



Задача 1

$$p(x|y=-1) = \text{Cauchy}(0, 1) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{1+x^2} \right)$$

$$p(x|y=1) = \text{Exp}(2) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-2x}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Руководящая метрика: $L(\alpha(x), y) = \lambda_y [\alpha(x) \neq y]$,

$$\text{такие } \lambda_{y=1} = 2, \lambda_{y=-1} = 1$$

$$P(y=-1) = 0,4 \Rightarrow P(y=1) = 0,6$$

Найдем оптимальный байесовский классификатор.

$$\alpha(x) = \arg \max_y \lambda_y p(y|x) - ?$$

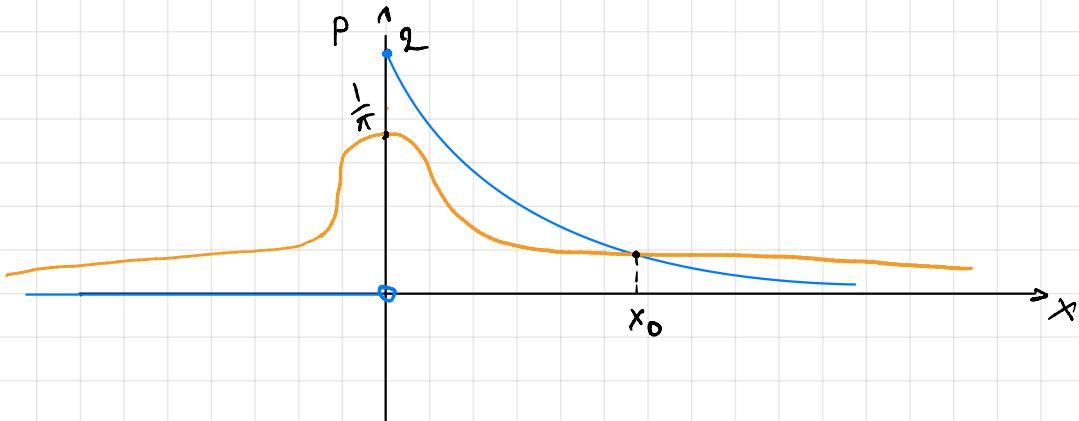
$$p(y|x) = \frac{P(y)p(x|y)}{P(x)} - \text{no gp. байеса.} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha(x) = \arg \max_y \lambda_y \frac{P(y)p(x|y)}{P(x)} =$$

$$= \arg \max_y \lambda_y P(y)p(x|y) =$$

$$= \arg \max_y \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda_{y=1} \cdot P(y=1) p(x|y=1) \\ \lambda_{y=-1} \cdot P(y=-1) p(x|y=-1) \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$= \arg \max_y \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \cdot 0,6 \cdot \text{Exp}(2) \\ 1 \cdot 0,4 \cdot \text{Cauch}(0,1) \end{array} \right\}$$



То үрагынүү үүгөн, күнө:

$$p(x|y=1) > p(x|y=-1) \text{ ньнүү } x \in [0, x_0]$$

$$p(x|y=-1) > p(x|y=1) \text{ ньнүү } x \in (-\infty; 0) \cup (x_0; +\infty)$$

$$\text{Нәвгем } x_0: 2 \cdot 0,6 \cdot 2^{-2x} = 0,4 \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{1+x^2} \right)$$

$$x_0 \approx 2,436.$$

Отбас:

$$a(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in [0; 2,436] \\ -1, & x \in (-\infty; 0) \cup (2,436; +\infty) \end{cases}$$

Задача 2.

Найти Р - среднее значение.

Решение:

$$R(a) = \iint_{x,y} \lambda_y L(a(x), y) p(x, y) dx dy =$$

$$= \int_x \sum_y \lambda_y [a(x) \neq y] p(x|y) P(y) dx =$$

$$= \int_x \sum_y \lambda_y (1 - [a(x) = y]) p(x|y) P(y) dx =$$

$$= \int_x \sum_y \lambda_y p(x|y) P(y) dx - \int_x \sum_y \lambda_y [a(x) = y] p(x|y) P(y) dx$$

\Downarrow
 \uparrow
 $p(x, y)$

$$= \sum_y \lambda_y - \sum_y \int_x \lambda_y [a(x) = y] p(x|y) P(y) dx =$$

MAT. ожидание от нонконтрол

$$= 3 - \int_x 2 [a(x) = 1] p(x|y=1) P(y=1) dx -$$

$$- \int_x [a(x) = -1] p(x|y=-1) P(y=-1) dx =$$

$$= 3 - \int_0^{x_0} 2 \cdot \text{Exp}(2) \cdot 0,6 dx = \int (\text{Cauchy}(0, 1)) \cdot 0,6 dx =$$

$x \in (-\infty; 0) \cup (x_0; +\infty)$

$$= 3 - 2,4 \int_0^{x_0} e^{-2x} dx - \frac{0,4}{\pi} \int_x^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx =$$

$$= 3 + \frac{2,4}{2} \left| e^{-2x} \right|_0^{x_0} - \frac{0,4}{\pi} \left| \operatorname{arctg} x \right|_x^{\infty} =$$

$$= 3 + 1,2 \left(e^{-2x_0} - 1 \right) - \frac{0,4}{\pi} \left(\operatorname{arctg}(0) - \operatorname{arctg}(-\infty) + \operatorname{arctg}(\infty) - \operatorname{arctg}(x_0) \right) =$$

$$= 3 + 1,2 \left(e^{-2x_0} - 1 \right) - \frac{0,4}{\pi} \left(0 + \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} - \operatorname{arctg}(x_0) \right) =$$

$$3 + 1,2 \left(e^{-2x_0} - 1 \right) - \frac{0,4}{\pi} \left(\pi - \operatorname{arctg}(x_0) \right)$$

Orter:

$$R = 3 + 1,2 \left(e^{-2x_0} - 1 \right) - \frac{0,4}{\pi} \left(\pi - \operatorname{arctg}(x_0) \right)$$

npn $x_0 \approx 2,436$