Itoxaeakes Pieblacies non BETTIGRONOINGY GRU MAXAULUI Mágusy OEHA 1º :

2. Unsupervised. b, c, e Learning

3. Peinforcement &, h, 9 Learning

DEMA 2= (x) Diapopa Value - Policy Heration: O adoposhos Policy iteration Jerivoier and pura noditikin, vnologier znv value function, 67mm noprix Brisker mix XXX KXXV7EPM (4 1812) NOXITUEN. DUX. TUV QUANTENNE 6E EE mage enavoluty piexp1 ra Bpegei n Bétuern nodicitin.

Auriortus, o Value Heration Jekuári ano ma Value function, nas Tur Berzinner surexuis Enavaduntura, pexpl va brasei 67hv redos Egaber znu Béltiban nodiakn

(B) Diadopix Value/Policy Heration per a-learning: O altopiques Q-learning SEV DEWRER JUW62ES TIS NIBAVOTUZES

μεταβάθεων χλλά μαι των rewards, μεταξύ των μεταβάθων. (8) Void (K) = 1.4, Void (TT) = 0.5, Void (A) = 1, Void (D) = 1.1

1 (0.7(-4 +0.9.0.5)+0.15(1+0.9.1)+0.15(2+0.9.1,1)

 $\sqrt{\frac{(s)}{new}} = \max_{\alpha} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.7 \left(+10 +0.9 \cdot 1.4 \right) + 0.15 \left(1 +0.9 \cdot 1 \right) + 0.15 \left(2 +0.9 \cdot 1.1 \right) \\ 0.7 \cdot \left(+2 +0.9 \cdot 1.1 \right) + 0.15 \left(10 +0.9 \cdot 1.4 \right) + 0.15 \left(-4 +0.9 \cdot 0.5 \right) \end{array} \right.$ ← (0.7.(1+0.9.1)+0.15(+10.0.9.1,4)+0.15(-4+0.9.0.5)

 $V_{\text{new}}^{(5)} = \max_{\alpha} \left(-1.75, 8.61, 3.24, 2.48 \right)$ apt: [] uew (5) = 8.61

HEMA 3° (a) O αλδοριθμος Hill Climbing είναι ευριοτικώς αυαβάτασης.
Πάντοιε διαλεσει ματαστούσεν οι ολοίες βελτιώνουν την
ωμορτική που μελεταία, δηλ. οδημεί σε αμροτατο, αγνοιώντας
ειν υπόλοιπεν ματαστάσεις. Εβάιτων αυτού όμων
παβιδεύετου σε τοπικά αυροτατά - μη βελτιστές λύσεις.
Ο simulated annealing στο ίδιο προβλημα, δεν απορρίπτει
πάντοτε μια εξαρότερα να ματάσταση αλλά μαποιες φορές
την αποδέκετοι, με μια πιθανότητα η ολοία όσο προχωράει
ο αλδοριθμος όλο μαι μπυβαίνει έτσι, μανουται λάθος

naurore pue 22 xerporepuss naráeraem, assa nanoies dopés tou anosèxerou, pre pue nidevorura u enoix deo npoxupaem o assopioques oso neu pumpainen èrei, navouras sasos nanois topes, antolimbilerou ano zonita ampòrara.

(B) Oran n proposed Evépseia > Evepseia ono romita ampòrara.

(B) Oran n proposed Evépseia > Evepseia ono romita ampòrara.

(B) Oran n proposed Evépseia > Evepseia onoisi zo Bujue o esexos sua ro au da neagharonoisi zo Bujue.

Enoperus 060 y To Taufaver n nidavonita anosoxiis uanoiou xerporepou Birparos Eur maguis To L Enidepourou

or males kinders.

MLEOVERIUMAIX:

- Anjos, Eurolos 67mm vidonoinem.

- Den zoerajezon nodla Training data.

(d) $E_1 = 37$ $E_2 = 65$, $T_c = 16$ who is $E_2 > E_1$: $Prob = exp(-\frac{65-37}{16}) = 0.1738$ av as [0, 0.1738] To Buyua 9a npayuazonoiu9h.

GENA 4° : O Naive Bayes vave the napasoxii nus unapasoxii avejaptneix μ eza π i zum fextures.

→ Terpijeran Slaupira kan Govern SESOpera

→ [pappuko scalability pt ra features.

→ An non from readpazuron na Grána (Gxuei n anejaprusia

Sinc kala anoredespaza.

→ Evan apridopos

→ xeusiponoisizar uar na Bivary vear oux uniticlass classification

$$P(-|\Gamma,Y,\geqslant 50) = P(-) \cdot P(\Gamma|-) \cdot P(Y|-) \cdot P(\geqslant 50|-)$$

$$P(1) = \frac{2990}{5000} = 0.598 \quad P(-) = \frac{2010}{5000} = 0.402$$

$$P(\Gamma|+) = \frac{1270}{2990} = 0.425 \quad P(\Gamma|-) = \frac{730}{2010} = 0.363$$

$$P(Y|+) = \frac{1090}{2990} = 0.365 \quad P(Y|-) = \frac{1190}{2010} = 0.592$$

$$P(\geqslant 50|+) = \frac{1290}{2990} = 0.599 \quad P(\geqslant 50|-) = \frac{1410}{2010} = 0.70$$

$$P(\Rightarrow 50|+) = \frac{1290}{2990} = 0.598 \cdot 0.425 \cdot 0.365 \cdot 0.511 = 0.055566$$

$$P(-|\Gamma,Y,\geqslant 50| = 0.402 \cdot 0.363 \cdot 0.592 \cdot 0.70| = 0.0609$$

$$P(\Rightarrow 50|+) = \frac{1270}{2900} = 0.598 \cdot 0.425 \cdot 0.365 \cdot 0.511 = 0.0609$$

$$P(-|\Gamma,Y,\geqslant 50| = 0.402 \cdot 0.363 \cdot 0.592 \cdot 0.70| = 0.0609$$

$$P(\Rightarrow 50|+) = \frac{1270}{2900} = 0.598 \cdot 0.425 \cdot 0.365 \cdot 0.511 = 0.0609$$

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$$P(\Rightarrow 50|+) = \frac{1290}{2900} = 0.598 \cdot 0.425 \cdot 0.365 \cdot 0.511 = 0.0609$$

$$P(\Rightarrow 50|+) = \frac{1290}{2010} = 0.70|$$

$$P(\Rightarrow 50$$

Sim very Led = 0.478

(B) Zuhbozitin: Ethpaniean vononieborzo he "+"

 $\rightarrow P(+|\Gamma,Y,\geqslant 50) = P(+) \cdot P(\Gamma|+) \cdot P(Y|+) \cdot P(\geqslant 50|+)$

Vaxvw: P(+|r,Y,>50), P(-|r,Y,>50)

EMBONIO + 1900 Giui = 0.499 Gim = 0.421 Giui w = 0.421 (2000) + 0,499 (2000) = 0.436 HAIKI A + 1410 1790 6iui = 0.493 6im = 0.444 Giul weightel = 0.493 $\left(\frac{3200}{5000}\right)$ + 0.444 $\left(\frac{1800}{5000}\right)$ = 0.473 Apr to Epeodio de un or eith man Exa xapujorees gini DENT S= (a) Diatopés unxavis Boltzmany (BH) per lestricted Boltzmann Machine (RMB). Ze éva Sikruo per BM, or Visible per zons hiddey responses Gordéonzon édor prezazo zons, auipa un au spienovran 620 à sio laijen Zéa LBMs responses tou islow layer Ser engéonson, empanison sur en ginebre abapo. A andonoiney ausi esa RBMs za kaivei kasahhhirek por Trouning ladous sivon nie ornvir vnodostorien.

Epapuotès PBH: - Dimensionality Reduction -> Feature Extraction - Classification -> Stacking of PBMs -> Deep belief Networks ~ Topic modelling (β) O aldologuos Metropolis Hastings λαμβάνει αποβάσει (απογοκά - απάρριψω) με βάση την πυκυότητα τως Marandhis e, a sis so enheio von Elecation an Ja anosextú Auro Ser araisa dunoy zus Normalizius Constant (NC). Dugrectorpina av T(x) nou èxul um P(X) = NC TT (x) n applies umanopris: $\frac{P(Xuew)}{P(Xold)} = \frac{MC \cdot T(Xuew)}{MC \cdot N(Xold)} = \frac{T(Xnew)}{T(X-1d)}$ ope Ser analtinon on Jury Tu) To Scittua zur Mapazupuiseur now Suprouppoursy and 700 altobioto Error Proexectotres (antocorrelated) Enavati Leis: A, D, E, \mathcal{D} 0 #0: 8(A) 15 (A) ~ 7 (A) 0 8 (A) 11 (P) 10 (B) 7 (A) 0 #2 8(A) 11(D) 10(B) 7 (A) #3 0 01 THIKES KNOGZÓGES POLIDOUZON 620 EXMPX.

 $\Pi_{1} + \Pi_{2} = 1 \qquad \qquad (\Pi_{1} + \Pi_{2} = 1)$ $\Rightarrow \Pi_{1} = 0.4\Pi_{1} + (1-\Pi_{1}).0.7 = 0.6\Pi_{1} = 0.7 - 0.7\Pi_{1} \Rightarrow 1.3\Pi_{1} = 0.7$ $\Rightarrow \Pi_{1} = \frac{1}{13} \qquad \text{for } \Pi_{2} = 1 - \Pi_{1} \Rightarrow 1.3\Pi_{1} = 0.7$ $\Rightarrow \Pi_{1} = \frac{1}{13} \qquad \text{for } \Pi_{2} = 1 - \Pi_{1} \Rightarrow 1.3\Pi_{1} = 0.7$ $\Rightarrow \Pi_{1} = 0.4\Pi_{1} + (1-\Pi_{1}).0.7 = 0.6\Pi_{1} = 0.7 - 0.7\Pi_{1} \Rightarrow 1.3\Pi_{1} = 0.7$ $\Pi_{2} = 1 - \Pi_{1} \Rightarrow \Pi_{2} = \frac{1}{13}$ $\Rightarrow \Pi_{1} = 0.7\Pi_{1} + (1-\Pi_{1}).0.7 = 0.6\Pi_{1} = 0.7 - 0.7\Pi_{1} \Rightarrow 1.3\Pi_{1} = 0.7$ $\Pi_{2} = 1 - \Pi_{1} \Rightarrow \Pi_{2} = \frac{1}{13}$ $\Rightarrow \Pi_{1} = 0.4\Pi_{1} + (1-\Pi_{1}).0.7 = 0.6\Pi_{1} = 0.7 - 0.7\Pi_{1} \Rightarrow 1.3\Pi_{1} = 0.7$ $\Pi_{2} = 1 - \Pi_{1} \Rightarrow \Pi_{2} = \frac{1}{13}$ $\Rightarrow \Pi_{1} = 0.7\Pi_{1} + (1-\Pi_{1}).0.7 = 0.6\Pi_{1} = 0.7\Pi_{1} \Rightarrow 1.3\Pi_{1} = 0.7$ $\Pi_{2} = 1 - \Pi_{1} \Rightarrow \Pi_{2} = \frac{1}{13}$ $\Rightarrow \Pi_{1} = 0.7\Pi_{1} + (1-\Pi_{1}).0.7 = 0.6\Pi_{1} = 0.7\Pi_{1} \Rightarrow 1.3\Pi_{1} = 0.7$ $\Pi_{3} = 1 - \Pi_{1} \Rightarrow 1.3\Pi_{2} = 0.7$ $\Rightarrow \Pi_{1} = 0.7\Pi_{1} + (1-\Pi_{1}).0.7 = 0.6\Pi_{1} \Rightarrow 1.3\Pi_{1} = 0.7$ $\Rightarrow \Pi_{1} = 0.7\Pi_{1} + (1-\Pi_{1}).0.7 = 0.6\Pi_{1} \Rightarrow 1.3\Pi_{1} = 0.7$ $\Rightarrow \Pi_{1} = 0.7\Pi_{1} + (1-\Pi_{1}).0.7 = 0.6\Pi_{1} \Rightarrow 1.3\Pi_{1} = 0.7$ $\Rightarrow \Pi_{1} = 0.7\Pi_{1} + (1-\Pi_{1}).0.7 = 0.6\Pi_{1} \Rightarrow 1.3\Pi_{1} = 0.7$ $\Rightarrow \Pi_{1} = 0.7\Pi_{1} + (1-\Pi_{1}).0.7 = 0.6\Pi_{1} \Rightarrow 1.3\Pi_{1} = 0.7$ $\Rightarrow \Pi_{1} = 0.7\Pi_{1} + (1-\Pi_{1}).0.7 = 0.6\Pi_{1} \Rightarrow 1.3\Pi_{1} = 0.7$ $\Rightarrow \Pi_{1} = 0.7\Pi_{1} + (1-\Pi_{1}).0.7 = 0.6\Pi_{1} \Rightarrow 1.3\Pi_{1} = 0.7$ $\Rightarrow \Pi_{1} = 0.7\Pi_{1} + (1-\Pi_{1}).0.7 = 0.7$ $\Rightarrow \Pi_{1} = 0.7\Pi_{1} + ($

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