T04 Machine Learning

17341015 陈鸿峥
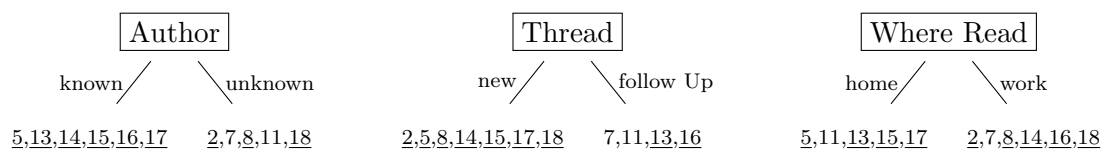
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目录

1 Q1 - 决策树

问题 1. Consider the following data. The DECISION-TREE-LEARNING algorithm will first select the attribute **Length** to split on. Finish building the decision tree, and show the computations.

Example	Author	Thread	Length	Where Read	User Action (output)
e1	known	new	long	home	skips
e2	unknown	new	short	work	reads
e3	unknown	follow Up	long	work	skips
e4	known	follow Up	long	home	skips
e5	known	new	short	home	reads
e6	known	follow Up	long	work	skips
e7	unknown	follow Up	short	work	skips
e8	unknown	new	short	work	reads
e9	known	follow Up	long	home	skips
e10	known	new	long	work	skips
e11	unknown	follow Up	short	home	skips
e12	known	new	long	work	skips
e13	known	follow Up	short	home	reads
e14	known	new	short	work	reads
e15	known	new	short	home	reads
e16	known	follow Up	short	work	reads
e17	known	new	short	home	reads
e18	unknown	new	short	work	reads

解答. 按照Length分裂得到如下决策树，其中下划线标识的为reads的标签

```
                    Length
              long /      \ short
      1,3,4,6,9,10,12    2,5,7,8,11,13,14,15,16,17,18
```
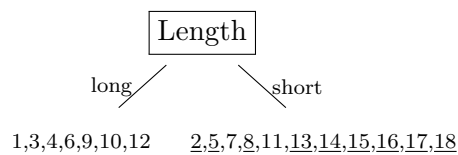
由于左子树全为skips，故不用继续分裂；考虑右子树，分别对剩下的三个属性进行分裂，得到如下决策树

```
        Author                      Thread                  Where Read
  known /   \ unknown         new /    \ follow Up      home /    \ work
 5,13,14,15,16,17  2,7,8,11,18   2,5,8,14,15,17,18  7,11,13,16   5,11,13,15,17  2,7,8,14,16,18
```

分别讨论其信息增益，先计算根节点的信息熵

$$Ent(D) = -\left(\frac{2}{11}\log_2\frac{2}{11} + \frac{9}{11}\log_2\frac{9}{11}\right) = 0.684038$$

然后计算每种划分的信息熵与信息增益

$$
\begin{aligned}
Gain(D, \text{Author}) &= Ent(D) - \sum_{v=1}^{2} Ent(D^v) \\
&= Ent(D) - \left(-\frac{6}{11}\left(\frac{6}{6}\log_2\frac{6}{6} + \frac{0}{6}\log_2\frac{0}{6}\right) + -\frac{5}{11}\left(\frac{3}{5}\log_2\frac{3}{5} + \frac{2}{5}\log_2\frac{2}{5}\right)\right) \\
&= 0.242697
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
Gain(D, \text{Thread}) &= Ent(D) - \sum_{v=1}^{2} Ent(D^v) \\
&= Ent(D) - \left(-\frac{7}{11}\left(\frac{7}{7}\log_2\frac{7}{7} + \frac{0}{7}\log_2\frac{0}{7}\right) + -\frac{4}{11}\left(\frac{1}{2}\log_2\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\log_2\frac{1}{2}\right)\right) \\
&= 0.320402
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
Gain(D, \text{Where Read}) &= Ent(D) - \sum_{v=1}^{2} Ent(D^v) \\
&= Ent(D) - \left(-\frac{5}{11}\left(\frac{4}{5}\log_2\frac{4}{5} + \frac{1}{5}\log_2\frac{1}{5}\right) + -\frac{6}{11}\left(\frac{1}{6}\log_2\frac{1}{6} + \frac{5}{6}\log_2\frac{5}{6}\right)\right) \\
&= 0.001331
\end{aligned}
$$

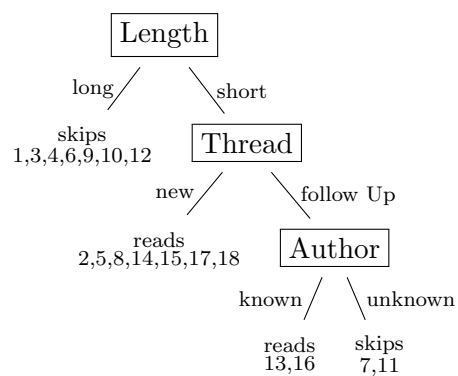因此选择Thread进行进一步划分，左子树全为reads，不需划分；只需划分右子树，选择剩下两个属性可以得到

计算根节点的信息熵

$$Ent(D) = -\left(\frac{1}{2}\log_2\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\log_2\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1$$

然后计算每种划分的信息熵与信息增益

$$
\begin{aligned}
Gain(D, \text{Author}) &= Ent(D) - \sum_{v=1}^{2} Ent(D^v) \\
&= Ent(D) - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{2}{2}\log_2\frac{2}{2} + \frac{0}{2}\log_2\frac{0}{2}\right) + -\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{0}{0}\log_2\frac{0}{0} + \frac{2}{0}\log_2\frac{2}{0}\right)\right) \\
&= 1
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
Gain(D, \text{Where Read}) &= Ent(D) - \sum_{v=1}^{2} Ent(D^v) \\
&= Ent(D) - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\log_2\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\log_2\frac{1}{2}\right) + -\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\log_2\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\log_2\frac{1}{2}\right)\right) \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}
$$

因而选择Author作为划分属性。又划分之后的两个子树内元素均属于同一类别，无法继续划分，决策树算法终止。最终得到决策树如下

```
                    ┌────────┐
                    │ Length │
                    └────────┘
              long /          \ short
         skips                 ┌────────┐
    1,3,4,6,9,10,12            │ Thread │
                               └────────┘
                          new /        \ follow Up
                   reads                 ┌────────┐
            2,5,8,14,15,17,18            │ Author │
                                         └────────┘
                                  known /        \ unknown
                                  reads            skips
                                  13,16            7,11
```

Score: 20/20

2 Q2 - 贝叶斯学习

问题 2. Consider the candy example from the lecture. Assume that the prior distribution over $h1, \ldots, h5$ is given by $\langle 0.1, 0.2, 0.4, 0.2, 0.1 \rangle$. Suppose that the first 5 candies taste lime, cherry, cherry, lime, and lime. Make predictions for the 6th candy using Bayesian, MAP and ML learning, respectively. Show the computations done to make the predictions.

解答. 题目中的假设H为

h_1	100% cherry
h_2	75% cherry + 25% lime
h_3	50% cherry + 50% lime
h_4	25% cherry + 75% lime
h_5	100% lime

给定先验$P(h_i)$和似然$P(d \mid H)$（注意这里假设所有糖果都是独立同分布的）

hypothesis	h_1	h_2	h_3	h_4	h_5
$P(lime \mid h_i)$	0	0.25	0.5	0.75	1
$P(cherry \mid h_i)$	1	0.75	0.5	0.25	0
$P(h_i)$	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1
$P(d \mid h_i)$	$(1)^2(0)^3$ $= 0$	$(0.75)^2(0.25)^3$ $= 9/1024$	$(0.5)^2(0.5)^3$ $= 1/32$	$(0.25)^2(0.75)^3$ $= 27/1024$	$(0)^2(1)^3$ $= 0$

和证据集

$$d = \langle lime, cherry, cherry, lime, lime \rangle$$

(a) 贝叶斯学习：由全概率公式

$$P(d) = \sum_i P(d \mid h_i)P(h_i)$$

$$= 9/1024 \cdot 0.2 + 1/32 \cdot 0.4 + 27/1024 \cdot 0.2$$

$$= 0.01953125$$

进而

$$P(lime \mid d) = \sum_i P(lime \mid h_i)P(h_i \mid d)$$

$$= \frac{1}{P(d)} \sum_i P(lime \mid h_i)P(d \mid h_i)P(h_i)$$

$$= 0.01064453125$$

$$P(cherry \mid d) = \sum_i P(cherry \mid h_i)P(h_i \mid d)$$

$$= \frac{1}{P(d)} \sum_i P(cherry \mid h_i)P(d \mid h_i)P(h_i)$$

$$= 0.00888671875$$

因$P(lime \mid d) > P(cherry \mid d)$，故判为lime。

(b) 极大后验(MAP)
$$h_{MAP} = \arg\max_{h_i} P(h_i \mid d) = \arg\max_{h_i} P(h_i)P(d \mid h_i)$$

可求得
$$P(h_1)P(d \mid h_1) = 0$$
$$P(h_2)P(d \mid h_2) = 0.0017578125$$
$$P(h_3)P(d \mid h_3) = 0.0125$$
$$P(h_4)P(d \mid h_4) = 0.0052734375$$
$$P(h_5)P(d \mid h_5) = 0$$

故 $h_{MAP} = h_3$,
$$P(lime \mid d) \approx P(lime \mid h_{MAP}) = 0.5$$
$$P(cherry \mid d) \approx P(cherry \mid h_{MAP}) = 0.5$$

两者预测概率相等。

(c) 极大似然(ML)
$$h_{ML} = \arg\max_{h_i} P(d \mid h_i) = h_3$$

进而
$$P(lime \mid d) \approx P(lime \mid h_{ML}) = 0.5$$
$$P(cherry \mid d) \approx P(cherry \mid h_{ML}) = 0.5$$

两者预测概率相等。

Score: 19/20

- 忘记除以$1/P(d)$了，导致Bayes概率和不为1，答案应为

$$P(lime \mid d) = 0.545$$
$$P(cherry \mid d) = 0.455$$

可以先根据

$$P(h_i \mid d) = \frac{P(d \mid h_i)P(h_i)}{P(d)}$$

算出所有后验概率

3 Q3 - 朴素贝叶斯

问题 3. Consider the Boolean function $E = (A\ \text{XOR}\ B)\ \text{AND}\ (C\ \text{XOR}\ D)$. Construct its truth table, and then remove the line for the input $A = 1, B = 1, C = 1, D = 1$. Use Naive Bayes classification to make prediction for this input. Show the computations.

解答. 真值表如下：

Sample	A	B	C	D	E
1	1	1	1	0	0
2	1	1	0	1	0
3	1	1	0	0	0
4	1	0	1	1	0
5	1	0	1	0	1
6	1	0	0	1	1
7	1	0	0	0	0
8	0	1	1	1	0
9	0	1	1	0	1
10	0	1	0	1	1
11	0	1	0	0	0
12	0	0	1	1	0
13	0	0	1	0	0
14	0	0	0	1	0
15	0	0	0	0	0

由朴素贝叶斯

$$P(E \mid A, B, C, D) = \frac{P(A, B, C, D \mid E)P(E)}{P(A, B, C, D)}$$

$$= \frac{P(A \mid E)P(B \mid E)P(C \mid E)P(D \mid E)P(E)}{P(A, B, C, D)}$$

$$= \frac{1/2 \cdot 1/2 \cdot 1/2 \cdot 1/2 \cdot 4/15}{1/15}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(\neg E \mid A, B, C, D) = \frac{P(A, B, C, D \mid \neg E)P(\neg E)}{P(A, B, C, D)}$$

$$= \frac{P(A \mid \neg E)P(B \mid \neg E)P(C \mid \neg E)P(D \mid \neg E)P(\neg E)}{P(A, B, C, D)}$$

$$= \frac{5/11 \cdot 5/11 \cdot 5/11 \cdot 5/11 \cdot 11/15}{1/15}$$

$$= \frac{625}{1331}$$

因为$P(\neg E \mid A, B, C, D) > P(E \mid A, B, C, D)$，故判别为$E = 0$。

Score: 19/20

- **Bayes概率和不为1，其实归一化因子$\alpha = 1/P(A, B, C, D)$是不用算的，或者通过概率和为1归一化得到**

4 Q4 - 神经网络

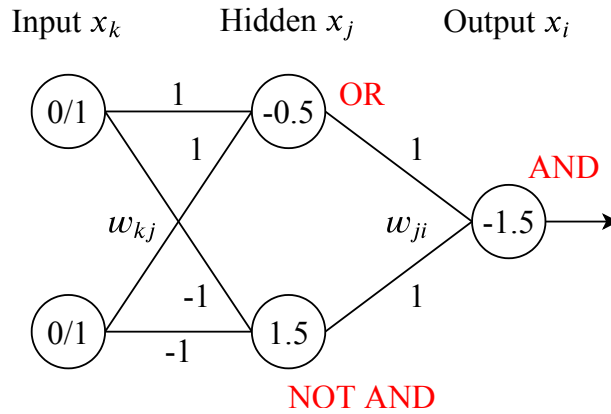**问题 4.** Construct a neural network that computes the XOR function of two inputs.

解答. XOR的真值表如下

A	B	C
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

注意到

$$A \oplus B = (A \vee B) \wedge (\neg(A \wedge B))$$

故可以通过2-2-1的三层神经网络实现，其中输入层对应着A, B，隐含层的两个神经元对应着OR和NOT AND的操作，输出层操作则为AND。进而可构造网络及对应权值如下图所示，其中隐含层及输出层神经元内的数值为偏置(bias)。

并且令隐含层和输出层的激活函数都为

$$\sigma(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

则前向传播规则为

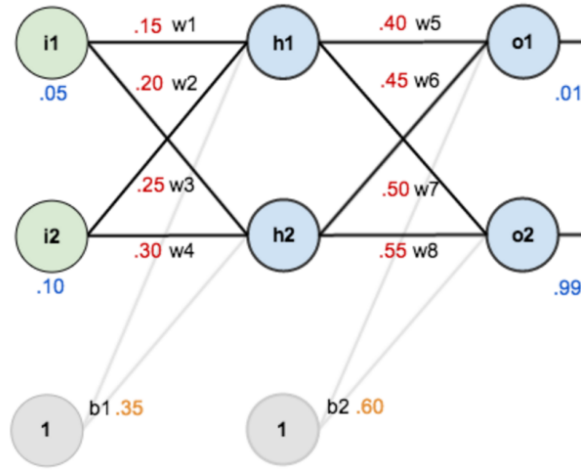$$f(x_1, x_2) = x_i = \sigma\left(\sum_j w_{ji}\sigma\left(\sum_k w_{kj}x_k + b_j\right) + b_i\right)$$

进而

$$f(0,0) = \sigma(\sigma(0*1 + 0*1 - 0.5)*1 + \sigma(0*(-1) + 0*(-1) + 1.5)*1 - 1.5) = \sigma(0 + 1 - 1.5) = 0$$

$$f(0,1) = \sigma(\sigma(0*1 + 1*1 - 0.5)*1 + \sigma(0*(-1) + 1*(-1) + 1.5)*1 - 1.5) = \sigma(1 + 1 - 1.5) = 1$$

$$f(1,0) = \sigma(\sigma(1*1 + 0*1 - 0.5)*1 + \sigma(1*(-1) + 0*(-1) + 1.5)*1 - 1.5) = \sigma(1 + 1 - 1.5) = 1$$

$$f(1,1) = \sigma(\sigma(1*1 + 1*1 - 0.5)*1 + \sigma(1*(-1) + 1*(-1) + 1.5)*1 - 1.5) = \sigma(1 + 0 - 1.5) = 0$$

即为所求的XOR网络。

Score: 20/20

5 Q5 - 反向传播

问题 5. Consider the neural net on Page 32 of the course slides for neural nets.

(a) Suppose we use the sigmoid function as the activate function. Compute $\dfrac{\partial Loss_{o1}}{\partial w_1}$.

(b) Suppose we use the tanh function as the activate function. Compute $\dfrac{\partial Loss_{o2}}{\partial w_4}$. Note that

$$\tanh(x) = (\mathrm{e}^x - \mathrm{e}^{-x})/(\mathrm{e}^x + \mathrm{e}^{-x}) = 2g(2x) - 1$$
$$\tanh'(x) = 1 - \tanh^2(x)$$

解答. 这里损失函数采用平方误差

$$Loss = \sum_k Loss_k \qquad Loss_k = (y_k - a_k)^2$$

(a) 先计算前向过程

$$
\begin{aligned}
in_{h1} &= w_1 i_1 + w_2 i_2 + b_1 & &= 0.05 \cdot 0.15 + 0.10 \cdot 0.20 + 0.35 & &= 0.3775 \\
in_{h2} &= w_3 i_1 + w_4 i_2 + b_1 & &= 0.05 \cdot 0.25 + 0.10 \cdot 0.30 + 0.35 & &= 0.3925 \\
out_{h1} &= g(in_{h1}) & &= \tfrac{1}{1+\mathrm{e}^{-0.3775}} & &= 0.593269992 \\
out_{h2} &= g(in_{h2}) & &= \tfrac{1}{1+\mathrm{e}^{-0.3875}} & &= 0.596884378 \\
in_{o1} &= w_5 out_{h1} + w_6 out_{h2} + b_2 & &= 0.4 \cdot 0.59326992 + 0.45 \cdot 0.596884378 + 0.60 & &= 1.1059059669 \\
in_{o2} &= w_7 out_{h1} + w_8 out_{h2} + b_2 & &= 0.5 \cdot 0.59326992 + 0.55 \cdot 0.596884378 + 0.60 & &= 0.909921369 \\
out_{o1} &= g(in_{o1}) & &= \tfrac{1}{1+\mathrm{e}^{-1.1059059669}} & &= 0.751365070 \\
out_{o2} &= g(in_{o2}) & &= \tfrac{1}{1+\mathrm{e}^{-0.909921369}} & &= 0.772928459 \\
Loss_{o1} &= (target_{o1} - out_{o1})^2 & &= (0.01 - 0.751365070)^2 & &= 0.5496221670 \\
Loss_{o2} &= (target_{o2} - out_{o2})^2 & &= (0.99 - 0.772928459)^2 & &= 0.0471200539
\end{aligned}
$$

再计算后向梯度

$$\frac{\partial Loss_{o1}}{\partial w_1} = \frac{\partial Loss_{o1}}{\partial out_{o1}} \frac{\partial out_{o1}}{\partial in_{o1}} \frac{\partial in_{o1}}{\partial out_{h1}} \frac{\partial out_{h1}}{\partial in_{h1}} \frac{\partial in_{h1}}{\partial w_1}$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\partial Loss_{o1}/\partial out_{o1} &= 2(target_{o1} - out_{o1}) &= -1.48273014 \\
\partial out_{o1}/\partial in_{o1} &= out_{o1}(1 - out_{o1}) &= 0.1868156 \\
\partial in_{o1}/\partial out_{h1} &= w_5 &= 0.40 \\
\partial out_{h1}/\partial in_{h1} &= out_{h1}(1 - out_{h1}) &= 0.24130071 \\
\partial in_{h1}/\partial w_1 &= i1 &= 0.05
\end{aligned}
$$

进而

$$
\frac{\partial Loss_{o1}}{\partial w_1} = -0.00133679
$$

(b) 先计算前向过程

$$
\begin{aligned}
in_{h1} &= w_1 i_1 + w_2 i_2 + b_1 &= 0.3775 \\
in_{h2} &= w_3 i_1 + w_4 i_2 + b_1 &= 0.3925 \\
out_{h1} &= \tanh(in_{h1}) &= 0.36053439 \\
out_{h2} &= \tanh(in_{h2}) &= 0.37351345 \\
in_{o1} &= w_5 out_{h1} + w_6 out_{h2} + b_2 &= 0.912312211 \\
in_{o2} &= w_7 out_{h1} + w_8 out_{h2} + b_2 &= 0.985721346 \\
out_{o1} &= \tanh(in_{o1}) &= 0.722240193 \\
out_{o2} &= \tanh(in_{o2}) &= 0.755531976 \\
Loss_{o1} &= (target_{o1} - out_{o1})^2 &= 0.50728609 \\
Loss_{o2} &= (target_{o1} - out_{o2})^2 &= 0.05497525
\end{aligned}
$$

再计算后向梯度

$$
\frac{\partial Loss_{o2}}{\partial w_4} = \frac{\partial Loss_{o2}}{\partial out_{o2}} \frac{\partial out_{o2}}{\partial in_{o2}} \frac{\partial in_{o2}}{\partial out_{h2}} \frac{\partial out_{h2}}{\partial in_{h2}} \frac{\partial in_{h2}}{\partial w_4}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\partial Loss_{o2}/\partial out_{o2} &= 2(target_{o2} - out_{o2}) &= 0.468936048 \\
\partial out_{o2}/\partial in_{o2} &= 1 - out_{o2}^2 &= 0.429171433 \\
\partial in_{o2}/\partial out_{h2} &= w_8 &= 0.55 \\
\partial out_{h2}/\partial in_{h2} &= 1 - out_{h2}^2 &= 0.8604877 \\
\partial in_{h2}/\partial w_4 &= i2 &= 0.10
\end{aligned}
$$

进而

$$
\frac{\partial Loss_{o2}}{\partial w_4} = 0.009524710
$$

Score: 18/20

- 推导漏了负号

$$
\frac{\partial Loss_{o1}}{\partial out_{o1}} = -2(target_{o1} - out_{o1})
$$