

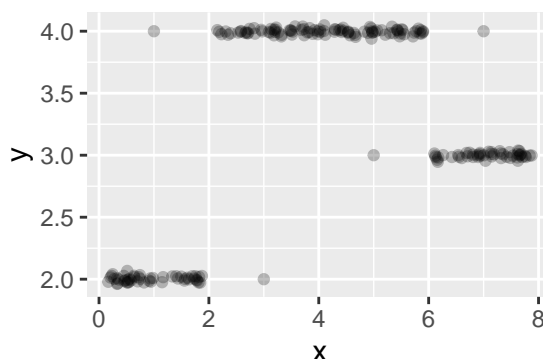
Exercise 1: Naive Bayes

You are given the following table with the target variable **Banana**:

ID	Color	Form	Origin	Banana
1	yellow	oblong	imported	yes
2	yellow	round	domestic	no
3	yellow	oblong	imported	no
4	brown	oblong	imported	yes
5	brown	round	domestic	no
6	green	round	imported	yes
7	green	oblong	domestic	no
8	red	round	imported	no

- We want to use a Naive Bayes classifier to predict whether a new fruit is a **Banana** or not. Estimate the posterior probability $\hat{\pi}(\mathbf{x}_*)$ for a new observation $\mathbf{x}_* = (\text{yellow}, \text{round}, \text{imported})$. How would you classify the object?
- Assume you have an additional feature **Length** that measures the length in cm. Describe in 1-2 sentences how you would handle this numeric feature with Naive Bayes.

Exercise 2: Discriminant Analysis



The above plot shows $\mathcal{D} = ((\mathbf{x}^{(1)}, y^{(1)}), \dots, (\mathbf{x}^{(n)}, y^{(n)}))$, a data set with $n = 200$ observations of a continuous target variable y and a continuous, 1-dimensional feature variable \mathbf{x} . In the following, we aim at predicting y with a machine learning model that takes \mathbf{x} as input.

- To prepare the data for classification, we categorize the target variable y in 3 classes and call the transformed target variable z , as follows:

$$z^{(i)} = \begin{cases} 1, & y^{(i)} \in (-\infty, 2.5] \\ 2, & y^{(i)} \in (2.5, 3.5] \\ 3, & y^{(i)} \in (3.5, \infty) \end{cases}$$

Now we can apply quadratic discriminant analysis (QDA):

- Estimate the class means $\mu_k = \mathbb{E}(\mathbf{x}|z = k)$ for each of the three classes $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ visually from the plot. Do not overcomplicate this, a rough estimate is sufficient here.
- Make a plot that visualizes the different estimated densities per class.

- iii) How would your plot from ii) change if we used linear discriminant analysis (LDA) instead of QDA? Explain your answer.
- iv) Why is QDA preferable over LDA for this data?
- b) Given are two new observations $\mathbf{x}_{*1} = -10$ and $\mathbf{x}_{*2} = 7$. State the prediction for QDA and explain how you arrive there.

Exercise 3: Decision Boundaries for Classification Learners

We will now visualize how well different learners classify the three-class `mlbench::mlbench.cassini` data set. Generate 1000 points from `cassini` using R or import `cassini_data.csv` in Python. Then, perturb the `x.2` dimension with Gaussian noise (mean 0, standard deviation 0.5), and consider the classifiers already introduced in the lecture:

- LDA,
- QDA, and
- Naive Bayes.

Plot the learners' decision boundaries. Can you spot differences in separation ability?

(Note that logistic regression cannot handle more than two classes and is therefore not listed here.)