

# Tema ML

Iatu Antonio

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## 1 Ex 2.26

2.26. Considerăm următorul set de date de antrenament, în care variabila de ieșire este EnjoyTennis:

Day	Outlook	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	EnjoyTennis
D1	Sunny	Hot	High	Weak	No
D2	Sunny	Hot	High	Strong	No
D3	Overcast	Hot	High	Weak	Yes
D4	Rain	Mild	High	Weak	Yes
D5	Rain	Cool	Normal	Weak	Yes
D6	Rain	Cool	Normal	Strong	No
D7	Overcast	Cool	Normal	Strong	Yes
D8	Sunny	Mild	High	Weak	No
D9	Sunny	Cool	Normal	Weak	Yes
D10	Rain	Mild	Normal	Weak	Yes
D11	Sunny	Mild	Normal	Strong	Yes
D12	Overcast	Mild	High	Strong	Yes
D13	Overcast	Hot	Normal	Weak	Yes
D14	Rain	Mild	High	Strong	No

### 1.1

a. Determinați decizia luată de către algoritmul Bayes Naiv pentru instanța de test

$$X = \langle Outlook = sunny, Temp = cool, Humidity = high, Wind = strong \rangle,$$

precum și probabilitatea cu care este luată această decizie.

### 1.2

b. Care este numărul minim de parametri pe care trebuie să-l estimeze algoritmul Bayes Naiv pe aceste date [pentru a face apoi predicții pe un set oarecare de instanțe de test]? Dar în cazul clasificatorului Bayes Optimal?

### 1.3

c. Implementați algoritmul Bayes Naiv, iar apoi cu ajutorul acestei implementări calculați eroarea la antrenare și eroarea la CVLOO pe acest set de date.

## 2 Ex 2.27

2.27. Se dă setul de date din tabelul alăturat, în care A, B, C sunt atribute (de intrare) binare, iar Y este atribut de ieșire. Care va fi răspunsul algoritmului de clasificare Bayes Naiv pentru intrarea A = 0, B = 0, C = 1?

A	B	C	Y
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0
1	1	0	0
0	0	1	1
1	1	1	1
1	0	0	1
1	1	0	1

## 3 Ex 2.30

Fie setul de date de antrenament (x, y) și datele de test z:

$$x_1 = (0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1) \quad y_1 = 1$$

$$x_2 = (0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0) \quad y_2 = 1$$

$$x_3 = (1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0) \quad y_3 = -1$$

$$x_4 = (1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0) \quad y_4 = -1$$

$$z_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0)$$

$$z_2 = (0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1)$$

Ce problemă va întâmpina clasificatorul Bayes Naiv pe aceste date? (Indicație: Pentru ca răspunsul dumneavoastră să fie cât mai bine justificat, veți estima toți parametrii necesari și veți aplica algoritmul pe cele două instanțe de test. Veți nota atributele cu A1, A2, . . .)

La curs am prezentat un „remediu” standard pentru o astfel de problemă. Precizați cum se numește „tehnica” respectivă și aplicați-o pe aceste date. După aceea, veți aplica algoritmul Bayes Naiv pentru a clasifica instanțele de test z1 și z2.

## 4 Rezolvari:

### 4.1 Ex 26

a.

$$X = \langle Outlook = sunny, Temp = cool, Humidity = high, Wind = strong \rangle,$$

$$X_{MAP} = \underset{x \in \{0,1\}}{argmax} P(X = x | Outlook = Sunny, Temperature = Cool, Humidity = High, Wind = Strong)$$

$$X_{MAP} = \underset{x \in \{0,1\}}{argmax} \frac{P(Outlook=Sunny, Temperature=Cool, Humidity=High, Wind=Strong | X=x) \cdot P(X=x)}{P(Outlook=Sunny, Temperature=Cool, Humidity=High, Wind=Strong)}$$

$$X_{MAP} = \underset{x \in \{0,1\}}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(\text{Outlook} = \text{Sunny}, \text{Temperature} = \text{Cool}, \text{Humidity} = \text{High}, \text{Wind} = \text{Strong} | X = x) \cdot P(X = x)$$

$$X_{MAP} = \underset{x \in \{0,1\}}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(\text{Outlook} = \text{Sunny} | X = x) \cdot P(\text{Temperature} = \text{Cool} | X = x) \cdot P(\text{Humidity} = \text{High} | X = x) \cdot P(\text{Wind} = \text{Strong} | X = x) \cdot P(X = x)$$

$$p_0 = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{14} = \frac{36}{625} \cdot \frac{5}{14} = 0.0205$$

$$p_1 = \frac{2}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{9} \cdot \frac{9}{14} = \frac{2}{243} \cdot \frac{9}{14} = 0.0052$$

Prin urmare,  $p_0 \gg p_1$ . Asadar, clasificatorul Bayes Naiv va prezice  $\text{EnjoyTennis} = 0$  pentru instanta ( $\text{Outlook}=\text{Sunny}$ ,  $\text{Temperature}=\text{Cool}$ ,  $\text{Humidity}=\text{High}$ ,  $\text{Wind}=\text{Strong}$ ) cu probabilitatea:

$$P(X = 0 | \text{Outlook} = \text{Sunny}, \text{Temperature} = \text{Cool}, \text{Humidity} = \text{High}, \text{Wind} = \text{Strong}) = \frac{p_0}{p_0 + p_1} = \frac{0.0205}{0.0257} = 0.7976$$

Deci probabilitatea ca instanta noastra sa ia valoarea 0 pentru  $\text{EnjoyTennis}$  este 0.7976.

**b.**

In contextul problemei noastre, clasificatorul Bayes Naiv are nevoie de estimarile urmatoarelor probabilitati:

$$1. P(\text{EnjoyTennis} = 0) \implies P(\text{EnjoyTennis} = 1) = 1 - P(\text{EnjoyTennis} = 0)$$

$$2.1. P(\text{Outlook} = \text{Sunny} | \text{EnjoyTennis} = 0)$$

$$2.2. P(\text{Outlook} = \text{Overcast} | \text{EnjoyTennis} = 0)$$

Din 2.1 si 2.2 Putem obtine  $P(\text{Outlook} = \text{Rain} | \text{EnjoyTennis} = 0)$

$$2.3. P(\text{Outlook} = \text{Sunny} | \text{EnjoyTennis} = 1)$$

$$2.4. P(\text{Outlook} = \text{Overcast} | \text{EnjoyTennis} = 1)$$

Din 2.3 si 2.4 Putem obtine  $P(\text{Outlook} = \text{Rain} | \text{EnjoyTennis} = 1)$

$$3.1. P(\text{Temperature} = \text{Hot} | \text{EnjoyTennis} = 0)$$

$$3.2. P(\text{Temperature} = \text{Cool} | \text{EnjoyTennis} = 0)$$

Din 2.1 si 2.2 Putem obtine  $P(\text{Temperature} = \text{Mild} | \text{EnjoyTennis} = 0)$

$$3.3. P(\text{Temperature} = \text{Hot} | \text{EnjoyTennis} = 1)$$

$$3.4. P(\text{Temperature} = \text{Cool} | \text{EnjoyTennis} = 1)$$

Din 2.3 si 2.4 Putem obtine  $P(\text{Temperature} = \text{Mild} | \text{EnjoyTennis} = 1)$

$$4. P(\text{Humidity} = \text{High} | \text{EnjoyTennis} = 0) \implies P(\text{Humidity} = \text{Normal} | \text{EnjoyTennis} = 0) = 1 - P(\text{Humidity} = \text{High} | \text{EnjoyTennis} = 0)$$

$$5. P(\text{Humidity} = \text{High} | \text{EnjoyTennis} = 1) \implies P(\text{Humidity} = \text{Normal} | \text{EnjoyTennis} = 1) = 1 - P(\text{Humidity} = \text{High} | \text{EnjoyTennis} = 1)$$

$$6. P(\text{Wind} = \text{Strong} | \text{EnjoyTennis} = 0) \implies P(\text{Wind} = \text{Weak} | \text{EnjoyTennis} = 0) = 1 - P(\text{Wind} = \text{Strong} | \text{EnjoyTennis} = 0)$$

$$7. P(\text{Wind} = \text{Strong} | \text{EnjoyTennis} = 1) \implies P(\text{Wind} = \text{Weak} | \text{EnjoyTennis} = 1) = 1 - P(\text{Wind} = \text{Strong} | \text{EnjoyTennis} = 1)$$

Dupa cum se poate observa, va fi nevoie doar de 13 valori pentru a construi complet clasificatorul Bayes Naiv .

Pentru clasificatorul Bayes Optimal ave nevoie de **71** de valori.

Formula pentru variabile binare este  $2^{n+1} - 1$ , insa in cazul nostru avem doua variabile ternare si doua binare. Astfel, calculul in cazul nostru ar fi in felul urmator:  $(3 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2) - 1$ . Am ales aces calcul fiindca din el imi rezulta numarul de combinatii posibile rezultat pe setul nostru de date cand EnjoyTennis este 0. Am adaugat -1 deoarece pe baza a n-1 combinatii putem sa o aflam pe cea cu numarul n (pentru a fi nr de parametri minimal). Aplicam acelasi lucru si pentru EnjoyTennis = 1 si va rezulta  $2 \cdot ((3 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2) - 1) + 1$  (am mai adaugat 1 pentru valoarea  $P(\text{EnjoyTennis} = 0)$ ). Din acest calcul va rezulta faptul ca in total vor fi 71 de valori necesare pentru contrui clasificatorul Bayes Optimal.

**c.**

Voi incepe prin calcularea probabilitatii pentru fiecare linie:

EnjoyTennis =ET

$O(\text{outlook}) \in \{s(\text{sunny}), ov(\text{overcast}), r(\text{rain})\}$

$T(\text{temperature}) \in \{h(\text{hot}), m(\text{mild}), c(\text{cool})\}$

$H(\text{humidity}) \in \{h(\text{high}), n(\text{normal})\}$

$W(\text{wind}) \in \{s(\text{strong}), w(\text{weak})\}$

$$D1: P(O = s, T = h, H = h, W = w | ET = 0) = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{14} = \frac{48}{625} \cdot \frac{5}{14} = 0.0274$$

$$D2: P(O = s, T = h, H = h, W = s | ET = 0) = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{14} = \frac{72}{625} \cdot \frac{5}{14} = 0.0411$$

$$D3: P(O = ov, T = h, H = h, W = w | ET = 1) = \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{2}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{9} \cdot \frac{6}{9} \cdot \frac{9}{14} = \frac{16}{729} \cdot \frac{9}{14} = 0.0141$$

$$D4: P(O = r, T = m, H = h, W = w | ET = 1) = \frac{3}{9} \cdot \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{9} \cdot \frac{6}{9} \cdot \frac{9}{14} = \frac{8}{243} \cdot \frac{9}{14} = 0.0211$$

$$D5: P(O = r, T = c, H = n, W = w | ET = 1) = \frac{3}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{9} \cdot \frac{6}{9} \cdot \frac{6}{9} \cdot \frac{9}{14} = \frac{4}{81} \cdot \frac{9}{14} = 0.0317$$

$$D6: P(O = r, T = c, H = n, W = s | ET = 0) = \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{14} = \frac{6}{625} \cdot \frac{5}{14} = 0.0034$$

$$D7: P(O = ov, T = c, H = n, W = s | ET = 1) = \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{9} \cdot \frac{6}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{9} \cdot \frac{9}{14} = \frac{8}{243} \cdot \frac{9}{14} = 0.0211$$

$$D8: P(O = s, T = m, H = h, W = w | ET = 0) = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{14} = \frac{48}{625} \cdot \frac{5}{14} = 0.0274$$

$$D9: P(O = s, T = c, H = n, W = w | ET = 1) = \frac{2}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{9} \cdot \frac{6}{9} \cdot \frac{6}{9} \cdot \frac{9}{14} = \frac{8}{243} \cdot \frac{9}{14} = 0.0213$$

$$D10: P(O = r, T = m, H = n, W = w | ET = 1) = \frac{3}{9} \cdot \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{6}{9} \cdot \frac{6}{9} \cdot \frac{9}{14} = \frac{16}{243} \cdot \frac{9}{14} = 0.0427$$

$$D11: P(O = s, T = m, H = n, W = s | ET = 1) = \frac{2}{9} \cdot \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{6}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{9} \cdot \frac{9}{14} = \frac{16}{729} \cdot \frac{9}{14} = 0.0141$$

$$D12: P(O = ov, T = m, H = h, W = s | ET = 1) = \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{9} \cdot \frac{9}{14} = \frac{16}{729} \cdot \frac{9}{14} = 0.0141$$

$$D13: P(O = ov, T = h, H = n, W = w | ET = 1) = \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{2}{9} \cdot \frac{6}{9} \cdot \frac{6}{9} \cdot \frac{9}{14} = \frac{24}{729} \cdot \frac{9}{14} = 0.0211$$

$$D14: P(O = r, T = m, H = h, W = s | ET = 0) = \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{14} = \frac{24}{625} \cdot \frac{5}{14} = 0.0137$$

Acum voi calcula probabilitatile in cazul in care ET se inverseaza:

$$D'1: P(O = s, T = h, H = h, W = w | ET = 1) = \frac{2}{9} \cdot \frac{2}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{9} \cdot \frac{6}{9} \cdot \frac{9}{14} = \frac{8}{729} \cdot \frac{9}{14} = 0.0070$$

$$D'2: P(O = s, T = h, H = h, W = s | ET = 1) = \frac{2}{9} \cdot \frac{2}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{9} \cdot \frac{9}{14} = \frac{4}{729} \cdot \frac{9}{14} = 0.0035$$

$$D'3: P(O = ov, T = h, H = h, W = w | ET = 0) = 0$$

$$D'4: P(O = r, T = m, H = h, W = w | ET = 0) = \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{14} = \frac{32}{625} \cdot \frac{5}{14} = 0.0182$$

$$D'5: P(O = r, T = c, H = n, W = w | ET = 0) = \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{14} = \frac{4}{625} \cdot \frac{5}{14} = 0.0022$$

$$D'6: P(O = r, T = c, H = n, W = s | ET = 1) = \frac{3}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{9} \cdot \frac{6}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{9} \cdot \frac{9}{14} = \frac{2}{81} \cdot \frac{9}{14} = 0.0158$$

$$D'7: P(O = ov, T = c, H = n, W = s | ET = 0) = 0$$

$$D'8: P(O = s, T = m, H = h, W = w | ET = 1) = \frac{2}{9} \cdot \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{9} \cdot \frac{6}{9} \cdot \frac{9}{14} = \frac{16}{729} \cdot \frac{9}{14} = 0.0141$$

$$D'9: P(O = s, T = c, H = n, W = w | ET = 0) = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{14} = \frac{6}{625} \cdot \frac{5}{14} = 0.0034$$

$$D'10: P(O = r, T = m, H = n, W = w | ET = 0) = \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{14} = \frac{8}{625} \cdot \frac{5}{14} = 0.0045$$

$$D'11: P(O = s, T = m, H = n, W = s | ET = 0) = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{14} = \frac{18}{625} \cdot \frac{5}{14} = 0.0102$$

$$D'12: P(O = ov, T = m, H = h, W = s | ET = 0) = 0$$

$$D'13: P(O = ov, T = h, H = n, W = w | ET = 0) = 0$$

$$D'14: P(O = r, T = m, H = h, W = s | ET = 1) = \frac{3}{9} \cdot \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{9} \cdot \frac{9}{14} = \frac{4}{243} \cdot \frac{9}{14} = 0.0105$$

Dupa cum se poate observa toate in afara de D6 sunt conform tabelului. In acest caz eroarea la antrenare va fi  $\frac{1}{14}$ , in locul lui D6 trebuind sa fie normal D'6.

## 4.2 Ex 27

$$X = (A = 0, B = 0, C = 1)$$

$$X_{MAP} = \underset{y \in \{0,1\}}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(Y = y | A = 0, B = 0, C = 1)$$

$$X_{MAP} = \underset{y \in \{0,1\}}{\operatorname{argmax}} \frac{P(A=0, B=0, C=1 | Y=y) \cdot P(Y=y)}{P(A=0, B=0, C=1)}$$

$$X_{MAP} = \underset{y \in \{0,1\}}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(A = 0, B = 0, C = 1 | Y = y) \cdot P(Y = y)$$

$$X_{MAP} = \underset{y \in \{0,1\}}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(A = 0 | Y = y) \cdot P(B = 0 | Y = Y) \cdot P(C = 1 | Y = y) \cdot P(Y = y)$$

$$p_0 = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{7} = \frac{2}{63} = 0.00317$$

$$p_1 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{7} = \frac{1}{28} = 0.0357$$

Prin urmare,  $p_0 < p_1$ . Asadar, clsicatorul Bayes Naiv va prezice  $Y = 0$  pentru instanta  $X = (A = 0, B = 0, C = 1)$  cu probabilitatea:

$$X_{MAP} = \underset{y \in \{0,1\}}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(Y = y | A = 0, B = 0, C = 1) = \frac{p_1}{p_1 + p_0} = 0.5296$$

Deci probabilitatea ca instanta noastra sa ia valoarea 1 pentru Y este 0.5296.

### 4.3 Ex 30

$$X = (1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0) \quad X_{MAP} = \underset{y \in -1,1}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(Y = y | A_1 = 1, A_2 = 0, \dots, A_7 = 0)$$

$$X_{MAP} = \underset{y \in -1,1}{\operatorname{argmax}} \frac{P(A_1=1, A_2=0, \dots, A_7=0 | Y=y) \cdot P(Y=y)}{P(A_1=1, A_2=0, \dots, A_7=0)}$$

$$X_{MAP} = \underset{y \in -1,1}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(A_1 = 1, A_2 = 0, \dots, A_7 = 0 | Y = y) \cdot P(Y = y)$$

$$X_{MAP} = \underset{y \in -1,1}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(A_1 = 1 | Y = y) \cdot P(A_2 = 0 | Y = y) \cdot \dots \cdot P(A_7 = 0 | Y = y) \cdot P(Y = y)$$

$$p_{-1} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$p_1 = 0$$

$$P(A_1 = 1 | Y = 1) = \frac{0}{2}, P(A_1 | Y = -1) = \frac{2}{2}$$

$$P(A_2 = 1 | Y = 1) = \frac{0}{2}, P(A_2 | Y = -1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(A_3 = 1 | Y = 1) = \frac{1}{2}, P(A_3 | Y = -1) = \frac{0}{2}$$

$$P(A_4 = 1 | Y = 1) = \frac{2}{2}, P(A_4 | Y = -1) = \frac{0}{2}$$

$$P(A_5 = 1 | Y = 1) = \frac{0}{2}, P(A_5 | Y = -1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(A_6 = 1 | Y = 1) = \frac{0}{2}, P(A_6 | Y = -1) = \frac{2}{2}$$

$$P(A_7 = 1 | Y = 1) = \frac{1}{2}, P(A_7 | Y = -1) = \frac{0}{2}$$

Observam ca avem valori de zero si in cazul acesta vom aplica regula lui Laplace:

$$P(A_1 = 1 | Y = 1) = \frac{0+1}{2+2} = \frac{1}{4}, P(A_1 | Y = -1) = \frac{2+1}{2+2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$P(A_2 = 1 | Y = 1) = \frac{0+1}{2+2} = \frac{1}{4}, P(A_2 | Y = -1) = \frac{1+1}{2+2} = \frac{2}{4}$$

$$P(A_3 = 1 | Y = 1) = \frac{1+1}{2+2} = \frac{2}{4}, P(A_3 | Y = -1) = \frac{0+1}{2+2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(A_4 = 1 | Y = 1) = \frac{2+1}{2+2} = \frac{3}{4}, P(A_4 | Y = -1) = \frac{0+1}{2+2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(A_5 = 1 | Y = 1) = \frac{0+1}{2+2} = \frac{1}{4}, P(A_5 | Y = -1) = \frac{1+1}{2+2} = \frac{2}{4}$$

$$P(A_6 = 1 | Y = 1) = \frac{0+1}{2+2} = \frac{1}{4}, P(A_6 | Y = -1) = \frac{2+1}{2+2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$P(A_7 = 1 | Y = 1) = \frac{1+1}{2+2} = \frac{2}{4}, P(A_7 | Y = -1) = \frac{0+1}{2+2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

Aplicam inca o data clasificatorul Bayes Naiv pe noul set de date si rezulta:

$$X = (1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0) \quad X_{MAP} = \underset{y \in -1,1}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(Y = y | A_1 = 1, A_2 = 0, \dots, A_7 = 0)$$

$$X_{MAP} = \underset{y \in -1,1}{\operatorname{argmax}} \frac{P(A_1=1, A_2=0, \dots, A_7=0 | Y=y) \cdot P(Y=y)}{P(A_1=1, A_2=0, \dots, A_7=0)}$$

$$X_{MAP} = \underset{y \in -1,1}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(A_1 = 1, A_2 = 0, \dots, A_7 = 0 | Y = y) \cdot P(Y = y)$$

$$X_{MAP} = \underset{y \in -1,1}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(A_1 = 1 | Y = y) \cdot P(A_2 = 0 | Y = y) \cdot \dots \cdot P(A_7 = 0 | Y = y) \cdot P(Y = y)$$

$$p_{-1} = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{4} = \frac{3^5 \cdot 2}{16382} = 0.0296$$

$$p_1 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{4} = \frac{3^2 \cdot 2}{16382} = 0.0010$$

Prin urmare  $p_{-1} > p_1$ . Asadar, clasificatorul Bayes Naiv va prezice  $Y = -1$  pentru instanta  $X = (1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0)$  cu probabilitatea:  $\frac{0.0296}{0.0328} = 0.9024$ .

$$X = (0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1) \quad X_{MAP} = \underset{y \in -1, 1}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(Y = y | A_1 = 1, A_2 = 0, \dots, A_7 = 0)$$

$$X_{MAP} = \underset{y \in -1, 1}{\operatorname{argmax}} \frac{P(A_1=1, A_2=0, \dots, A_7=0 | Y=y) \cdot P(Y=y)}{P(A_1=1, A_2=0, \dots, A_7=0)}$$

$$X_{MAP} = \underset{y \in -1, 1}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(A_1 = 1, A_2 = 0, \dots, A_7 = 0 | Y = y) \cdot P(Y = y)$$

$$X_{MAP} = \underset{y \in -1, 1}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(A_1 = 1 | Y = y) \cdot P(A_2 = 0 | Y = y) \cdot \dots \cdot P(A_7 = 0 | Y = y) \cdot P(Y = y)$$

$$p_{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{4} = \frac{18}{16382} = 0.0011$$

$$p_1 = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{4} = \frac{18}{16382} = 0.0011$$

Prin urmare  $p_{-1} = p_1$ . Asadar, clasificatorul Bayes Naiv va prezice una din cele doua variante cu probabilitatea de  $\frac{1}{2}$ .