## Homework Strongmont 4

Problem 1:

$$A_{1}=(2,10), A_{2}=(2,5), A_{3}=(8,4), B_{1}=(5,8),$$
 $C_{1}=(1,2), C_{2}=(4,9)$ 

Clusters -> A1, B1, C2

For A1,

$$d(A_2) = \sqrt{(2-2)^2 + (10-5)^2} = \sqrt{5^2 - 5}$$

$$d(A_3) = \sqrt{(2-8)^2 + (10-6)^2} = \sqrt{6^2 + 6^2}$$

$$d(C_1) = \sqrt{(2-1)^2 + (10-2)^2} = \sqrt{1+8^2} = 8.06$$

For P2,

$$d(A_2) = \sqrt{(5-2)^2 + (8-5)^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + 3^2}$$

$$= 4.24$$

$$d(A_3) = \sqrt{(5-8)^2 + (8-4)^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$$

$$d(C_1) = \sqrt{(5-1)^2 + (8-2)^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + 6^2} = 7.21$$

$$d(A_1) = \sqrt{(4-2)^2 + (9-5)^2} = \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2}$$
= 4.47

$$d(A_2) = \sqrt{(4-8)^2 + (9-4)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{4^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{41} = 6.4$$

$$d(C_1) = \sqrt{(4-1)^2+(9-2)^2} = \sqrt{3^2+7^2}$$
  
= 7.61

Maing ruclidean edistance, we see that the clusters formed are

$$A_1 \rightarrow A_1$$

$$B_1 \rightarrow B_1, A_2, A_3, C_1$$

$$C_2 \rightarrow C_2$$

For centraid calculation,

A1 & C2 remain unchanged

For B1,

$$X = (2 + 8 + 5 + 1) = 4$$

centroid -> A (4, 4.75)

Problem 3:

Gender = M, tar Type = Tamily, Shirt size = Longe

P(C<sub>0</sub>) = 10 20

P(C,)= 10 20

P(XICo) = P(Jender - M/Co) x P(car Type-Tomily ICo) x P(Shirt Size=Rorge ICo)

 $= \frac{6}{10} \times \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{2}{10} \\
= \frac{12}{1000}$ 

P(X/C,) = P(Jender = M/C) x P(lar Type = tamily /C.) x P(Shirt size = Large /C.) ye = tamily /C.)

$$= \frac{4 \times 3 \times 2}{10 \times 10}$$

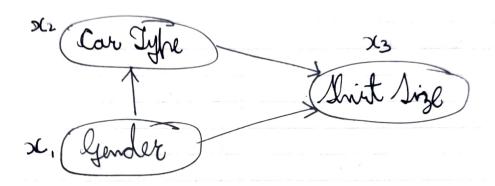
$$= \frac{24}{1000}$$

 $P(X|C_0) \times P(C_0) = \frac{12}{100} \times \frac{1}{2}$ = 0.006

P(XIC,) xP(C,) = 24 x1 = 0.012

Since P(XIC,)P(Ci) > P(XICo)P(Co), the new test example is classified as C1.

2.



$$P(C|x_{1},x_{2},x_{3}) = \frac{P(x_{1},x_{2},x_{3}|C) P(C)}{P(x_{1},x_{2},x_{3})}$$

$$= P(x_{1}|C) P(x_{2}|C,x_{1}) P(x_{3}|C,x_{1},x_{2}) P(C)$$

$$= P(x_{1},x_{2},x_{3})$$

$$P(X_1 = M, X_2 = \text{ Family }, X_3 = \text{ Longe} \mid C_0) P(C_0)$$

$$= \left[\frac{6}{10} \times \frac{1}{6} \times O\right] \times \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$P(x_1 = M, x_2 = Samly, x_3 = Jouge 1C_1) P(C_1)$$

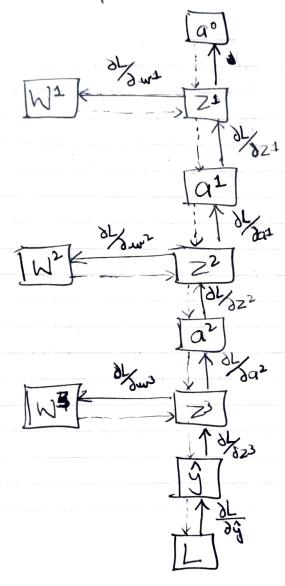
$$= \left[\frac{4}{10}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{10}\right] \times \frac{1}{2} = 0.06$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1$$

## Broblem 4:

Toward Propostion Computation yearly

Backmard Propagation Computation Graph:



$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{g}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{g}} \left[ (y_1 - \hat{g}_1)^2 + (y_2 - \hat{g}_2)^2 \right]$$

$$= 2(y_1 - \hat{y}_1)(-1) + 2(y_2 - \hat{y}_2)^2 (-1)$$

$$= -2(y_1 - \hat{g}_1) - 2(y_2 - \hat{g}_2)$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial z^3} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z^3} \left( \frac{\ell^{z_1}}{z_2} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z^3} \left( \frac{\ell^{z_2}}{z_2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z^3} \left( \frac{e^{z_i}}{z_i e^{z_i}} \right) = -S(z_i) \times S(z_i)$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial z^{3}} = (-y_{1}y_{2}) + (-y_{1}y_{2})$$

$$= -2(y_{1}y_{2})$$

$$\frac{\partial z^3}{\partial w^3} = q^2$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial m^2} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{q}} \frac{\partial \hat{q}}{\partial z^3} \frac{\partial \hat{q}^2}{\partial z^2} \frac{\partial \hat{q}^2}{\partial z^2} \frac{\partial \hat{z}^2}{\partial m^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial 2}{\partial \hat{y}} = -2(y_1 - \hat{y_1}) - 2(y_2 - \hat{y_2})$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial z^3} = (-y_1 y_2) + (-y_1 y_2) = -2(y_1 y_2)$$

$$\frac{\partial z^3}{\partial a^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial a^2} \left( W^3 a^2 \right) = W^3$$

$$\frac{\partial a^2}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z^2} \left( \sigma(z^2) \right) = a^2 (1 - a^2)$$

$$\frac{\partial z^2}{\partial w^2} = a^1$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial m^2} = [-2(y_1 - \hat{y}_1) - 2(y_2 - \hat{y}_2)][-2(y_1y_2)][m^3]$$

$$[a^2(1 - a^2)][a^2]$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial n^{2}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial z^{2}} \cdot \frac{\partial Z^{2}}{\partial z^{2}} = -2(y_{1}y_{2})$$

$$\frac{\partial Z^{2}}{\partial z^{2}} = \frac{\partial Z^{2}}{\partial z^{2}} \cdot \frac{\partial Z^{2$$