T04 Machine Learning

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2018年12月23日

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1 Q1

- - 分裂后: Lawyers = true的6个数据中, Likes中true有4个,false有2个; Lawyers = false的6个数据中,Likes中true有1个,false有5个

$$Remainder(Lawyers) = \frac{1}{2}B(\frac{2}{3}) + \frac{1}{2}B(\frac{1}{6})$$

$$Gain(Lawyers) = B(\frac{5}{5+7}) - Remainder(Lawyers)$$

$$= \frac{7}{12}log_2(\frac{12}{7}) + \frac{5}{12}log_2(\frac{12}{5}) - \frac{1}{2}[\frac{2}{3}log_2(\frac{3}{2}) + \frac{1}{3}log_2(3) + \frac{1}{6}log_2(6) + \frac{5}{6}log_2(\frac{6}{5})] = 0.1957$$

- (b) 第一次分裂同(a)所述,接下来继续对子树进行递归分裂。
 - (1) Laywers = true的节点中,在Comedy,Doctors, Guns选择最佳属性来分裂。 $Gain(Laywers = true,Comedy) = B(\frac{2}{3}) \frac{1}{3}B(1) \frac{2}{3}B(\frac{1}{2}) = 0.2516$ $Gain(Laywers = true,Doctors) = B(\frac{2}{3}) \frac{1}{2}B(\frac{1}{3}) \frac{1}{2}B(\frac{1}{3}) = 0$ $Gain(Laywers = true,Guns) = B(\frac{2}{3}) \frac{1}{3}B(1) \frac{2}{3}B(\frac{1}{2}) = 0.2516$ 所以选择Gain最大的Comedy属性进行分裂。
 - i. Laywers = true且Comedy = true的节点中,因为所有数据都属于同一类(Likes=true), 所以停止分裂。
 - ii. Laywers = true且Comedy = false的节点中,在Doctors,Guns选择最佳属性来分裂。 $Gain(Laywers = true,Comedy = false,Doctors) = B(\frac{1}{2}) \frac{1}{2}B(\frac{1}{2}) \frac{1}{2}B(\frac{1}{2}) = 0$ $Gain(Laywers = true,Comedy = false,Guns) = B(\frac{1}{2}) \frac{1}{2}B(1) \frac{1}{2}B(1) = 1$ 所以选择Gain最大的Guns属性进行分裂。
 - A. Laywers = true且Comedy = false且Guns = true的节点中,因为所有数据都属于同一类(Likes=true),所以停止分裂。
 - B. Laywers = true且Comedy = false且Guns = false的节点中,因为所有数据都属于同一类(Likes=false),所以停止分裂。
 - (2) Laywers = false的节点中,在Comedy,Doctors,Guns选择最佳属性来分裂。

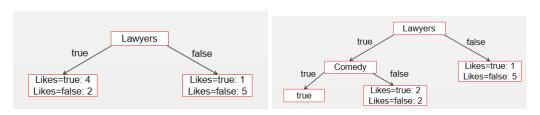
$$Gain(Laywers = false, Comedy) = B(\frac{1}{6}) - \frac{1}{2}B(1) - \frac{1}{2}B(\frac{1}{3}) = 0.1909$$
 $Gain(Laywers = false, Doctors) = B(\frac{1}{6}) - \frac{1}{3}B(1) - \frac{2}{3}B(\frac{1}{4}) = 0.1092$
 $Gain(Laywers = false, Guns) = B(\frac{1}{6}) - \frac{1}{2}B(1) - \frac{1}{2}B(\frac{1}{3}) = 0.1909$
所以选择Gain最大的Comedy属性进行分裂。

i. Laywers = false且Comedy = true的节点中,在Doctors,Guns选择最佳属性来分裂。 $Gain(Laywers = false,Comedy = true,Doctors) = B(\frac{1}{3}) - \frac{1}{3}B(0) - \frac{2}{3}B(\frac{1}{2}) = 0.2516$

 $Gain(Laywers = false, Comedy = true, Guns) = B(\frac{1}{3}) - \frac{2}{3}B(1) - \frac{1}{3}B(1) = 0.9183$ 所以选择Gain最大的Guns属性进行分裂。

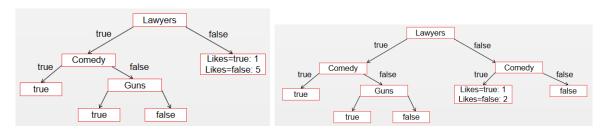
- A. Laywers = false且Comedy = true且Guns = true的节点中,因为所有数据都属于同一类(Likes=false),所以停止分裂。
- B. Laywers = false且Comedy = true且Guns = false的节点中,因为所有数据都属于同一类(Likes=true),所以停止分裂。
- ii. Laywers = false且Comedy = false的节点中,因为所有数据都属于同一类(Likes=false), 所以停止分裂。

决策树建立过程如图(1)



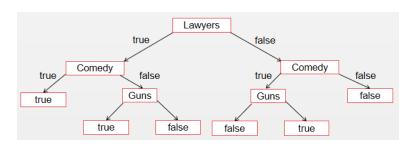
(a) 分裂Lawyers

(b) Lawyers=true,分裂Comedy



(c) Lawyers=true,Comedy=false,分裂Guns

(d) Lawyers=false,分裂Comedy



(e) Lawyers=false,Comedy=true,分裂Guns

图 1: 决策树建立过程

2 Q2

h1: 100% cherry

h2: 75% cherry + 25% lime

h3: 50% cherry + 50% lime

h4: 25% cherry + 75% lime

h5: 100% lime

d = [lime, cherry, cherry, lime, lime]

d' = [lime, cherry, lime, lime, lime]

显然对于数据d和d'来说h1和h5是不可能的,因此只考虑h2,h3,h4

(a) :
$$h_{MAP(d)} = argmax_h P(h)P(d|h)$$

$$\begin{cases} P(h_2)P(d|h_2) = 0.2 * C_5^2(\frac{3}{4})^2(\frac{1}{4})^3 = \frac{18}{2^{10}} \\ P(h_3)P(d|h_3) = 0.4 * C_5^2(\frac{1}{2})^2(\frac{1}{2})^3 = \frac{128}{2^{10}} \\ P(h_4)P(d|h_4) = 0.2 * C_5^2(\frac{1}{4})^2(\frac{3}{4})^3 = \frac{54}{2^{10}} \end{cases}$$

$$h_{MAP(d)} = h_3$$

$$h_{MAP(d')} = argmax_h P(h)P(d'|h)$$

$$\begin{cases} P(h_2)P(d'|h_2) = 0.2 * C_5^1(\frac{3}{4})^1(\frac{1}{4})^4 = \frac{3}{2^{10}} \\ P(h_3)P(d'|h_3) = 0.4 * C_5^1(\frac{1}{2})^1(\frac{1}{2})^4 = \frac{64}{2^{10}} \\ P(h_4)P(d'|h_4) = 0.2 * C_5^1(\frac{1}{4})^1(\frac{3}{4})^4 = \frac{81}{2^{10}} \end{cases}$$

$$h_{MAP(d')} = h_4$$

由题意知, $h_{MAP} = h_3 = h_{MAP(d)}$, 故遗失的数据应该为cherry。

(b) Bayesian Learning:

$$\therefore P(X|d) = \sum_{i} P(X|h_i)P(h_i|d) = \sum_{i} P(X|h_i)\alpha P(d|h_i)P(h_i)$$

 $\therefore P(lime|d) - P(cherry|d)$

 $= (P(lime|h_2) - P(cherry|h_2))\alpha P(d|h_2)P(h_2) + (P(lime|h_3) - P(cherry|h_3))\alpha P(d|h_3)P(h_3) + (P(lime|h_3) - P(lime|h_3))\alpha P(lime|h_3) + (P(lime|h_3) - P(lime|h_3) + (P(lime|h_3) - P(lime|h_3))\alpha P(lime|h_3) + (P(lime|$

 $(P(lime|h_4) - P(cherry|h_4))\alpha P(d|h_4)P(h_4)$

$$= 0.5 * \alpha (P(d|h_4)P(h_4) - P(d|h_2)P(h_2))$$

$$= 0.5 * \alpha * \frac{36}{210}$$

> 0

:: 第六个candy应该是lime口味的。

ML Learning:

$$h_{ML} = argmax_h P(d|h)$$

显然h1和h5依然是不可能的

$$\begin{cases} P(d|h_2) = C_5^2(\frac{3}{4})^2(\frac{1}{4})^3 = \frac{90}{2^{10}} \\ P(d|h_3) = C_5^2(\frac{1}{2})^2(\frac{1}{2})^3 = \frac{320}{2^{10}} \\ P(d|h_4) = C_5^2(\frac{1}{4})^2(\frac{3}{4})^3 = \frac{270}{2^{10}} \end{cases}$$

- $h_{ML} = h_3$
- $\therefore P(cherry|h_3) = 0.5 = P(lime|h_3)$
- :.故无法确定第六个糖果的口味(lime和candy的可能性相同)

3 Q3

Algorithm 1: EM(X,D,k) Input: X set of features $X = \{X_1, ..., X_n\}$ D data set on features $\{X_1,...,X_n\}$ k number of classes **Output:** P(C), $P(X_i|C)$ for each $i \in \{1 : n\}$, where $C = \{1, ..., k\}$. **Local** : real array P[C]real arrays $M_i[X_i, C]$ for each $i \in \{1 : n\}$ real arrays $P_i[X_i, C]$ for each $i \in \{1 : n\}$ s := number of tuples in DAssign $P[C], P_i[X_i, C]$ arbitrarily repeat Assign $M_i[X_i, C]$ to all $0, i \in \{1 : n\}$ $\begin{array}{ll} \textbf{for } each \ assignment \ \langle X_1=v_1,...,X_n=v_n \rangle \in D \ \textbf{do} \\ | \ \ \det m \leftarrow |\langle X_1=v_1,...,X_n=v_n \rangle \in D| \end{array}$ for each $c \in \{1:k\}$ do for each $i \in \{1 : k\}$ do $[X_i = v_i, C = c] += m \times P(C = c | X_1 = v_1, ..., X_i = v_i, ..., X_n = v_n)$

4 Q4

(a)

首先,由正项级数中"p级数"可知:

对于 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$, 当p > 1时收敛, 当 $p \leq 1$ 时发散, 证明如下:

$$S_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} + (\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}) + \dots + (\frac{1}{2^{k-1} + 1} + \frac{1}{2^{k-1} + 2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{k-1} + 2^{k-1}}) + \frac{1}{2^k + 1} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + (\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}) + \dots + (\frac{1}{2^k} * 2^{k-1})$$

$$= \frac{k+1}{2}$$

此时k可以取任意大,因而 S_n 无上界。故p=1时,级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散。

• 当p < 1时:对任意正整数k,有

$$\frac{1}{k^p} \ge \frac{1}{k}$$

: .

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^p} \ge \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k}$$

右边部分数列无上界故左边也无上界,故 $\sum\limits_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n^{p}}$ 在p<1也发散

• $\exists p > 1$ 时: $2^k \le n < 2^{k+1}$

$$\begin{split} S_n &= 1 + \frac{1}{2^p} + \frac{1}{3^p} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^p} \\ &= 1 + (\frac{1}{2^p} + \frac{1}{3^p}) + \dots + [\frac{1}{(2^{k-1})^p} + \frac{1}{(2^{k-1})^p} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2^k - 1)^p}] + \frac{1}{(2^k)^p} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^p} \\ &\leq 1 + \frac{2}{2^p} + \frac{4}{4^p} + \dots + \frac{2^{k-1}}{(2^{k-1})^p} + \frac{2^k}{(2^k)^p} \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{2^{p-1}} + (\frac{1}{2^{p-1}})^2 + \dots + (\frac{1}{2^{p-1}})^{k-1} + + (\frac{1}{2^{p-1}})^k \\ &= \frac{1 - (\frac{1}{2^{p-1}})^{k+1}}{1 - \frac{1}{2^{p-1}}} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2^{p-1}}} \\ &= \frac{2^{p-1}}{2^{p-1} + 1} \end{split}$$

因此部分和数列有上界,故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$ 当p > 1时收敛

其次, Convergence can be guaranteed if $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \alpha_k = \infty$ and $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \alpha_k^2 < \infty$

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- 当 $\alpha_k=1/k$ 时: 由正项级数中"p级数"可知, $\sum\limits_{k=1}^\infty\alpha_k=\infty\;(p=1)$ 而且 $\sum\limits_{k=1}^\infty\alpha_k^2<\infty\;(p=2)$,满足收敛条件
- 当 $\alpha_k=10/(9+k)$ 时: 由正项级数中 "p级数" 以及比较判别法的极限形式可知, $\sum\limits_{k=1}^{\infty}\alpha_k=\infty$ (p=1) 而且 $\sum\limits_{k=1}^{\infty}\alpha_k^2<\infty$ (p=2),满足收敛条件
- 当 $\alpha_k=0.1$ 时: 因为 $\sum\limits_{k=1}^{\infty}\alpha_k^2=\lim\limits_{x\to\infty}0.01*x=\infty$,故不满足收敛条件
- $\del \alpha_k = 0.1, 0.01, 0.001...$ 时:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \alpha_k = 1000 + 100 + 10 + \cdots$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 10000 * (\frac{1}{10})^n$$

$$\leq \frac{1000}{1 - \frac{1}{10}}$$

$$< \infty$$

故 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \alpha_k < \infty$,不满足收敛条件

综上 $\alpha_k=1/k$ 以及 $\alpha_k=10/(9+k)$ 时有 $\sum\limits_{k=1}^{\infty}\alpha_k=\infty$ 和 $\sum\limits_{k=1}^{\infty}\alpha_k^2<\infty$,满足收敛条件。

(b) 使用了帅哥TA提供的E14中的Q-learning样例(见图Q4-b)

图 2: Q4-b

保持learning rate = 0.8 不变,episode分别取10000和100000,显然第一个和第二个 α_k 此时都还没收敛,而第三个和第四个 α_k 已经收敛了。经检验,在9000左右时,第三个和第四个 α_k 完成收敛到真实Q-Value(因为在k < 10000时,第三个和第四个 α_k 有相同的取值,故为同时收敛的)当然对于不同的域来说,其结果是不同的。首先第一个条件 $\sum\limits_{k=1}^{\infty}\alpha_k=\infty$ 确保了随机函数和初始条件排除了平均值的情况,第二个条件 $\sum\limits_{k=1}^{\infty}\alpha_k^2<\infty$ 保证收敛性,因此在不同域的情况下,第三个和第四个 α_k 不一定能确保收敛,但在k不够大的情况下,第一个和第二个 α_k 同样也不能确保收敛。

(c) 我认为environment adapts slowly意思是learning rate较小,因此learning rate分别取0.1和0.01的情况下, $\alpha_k = 10/(9+k)$ 的表现有很大的改进,它可以更快的收敛,大概在100000次时已经收敛到真实Q-Value。