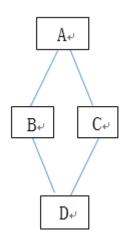
1. 贝叶斯网络(20分)

1.根据图所给出的贝叶斯网络, 其中: P(A)=0.5, P(B|A)=1, P(B|¬A)=0.5, P(C|A)=1, P(C|¬A)=0.5, P(D|BC)=1, P(D|B,¬C)=0.5, P(D|¬B,C)=0.5, P(D|¬B,¬C)=0。试计算下列概率 P(A|D)。



Answer:

```
P(A|D) = a \sum B \sum CP(A, B, C, D)
= a \Sigma B \Sigma CP(A) P(B|A) P(C|A) P(D|B, C)
= aP(A) \sum BP(B|A) \sum CP(C|A) P(D|B, C)
\Sigma BP(B|A) \Sigma CP(C|A) P(D|B,C)
= P(B|A) \sum CP(C|A) P(D|B, C) + P(\neg B|A) \sum CP(C|A) P(D|\neg B, C)
= P(B|A) [P(C|A)P(D|B, C) + P(\neg C|A)P(D|B, \neg C)]
+ P(\neg B|A) [P(C|A)P(D|\neg B, C) + P(\neg C|A)P(D|\neg B, \neg C)]
=1*[1*1+0] + 0
P(A|D) = aP(A) * 1 = 0.5a (10 \%)
同理
P (\neg A \mid D) = a \sum B \sum CP(\neg A, B, C, D)
= a \sum B \sum CP(\neg A) P(B|\neg A) P(C|\neg A) P(D|B, C)
= aP(\neg A) \sum BP(B|\neg A) \sum CP(C|\neg A) P(D|B, C)
\Sigma BP(B|\neg A) \Sigma CP(C|\neg A) P(D|B,C)
= P(B|\neg A) \sum CP(C|\neg A) P(D|B, C) + P(\neg B|\neg A) \sum CP(C|\neg A) P(D|\neg B, C)
= P(B|\neg A) [P(C|\neg A) P(D|B, C) + P(\neg C|\neg A) P(D|B, \neg C)]
+ P(-B|-A) [P(C|-A)P(D|-B, C) + P(-C|-A)P(D|-B, -C)]
=0.5*[0.5*1+0.5*0.5]+0.5[0.5*0.5+0.5*0]
=0.5
P(-A|D) = aP(-A) * 0.5 = 0.25a
归一化得
P(A|D) = 0.67 (10 \%)
```

2.设样本集合如下表格,其中 A、B、C 是 F 的属性,请根据信息增益标准 (ID3 算法),画出 F 的决策树。其中

| (2) | /1 \ | /3\ |
|---|---|--|
| $log_2\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = -0.5842$, | $log_2\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = -1.5850$ | $log_2\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) = -0.41504$ |

| Α | В | С | F |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Answer:

$$H_A = \frac{4}{7}H_{A=0} + \frac{3}{7}H_{A=1} = -\frac{1}{7}\left\{2\log_2\frac{2}{4} + 2\log_2\frac{2}{4} + 2\log_2\frac{2}{3} + 1\log_2\frac{1}{3}\right\} = 0.965$$

$$H_{B} = \frac{4}{7}H_{B=0} + \frac{3}{7}H_{B=1} = -\frac{1}{7}\left\{3\log_{2}\frac{3}{4} + 1\log_{2}\frac{1}{4} + 1\log_{2}\frac{1}{3} + 2\log_{2}\frac{2}{3}\right\} = 0.857$$

$$H_C = \frac{4}{7}H_{C=0} + \frac{3}{7}H_{C=1} = -\frac{1}{7}\left\{ \log_2 \frac{1}{4} + 3\log_2 \frac{3}{4} + 3\log_2 \frac{3}{3} + 0\log_2 \frac{0}{3} \right\} = 0.464$$

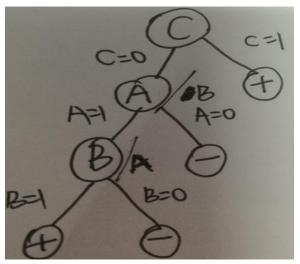
所以,第一次分类选择属性 C,对 C=0的 4个例子再进行第二次分类:(6分)

$$H_A = \frac{2}{4}H_{A=0} + \frac{2}{4}H_{A=1} = -\frac{1}{4}\left\{1\log_2\frac{1}{2} + 1\log_2\frac{1}{2}\right\} = 0.5$$

$$H_{B} = \frac{2}{4}H_{B=0} + \frac{2}{4}H_{B=1} = -\frac{1}{4}\left\{1\log_{2}\frac{1}{2} + 1\log_{2}\frac{1}{2}\right\} = 0.5$$

所以,可任选属性 A 或 B 作为第二次分类的标准,在这里选择属性 A,(A 分)则 A=1 的两个例子再按照属性 B 分类,得:

$$H_B = \frac{1}{2}H_{B=0} + \frac{1}{2}H_{B=1} = -\frac{1}{2}\{0\} = 0$$
 (2分) F 的决策树:



(8分)

3、某学校,所有的男生都穿裤子,而女生当中,一半穿裤子,一半穿裙子。男女比例 70%的可能性是 4:6,有 20%可能性是 1:1,有 10%可能性是 6:4,问一个穿裤子的人是男生的概率有多大?

Answer:

(1) 假设情况 h1,其发生概率 P(h1) = 7/10, 此时男女比例 4:6,则 P(pants):P(skirt) =7:3

$$P_1(\text{boy}|\text{pants}) = \frac{P(\text{pants}|\text{boy})P(\text{boy})}{P(\text{pants})} = \frac{1 \times \frac{4}{10}}{\frac{7}{10}} = \frac{4}{7} \qquad (4 \text{ }\%)$$

(2) 假设情况 h2,其发生概率 P(h2)=2/10, 此时男女比例 1:1,则 P(pants):P(skirt)=3:1

$$P_2(\text{boy}|\text{pants}) = \frac{P(\text{pants}|\text{boy})P(\text{boy})}{P(\text{pants})} = \frac{1 \times \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{2}{3} \qquad (4 \%)$$

(3) 假设情况 h3,其发生概率 P(h3) = 1/10, 此时男女比例 6:4,则 P(pants):P(skirt) = 8:2

$$P_3(\text{boy}|\text{pants}) = \frac{P(\text{pants}|\text{boy})P(\text{boy})}{P(\text{pants})} = \frac{1 \times \frac{6}{10}}{\frac{8}{10}} = \frac{3}{4} \qquad (4 \%)$$

由 MAP 可得:

$$h_{MAP} = \underset{h \in H}{\arg \max} P(D|h) \cdot P(h)$$

$$= \arg \max \{P_1 \cdot P(h1), P_2 \cdot P(h2), P_3 \cdot P(h3)\}$$

$$= \arg \max \left\{\frac{4}{7} \times \frac{7}{10}, \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{10}, \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{10}\right\}$$

$$= \arg \max \left\{\frac{4}{10}, \frac{4}{30}, \frac{3}{40}\right\}$$

$$= 0.4$$

4. 人工神经网络

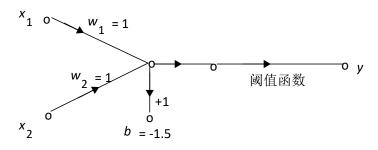
阈值感知器可以用来执行很多逻辑函数,说明它对二进制逻辑函数与(AND)和或(OR)的实现过程。

Answer:

与(AND)操作的真值表如下表所示:(4分)

| Inputs | | Output y |
|-----------------------|----|----------|
| <i>x</i> ₁ | х2 | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |

与操作可用下图所示的阈值感知器表示: (6分)



$$v = w_1x_1+w_2x_2+b$$

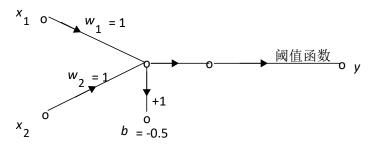
= $x_1+x_2-1.5$

If $x_1=x_2=1$, then v=0.5, and y=1If $x_1=0$,and $x_2=1$, then v=-0.5, and y=0If $x_1=1$,and $x_2=0$, then v=-0.5, and y=0If x1=x2=0, then v=-1.5, and y=0

或(OR)操作的真值表如下所示:(4分)

| Inputs | | Output y |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| <i>x</i> ₁ | <i>x</i> ₂ | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |

或操作可用下图所示的阈值感知器表示: (6分)



5.