Tutorial 2

What is the major difference between a discriminative & a generative model?

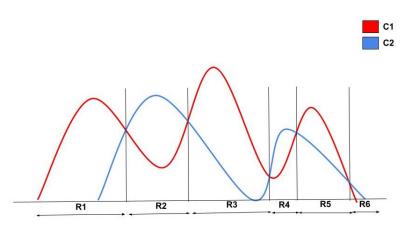
How do you compute the prior probability of a class given a dataset?

Can we ignore the prior probability of the data in a Naive Bayes classifier? (roughly the evidence) Justify your answer.

Why is Bayes classifier the optimal classifier?

Are the decision regions in an optimal binary classifier always contiguous? Give an example to justify your answer.

In the figure below, write down the class to which the regions R1 up to R6 belong in a Bayes classifier.



Consider a classifier that classifies cancer patients into stages, i.e., {S1, S2, S3, S4}. Its corresponding loss matrix is given below, where the rows correspond to true-labels and the columns correspond to predicted labels.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 100 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 200 & 100 & 0 & 1 \\ 300 & 200 & 100 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Given the following prior probabilities, find the expected loss:

$$P(S1|x) = 0.1, P(S2|x) = 0.07, P(S3|x) = 0.04, P(S4|x) = 0.01$$

Model the following problems so that you can use Naive Bayes.

- (a) Describe your feature vector.
- (b) What are you assuming that the problem satisfies?
- (c) What distribution will you use for each of the features and why?

Suppose you are given a set of emails and you have to decide if it's spam or not.?

Suppose you have a bakery and you sell one pound vanilla cakes there . Given the amount of sugar, baking powder , oil , temperature and duration to be baked. Will the cake be fit for customers ?

Given if it's warm or not, if it's raining or not, if the student is tired or not , if it's windy outside or not ; will a student be able to focus?

If you have a lot of data points , will the KNN algorithm if implemented in the naive way be practical?

Find the best linear regressor for given data points using the formula: $\beta = (X^\top X)^{-1} X^\top Y$

$$x_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} , y_1 = 3$$

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 , $y_1 = 1$; $x_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$, $y_2 = 2$

Modify the regression solution to $\beta'=(X^{\top}X+I)^{-1}X^{\top}Y$. Now find β' $x_1=\begin{bmatrix}1\\3\end{bmatrix}$, $y_1=1$; $x_2=\begin{bmatrix}1\\3\end{bmatrix}$, $y_2=2$. Why were you able to do this ?

Find β' for $x_1=\begin{bmatrix}1\\3\end{bmatrix}$, $y_1=1$; $x_2=\begin{bmatrix}1\\7\end{bmatrix}$, $y_2=2$. Calculate mean square error and and write your observation.

For the above problem you have found β and β' . Compare the test error for the data $t_1=\begin{bmatrix}1\\6\end{bmatrix}$, $l_1=1.5$.