

L -class classification problem
 $(X_i, y_i), i=1, 2, \dots, n, y_i \in \{1, 2, \dots, L\}$

Goal: predict the response for a new X_0

Step 1: Find the K -nearest-neighbors;

compute the distance $d_i = \|X_0 - X_i\|_2$

$$= \sqrt{\sum_{l=1}^p (X_{0l} - X_{il})^2}, \text{ for } p\text{-dimensional } X$$

(Euclidean Distance)

Find set N_0 for the K smallest d_i values

$$K=5 \Rightarrow N_0 = \{1, 5, 8, 23, 56\}$$

Step 2: (For regression: $\hat{y}_0 = \frac{1}{5} (y_1 + y_5 + y_8 + y_{23} + y_{56})$)

$$\hat{P}(y_0 = l | X = x_0) = \frac{1}{K} \left[\sum_{i \in N_0} 1_{\{y_i = l\}} \right]$$

$$y_1 = 2, y_5 = 3, y_8 = 2, y_{23} = 2, y_{56} = 1$$

$$L=3$$

$$\hat{P}(y_0 = 1 | X = x_0) = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\hat{P}(y_0 = 2 | X = x_0) = \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow \hat{y}_0 = 2$$

$$\hat{P}(y_0 = 3 | X = x_0) = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\hat{y}_0 = \arg \max_l \hat{P}(y_0 = l | X = x_0)$$

$$\hat{y}_0 = \underset{\ell}{\operatorname{argmax}} \hat{p}(y_0 = \ell | X = x_0)$$

$$\text{LR: } p(y_0 = 1 | X = x_0) = \frac{e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_0}}{1 + e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_0}}$$

$$\hat{p}(y_0 = 1 | X = x_0) > 0.5 \Rightarrow \hat{y}_0 = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \hat{p}(y_0 = 1 | X = x_0) > \hat{p}(y_0 = 0 | X = x_0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 = \underset{\ell}{\operatorname{argmax}} \hat{p}(y_0 = \ell | X = x_0)$$

CPA/QDA: same thing!

$$\begin{aligned} X_1 &= (100, 1) & \|X_1 - X_2\| &= \sqrt{(100 - 80)^2 + (1 - 5)^2} \\ X_2 &= (80, 5) & &= \sqrt{400 + 16} \end{aligned}$$

$$X_3 = (70, 9)$$

$$X_4 = (80, 1)$$

↓ standardize the variables

$$\tilde{X}_1 = (10, 1)$$

$$\tilde{X}_2 = (8, 5)$$

$$\tilde{X}_3 = (7, 9)$$

$$\tilde{X}_4 = (8, 1)$$

→ toy example