

## Homework 2

## Q1: Maximum Likelihood Estimation

**Example 1:** Suppose that  $X$  is a discrete random variable with the following probability mass function: where  $0 \leq \theta \leq 1$  is a parameter. The following 10 independent observations

$X$	0	1	2	3
$P(X)$	$2\theta/3$	$\theta/3$	$2(1-\theta)/3$	$(1-\theta)/3$

were taken from such a distribution: (3,0,2,1,3,2,1,0,2,1). What is the maximum likelihood estimate of  $\theta$ .

hint: the first step is always to write out the expression of the probability to observe all the samples given the parameter.

Q2:

**Example 2:** Suppose  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  are i.i.d. random variables with density function  $f(x|\sigma) = \frac{1}{2\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{|x|}{\sigma}\right)$ , please find the maximum likelihood estimate of  $\sigma$ .

Q3: Use Maximal likelihood method to estimate the parameters  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$  for the normal distribution density

$$f(x|\mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left\{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\},$$

based on a random sample set  $\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$

Q4:

**Exercise 1:** Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be an i.i.d. sample from a Poisson distribution with parameter  $\lambda$ , i.e.,

$$P(X = x|\lambda) = \frac{\lambda^x e^{-\lambda}}{x!}.$$

Please find the MLE of the parameter  $\lambda$ .

Q5: MLE applied to neural network based probabilistic regression

In probabilistic regression, the model (e.g. neural network) output is modeled as a Gaussian distribution with both a mean and a standard deviation.

Let's denote the output of the neural network as:

- $\mu(X)$ : the predicted mean for the input  $X$
- $\sigma(X)$ : the predicted standard deviation for the input  $X$

Assuming  $Y$  follows a Gaussian distribution given  $X$ :

$$Y|X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu(X), \sigma^2(X))$$

Derive the loss function using Maximum Likelihood Estimation (MLE), which is used to maximize the probability to see data samples  $(X_i, Y_i)$  for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$ . Note that loss function is to be minimized rather than maximized.

Q6

Logistic regression classifier starts from below

$$\log \frac{p(\mathbf{x} | C_1)}{p(\mathbf{x} | C_2)} = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + w_0$$

The loss function is defined as :

$$E = -\log l$$

$$E(\mathbf{w}, w_0 | \mathcal{X}) = -\sum_t r^t \log y^t + (1 - r^t) \log (1 - y^t)$$

It is common to add some regularization terms to the loss function to design better algorithms.

Read post <https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2017/06/a-comprehensive-guide-for-linear-ridge-and-lasso-regression/>

And add the L2 penalty to the loss function

$$\lambda_2 ||\theta||_2^2$$

Where theta should be  $\mathbf{W}$  here.

derive the update rule for  $w_j$

$$\Delta w_j = -\eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_j} \quad \Delta w_0 = -\eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_0}$$

and compare the differences of the loss function in Slide 15 of the course slide file Lec5.pptx

### Question7:

For the following dataset, manually derive the decision tree using the information gain approach.

$x_1$	$x_2$	$y$
0	1	0
1	1	0
0	0	1
1	0	0
0	1	0
0	1	1

Q8: The following page carries examples of using logistic regression and other classifiers and calculates the performance measures.

<https://machinelearningmastery.com/get-your-hands-dirty-with-scikit-learn-now/>

Modify the regression example to implement the following function for calculating performance measures of classification:

1. Based on the predicted labels and expected labels for class 0, calculate the TP, FP, TN FN for class 0 and then to calculate accuracy, precision, recall. Your results should be the same as those got by calling `print(metrics.classification_report(expected, predicted))`  
**You must write your OWN implementation of these calculation. Cannot use Scikiet-learn functions.**

2. Use the following statement to calculate the probability of each test sample  
`probs= model.predict_proba(dataset.data)`  
and then use the scikit-learn functions to calculate AUC, and plot ROC curve.

ROC cuve example is here <http://thestatsgeek.com/2014/05/05/area-under-the-roc-curve-assessing-discrimination-in-logistic-regression/>

3. Use scikit-learn package to calculate cross-validation error, leave-one-out cv error.

**You need to submit the source code of this question.**

**Submit all the answers and code to <http://dropbox.cse.sc.edu>**