

## Machine Learning Exercise 3 - 2021

This exercise is composed of 2 parts:

1. probability theory part
2. coding part

### Probability Theory Questions

1. Given a random sample  $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$ , derive the maximum likelihood estimator  $p$  of the Binomial distribution.

$$\begin{aligned} B(x, p) &= \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x} \\ L\left(\prod_{i=1}^n B(x_i, p)\right) &= L\left(\prod_{i=1}^n \binom{n}{x_i} p^{x_i} (1-p)^{n-x_i}\right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \ln \binom{n}{x_i} + \ln(p^{x_i}) + \ln((1-p)^{n-x_i}) \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \ln \binom{n}{x_i} + x_i \ln(p) + (n-x_i) \ln(1-p) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$P \neq 0, 1$  כיוון שאחרת  $B(x, p) = 0$  ונקבל likelihood מינימלי וברצוננו למצוא מקסימלי. לכן למציאת מקסימום צריך לגזור ולהשוות לאפס.

$$\frac{d}{dp} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{x_i}{p} - \frac{n-x_i}{1-p} \right) = 0 \rightarrow n^2 p = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \rightarrow p = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

2. A student wants to know her chances to pass and fail an exam if she studies and if she doesn't study. From last year's results, she sees that  $P(\text{pass}) = 60\%$ . She also found out that  $P(\text{studied}|\text{pass}) = 95\%$ ,  $P(\text{studied}|\text{failed}) = 60\%$ . You can assume that every student either studied or didn't study, and either passed or failed.
- What is her probability of passing the exam if she studies?
  - What is her probability of passing if doesn't study?

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a- } P(\text{pass} | \text{studied}) &= \frac{P(\text{pass} \cap \text{studied})}{P(\text{studied})} = \\ &= \frac{P(\text{studied}|\text{pass}) * P(\text{pass})}{P(\text{studied})} = * \frac{0.95 * 0.6}{0.81} = 0.7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} *P(\text{studied}) &= P(\text{studied}|\text{pass}) * P(\text{pass}) + P(\text{studied}|\text{failed}) * P(\text{failed}) = \\ &0.95 * 0.6 + 0.6 * 0.4 = 0.81 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b- } P(\text{pass} | \text{not} - \text{studied}) &= \frac{P(\text{pass} \cap \text{not} - \text{studied})}{P(\text{not} - \text{studied})} = \\ &= \frac{P(\text{not} - \text{studied}|\text{pass}) * P(\text{pass})}{P(\text{not} - \text{studied})} = ** \frac{0.05 * 0.6}{0.19} = 0.158 \end{aligned}$$

$$**P(\text{not} - \text{studied}) = 1 - P(\text{studied}) = 0.19,$$

$$P(\text{not} - \text{studied}|\text{pass}) = 1 - P(\text{studied}|\text{pass}) = 0.05.$$

3. Find 3 random variables  $X, Y, C$  such that:
- $X \perp Y | C$  ( $X$  and  $Y$  are independent given  $C$ ).
  - $X$  and  $Y$  are not independent.
  - $X, Y$  are integers such that  $3 \leq X, Y \leq 9$  and  $C$  is binary.
  - The following conditions hold:
    - $P(1 \leq X \leq 5) = 0.4$
    - $P(1 \leq Y \leq 5) = 0.4$
    - $P(C = 0) = 0.3$

You need to specify the value of  $P(X = x, Y = y, C = c)$ . How many relevant values exist?

נגדיר באופן הבא:

$X C$	$X=[3,5]$	$X=[6,9]$	
$C=0$	0.15	0.15	0.3
$C=1$	0.25	0.45	0.7
	0.4	0.6	1

$Y C$	$Y=[3,5]$	$Y=[6,9]$	
$C=0$	0.15	0.15	0.3
$C=1$	0.25	0.45	0.7
	0.4	0.6	1

כעת נראה שההתפלגות הזו מקיימת את התנאים הנתונים:

- ראשית ניתן לראות שההסתברות של  $X$  ושל  $Y$  אינה תלויה בערך של  $C$  לכן  $X \perp Y | C$
- ניתן לראות כי  $X$  ו  $Y$  אינם בלתי תלויים. נוכיח:

$$P(3 \leq X \leq 5, 3 \leq Y \leq 5) =$$

$$P(3 \leq X \leq 5, 3 \leq Y \leq 5 | C = 0) * P(C = 0) + P(3 \leq X \leq 5, 3 \leq Y \leq 5 | C = 1) * P(C = 1) =$$

$$P(3 \leq X \leq 5) * P(3 \leq Y \leq 5 | C = 0)P(C = 0) + P(3 \leq X \leq 5)P(3 \leq Y \leq 5 | C = 1) * P(C = 1) = 0.0505$$

$$\text{כמובן בשונה מ } 0.4 * 0.4 = 0.16$$

- ניתן לראות כי  $X$  ו  $Y$  הם אכן משתנים בטווח הנתון בין 3 ל 9.
- ניתן לראות זאת אכן בטבלה, בהתאם לאיך שבנינו את ההתפלגות, אכן מתקיימות ההסתברויות הללו עבור  $X$  ו  $Y$ .

4. The probability of Wolt arriving on time is 0.75.
  - a. What is the probability of having 2 on-time meals in a week (7 days)?
  - b. What is the probability of having at least 4 on-time meals in a week?
  - c. A company of 100 employees recorded the number of on-time meals they had during a particular week and averaged their results. What do you expect the value of that average to be?

Solution:

- a. X- number of times that Wolt arriving on time in a week.

$$X \sim B(0.75, 7)$$

$$P(X = 2) = \binom{7}{2} * 0.75^2 * 0.25^5 = 0.01$$

- b. We need to compute  $P(X \geq 4)$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X \geq 4) &= 1 - P(X = 3) - P(X = 2) - P(X = 1) - P(X = 0) = \\ &= 1 - \binom{7}{3} 0.75^3 * 0.25^4 - \binom{7}{2} * 0.75^2 * 0.25^5 - \binom{7}{1} * 0.75 * 0.25^6 - \binom{7}{0} * 0.25^7 = \\ &= 1 - 0.07 = 0.93 \end{aligned}$$

- c. Define Y the number of times that Wolt arriving on time for 100 employees in a week.

$$Y = 100X$$

$$E(Y) = E(100X) = 100E(X) = 100 * 0.75 * 7 = 525_{meals}$$

Coding exercise

Follow the instructions supplied for you in the MAP classifier Jupyter notebook.