Programming assignment

1. Classification

A. Write your own code to implement the GDA algorithm

```
class QDA_from_scratch:
      def __init__(self):
             self.priors = {}
             self.means = {}
             self.covs = {}
             self.classes = None
      def fit(self, X, y):
             self.classes = np.unique(y)
             n_samples = X.shape[0]
             for c in self.classes:
                   X_c = X[y = c]
                    # 1. 計算先驗機率 P(y=c)
                    self.priors[c] = X_c.shape[0] / n_samples
                    # 2. 計算平均向量 µ_c
                    self.means[c] = np.mean(X_c, axis=0)
                    # 3. 計算協方差矩陣 \Sigma_c
                    # rowvar=False 表示每行為一個樣本,每列為一個特徵
                    self.covs[c] = np.cov(X_c, rowvar=False)
      def predict(self, X):
             n_samples = X.shape[0]
             n_classes = len(self.classes)
             log_discriminants = np.zeros((n_samples, n_classes))
             for c in self.classes:
                   prior = self.priors[c]
                    mean = self.means[c]
                    cov = self.covs[c]
                    # 計算協方差矩陣的行列式和逆矩陣
                    sign, logdet = np.linalg.slogdet(cov)
                    inv_cov = np.linalg.inv(cov)
                    # 計算每個樣本的對數判別分數
                    for i, x_i in enumerate(X):
                           diff = (x_i - mean).reshape(-1, 1)
                           term1 = -0.5 * logdet
                           term2 = -0.5 * (diff.T @ inv_cov @ diff)
                           term3 = np.log(prior)
                           log_discriminants[i, int(c)] = term1 + term2 + term3
             return self.classes[np.argmax(log_discriminants, axis=1)]
```

依序計算 $label_1$ 和 $label_0$ 的先驗機率、平均向量和 Covariance Matrix,接著利用貝氏定理計算後驗機率來預測,為了穩定有多取了 log 。

B. Clearly explain how the GDA model works and why it can be used for classification, in particular this data set.

GDA 假設每個 label 的資料 p(x|y) 都服從多變數常態分佈。 透過學習(μ_1,μ_0 和 Covariance Matrix),結合先驗機率 p(y),最終使用貝氏定理來預測新資料點。

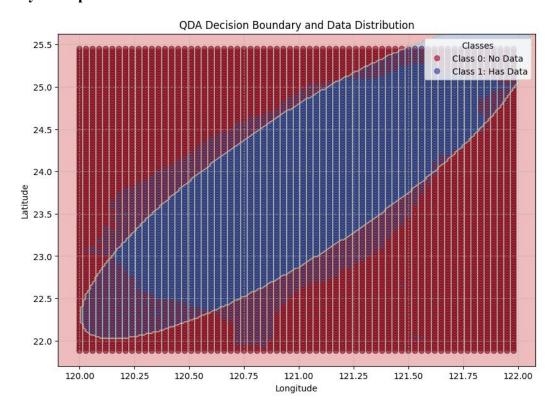
因為資料室地理座標(群聚),因此可以使用 GDA。

C. Train your model on the given dataset and report its accuracy. Be explicit about how you measure performance.

將資料切成 8:2 的訓練集和測試集並且使用 Stratified Sampling 保障類別比例和原始數據集相同。

使用 Accuracy 作為評斷指標, GDA 模型在測試集上的準確率: 82.21%

D. Plot the decision boundary of your model and include the visualization in your report.

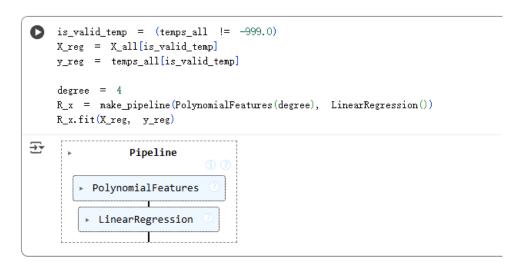


2. Regression

A. Implement this combined model in code

```
C_x = QDA_from_scratch()
C_x.fit(X_all, y_class)
```

R(x)



組合模型 h(x)

```
def h(%, classifier, regressor):
    class_predictions = classifier.predict(%)
    regression_predictions = regressor.predict(%)
    final_output = np.full(%.shape[0], -999.0)
    is_class_1 = (class_predictions = 1)
    final_output[is_class_1] = regression_predictions[is_class_1]
    return final_output
```

B. Apply your model to the dataset and verify that the piecewise definition works as expected.

從真實資料中選取了兩個點進行測試

當 C(x) 預測為「無效」時,h(x) 的輸出確實是 -999。

當 C(x) 預測為「有效」時,h(x) 的輸出是一個正常的溫度值。

測試點(內 - 中心點)[120.97071245 23.74593133]: h(x) 輸出 = 13.84 測試點 (外) [120. 21.88]: h(x) 輸出 = -999.00

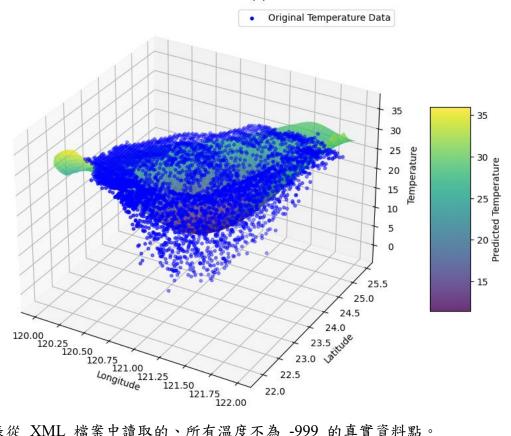
C. Briefly explain how you built the combined function.

從第一題訓練的模型,C(x)就可分辨有效溫度和無數據,用來定義 h(x)的邊界。

接著選擇使用 4th-degree Polynomial Regression 作為 R(x)。 對任何輸入座標 ,首先呼叫 C(x) 進行分類。 若 C(x) 預測結果為 1,則呼叫 R(x) 預測溫度,並將此溫度作為輸出。 若 C(x) 預測結

D. Include plots or tables that demonstrate the behavior of your model.

Behavior of the Piecewise Function h(x) on Real Data



藍色點:代表從 XML 檔案中讀取的、所有溫度不為 -999 的真實資料點。

彩色曲面 (Predicted Temperature Surface): R(x) 學到的平滑溫度預測曲面。

分段邊界 (Piecewise Boundary): 曲面的清晰邊界是由 QDA 分類器 C(x)學習 的。在邊界內部,h(x) = R(x),

平滑的温度曲面;在邊界外部,h(x)=-999,因此沒有任何曲面被繪製出來。