

Q.3]

We have,

$$Pr(G = k | X = n) = \frac{\exp(\beta_{k0} + \beta_k^T n)}{1 + \sum_{i=1}^{K-1} \exp(\beta_{i0} + \beta_i^T n)}$$

$$\& Pr(G = K | X = n) = \frac{1}{1 + \sum_{i=1}^{K-1} \exp(\beta_{i0} + \beta_i^T n)}$$

Now,

$$\sum_{k=1}^K \cdot Pr(G = k | X = n) = \sum_{k=1}^{K-1} Pr(G = k | X = n)$$

$$+ \sum_{k=K}^K Pr(G = k | X = n)$$

$$= \frac{\exp(\beta_{10} + \beta_1^T n)}{1 + \sum_{i=1}^{K-1} \exp(\beta_{i0} + \beta_i^T n)} + \frac{\exp(\beta_{20} + \beta_2^T n)}{1 + \sum_{i=1}^{K-1} \exp(\beta_{i0} + \beta_i^T n)}$$

$$+ \dots + \frac{\exp(\beta_{K-10} + \beta_{K-1}^T n)}{1 + \sum_{i=1}^{K-1} \exp(\beta_{i0} + \beta_i^T n)}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{1 + \sum_{i=1}^{K-1} \exp(\beta_{i0} + \beta_i^T n)}$$

$$\text{Let, } \sum_{i=1}^{K-1} \exp(\beta_{i0} + \beta_i^T n) = Z$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{L-1} \exp(\beta_{0i0} + \beta_{i1}^T x)}{1+a} + \frac{1}{1+a}$$

$$= \frac{a+1}{1+a}$$

$$= 1$$

\therefore Sum of posterior probabilities of classes is equal to one

b)

$$p(x) = \frac{\exp(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x)}{1 + \exp(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x)}$$

$$\therefore p(x)(1 - \exp(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x)) = \exp(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x)$$

$$\therefore p(x) - p(x) \exp(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x) = \exp(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x)$$

$$\therefore p(x) = \exp(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x)(1 - p(x))$$

$$\therefore \frac{p(x)}{1 - p(x)} = \exp(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x)$$