

$$x_i \in \mathbb{R}^p \quad y_i \in \{0, 1\} \quad \pi_k = P(Y=k)$$

(1)

$$g_k^{(2)} = P(x=2 | y=k)$$

$$a) f_{\text{bayes}}(2) = \arg \max_k \pi_k g_k^{(2)}$$

$$P[Y=1 | X=2] = q_{(2)} \sim P[Y=0 | X=2] = 1 - q_{(2)}$$

$$P[F_{(x)} \neq Y | X=2] = 1 - \max(q_{(x)}, 1 - q_{(x)})$$

$$= \min(q_{(2)}, 1 - q_{(2)})$$

posterior

$$P(Y|X) = \frac{\pi_k g_k^{(2)}}{P(x)}$$

$$\pi_k g_k^{(2)}$$

Decision Rule

$$b) P[F_{(x)} \neq Y \mid X = z, X' = z']$$

z' is nearest neighbour to z

$$P(Y=1 \mid X=z) = q_{(z)} \quad P(Y=1 \mid X=z') = q_{(z')}$$

$$P[F_{(x)} \neq Y \mid X=z, X'=z'] =$$

$$q_{(z)}(1 - q_{(z')}) + (1 - q_{(z)})q_{(z')}$$

$$= q_{(z)} + q_{(z')} - 2q_{(z)}q_{(z')}$$

$$c) n \rightarrow \infty \quad q_{(z')} \rightarrow q_{(z)}$$

$$R_{NN}(z) = 2q_{(z)} - q_{(z)}^2$$

$$R_{\text{bayes}}(z) = \min \{ q_{(z)}, 1 - q_{(z)} \}$$

$$\rightarrow R_{\text{bases}} = E_2 [\min \{q_{(2)}, 1 - q_{(2)}\}]$$

$$R_{NN} = E [r q_{(2)} - r q_{(2)}^r]$$

$$\text{if } q_{(2)} \leq \frac{1}{r}$$

$$R_b = E [q_{(2)}] \quad R_N = r R_b - r E [q_{(2)}^r]$$

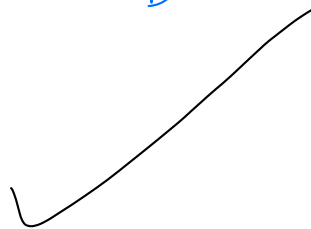
$$\leadsto R_N \geq R_b$$

$$\text{if } q_{(2)} \geq \frac{1}{r}$$

$$R_{\text{bases}}^{(2)} = 1 - q_{(2)}$$

$$R_{NN}^{(2)} = \underbrace{r q_{(2)}}_{\geq 1} R_b^{(2)}$$

$$\leadsto R_{NN} \geq R_b$$

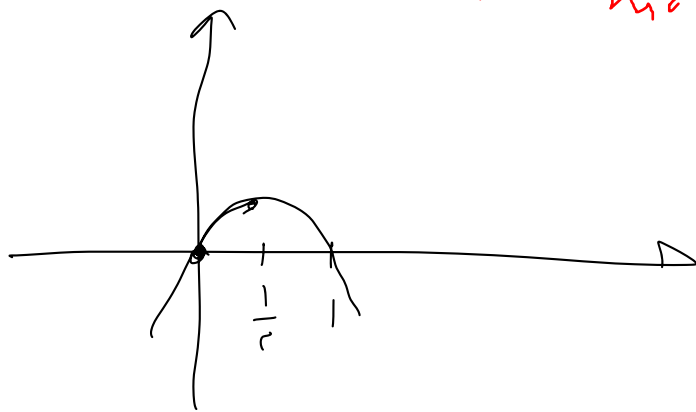


$$\text{Let } m_{(2)} = \min(q_{(2)}, 1 - q_{(2)})$$

$$R_b = E[m_{(2)}] \quad \sigma \leq m \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$R_{nr} = E \left[\underbrace{m_{(2)}}_{\min} \underbrace{(1 - m_{(2)})}_{\max} \right]$$

$\uparrow q(x)(1-q(x))$
"



$m(1-m)$ is concave

Jensen Ineq

$$E[h(m)] \leq h(E[m])$$

$$\therefore R_{nr} = E[h(m_{(2)})] \leq$$

$$h_m = m(1-m)$$

$$\uparrow h(E[m_{(2)}])$$

$$= \uparrow h(R_b) = \uparrow R_b(1 - R_b)$$

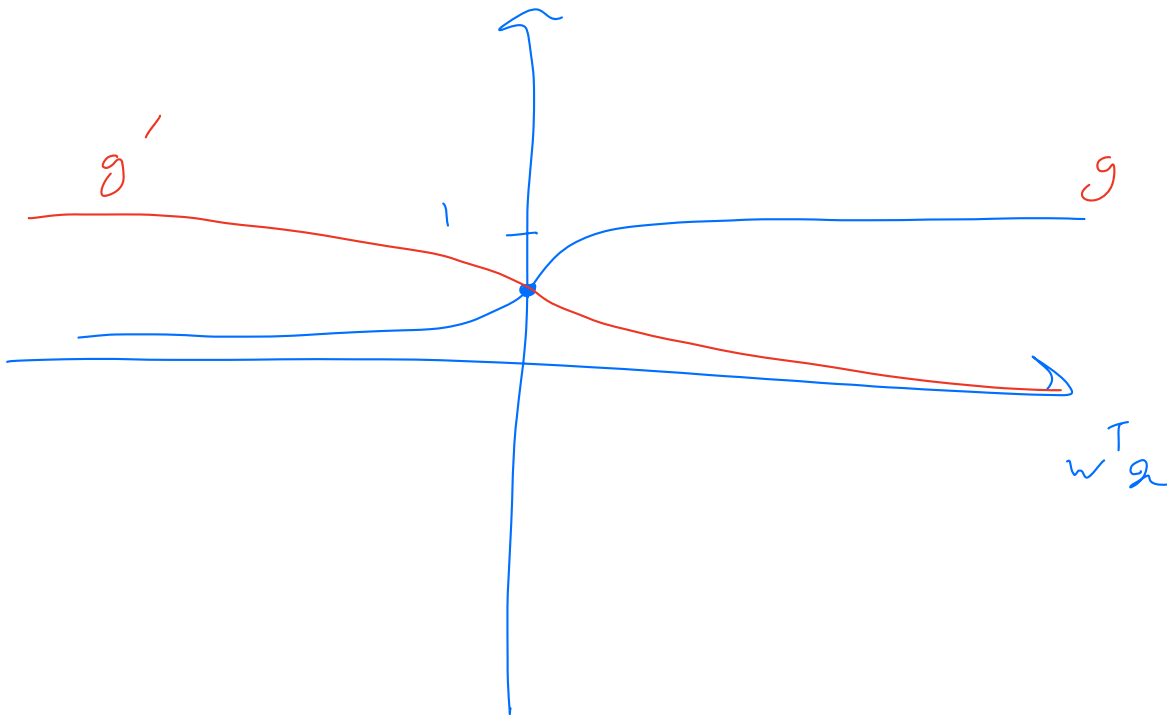
$$\rightarrow R_{NN} \leq r R_b (1 - R_b)$$

$$y = g(w^T z) \quad g(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

(7)

$$P(y=1|z) = g(w^T z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-w^T z}}$$

$$\text{Let } g'(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^z} \rightarrow g'(z) = 1 - g(-z)$$



$$\rightarrow g' = g(-w^T z) = 1 - g(w^T z) = 1 - y$$

decision boundary \rightarrow cte

$w \rightarrow -w$

$$Loss = -t \log(y) - (1-t) \log(1-y)$$

Label \swarrow \searrow predict

$$L = -t \log(y) - (1-t) \log(1-y)$$

$$L' = -t \log(1-y) - (1-t) \log(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w} = (y - t) x$$

$$\frac{\partial L'}{\partial w} = (1 - y - t) x$$

+

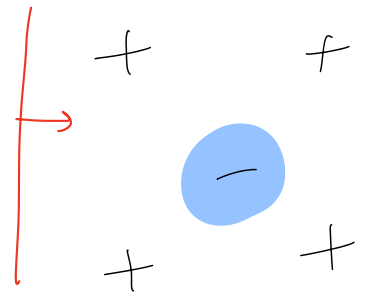
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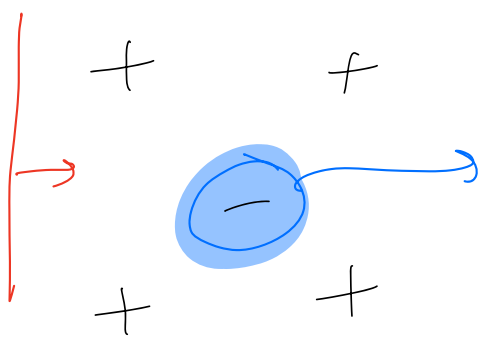
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a)

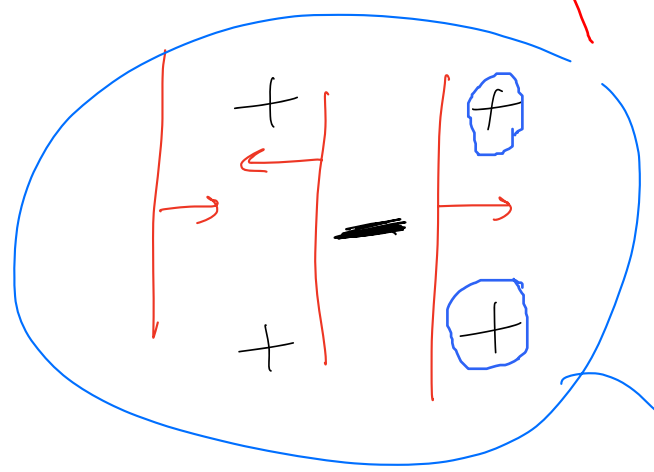
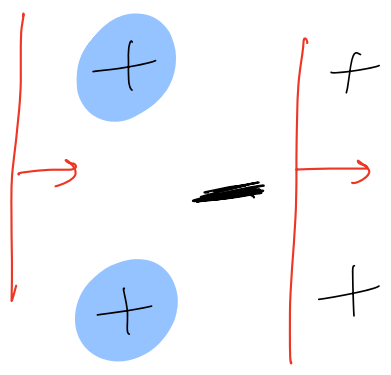


بتر بن خط



بزرگ هست

لحم در مس



جواب نه

چرا بویگ: \downarrow overfit چون مدل های ساده به تعداد

(ع) بوی

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|\Sigma - \lambda I| = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2-\lambda)^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 3, \lambda_2 = 1$$

$$\Sigma r = \lambda r \Rightarrow (\Sigma - \lambda I) r = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} r = 0 \Rightarrow r_1 = r_2$$

$$r = \begin{bmatrix} r_1 \\ r_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow r_1 = \begin{bmatrix} r_1 \\ r_1 \\ r_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\leadsto \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad r = 0$$

$$\leadsto r_c = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\leadsto \left\{ \begin{aligned} PC_1 &= r_1^T x, & PC_c &= r_c^T x \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$L_1 + L_c = c + 1 = f$$

$$\leadsto \% PC_1 = \frac{c}{f} \quad \% PC_c = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$x_1 > x_c \leadsto PC_c > 0$$

$$x_c > x_1 \leadsto PC_c < 0$$

$$x_1 = x_c \leadsto PC_c = 0$$

$$E = \sum_{i=1}^N \exp(-y_i f(z_i)) \quad y \in (-1, 1)$$

(4)

a)

$$E_{01} = \sum_{i=1}^N 1 \cdot (y_i f(z_i) < 0)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^N 1 \cdot (-y_i f(z_i) > 0)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^N 1 \cdot \frac{\ln}{\log} e^{(-y_i f(z_i) > 0)}$$

$$\sigma < 1$$

$$< \sum_{i=1}^N 1 \cdot e^{(-y_i f(z_i) > 0)}$$

$$1 < e$$

$$< \sum_{i=1}^N e^{-y_i f(z_i)}$$

$$a > 0 \leadsto e^a > 1$$

$$= E \quad \checkmark$$

$$b) \quad \alpha_t = \frac{1}{r} \ln \left(\frac{1 - e_t}{e_t} \right)$$

$$e_t = \sum w_i^t (h_t(z_i) \neq y_i)$$

$$\text{if } e_t > \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \boxed{\alpha_t < 0}$$

→ Break ✓

max limit w_i .

→ ignore outlier

c)

□ +1

○ -1

✓ \xrightarrow{cc} \searrow \swarrow
