I2ML – Test exam – WS2021/22

Solution 1:

With $\boldsymbol{\theta} := (\theta_0, \theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3, \theta_4, \theta_5)^\top$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{H} &= \{f(\mathbf{x} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x + \theta_2 x^2 + \theta_3 x^3 + \theta_4 x^4 + \theta_5 x^2 x^4 \mid \boldsymbol{\theta} \in \mathbb{R}^6\} \\ &= \{f(\mathbf{x} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x + \theta_2 x^2 + \theta_3 x^3 + \theta_4 x^4 + \theta_5 x^6 \mid \boldsymbol{\theta} \in \mathbb{R}^6\}\end{aligned}$$

Solution 2:

a) The objective of identifying as many virus-positive travelers as possible is best served with the Cyano test. Since the TPR has to be 1.00, Cyano allows for the threshold to be chosen to achieve a lower FPR of roughly 0.625, whereas Acotest only achieves an FPR of about 0.78 for the same TPR.

b) Acotest is best suited for this demand. Since the FPR has to be 0.00, it allows for the threshold to be chosen to achieve a higher TPR than Cyano. In this case, a maximum of roughly 50 percent of all virus-positive travelers can be filtered out by the testing regime.

Solution 3:

As x_{status} is a categorical feature, the gower distance is suited as a distance measure:

$$d_{gower}(\mathbf{x}, \tilde{\mathbf{x}}) = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{p} \delta_{x_j, \tilde{x}_j} \cdot d_{gower}(x_j, \tilde{x}_j)}{\sum_{j=1}^{p} \delta_{x_j, \tilde{x}_j}}$$

Gower distance for $\mathbf{x}^*$ and $\mathbf{x}^{(1)} = (-2,\ -1,\ \textit{married})$:

$$d_{gower}(\mathbf{x}^*, \mathbf{x}^{(1)}) = \frac{1 \cdot \frac{|-2-0|}{|-2-2|} + 1 \cdot \frac{|-1-0|}{|-1-2|} + 1 \cdot 1}{1+1+1} = \frac{\frac{2}{4} + \frac{1}{3} + 1}{3} = 0.611$$

Gower distance for $\mathbf{x}^*$ and $\mathbf{x}^{(2)} = (1,\ 0,\ \textit{divorced})$:

$$d_{gower}(\mathbf{x}^*, \mathbf{x}^{(2)}) = \frac{1 \cdot \frac{|1-0|}{|-2-2|} + 1 \cdot \frac{|0-0|}{|-1-2|} + 1 \cdot 1}{1+1+1} = \frac{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{0}{3} + 1}{3} = 0.417$$

Gower distance for $\mathbf{x}^*$ and $\mathbf{x}^{(3)} = (2,\ 2,\ \textit{single})$:

$$d_{gower}(\mathbf{x}^*, \mathbf{x}^{(3)}) = \frac{1 \cdot \frac{|2-0|}{|-2-2|} + 1 \cdot \frac{|2-0|}{|-1-2|} + 1 \cdot 0}{1+1+1} = \frac{\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{3} + 0}{3} = 0.389$$

Therefore, the 1-neighborhood $N_1(\mathbf{x}^*)$ of the red point $\mathbf{x}^*$ is the point $\mathbf{x}^{(3)}$, which is the observation with the lowest gower distance.

Solution 4:

In order to arrive at the equation for the decision boundary, we first need to understand that, on the boundary of classes 1 and 2, both discriminant functions $\delta_1(\mathbf{x})$ and $\delta_2(\mathbf{x})$ will be exactly equal. Therefore, we compute the equation as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta_1(\mathbf{x}) &= \delta_2(\mathbf{x}) \\
\Leftrightarrow \log \pi_1 - \frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{\mu}_1^\top \Sigma^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_1 + \mathbf{x}^\top \Sigma^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_1 &= \log \pi_2 - \frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{\mu}_2^\top \Sigma^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_2 + \mathbf{x}^\top \Sigma^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_2 \\
\Leftrightarrow \mathbf{x}^\top \Sigma^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_1 - \mathbf{x}^\top \Sigma^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_2 &= \log \frac{\pi_2}{\pi_1} + \frac{1}{2}\left(\boldsymbol{\mu}_1^\top \Sigma^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_1 - \boldsymbol{\mu}_2^\top \Sigma^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_2\right) \\
\Leftrightarrow \mathbf{x}^\top \underbrace{\left(\Sigma^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\mu}_1 - \boldsymbol{\mu}_2)\right)}_{=:\boldsymbol{\nu} \in \mathbb{R}^{2\times 1}} &= \log \frac{\pi_2}{\pi_1} + \frac{1}{2}\left(\boldsymbol{\mu}_1^\top \Sigma^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_1 - \boldsymbol{\mu}_2^\top \Sigma^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_2\right) \\
\Leftrightarrow \mathbf{x}^\top \nu &= \underbrace{\log \frac{\pi_2}{\pi_1} + \frac{1}{2}\left(\boldsymbol{\mu}_1^\top \Sigma^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_1 - \boldsymbol{\mu}_2^\top \Sigma^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_2\right)}_{=:a \in \mathbb{R}}.
\end{aligned}$$

The right hand side might look somewhat complicated but simply evaluates to a scalar and we obtain the hyperplane equation $\mathbf{x}^\top \nu = a$, in this case defining a line in $\mathbb{R}^2$.

Again, we see that LDA is indeed a linear classifier.