

表 4.1, 训练数据

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
$X^{(1)}$	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
$X^{(2)}$	S	M	M	S	S	S	M	M	L	L	L	M	M	L	L
Y	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1

## HomeWork2

- Q1: 针对表4.1(P63)的数据, 采用拉普拉斯平滑建立贝叶斯分类器, 并求点 $x=(3,S)^T$ 的类标记

## 机器学习理论作业3

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拉普拉斯平滑  $\Rightarrow \lambda = 1$ ,  $S_j = 3$   $S_j \lambda = 3$   $C = \{1, -1\} \Rightarrow K = 2$

$$P(Y=1) = \frac{9+\lambda}{15+K\lambda} = \frac{9+1}{15+2} = \frac{10}{17} \quad P(Y=-1) = \frac{6+\lambda}{15+K\lambda} = \frac{6+1}{15+2} = \frac{7}{17}$$

$$P(X^{(1)}=1|Y=1) = \frac{2+\lambda}{9+S_j\lambda} = \frac{2+1}{9+3} = \frac{3}{12} \quad P(X^{(1)}=2|Y=1) = \frac{3+1}{9+3} = \frac{4}{12}$$

$$P(X^{(1)}=3|Y=1) = \frac{4+1}{9+3} = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$P(X^{(2)}=S|Y=1) = \frac{1+1}{9+3} = \frac{2}{12} \quad P(X^{(2)}=M|Y=1) = \frac{4+1}{9+3} = \frac{5}{12} \quad P(X^{(2)}=L|Y=1) = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$P(X^{(1)}=1|Y=-1) = \frac{3+1}{6+3} = \frac{4}{9} \quad P(X^{(1)}=2|Y=-1) = \frac{3}{9} \quad P(X^{(1)}=3|Y=-1) = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$P(X^{(2)}=S|Y=-1) = \frac{4}{9} \quad P(X^{(2)}=M|Y=-1) = \frac{3}{9} \quad P(X^{(2)}=L|Y=-1) = \frac{2}{9}$$

对于给定的  $x = (3, S)^T$ , 计算

$$P(Y=1) P(X^{(1)}=3|Y=1) P(X^{(2)}=S|Y=1) = \frac{10}{17} \times \frac{5}{12} \times \frac{2}{12} = \frac{100}{2448} = 0.04085$$

$$P(Y=-1) P(X^{(1)}=3|Y=-1) P(X^{(2)}=S|Y=-1) = \frac{7}{17} \times \frac{2}{9} \times \frac{4}{9} = \frac{56}{1377} = 0.04067$$

由于  $P(Y=1) P(X^{(1)}=3|Y=1) P(X^{(2)}=S|Y=1)$  最大, 所以  $Y=1$