

تمرين سر 2 درس جام - ML بـ مقدمة في البرمجة

- 1 مثل

$$P(x|w_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sqrt{0.5}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2 \times 0.5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-x^2}$$

$$P(x|w_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sqrt{0.25}} e^{-\frac{(x-1)^2}{2 \times 0.25}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} e^{-\frac{(x-1)^2}{0.5}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-2(x-1)^2}$$

$$\frac{P(x|w_1)}{P(x|w_2)} \stackrel{n}{\underset{w_2}{\gtrless}} \frac{\lambda_{21}}{\lambda_{12}} \frac{P(w_2)}{P(w_1)}$$

$$\lambda_{12} P(x|w_1) P(w_1) = \lambda_{21} P(x|w_2) P(w_2)$$

$$P(x|w_1) = P(x|w_2) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-x^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-1)^2}{2}} \rightarrow 2(x-1)^2 - x^2 = \ln(\sqrt{2})$$

$$\rightarrow x_1 = 2 - \sqrt{2 + \ln \sqrt{2}}, \quad x_2 = 2 + \sqrt{2 + \ln \sqrt{2}}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in R_1, & \text{خارج المجال} \\ x \in R_2, & 2 - \sqrt{2 + \ln \sqrt{2}} < x < 2 + \sqrt{2 + \ln \sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} P(x|w_1) = P(x|w_2) \rightarrow 2(x-1)^2 - x^2 = \ln(2\sqrt{2})$$

$$\rightarrow x_1 = 2 - \sqrt{2 + \ln 2\sqrt{2}}, \quad x_2 = 2 + \sqrt{2 + \ln 2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in R_1, & \text{خارج المجال} \\ x \in R_2, & 2 - \sqrt{2 + \ln 2\sqrt{2}} < x < 2 + \sqrt{2 + \ln 2\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$P(x|w_1) = \frac{1}{2} P(x|w_2) \rightarrow 2(x-1)^2 - x^2 = \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = -\ln\sqrt{2}$$

$$\rightarrow x_1 = 2 - \sqrt{2 - \ln\sqrt{2}}, \quad x_2 = 2 + \sqrt{2 - \ln\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in R_1, & \text{خارج المجال} \\ x \in R_2, & x_1 < x < x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$P(n|w_1) = 4 P(n|w_2) \rightarrow 2(n-1)^2 - n^2 = \ln(4\sqrt{2})$$

$$\rightarrow n_1 = 2 - \sqrt{2 + \ln 4\sqrt{2}}, \quad n_2 = 2 + \sqrt{2 + \ln 4\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in R_1, & \text{if } 0 \leq x \\ x \in R_2, & n_1 < x < n_2 \end{cases}$$

(الف)

$$g_i(\underline{x}) = -\frac{1}{2} (\underline{x} - \underline{\mu}_i)^T \Sigma_i^{-1} (\underline{x} - \underline{\mu}_i) + \ln P(w_i) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(\det \Sigma_i)$$

$$\rightarrow g_1(\underline{x}) = -\frac{1}{2} [x_1 \ x_2] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \ln P(w_1) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1) = -\frac{(x_1^2 + x_2^2)}{2} + \ln P(w_1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} g_2(\underline{x}) &= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} x_2^2 \right) + \ln P(w_2) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(4) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x_1^2 + x_2^2}{2} \right) + \ln P(w_2) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(4) \end{aligned}$$

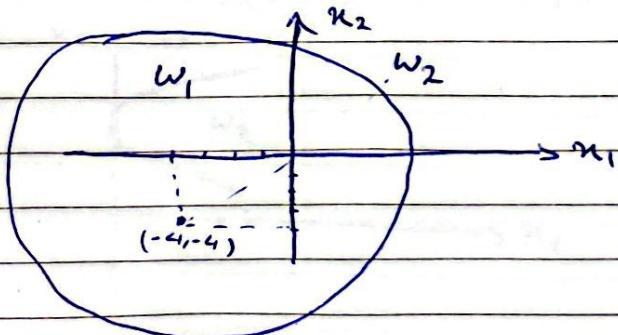
$$\begin{aligned} g_1(\underline{x}) &= -\frac{1}{2} [x_1 - 4 \ x_2 - 4] \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - 4 \\ x_2 - 4 \end{bmatrix} + \ln P(w_1) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(4) \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} ((x_1 - 4)^2 + (x_2 - 4)^2) + \ln P(w_1) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(4) \end{aligned}$$

$$g_1(\underline{x}) = g_2(\underline{x}) \rightarrow -\frac{1}{4} ((x_1 - 4)^2 + (x_2 - 4)^2) + \ln P(w_1) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(4) = -\frac{1}{2} (x_1^2 + x_2^2) + \ln P(w_1)$$

$$\rightarrow (x_1 - 4)^2 + (x_2 - 4)^2 - 2x_1^2 - 2x_2^2 = \cancel{2 \ln P(w_1)} + 2 \ln(4) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow -x_1^2 + 16 - 8x_1 - x_2^2 + 16 - 8x_2 + 4 \ln(2) = 0 \rightarrow -(x_1 + 4)^2 - (x_2 + 4)^2 + 64 + 4 \ln(2) = 0$$

لـ $(-4, -4)$ مـ $\sqrt{64 + 4 \ln(2)}$ وـ $\sqrt{64 + 4 \ln(2)}$ بـ Δ



(1)

$$g_1(\underline{x}) = -\frac{1}{2} [x_1 \ x_2] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \ln P(w_1) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(2)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left(x_1^2 + \frac{x_2^2}{2} \right) + \ln P(w_1) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(2)$$

$$g_{22}(\underline{x}) = -\frac{1}{2} [x_1-4 \ x_2-4] \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1-4 \\ x_2-4 \end{bmatrix} + \ln P(w_2) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(2)$$

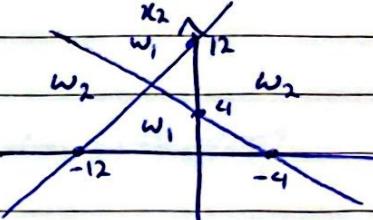
$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{(x_1-4)^2}{2} + (x_2-4)^2 \right) + \ln P(w_2) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(2)$$

$$g_1(\underline{x}) = g_2(\underline{x}) \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \left(x_1^2 + \frac{x_2^2}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{(x_1-4)^2}{2} + (x_2-4)^2 \right)$$

$$\rightarrow x_1^2 + \frac{x_2^2}{2} - \frac{x_1^2}{2} = 8 + 4x_1 \Rightarrow x_2^2 - 16 + 8x_2 = \frac{x_1^2}{2} - \frac{x_2^2}{2} + 4x_1 + 8x_2 - 24 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow x_1^2 + 8x_1 + 16 - x_2^2 + 16x_2 - 64 = 0 \rightarrow (x_1+4)^2 - (x_2-8)^2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1+4 = x_2-8 \Rightarrow x_2-x_1 = 12 \\ x_1+4 = -x_2+8 \Rightarrow x_2+x_1 = 4 \end{cases}$$



$$g_1(\underline{x}) = -\frac{1}{2} [x_1 \ x_2] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \ln P(w_1) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(2)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left(x_1^2 + \frac{x_2^2}{2} \right) + \ln P(w_1) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(2)$$

$$g_2(\underline{x}) = -\frac{1}{2} [x_1-4 \ x_2-4] \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1-4 \\ x_2-4 \end{bmatrix} + \ln P(w_2) - \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left(2(x_1-4)^2 + (x_2-4)^2 \right) + \ln P(w_2) - \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

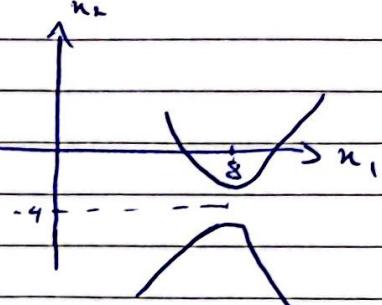
$$g_1(\underline{x}) = g_2(\underline{x}) \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \left(x_1^2 + \frac{x_2^2}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(2) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(2(x_1-4)^2 + (x_2-4)^2 \right) - \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{x_1^2}{2} - 8x_1 + 16 - \frac{x_2^2}{2} - 4x_2 + 8 - \frac{1}{2} \ln(4) = 0 \rightarrow x_1^2 - 16x_1 - x_2^2 - 8x_2 + 48 - \ln(4) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow (x_1-8)^2 - (x_2+4)^2 = \ln(4)$$

\therefore $(x_1-8)^2 = (x_2+4)^2 + \ln(4)$

(20.11.2021)



(2)

$$g_1(\underline{x}) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(x_1^2 + \frac{x_2^2}{2} \right) + \ln P(w_1) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(2)$$

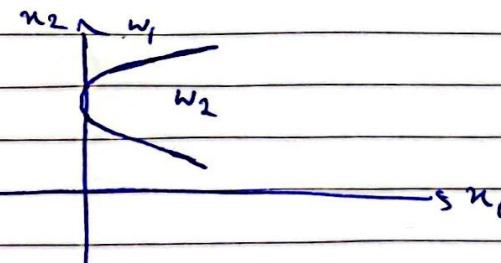
$$g_2(\underline{x}) = -\frac{1}{2} [x_1 - 4 \quad x_2 - 4] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - 4 \\ x_2 - 4 \end{bmatrix} + \ln P(w_2) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(2)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} ((x_1 - 4)^2 + (x_2 - 4)^2) + \ln P(w_2)$$

$$g_1(\underline{x}) = g_2(\underline{x}) \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \left(x_1^2 + \frac{x_2^2}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(2) = -\frac{1}{2} ((x_1 - 4)^2 + (x_2 - 4)^2) \quad \text{cancel}$$

$$\rightarrow -x_1^2 - \frac{x_2^2}{2} - \ln(2) + x_1^2 + 16 - 8x_1 + x_2^2 + 16 - 8x_2 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow x_2^2 - 16x_2 + 64 - 16x_1 - 2\ln(2) = 0 \rightarrow (x_2 - 8)^2 - 16x_1 = 2\ln 2$$



→ can do it ↗

چون که ماتریس کو ایجاد کردیم میتوانیم دستribute تابع تغییر باید صورت

- چنین شود:

$$g_i(\underline{x}) = (\Sigma^{-1} \underline{\mu}_i)^T \underline{x} + \ln P(\omega_i) - \frac{1}{2} \underline{\mu}_i^T \Sigma^{-1} \underline{\mu}_i$$

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow g_1(\underline{x}) = \ln P(\omega_1) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \quad (\text{الف})$$

$$\begin{aligned} g_2(\underline{x}) &= \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)^T \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \ln(P(\omega_2)) - \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= [8 \ -4] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \ln\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \times 32 = 8x_1 - 4x_2 - 16 - \ln(3) \end{aligned}$$

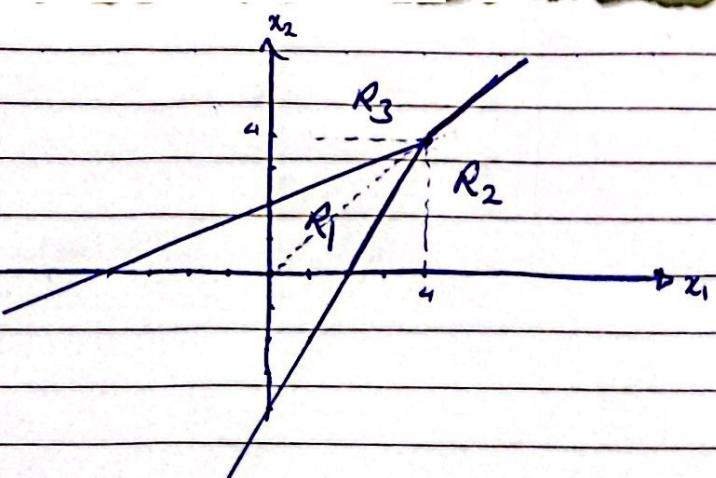
$$\begin{aligned} g_3(\underline{x}) &= \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \right)^T \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \ln P(\omega_3) - \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= -4x_1 + 8x_2 + \ln\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \times 32 = -4x_1 + 8x_2 - 16 - \ln(3) \end{aligned}$$

بنابراین سیستم:

$$g_1 - g_2 = 0 \rightarrow -8x_1 + 4x_2 + 16 = 0 \rightarrow -2x_1 + x_2 + 4 = 0 \rightarrow x_2 = 2x_1 - 4$$

$$g_1 - g_3 = 0 \rightarrow 4x_1 - 8x_2 + 16 = 0 \rightarrow x_1 - 2x_2 + 4 = 0 \rightarrow x_2 = \frac{1}{2}x_1 + 2$$

$$g_2 - g_3 = 0 \rightarrow 12x_1 - 12x_2 = 0 \rightarrow x_1 - x_2 = 0 \rightarrow x_2 = x_1$$



ادا - يخت الف

حال جانبه $b=0$ باشد ما ترسیک کاریانه قطرن و ادراجهای بسیر می خود نتایجی عالی تر این تابع تغییل

بین شال تغییر ننم:

$$g_i(\underline{x}) = \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \underline{\mu}_i \right)^T \underline{x} + \ln P(w_i) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \underline{\mu}_i^T \underline{\mu}_i$$

$$\rightarrow g_1(\underline{x}) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$g_2(\underline{x}) = \frac{3}{2}[4 \ 0] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \ln\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) - \frac{3}{4}[4 \ 0] \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 6x_1 - \ln(3) - 12$$

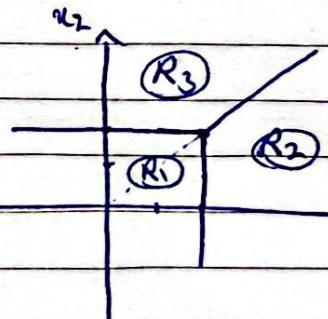
$$g_3(\underline{x}) = \frac{3}{2}[0 \ 4] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \ln\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) - \frac{3}{4}[0 \ 4] \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = 6x_2 - \ln(3) - 12$$

پس) پیدا کردن سرخا:

$$g_1 - g_2 = 0 \rightarrow -6x_1 + 12 = 0 \rightarrow x_1 = 2$$

$$g_1 - g_3 = 0 \rightarrow -6x_2 + 12 = 0 \rightarrow x_2 = 2$$

$$g_2 - g_3 = 0 \rightarrow 6x_1 - 6x_2 = 0 \rightarrow x_1 = x_2$$



- ٤ جلسه

$$g_i(\underline{x}) = -\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x} - \underline{\mu}_i)^T \Sigma_i^{-1}(\underline{x} - \underline{\mu}_i) + \ln P(w_i) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(\det \Sigma_i) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(2\pi)$$

(الن)

$$g_1\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} [0 \ 0.5] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix} + \ln(0.3) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1) = -\frac{1}{8} + \ln(0.3) = \frac{-\ln(2\pi)}{2} - \frac{\ln(1)}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow \ln(P(w_1|\underline{x})) = -\frac{3.17}{2} \rightarrow P(w_1|\underline{x}) = e^{-3.17} = 0.04$$

$$g_2\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} [0.5 \ 0.5] \begin{bmatrix} \frac{8}{15} & -\frac{2}{15} \\ -\frac{2}{15} & \frac{8}{15} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix} + \ln(0.3) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(3.75) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(2\pi)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{10} + \ln(0.3) - 0.66 - 1.8 = -3.76 \rightarrow P(w_2|\underline{x}) = e^{-3.76} = 0.02$$

$$g_3\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} [-0.5 \ 0.5] \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{9} & -\frac{4}{9} \\ -\frac{4}{9} & \frac{5}{9} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix} + \ln(0.4) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(9) - \ln(2\pi)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{36} + \ln(0.4) - 1.099 - 1.8 = -3.85 \rightarrow P(w_3|\underline{x}) = e^{-3.85} = 0.02$$

برای w_1 احتمال برابر باشد.

~~$$g_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \left([\underline{x}_1 \ \underline{x}_2] \begin{bmatrix} \frac{8}{15} & -\frac{2}{15} \\ -\frac{2}{15} & \frac{8}{15} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \underline{x}_1 \\ \underline{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} \right) + \ln(0.6) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(3.75)$$~~

$$= -\frac{4}{15} \underline{x}_1^2 - \frac{4}{15} \underline{x}_2^2 + \frac{2}{15} \underline{x}_1 \underline{x}_2 + \ln(0.6) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(3.75)$$

(+)

$$g_3 = -\frac{1}{2} \left([\underline{x}_{1-1} \ \underline{x}_{2-1}] \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{9} & -\frac{4}{9} \\ -\frac{4}{9} & \frac{5}{9} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \underline{x}_{1-1} \\ \underline{x}_{2-1} \end{bmatrix} \right) + \ln(0.4) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(9)$$

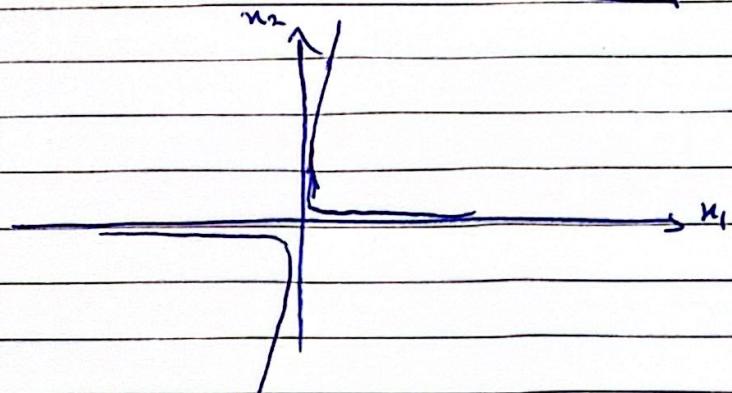
$$= -\frac{5}{18} (\underline{x}_{1-1})^2 - \frac{5}{18} (\underline{x}_{2-1})^2 + \frac{8}{18} (\underline{x}_{1-1})(\underline{x}_{2-1}) + \ln(0.4) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(9)$$

$$= -\frac{5}{18} \underline{x}_1^2 + \frac{2}{18} \underline{x}_1 - \frac{5}{18} \underline{x}_2^2 + \frac{2}{18} \underline{x}_2 - \frac{2}{18} + \frac{8}{18} \underline{x}_1 \underline{x}_2 + \ln(0.4) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(9)$$

$$g_2 - g_3 = \frac{1}{90} \underline{x}_1^2 + \frac{1}{90} \underline{x}_2^2 - \frac{28}{90} \underline{x}_1 \underline{x}_2 - \frac{10}{90} \underline{x}_1 - \frac{10}{90} \underline{x}_2 + \frac{10}{90} + 0.86 = 0$$

(4) Σ

$$\rightarrow \boxed{x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 2.8x_1x_2 - 10x_1 - 10x_2 + 187.4 = 0}$$



(5) Σ

$$\max(P_e) \sim \min_{w_i} (\arg\max P(w_i | x))$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m P(w_i | x) = 1 \rightarrow \text{لما المجموع الكلي يساوي واحداً فيجب أن يكون حداً معييناً من المجموع يساوي واحداً} \\ \cdot \text{أي أن المجموع الكلي يساوي واحداً}$$

$$P_e = \sum_{i=1}^m P(x \in R_i, w \neq w_i) = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^m P(x \in R_i, w_j) = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^m P(w_j) P(x \in R_i | w_j)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^m P(w_j) \int_{R_i} P(x | w_j) dx = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^m \int_{R_i} P(w_j | x) P(x) dx$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^m \int_{R_i} \frac{1}{m} P(w_j) dx = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \int_{R_i} P(w_j) \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^m 1 dx = \boxed{\frac{m-1}{m}}$$

$$\rightarrow P_e \leq \frac{m-1}{m}$$

سؤال ٦

(الف)

$$P(\text{غير بسيار} \mid \text{نزيك}) = P(\text{غير بسيار} \mid \text{اصابة}) P(\text{اصابة}) + P(\text{غير بسيار} \mid \text{بساطة}) P(\text{بساطة})$$

(غير بسيار نزيك)

$$P(\text{غير بسيار} \mid \text{نزيك}) = P(\text{غير بسيار} \mid \text{اصابة}) P(\text{اصابة}) + P(\text{غير بسيار} \mid \text{بساطة}) P(\text{بساطة})$$

(غير بسيار نزيك)

با فرض ابتداء (غير بسيار) $P(\text{غير بسيار}) = 0.2$ في تراجم تتابع تناليل رأي ب صورت زيرية كالتالي:

$$g_1 = P(\text{غير بسيار} \mid \text{بساطة}) P(\text{بساطة}) + P(\text{غير بسيار} \mid \text{اصابة}) P(\text{اصابة})$$

$$g_2 = P(\text{غير بسيار} \mid \text{اصابة}) P(\text{غير بسيار} \mid \text{بساطة}) + P(\text{غير بسيار} \mid \text{غير بسيار}) P(\text{غير بسيار})$$

$$tf(\text{غير بسيار}, \text{غير بسيار}) = 1, \quad tf(\text{غير بسيار}, \text{غير بسيار}) = 0.2 \quad \rightarrow tf(\text{غير بسيار}, \text{غير بسيار}) = \ln \frac{4}{3}, \quad tf(\text{غير بسيار}, \text{غير بسيار}) = -2\ln \frac{1}{3}$$

$$tf(\text{غير بسيار}, \text{بساطة}) = 1, \quad tf(\text{غير بسيار}, \text{بساطة}) = 1 \rightarrow tf(\text{غير بسيار}, \text{بساطة}) = \ln 2, \quad tf(\text{غير بسيار}, \text{بساطة}) = -\ln 2$$

$$tf(\text{غير بسيار}, \text{غير بسيار}, \text{غير بسيار}) = 0 \rightarrow tf(\text{غير بسيار}, \text{غير بسيار}, \text{غير بسيار}) = \ln 4, \quad tf(\text{غير بسيار}, \text{غير بسيار}, \text{غير بسيار}) = 0$$

$$tf(\text{غير بسيار}, \text{غير بسيار}, \text{نزيك}) = 0, \quad tf(\text{غير بسيار}, \text{نزيك}) = 1 \rightarrow tf(\text{غير بسيار}, \text{نزيك}) = 0, \quad tf(\text{غير بسيار}, \text{نزيك}) = -\ln 4$$

$$\rightarrow P(\text{غير بسيار}) = \frac{\ln \frac{4}{3} + 1}{22}, \quad P(\text{بساطة}) = \frac{\ln 2 + 1}{22}, \quad P(\text{غير بسيار}, \text{غير بسيار}) = \frac{\ln 4 + 1}{22}$$

$$P(\text{غير بسيار}) = \frac{1}{22}, \quad P(\text{غير بسيار}, \text{غير بسيار}) = \frac{2 \ln \frac{4}{3} + 1}{22}, \quad P(\text{غير بسيار}, \text{غير بسيار}) = \frac{\ln 2 + 1}{22}$$

$$P(\text{غير بسيار}) = \frac{1}{26}, \quad P(\text{غير بسيار}, \text{غير بسيار}) = \frac{\ln 4 + 1}{26}$$

$$g_1 = \frac{(\ln \frac{4}{3} + 1)(\ln 2 + 1)(\ln 4 + 1)}{22^4}$$

لـ $\rightarrow g_1 > g_2 \rightarrow P(\text{كتابات بـ} \rightarrow \text{غير سلس}) > P(\text{كتابات بـ} \rightarrow \text{سلس})$

$$g_2 = \frac{(2 \ln \frac{4}{3} + 1)(\ln 2 + 1)(\ln 4 + 1)}{26^4}$$

لـ $\rightarrow \text{كتابات بـ} \rightarrow \text{غير سلس} < \text{كتابات بـ} \rightarrow \text{سلس}$

(ستون)

B جعلی سیر \rightarrow : $K=1$ ملک
A جعلی سیر \rightarrow دایره زرد

B دایره سیر \leftarrow طاس : $K=3$ ملک

B دایره زرد \leftarrow طاس

A دایره سیر \leftarrow طاس : $K=5$ ملک

B دایره زرد \leftarrow طاس

بله نسبت بسیار کم خواهی داشت $K=1$ آن برگزشتم کنم نسبت بین صورتیاتی مانند دایره سیر بـ طاس A و دایره زرد بـ طاس B نسبت داده شد. تکرار این بـ $K=10$ برسی در این حالت چون ۱۰، ۱۵ هی ثمرد خلی نسبت مشخصی تفاوت داشت - این الگوریتم.

(مسار 8)

$$P(x; \theta) = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(\ln x - \theta)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right), x > 0$$

الآن) بعين متغير

$$L(x; \theta) = \ln \prod_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{\sigma x_k \sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(\ln x_k - \theta)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) = \sum_{k=1}^N \ln\left(\frac{1}{\sigma x_k \sqrt{2\pi}}\right) - \frac{(\ln x_k - \theta)^2}{2\sigma^2}$$

$$= N \times \ln\left(\frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}}\right) + \sum_{k=1}^N \ln\left(\frac{1}{x_k}\right) - \frac{(\ln x_k - \theta)^2}{2\sigma^2} \quad \nabla_{\theta=0} \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{\sigma^2} x_k (\ln x_k - \theta)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{k=1}^N \ln x_k - \theta = 0 \rightarrow N\theta = \sum_{k=1}^N \ln x_k$$

$$\rightarrow \hat{\theta}_{ML} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N \ln(x_k)$$

ب) تفسير طريقة:

$$P(x; \theta^2) = \frac{1}{\sigma x \sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(\ln x - \theta)^2}{2\theta^2}\right), x > 0$$

$$L(x; \theta^2) = \ln \prod_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{\sigma x_k \sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(\ln x_k - \theta)^2}{2\theta^2}\right) = \sum_{k=1}^N \ln\left(\frac{1}{\sigma x_k \sqrt{2\pi}}\right) - \frac{(\ln x_k - \theta)^2}{2\theta^2}$$

$$= N \ln\left(\frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}}\right) + \sum_{k=1}^N \ln\left(\frac{1}{x_k}\right) - \frac{(\ln x_k - \theta)^2}{2\theta^2}$$

$$\nabla_{\theta^2} = 0 \rightarrow N \times \sigma \sqrt{2\pi} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{\theta^3} + \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{-(\ln x_k - \theta)^2}{2} \times \frac{1}{\theta^4} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\theta^4} \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{(\ln x_k - \theta)^2}{2} = \frac{N}{2\theta^2} \rightarrow \hat{\theta}_{ML}^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N (\ln x_k - \theta)^2$$

$$Q(\mu) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \ln(p(x_k; \mu)) + \ln p(\mu)$$

$$= \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \ln \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp \left(-\frac{(x_k - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right) \right) \right) + \ln \left(\frac{\mu \exp(-\mu^2/2\sigma_\mu^2)}{\sigma_\mu^2} \right)$$

$$= \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \ln \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \right) - \frac{(x_k - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right) + \ln \left(\frac{\mu}{\sigma_\mu^2} \right) - \frac{\mu^2}{2\sigma_\mu^2}$$

$$\underset{\nabla \mu = 0}{\rightarrow} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x_k - \mu)}{\sigma^2} \right) + \frac{\sigma_\mu^2}{\mu} \times \frac{1}{\sigma_\mu^2} - \frac{\mu}{\sigma_\mu^2} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow 0 \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x_k - \mu)}{\sigma^2} \right) + \frac{1}{\mu} - \frac{\mu}{\sigma_\mu^2} = 0 \rightarrow \cancel{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{x_k}{\sigma^2}} \cancel{- \mu \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_\mu^2} \right)}$$

$$\rightarrow \cancel{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{x_k}{\sigma^2} - \mu \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_\mu^2} \right)} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_k \right) - \frac{N}{\sigma^2} \mu + \frac{1}{\mu} - \frac{\mu}{\sigma_\mu^2} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\frac{\mu}{\sigma^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_k \right) - \left(\frac{N}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_\mu^2} \right) \mu^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\frac{N}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_\mu^2} \right) \mu^2 - 2\mu - 1 = 0 \quad \stackrel{\text{no } \mu > 0 \text{ or } < 0}{\rightarrow} \quad \mu = \frac{2}{2R} \left(1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{4R}{Z^2}} \right)$$

مشكلة

$$P(x|\theta) = \theta^2 x e^{-\theta x} u(x)$$

$$L(X;\theta) = \ln P(X;\theta) = \ln \prod_{k=1}^n P(x_k;\theta) = \sum_{k=1}^n \ln(P(x_k;\theta))$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \ln(\theta^2 x_k e^{-\theta x_k} u(x_k)) = \sum_{k=1}^n \ln(\theta^2) + \ln(x_k u(x_k)) - \theta x_k$$

$$= n \ln(\theta^2) + \sum_{k=1}^n \ln(x_k u(x_k)) - \theta x_k \quad \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \rightarrow \frac{n}{\theta^2} \times 2\theta + \sum_{k=1}^n -x_k = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{2N}{\theta} = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k \rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{\hat{\theta}_{ML} = \frac{2N}{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k}}$$

$$\hat{\theta}_{ML} = \arg \max_{\theta} \prod_{k=1}^{10} p(x_k; \theta)$$

$$\rightarrow 3, 2, 2, 0, 1, 1, 3, 2, 2, 0$$

$$\frac{3-\theta}{\theta^3} \times \frac{2\theta}{3} \times \frac{2\theta}{3} \times \frac{1-\theta}{\theta^3} \times \frac{1-\theta}{3} \times \frac{1-\theta}{3} \times \frac{3-\theta}{\theta^3} \times \frac{2\theta}{3} \times \frac{2\theta}{3} \times \frac{1-\theta}{\theta^3}$$

$$= (3-\theta)^2 (1-\theta)^4 \theta^4 \times \frac{1}{3^{10}}$$

$$\rightarrow \nabla_{\theta} p(x_k; \theta) = \nabla_{\theta} \left((3-\theta)^2 (1-\theta)^4 \theta^4 \times \frac{1}{3^{10}} \right) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow -2(3-\theta)(1-\theta)^4 \theta^4 - 4(1-\theta)^3 (3-\theta)^2 \theta^4 + 4\theta^3 (3-\theta)^2 (1-\theta)^4 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow 2(3-\theta)(1-\theta)^3 \theta^3 (-(-1-\theta)\theta - 2(3-\theta)\theta + 2(3-\theta)(1-\theta)) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow 2(3-\theta)(1-\theta)^3 \theta^3 (-\theta + \theta^2 - 6\theta + 2\theta^2 + 6 - 8\theta + 2\theta^2) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow 2(3-\theta)(1-\theta)^3 \theta^3 (5\theta^2 - 15\theta + 6) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \theta = 1 \checkmark \\ \theta = 0 \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \theta \approx 2.525 \times \\ \theta \approx 0.475 \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \theta \approx 2.525 \times \\ \theta \approx 0.475 \checkmark \end{cases}$$

~~رسانیده باشید~~

ابن سعاد در شرط میں ایک کام ممکن است رجوع

ابن سعاد صفری تر ابن نتاط مالزیم مانند بنا بر این :

$$\boxed{\hat{\theta}_{ML} = 0.475}$$