

## 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.

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

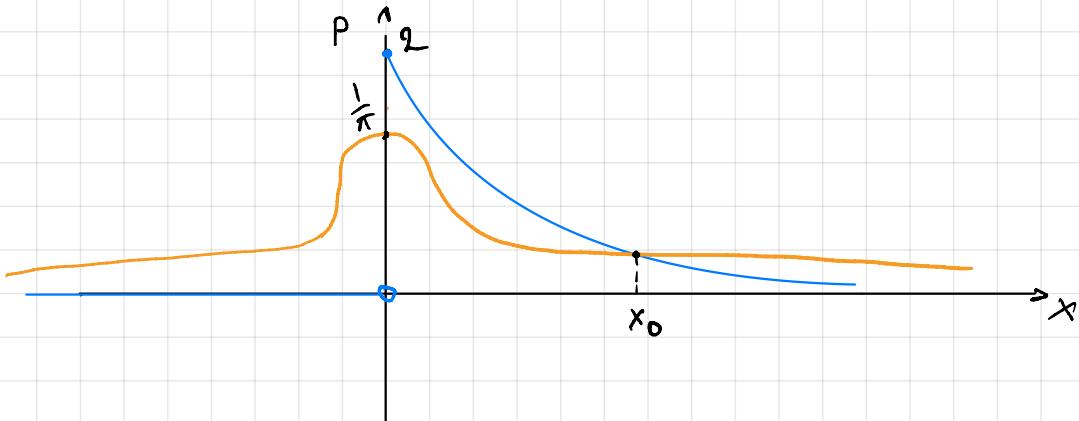
$$p(y|x) = \frac{P(y)p(x|y)}{P(x)} - \text{no gp. байеса.} \Rightarrow$$

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

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

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

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



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 - оценки риска.

Решение:

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

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

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

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

$$= \int_x \lambda_{y=1} p(x|y=1) P(y=1) dx + \int_x \lambda_{y=-1} p(x|y=-1) P(y=-1) dx -$$

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

$$= \int_x 2 \cdot \text{Exp}(2) \cdot 0,6 dx + \int_x \text{Cauchy}(0,1) \cdot 0,4 dx -$$

$$- \int_0^{x_0} 2 \cdot \text{Exp}(2) \cdot 0,6 dx - \int_0^{x_0} 0,4 \cdot \text{Cauchy}(0,1) dx = \\ (-\infty; 0) \cup (x_0; +\infty)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^{+\infty} 2 \cdot 0,6 \cdot 2^{-2x} dx + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{0,4}{\pi} \left( \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx - \\
 &- \int_0^{x_0} 2 \cdot 0,6 \cdot 2^{-2x} dx - \frac{0,4}{\pi} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \int_{x_0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \right] = \\
 &= 2,4 \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{2} (e^{-\infty} - 1) \right) + \frac{0,4}{\pi} (\arctg(\infty) - \arctg(-\infty)) + \\
 &+ 1,2 \left( e^{-2x_0} - 1 \right) - \frac{0,4}{\pi} (\arctg(\infty) - \arctg(-\infty) - \arctg(x_0)) = \\
 &= 1,2 + 0,4 + 1,2 \left( e^{-2x_0} - 1 \right) - \frac{0,4}{\pi} (\pi - \arctg(x_0)) = \\
 &= 1,6 + 1,2 \left( e^{-2x_0} - 1 \right) - \frac{0,4}{\pi} (\pi - \arctg(x_0))
 \end{aligned}$$

Orbeit:

$$R = 1,6 + 1,2 \left( e^{-2x_0} - 1 \right) - \frac{0,4}{\pi} (\pi - \arctg(x_0))$$

mit  $x_0 \approx 2,436$

$$R \approx 0,160$$

### Задача 3.

Dane:

$L(\alpha(x), y) = [\alpha(x) \neq y]$ ,  
данное в 'task2.csv'

task2.csv

	x_1	x_2	target
0	-0.027000	3.610953	-1
1	-0.556097	-0.015698	-1
2	-0.334942	2.280331	-1
3	0.430564	-3.189805	-1
4	-0.314852	-2.071801	-1

$$X = (x_1, x_2)$$

Нашли наивысшее вероятность значение:

$$\alpha(x) - ?$$

Решение:  $\alpha(x) = \arg \max_y p(x|y) P(y)$

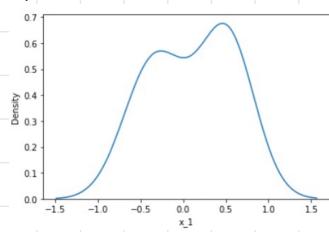
$$p(y=1) = 0,6$$

$$p(y=-1) = 0,4$$

$$p(x|y) = p(x_1|y) p(x_2|y)$$

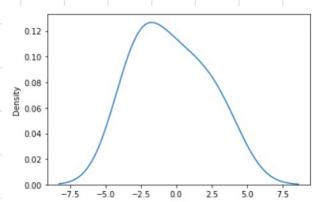
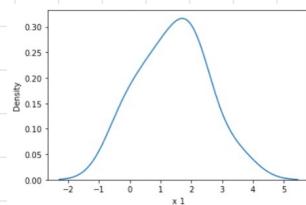
(так как классы независимы)

$$p(x_1|y=-1)$$

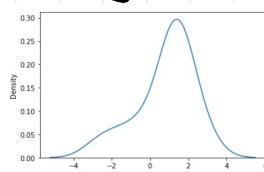


$$p(x_1|y=1)$$

$$p(x_2|y=1)$$



$$p(x_2|y=-1)$$



Будем считать, что  $X$  имеет нормальное расп.

$$p(x_{-1} | y=-1) \sim N(0,1, 0,2)$$

$$p(x_{-2} | y=-1) \sim N(-0,4, 6,4)$$

$$p(x_{-1} | y=1) \sim N(1,4, 1,2)$$

$$p(x_{-2} | y=1) \sim N(0,8, 2,2)$$

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

$$= \arg \max_y \left\{ \begin{array}{l} p(x_{-1}|y=1) p(x_{-2}|y=1) P(y=1) \\ p(x_{-1}|y=-1) p(x_{-2}|y=-1) P(y=-1) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$0,6 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_1^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x_1 - \mu_1)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_2^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x_2 - \mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}\right) \geq$$

$$> 0,6 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_1^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x_1 - \mu_1^-)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_2^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x_2 - \mu_2^-)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}\right)$$

$$0,72 \exp\left[-\frac{(x_1 - 1,4)^2}{2 \cdot 1,2^2} + \frac{(x_1 - 0,1)^2}{2 \cdot 0,2^2}\right] \geq \exp\left[-\frac{(x_2 + 0,4)^2}{2 \cdot 6,4^2} + \frac{(x_2 - 0,8)^2}{2 \cdot 2,2^2}\right]$$

$$0,72 \exp\left(\frac{(x_1 - 0,3)(x_1 + 0,2)}{0,115}\right) \geq \exp\left(\frac{(x_2 - 0,5)(x_2 - 1,4)}{396}\right)$$

Wolfram Alpha:  
range  $y = x_{-2}$ ,  $x = x_{-1}$

Real solutions

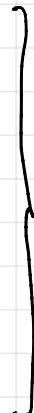
$$x < -0.266574,$$

$$0.05 \left( 19 - 3 \sqrt{17600 \log(0.72 \times 2.71828^{8.69565(x-0.3)(x+0.2)}) + 9} \right) <$$

$$y < 0.05 \left( 3 \sqrt{17600 \log(0.72 \times 2.71828^{8.69565(x-0.3)(x+0.2)}) + 9} + 19 \right)$$

$$x > 0.366574, \quad 0.05 \left( 19 - 3 \sqrt{17600 \log(0.72 \times 2.71828^{8.69565(x-0.3)(x+0.2)}) + 9} \right) <$$

$$y < 0.05 \left( 3 \sqrt{17600 \log(0.72 \times 2.71828^{8.69565(x-0.3)(x+0.2)}) + 9} + 19 \right)$$



Облаки  $B$ .

Обзор:

$$\alpha(x) = \begin{cases} 1, \text{ при } (x_{-1}, x_{-2}) \in B \\ -1, \text{ при } (x_{-1}, x_{-2}) \notin B \end{cases}$$

$(x_{-1}, x_{-2}) \in B$



$$= 2,4 \left( -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \Big|_0^\infty \right) + \frac{0,4}{\pi} (\operatorname{arctg}(\infty) - \operatorname{arctg}(-\infty)) +$$

$$+ 1,2 \left[ e^{-2x} \Big|_0^{x_0} - \frac{0,4}{\pi} (\operatorname{arctg}(0) - \operatorname{arctg}(-\infty)) \right] -$$

$$- \frac{0,4}{\pi} (\operatorname{arctg}(\infty) - \operatorname{arctg}(x_0)) =$$

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