Worksheet on "Decision Theory (incl. Bayes Classifiers)"

CS5691 PRML Jul-Nov 2025

August 9, 2025

- 1. Consider a continuous random variable X and a discrete random variable Y. Let
 - $P_Y(Y=1) = 0.5$ and $P_Y(Y=-1) = 0.5$, and
 - $(X|Y=1) \sim \text{Unif}(-1,2)$ and $(X|Y=-1) \sim \text{Unif}(-2,1)$.
 - a. What is the marginal distribution of X? Specifically, plot the pdf of X denoted $f_X(x)$.
 - b. Write down the pdf $f_X(x)$ of X.
 - c. Write down and plot the posterior Y|X.
 - d. What is the optimal classifier for predicting Y from X, given the above assumptions?
- 2. Derive the Bayes classifier for binary classification $(Y = \pm 1)$ under the below assumptions:

$$P(Y=1) = 0.7 \text{ and } P(Y=-1) = 0.3$$

$$X|Y=1 \sim Unif(-1,3)$$

$$X|Y=-1 \sim Unif(-2,0)$$

- 3. For a binary classifer h, let $L = \begin{bmatrix} p & q \\ r & s \end{bmatrix}$ be the loss matrix; and $C_{\text{train}} = \begin{bmatrix} 100 & 10 \\ 20 & 120 \end{bmatrix}$, and $C_{\text{test}} = \begin{bmatrix} 90 & 45 \\ 30 & 85 \end{bmatrix}$ be the confusion matrix when h is applied on the training and test data respectively. All three matrices have ground-truth classes t along the rows and predictions h along the columns in the same order for the two classes. Express your estimate of the expected loss of h in terms of p to s above.
- 4. Consider the four examples of two jointly distributed rvs (X,Y) from Slide 19 of "M0a. Background on Probability", a screenshot of which is shown below. For each of these examples, write down the optimal (Bayes) classifier for predicting Y given X (in case of discrete Y) and optimal regressor for predicting Y given X (in case of continuous Y). Assume that standard loss functions (0-1 loss function for classification and squared loss function for regression) need to be optimized.

Conditional distbn./expectation: Example rvs

What is p(X|Y=2) and E[X|Y=2] for each of these cases?

• X discr., Y discr.: Already seen example \rightarrow

- X cont., Y discr.: Let $p(X,Y) = \underbrace{p(Y)p(X|Y)}_{\text{poly}} = \underbrace{0.5 \times \mathcal{N}(X|2Y,\sigma^2)}_{\text{assuming}}$
- X cont., Y cont.: Let W_1,W_2 be two indept. Gaussian rvs, i.e., $p(W_1) = \mathcal{N}(W_1 \mid \mu_1,\sigma^2), \, p(W_2) = \mathcal{N}(W_2 \mid \mu_2,\sigma^2), \, \& \, p(W_1,W_2) = p(W_1)p(W_2).$ Independent rvs: Let $X = W_1$, and $Y = W_2$
 - Dependent rvs: Let $X = W_1 + W_2$, and $Y = W_2$