

Q1

p-norm

→ Euclidean D's.

$$p\text{-norm} \quad \left( \sum z_i^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

$$\sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2}$$

↓

$$\begin{cases} p=2 \\ z = \vec{x} - \vec{y} \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n \left( \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} \right)^2}$$

1-norm

Q2.

$q_1 (4, 5)$

$q_2 (13, 12)$

$\textcircled{2}$	$(3, 4)$	-	
4	$(6, 3)$	-	
4	$(7, 6)$	-	
$\textcircled{3}$	$(3, 7)$	-	$\oplus$
5	$(5, 9)$	-	
$\textcircled{4}$	$(2, 3)$	+	
5	$(9, 5)$	+	

K-NN

$k=1$

$\ominus$  100%

$k=7$

$\ominus$   $\frac{5}{7} \approx 70\%$

$k=3$

$\underline{3} (12, 10)$  +

4 (10, 13) +

4 (17, 12) +

4 (14, 15) +

$\underline{3} (10, 12)$  +

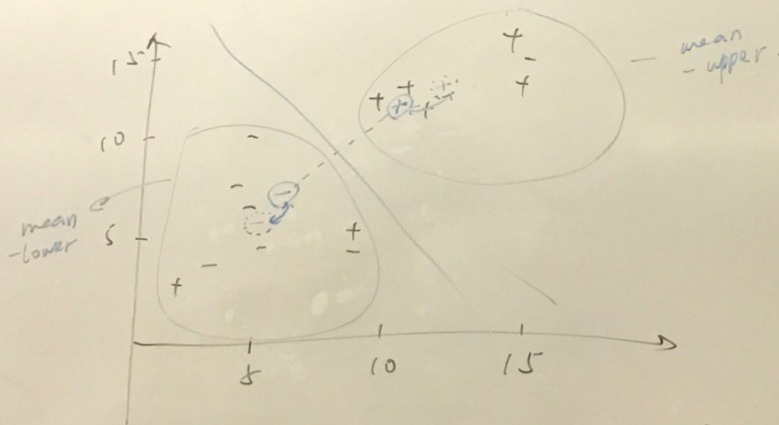
12 (9, 4) -

4 (15, 14) -

11 (9, 5) +

$k=1 \oplus$  100%

$k=7 \oplus$   $\frac{6}{7} \approx 83\%$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{mean of all } \oplus \text{ points} &= \left( \frac{2+9+12+10+17+14+10}{7}, \frac{3+5+10+13+12+15+12}{7} \right) = (10.6, 10) \\ \text{all } \ominus \text{ points} &= \left( \frac{3+6+7+3+5+9+15}{7}, \frac{4+3+6+7+9+4+14}{7} \right) = (6.9, 7.4) \\ \text{mean-upper} &= (12.4, 12.1) \\ \text{mean-lower} &= (5, 5.3) \end{aligned}$$

$\oplus$   
 $d_1$  b d e b b d e  
 $d_2$  b c a o o d d e c c  
 $d_3$  a d a d e a e e  
 $d_4$  b a d b e d a b

$\ominus$   
 $d_5$  a b a b a b a e d  
 $d_6$  a c a c a c c e d  
 $d_7$  e a e d a e a  
 $d_8$  d e d e d

Multinomial counts

	a	b	c
$d_1$	2	6	0
$d_2$	0	3	0
$d_3$	0	3	3
$d_4$	3	0	0
$d_5$	2	3	0
$d_6$	4	3	0
$d_7$	4	0	3
$d_8$	0	0	0

class  
 +  
 +  
 +  
 +  
 -  
 -  
 -

aggregated

$\Rightarrow$

Laplace  
Smooth

$\Rightarrow$

normalization

$\Rightarrow$

	a	b	c
$\oplus$	5	9	3
$\ominus$	11	3	3
$\oplus$	6	10	4
$\ominus$	12	4	4
$\oplus$	$\frac{6}{20}$	$\frac{10}{20}$	$\frac{4}{20}$
$\ominus$	$\frac{12}{20}$	$\frac{4}{20}$	$\frac{4}{20}$
$\Rightarrow$	$\oplus (0.3, 0.5, 0.2)$		
	$\ominus (0.6, 0.2, 0.2)$		

$\underline{x} = [a, a, a, b]$

$d, e$

$$P(\underline{x} | \text{class}) = n! \cdot \frac{\theta_1^{x_1}}{x_1!} \cdot \frac{\theta_2^{x_2}}{x_2!} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{\theta_k^{x_k}}{x_k!}$$

where  $n = x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_k$   
 $\theta_i = \frac{x_i}{n}$

$\underline{x} = (3, 1, 0)$   $n = 3 + 1 = 4$

$$P(\underline{x} | \oplus) = 4! \cdot \frac{0.3^3}{3!} \cdot \frac{0.5^1}{1!} = 0.854$$

$$P(\underline{x} | \ominus) = 4! \cdot \frac{0.6^3}{3!} \cdot \frac{0.2^1}{1!} = 0.1728$$

$\oplus$   
 $d_1$  b d e b b d e  
 $d_2$  b c a b b d d e e e  
 $d_3$  a d a d e a e e  
 $d_4$  b a d b e d a b

$\ominus$   
 $d_5$  a b a b a b a e d  
 $d_6$  a c a c a c c e d  
 $d_7$  e a e d a e a  
 $d_8$  d e d e d

$$\underline{x} = [a, a, a, b]$$

$$\vec{x} = (1, 1, 0)$$

$$P(\vec{x} | \oplus) = 0.5 \cdot 0.67 \cdot (1 - 0.33) = 0.222$$

$$P(\vec{x} | \ominus) = 0.67 \cdot 0.33 \cdot (1 - 0.33) = 0.148$$

$[1, 1, 1]$  +

	Multi	Variant	appearance	class
$d_1$	a	b	c	+
$d_2$	0	1	0	+
$d_3$	1	0	0	+
$d_4$	1	1	0	+
$d_5$	1	1	0	+
$d_6$	1	0	0	+
$d_7$	1	0	0	+
$d_8$	1	0	0	+

$[1, 1, 1]$  -  $d_8$   
 $[0, 0, 0]$  -

aggregation

	a	b	c
$\oplus$	2	3	1
$\ominus$	3	1	1
$\oplus$	3	4	2
$\ominus$	4	2	2
$\oplus$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{2}{6}$
$\ominus$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{2}{6}$

Laplace Smooth  
 normalization  
 $\Rightarrow$

$\oplus (0.5, 0.67, 0.33)$   
 $\ominus (0.67, 0.33, 0.33)$

n.o. documents



Q5 prior

$$P(\text{cancer}) = 0.008$$

$$P(\neg \text{cancer}) = 0.992$$

$$P(+|\text{cancer}) = 0.98$$

$$P(+|\neg \text{cancer}) = 0.02$$

$$P(-|\text{cancer}) = 0.03$$

$$P(-|\neg \text{cancer}) = 0.97$$

1st Test

→

$$\frac{P(+, \text{cancer})}{P(+, \neg \text{cancer})} = \frac{P(+|\text{cancer}) \cdot P(\text{cancer})}{P(+|\neg \text{cancer}) \cdot P(\neg \text{cancer})} = \frac{0.98 \cdot 0.008}{0.02 \cdot 0.992} = \frac{0.0078}{0.01984} < 1$$

1 cancer

2nd Test

→

$$\frac{P(+, +, \text{cancer})}{P(+, +, \neg \text{cancer})} = \frac{P(+|\text{cancer}) \cdot P(+|\text{cancer}) \cdot P(\text{cancer})}{P(+|\neg \text{cancer}) \cdot P(+|\neg \text{cancer}) \cdot P(\neg \text{cancer})} = \frac{0.98 \cdot 0.98 \cdot 0.008}{0.02 \cdot 0.02 \cdot 0.992} = \frac{0.0077}{0.0009} > 1$$

cancer