

## Homework 2

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## Part II: Programming and Questions

(a) Answer:

The estimated value of P(y) for y = 1:  $P(y_1) = 0.13448$ .

(b) Answer:

The estimated value of P(y) for y = 0:  $P(y_0) = 0.86552$ .

(c) Answer:

The estimated values for  $\phi_{admirer}|y$  for the corresponding feature **admirer** when y=1 and for y=0.

$$\phi_{admirer}|y_0 = 0.0$$

$$\phi_{admirer}|y_1 = 0.0142349$$

(d) Answer:

The estimated values for  $\phi_{secret}|y$  for the corresponding feature **secret** when y=1 and for y=0.

$$\phi_{secret}|y_0 = 0.0005529$$
  
 $\phi_{secret}|y_1 = 0.0142349$ 

(e) Answer:

Classes for the first 5 examples in the test set: [ham, ham, ham, ham, ham]

(f) Answer:

Classes for the last 5 examples in the test set: [ham, spam, spam, ham, ham]

(g) Answer:

The percentage error on the examples in the test file: P(error) = 0.0488155

Note: All the answers above are based on m=0, which means without smoothing.

(h) Answer:

I tested m = 0.1 \* i, i = 1, 2, ..., 10, and the error percentage is as follow:



```
\begin{array}{l} error_{m=0}=0.0488155\\ error_{m=0.1}=0.0136396\\ error_{m=0.2}=0.0143575\\ error_{m=0.3}=0.0157932\\ error_{m=0.4}=0.0157932\\ error_{m=0.5}=0.0150754\\ error_{m=0.6}=0.0157932\\ error_{m=0.7}=0.0165111\\ error_{m=0.8}=0.0208183\\ error_{m=0.9}=0.0222541\\ error_{m=1.0}=0.0222541\\ \end{array}
```

If we add m, the error percentage becomes smaller, and it is smallest when m=0.1. So the smoothing does help improve the accuracy, the value of m=0.1.

## (i) Answer:

The accuracy on the test examples using zero-R: acc = 86.72%