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من تصمیم‌های است که discriminant functions را برابر می‌سازد.

طریق Hands-on درس می‌دانیم

$$g_1(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu_1)^T \Sigma_1^{-1}(x-\mu_1) - \frac{1}{2} \ln |\Sigma_1| + \ln P(C_1)$$

$$g_2(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu_2)^T \Sigma_2^{-1}(x-\mu_2) - \frac{1}{2} \ln |\Sigma_2| + \ln P(C_2)$$

$$g_1(x) = g_2(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu_1)^T \Sigma_1^{-1}(x-\mu_1) - \frac{1}{2} \ln |\Sigma_1| + \ln P(C_1) = -\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu_2)^T \Sigma_2^{-1}(x-\mu_2) - \frac{1}{2} \ln |\Sigma_2| + \ln P(C_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} x_1-2 \\ x_2-3 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1-2 \\ x_2-3 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 4 + \ln 0.6 = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} x_1-5 \\ x_2-1 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1-5 \\ x_2-1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 6 + \ln 0.4$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{(x_1-2)^2}{4} + (x_2-3)^2 \right) - \frac{1}{2} \ln 4 + \ln 0.6 = -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{(x_1-5)^2}{2} + \frac{(x_2-1)^2}{3} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \ln 6 + \ln 0.4$$

I II

$$\text{constant terms} = \text{I} - \text{II} = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{4}{6} + \ln \frac{0.6}{0.4} = \frac{3}{2} \ln \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{(x_1-2)^2}{4} + (x_2-3)^2 - 3 \ln \frac{3}{2} = \frac{(x_1-5)^2}{2} + \frac{(x_2-1)^2}{3}$$

$$3(x_1-2)^2 + 12(x_2-3)^2 - 36 \ln \frac{3}{2} = 6(x_1-5)^2 + 4(x_2-1)^2$$

$$3(x_1^2 - 4x_1 + 4) + 12(x_2^2 - 6x_2 + 9) - 36 \ln \frac{3}{2} = 6(x_1^2 - 10x_1 + 25) + 4(x_2^2 - 2x_2 + 1)$$

$$-3x_1^2 + 48x_1 - 34 - 36 \ln \frac{3}{2} + 8x_2^2 - 64x_2 = 0$$

$$8x_2^2 - 64x_2 - 3x_1^2 + 48x_1 - 34 - 36 \ln \frac{3}{2} = 0$$

$$a_1 x_1^2 + b x_2^2 + c x_1 + d x_2 + e = 0 \quad \text{معادله درجه دوم}$$

دوایق hyperquadric ای است که از تقسیم بین  $(x_1, x_2)$  است.