

23/4/18

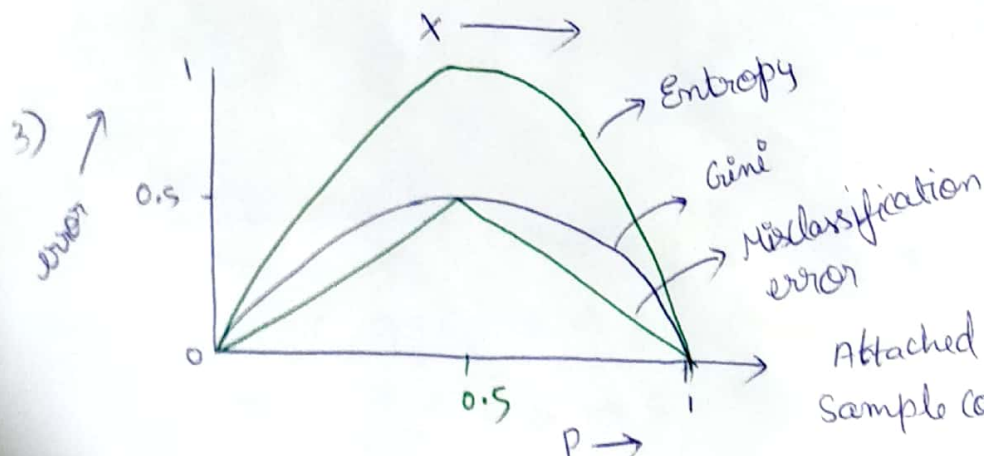
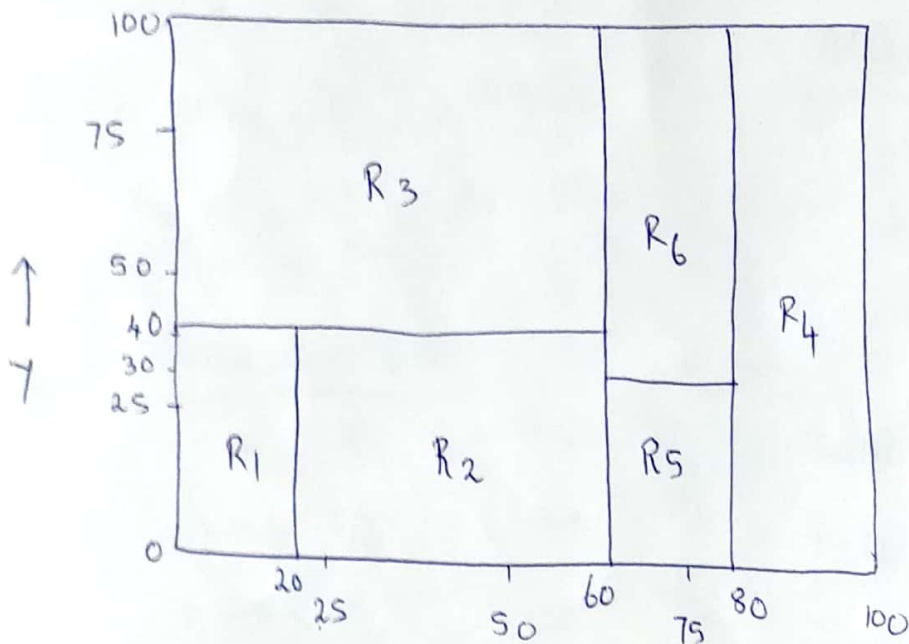
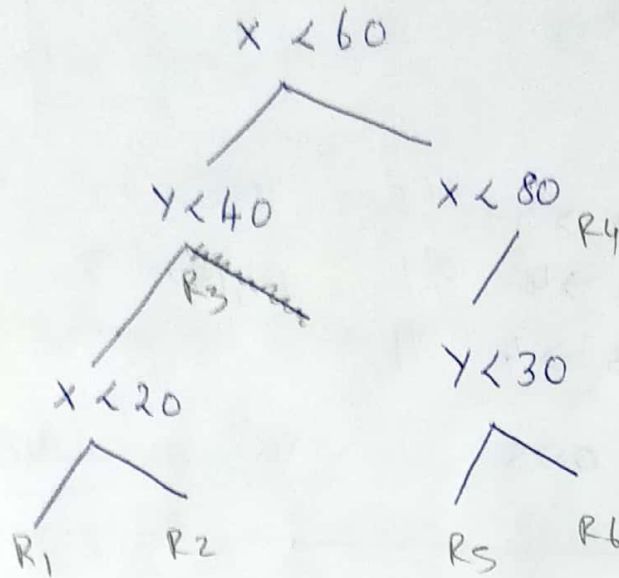
Data preparation and Analysis

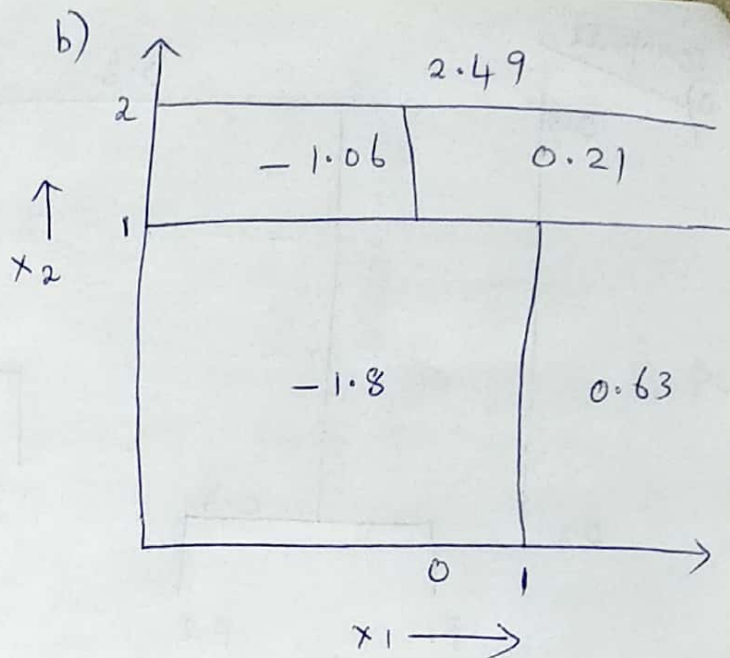
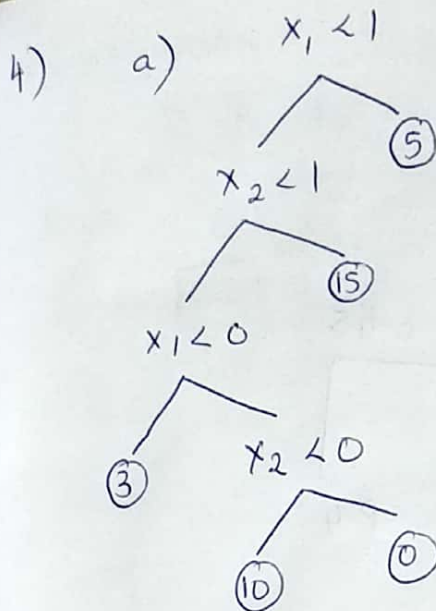
Assignment 4

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Problem 6.1.1:-

1)





5)

Majority approach:-

We have 6 out of 10 samples which has probability greater than 0.5

So predicted class = Red

Average approach:-

mean (observed probabilities) = 0.45

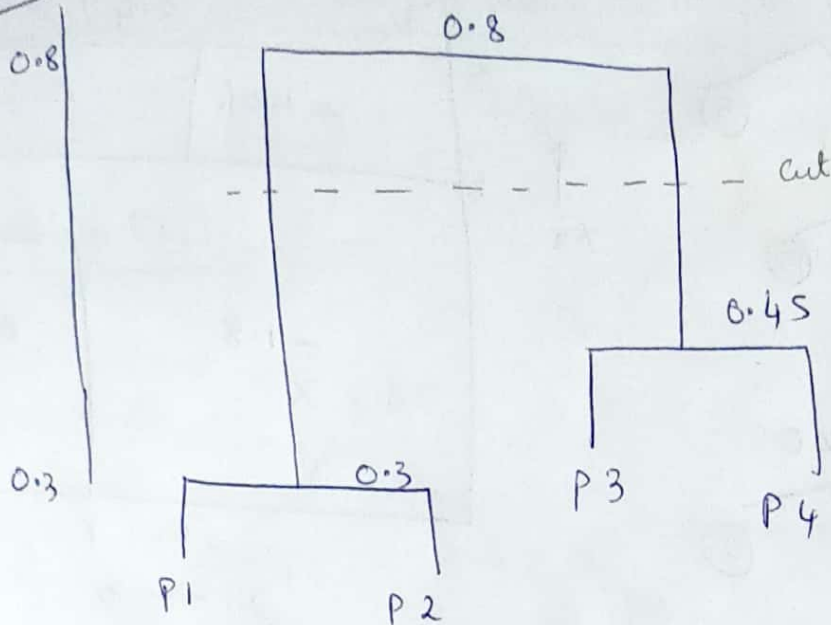
So the predicted class = Green since the average probability is less than 0.5

Problem 1.2

2)

	0.3	0.4	0.7
0.3		0.5	0.8
0.4	0.5		0.45
0.7	0.8	0.45	

a) complete



~~cut~~

	P_1	P_2	P_3	P_4
P_1	0			
P_2	0.3	0		
P_3	0.4	0.5	0	
P_4	0.7	0.8	0.45	0

Max operation

	P_1-P_2	P_3	P_4
P_1-P_2	0		
P_3	0.5	0	
P_4	0.8	0.45	0

Max operation

P_1-P_2 P_3-P_4

\Rightarrow

	P_1-P_2	P_3-P_4
P_1-P_2	0	
P_3-P_4	0.8	0

b) Single

	P_1	P_2	P_3	P_4
P_1	0			
P_2	0.3	0		
P_3	0.4	0.5	0	
P_4	0.7	0.8	0.45	0

Minoperation

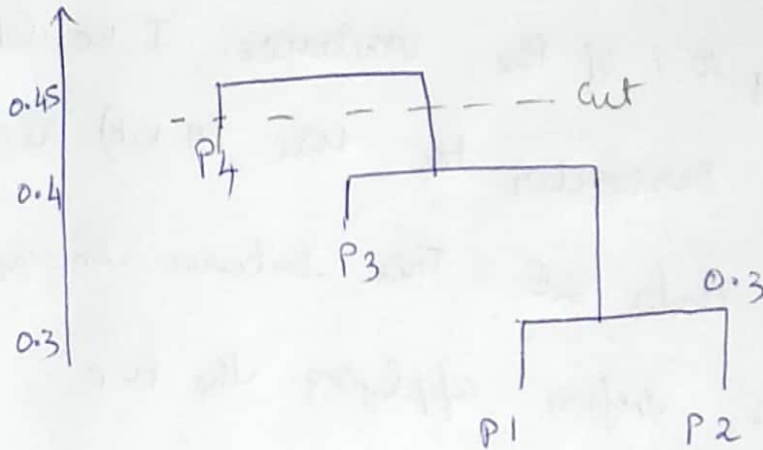
$P_1 - P_2$ P_3 P_4

$P_1 - P_2$	0	min	
P_3	0.4	0	
P_4	0.7	0.45	0

Minoperation

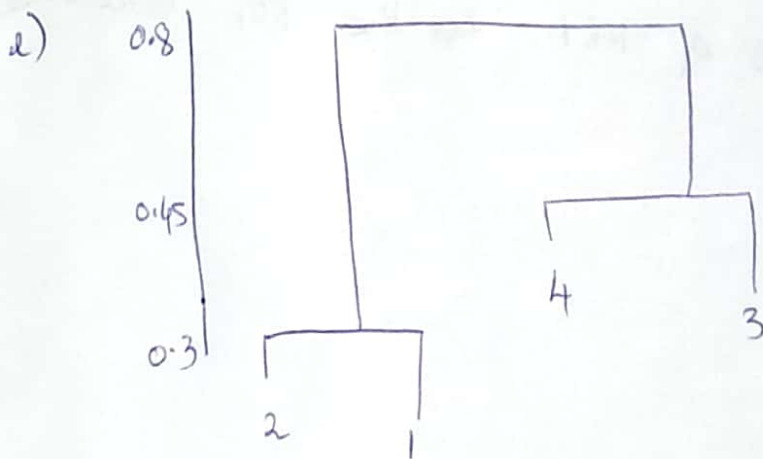
$P_1 - P_2 - P_3$ P_4

$P_1 - P_2 - P_3$	0	min	
P_4	0.45	0	
			$\Rightarrow P_1 - P_2 - P_3 - P_4$



c) (1, 2) (3, 4)

d) (4) (1, 2, 3)



3) Attached Assignment - Theory . Rmd file .

6) a) "explains 10% of the variation"
means the first principle component

has captured only 10% of the total variance and 90% of information is lost by Projecting tissue sample and gene data set.

b) Since the first principle component explained only 10% of the variance. I would suggest the researcher to use (A vs B) as a feature of the data set. This in turn increases the variance before applying the two-sample t-test.

c) Attached R-code in Assignment4-Theory.Rmd
Analysis:- After performing A vs B there is an improvement of 1.6% in the PC₁ variance.