Eli Pinkus

CS 155

Set 6

I AM USING MY REMAINING 46 EXTENSION HOURS

Problem 1

Part A

$$P(x|y) = \sum_{c} P(x|y=c)P(y=c)$$

i)

We have for some c

$$P(x|y = c) = P(x_1, x_2, ..., x_D|y = c)$$

 $= P(x_2, ..., x_D | x_1, y = c)P(x_1 | y = c)$ (note that x_1 can take two values -> 2 permutations)

 $= P(x_3, ..., x_D)P(x_2|x_1, y=c)P(x_1, y=c)$ (note that x_1, x_2 can each take two values -> 4 permutations)

As we can see if we continues this process we will get the following series to represent the permutations that must be considered:

$$2 + 2^{2} + 2^{3} + \dots + 2^{D}$$

$$= \frac{2^{D+1} - 1}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow O(2^{D})$$

We must do this for all c so altogether we have:

 $O(C \cdot 2^D)$

ii)

We know that

$$p(x | y = c) = \prod_{j=1}^{D} P(x_j | y = c)$$

Each x_j can take on 1 of 2 values So each such calculation is $O(2^D)$

We need to do this $\forall c$ of which there are C

$$\Rightarrow O(C \cdot 2^D)$$

They are the same.

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Part B

With small N, I would expect naïve bayes to perform better on the testing set because will far more parameters than naïve, full bayes would almost definitely over fit drastically leading to a low training error but a higher testing error, whereas naïve would probably have a higher training error than full but a lower testing error.

Part C

With large N, I would expect full bayes to out perform naïve bayes. This is because full bayes has more paramters which gives the model more flexibility to fit the underlying nature of the data, while a large N would ideally give a good representation of that nature to the point where the model would not suffer from overfitting.

Part D

We want

$$P(y = c|x) = \frac{P(x \mid y = c)P(y = c)}{P(x)}$$

$$P(x|y=c)$$

Can be computed in O(D) since there are D x's

$$P(y=c)$$

Can be computed in O(1) since we already have the value and we have a uniform class prior and it is a simple lookup.

We also have:

$$P(x) = \sum_{c} P(x \mid y = c)P(y = c)$$

Which can be computed in O(C) since there are C elements to the summation.

Altogether we have:

Computing the prediction for full bayes would also be a $\mathcal{O}(CD)$ computation We want

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$$P(x|y=c) = \prod_{j=1}^{D} P(x_j | x_{j-1}, ..., x_1, y=c) = \prod_{j=1}^{D} \theta_{xjc}$$

This information can be stored in a 3 nested array and you can get the first index as given in $\mathcal{O}(D)$

To get probabilities for a given j we need O(D), To do so for all possible y would give O(CD).

Problem 2

Part A

File #0:

Emission Sequence Max Probability State Sequence

25421 31033 01232367534 22222100310 5452674261527433 103100310322222 7226213164512267255 1310331000033100310 0247120602352051010255241 222222222222222222222

File #1:

Emission Sequence Max Probability State Sequence

77550 22222
7224523677 2222221000
505767442426747 222100003310031
72134131645536112267 10310310000310333100
4733667771450051060253041 2221000003222223103222223

File #2:

Emission Sequence Max Probability State Sequence

60622 11111 4687981156 2100202111 815833657775062 021011111111111 1310222515963505015 02020111111111111021 6503199452571274006320025 1110202111111102021110211

File #3:

Emission Sequence Max Probability State Sequence

53164662112162634156 2000021313131002133 1523541005123230226306256 1310021333133133133333

File #4:

Emission Sequence Max Probability State Sequence

33630535602 0111201112 350201162150142 011244012441112 00214005402015146362 11201112412444011112

2111266524665143562534450

File #5:

Emission Sequence Max Probability State Sequence

2012012424124011112411124

 4546566636
 1111111111

 638436858181213
 110111010000011

 13240338308444514688
 00010000000111111100

 0111664434441382533632626
 2111111111111100111111011

Part Bi

I di C Di		
######################################		
###############################	***************************************	
	Probability of Emitting Sequence	
25421	4.537e-05	
01232367534	1.620e-11	
5452674261527433	4.348e-15	
7226213164512267255	4.739e-18	
0247120602352051010255241	9.365e-24	
0247120002332031010233241	31.3036-24	
File #1:		
Emission Sequence	Probability of Emitting Sequence	
#####################################	<i>;************************************</i>	
77550	1.181e-04	
7224523677	2.033e-09	
505767442426747	2.477e-13	
72134131645536112267	8.871e-20	
4733667771450051060253041	3.740e-24	
4755007771450051000255041	317400 24	
File #2:		
Emission Sequence	Probability of Emitting Sequence	
##################################	*******************	
60622	2.088e-05	
4687981156	5.181e-11	
815833657775062	3.315e-15	
21310222515963505015	5.126e-20	
6503199452571274006320025	1.297e-25	
File #3:		
Emission Sequence	Probability of Emitting Sequence	
#######################################	*######################################	
13661	1.732e-04	
	8.285e-09	
2102213421		
166066262165133	1.642e-12	
53164662112162634156	1.063e-16	
1523541005123230226306256	4.535e-22	
F:1- #4.		
File #4: Emission Sequence	Dashahilitu of Faitties Commen	
	Probability of Emitting Sequence	

23664	1.141e-04	
3630535602	4.326e-09	
350201162150142	9.793e-14	
00214005402015146362	4.740e-18	
2111266524665143562534450	5.618e-22	
2111200324003143302334430	510100 22	
File #5:		
Emission Sequence	Probability of Emitting Sequence	
	*######################################	
68535	1.322e-05	
4546566636	2.867e-09	
638436858181213	4.323e-14	
13240338308444514688	4.629e-18	
0111664434441382533632626	1.440e-22	

Part Bii

I di C Dii		
######################################		
############################	***************************************	
File #0:		
######################################	Probability of Emitting Sequence	
25421	4.537e-05	
01232367534	1.620e-11	
5452674261527433	4.348e-15	
7226213164512267255	4.739e-18	
0247120602352051010255241	9.365e-24	
File #1:		
Emission Sequence	Probability of Emitting Sequence	
###############################	*######################################	
77550	1.181e-04	
7224523677	2.033e-09	
505767442426747	2.477e-13	
72134131645536112267	8.871e-20	
4733667771450051060253041	3.740e-24	
File #2:		
Emission Sequence	Probability of Emitting Sequence	

60622	2.088e-05	
4687981156	5.181e-11	
815833657775062	3.315e-15	
21310222515963505015	5.126e-20	
6503199452571274006320025	1.297e-25	
File #3:		
Emission Sequence	Probability of Emitting Sequence	

13661	1.732e-04	
2102213421	8.285e-09	
166066262165133	1.642e-12	
53164662112162634156	1.063e-16	
1523541005123230226306256	4.535e-22	
File #4:		
Emission Sequence	Probability of Emitting Sequence	

23664	1.141e-04	
3630535602	4.326e-09	
350201162150142	9.793e-14	
00214005402015146362	4.740e-18	
2111266524665143562534450	5.618e-22	
File #5:		
Emission Sequence	Probability of Emitting Sequence	
###############################	************************************	
68535	1.322e-05	
4546566636	2.867e-09	
638436858181213	4.323e-14	
13240338308444514688	4.629e-18	
0111664434441382533632626	1.440e-22	

Part C

```
Running Code For Question 2C
Transition Matrix:
2.833e-01
         4.714e-01 1.310e-01
                          1.143e-01
2.321e-01
         3.810e-01
                  2.940e-01
                            9.284e-02
1.040e-01
         9.760e-02
                  3.696e-01
                            4.288e-01
1.040e-01 9.760e-02 3.696e-01
1.883e-01 9.903e-02 3.052e-01
                            4.075e-01
Observation Matrix:
1.486e-01
1.062e-01
         2.288e-01 1.533e-01 1.179e-01 4.717e-02 5.189e-02 9.653e-03 1.931e-02 3.089e-02 1.699e-01 4.633e-02
                                                        2.830e-02
                                                                 1.297e-01
                                                                           9.198e-02
                                                                                    2.358e-03
         9.653e-03
                                                        1.409e-01
                                                                  2.394e-01
                                                                           1.371e-01
                                                                                    1.004e-01
1.194e-01
         4.299e-02
                  6.529e-02
                            9.076e-02
                                     1.768e-01
                                               2.022e-01
                                                        4.618e-02
                                                                  5.096e-02
                                                                           7.803e-02
                                                                                    1.274e-01
1.194e-01 4.299e-02 6.529e-02 9.076e-02
1.694e-01 3.871e-02 1.468e-01 1.823e-01
                                     4.839e-02
                                               6.290e-02
                                                        9.032e-02
                                                                  2.581e-02
                                                                           2.161e-01
                                                                                    1.935e-02
```

Part D

```
Running Code For Question 2D
Transition Matrix:
4.695e-21 9.707e-02
              4.454e-01
                      4.575e-01
       3.357e-01
              4.420e-01
                      1.048e-12
2.223e-01
       9.071e-02
              5.227e-01
                      3.866e-01
1.886e-07
4.612e-01 4.550e-01 1.188e-12
                      8.381e-02
Observation Matrix:
2.496e-02 4.739e-25 2.299e-04 3.216e-01
3.971e-04
                                     4.569e-04
                                            1.426e-18
                                                    2.890e-01
                                                            1.039e-01
                             7.338e-02
1.147e-01
       5.540e-19
             1.262e-10
                      3.904e-01
                                     2.853e-01 1.350e-01
                                                    1.160e-03
                                                           1.316e-06
                                                                   4.881e-26
       1.379e-01
              1.511e-01
                      4.230e-02
                             9.365e-02
                                     4.842e-02
                                            1.118e-01
                                                    5.696e-15
                                                            1.914e-01
                     1.249e-08
                             4.343e-02
                                     4.909e-02
                                            1.994e-02
```

Part E

The transition matrices from 2C appear more accurate for a few reasons. For starters, it can't be seen on the above images but I ran part D multiple times and the transition matrix values were highly variable which seems to indicate that the unsupervised algorithm doesn't have as accurate convergence behavior and is encountering various local minima. Intuitively, it makes sense that the data with labels yields more consistent and accurate training.

Part F

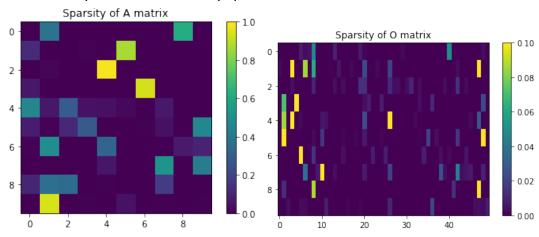
######################################
File #0: Generated Emission ####################################
File #1: Generated Emission ####################################
File #2: Generated Emission ####################################
File #3: Generated Emission ####################################
File #4: Generated Emission ####################################
File #5: Generated Emission ####################################

Part G

The transition matrix is rather sparse with mostly values that are close to or at 0.

There are handful of entries that have high values which indicates a high probability of transition from one state to another. This indicates that the state transitions are fairly determined in that there isn't a ton of variability in which state comes next given a current state.

We have somewhat similar sparsity in the O matrix. A strong majority of the entries appear to be 0. In each row there are generally no more than a few non-zero entries which indicates that a state is only liable to emit a very specific subset of emissions.



Part H

In the special case of only 1 hidden state we know that we are essentially choosing words randomly. The transition matrix would be 1 by 1 and the observation matrix would be 1 by D. Since there is only one state we can also say that the observation matrix would be uniform. Thus, this special case corresponds to choosing words at complete random.

We know that as we increase the number of hidden states we are increasing the likelihood of the training data since we are allowing more parameters with which the model can fit the training data.

We also notice an increase in subsets of the emission that are semblances of grammatically correct clauses in English. These occur more consistently with more hidden states.

Part I

I find state 2 to be semantically meaningful in that the words have somewhat similar properties. The major components consist of words like Law, Power, Service, Public which are related in that they are nouns that do well to describe situations in public policies.

This differs from others in that a lot of the other word clouds in that the prominent words are related and could occur in similar contexts in sentences and they are also non-filler words.

State 2

