

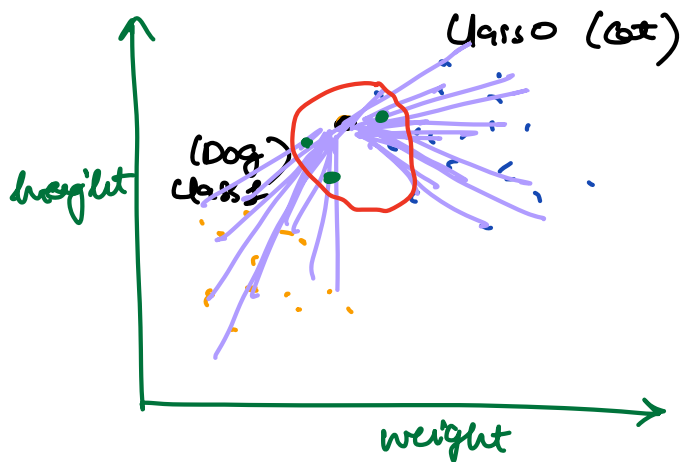
# KNN (K Nearest Algorithm)

→ Classification & Regression

$y \in \text{discrete}$

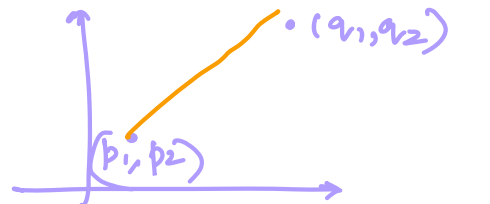
$y \in \text{continuous}$

→ Supervised ML Algo



## Distance

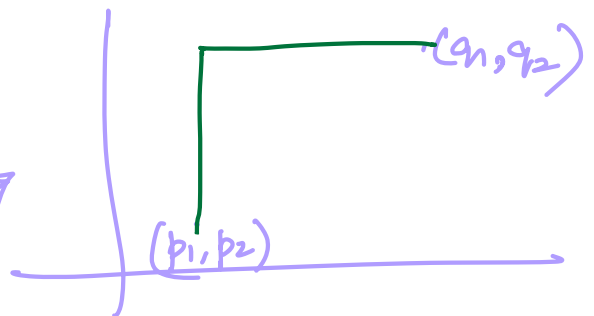
① Euclidean Distance



$$\sqrt{(p_1 - q_1)^2 + (p_2 - q_2)^2}$$

$$\left( \sum_{i=1}^n (p_i - q_i)^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

② Manhattan Distance



$$(p_1 - q_1) + (p_2 - q_2)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (p_i - q_i)$$

Minowski Distance

$$\left( \sum_{i=1}^n |p_i - q_i|^k \right)^{\frac{1}{k}}$$

① Distances b/w test point & all the points

—, —, —, —, —, —, —, —

② Distances sort inc order

— small

—

—

—

—

— larger

③ k given

sorted list →  
top k values

④  $\begin{matrix} p_1 \rightarrow 1 \\ p_2 \rightarrow 1 \\ p_3 \rightarrow 0 \end{matrix} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{majority} \\ \text{vote} \end{matrix} \right\}$

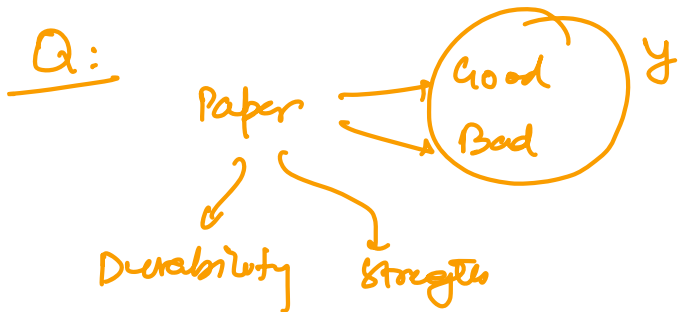
⑤ test point → class

Training time:  $O(1)$

Test Time:

1 test point:  $N + N \log N + k$   
                    ↓                    ↓  
                  Distance      Sorting

q test point:  $q(N + N \log N + k)$



D	S	Labels	Distance	k=1	k=3
7	7	G	$2\sqrt{2}$		
6	4	B	$\sqrt{2}$		✓ B
7	4	G	$\sqrt{5}$		
6	5	G	1	Good ✓	✓ G
8	4	B	$\sqrt{5}$		
1	4	B	$\sqrt{17}$		
4	3	B	$\sqrt{5}$		
3	5	B	2		✓ B

$\begin{matrix} k=1 \\ k=3 \end{matrix}$   
(5,5)?  
Bad

## Naive Bayes Classifier

- Bayes Theorem
- Conditional Probability

## Conditional Probability:

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

eg: family 2 children

already known 1 child is Girl.

Probability that both are girls?

Way 1:

$$S = \underbrace{\{BB, BG, GB, GG\}}_{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$P(GG) = \frac{1}{3}$$

Way 2:  $E \rightarrow$  One is girl  $\rightarrow \{GG, BG, GB\}$   
 $F \rightarrow$  both are girls  $\rightarrow \{GG\}$

$$P(F|E) = \frac{P(F \cap E)}{P(E)} = \frac{1/4}{3/4} = \frac{1}{3}$$

## Formulas:

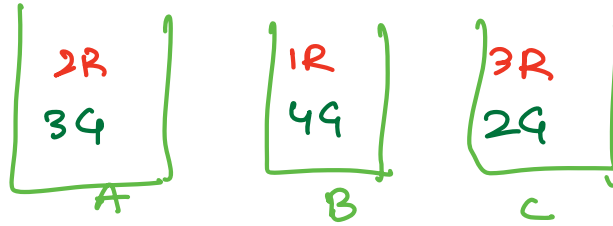
$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} \Rightarrow P(A \cap B) = P(A|B) \cdot P(B)$$

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(B \cap A)}{P(A)} \Rightarrow P(B \cap A) = P(B|A) \cdot P(A)$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B \cap A)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B|A) \cdot P(A)}{P(B)}$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A) \cdot P(A)}{P(B)} \quad \text{Bayes Theorem}$$

eg:



Q: Prob. of getting a red ball given that A box is chosen.

$$P(R|A) = 2/5$$

Q: Prob. of getting a red ball?

$$P(R) = P(R \cap A) + P(R \cap B) + P(R \cap C)$$

Q: Prob. that box A is chosen given that Red ball is drawn?

$$P(A|R) = \frac{P(A \cap R)}{P(R)}$$

$$\frac{2}{5} = \frac{P(R|A) \cdot P(A)}{P(R \cap A) + P(R \cap B) + P(R \cap C)}$$

Naive Bayes Classifier:

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A) \cdot P(A)}{P(B)}$$

Diagram labels:

- $P(A|B)$ : Posterior probability
- $P(B|A)$ : prob. of B
- $P(A)$ : Prior Probability
- $P(B)$ : prob. of B

Conditional  
Prob. of B given A  
(likelihood)

Post  
Probability

Mushroom  
dataset:



features: Shape, color, radius, weight . . . .

Q Test Mushroom —, —, —, —. class  $\begin{matrix} \rightarrow 1 \\ \rightarrow 2 \\ \rightarrow 3 \end{matrix}$  ?

Ans?  $P(y=1|x) \rightarrow 0.25$

$P(y=2|x) \rightarrow 0.15$

$P(y=3|x) \rightarrow 0.6 \rightarrow$  Belongs to Class 3

Sum of all these  
prob. should be 1

$$P(y=1|x) = \frac{P(x|y=1) * P(y=1)}{P(x)}$$

$$= \frac{P(x|y=1) * P(y=1)}{P(x|y=1) * P(y=1) + P(x|y=2) * P(y=2) + P(x|y=3) * P(y=3)}$$

$$P(y=2|x) = \frac{P(x|y=2) * P(y=2)}{P(x|y=1) * P(y=1) + P(x|y=2) * P(y=2) + P(x|y=3) * P(y=3)}$$

$$P(y=3|x) = \frac{P(x|y=3) \cdot P(y=3)}{P(x|y=1) \cdot P(y=1) + P(x|y=2) \cdot P(y=2) + P(x|y=3) \cdot P(y=3)}$$

$$P(y=1|x) = \frac{P(x|y=1) \cdot P(y=1)}{\text{Denom}}$$

$$P(y=2|x) = \frac{P(x|y=2) \cdot P(y=2)}{\text{Denom}}$$

$$P(y=3|x) = \frac{P(x|y=3) \cdot P(y=3)}{\text{Denom}}$$

Ignore Denom

$$P(y=1|x) \propto \boxed{P(x|y=1)} \cdot P(y=1) \checkmark$$

$$P(y=2|x) \propto P(x|y=2) \cdot P(y=2)$$

$$P(y=3|x) \propto P(x|y=3) \cdot P(y=3)$$

$$P(x|y=1) = P(x_1|y=1) \cdot P(x_2|y=1) \cdot P(x_3|y=1) \cdot \dots \cdot P(x_n|y=1)$$

$x$  data point,  
multiple features  
independent

$$P(y=1|x) \propto \prod_{i=1}^n P(x_i|y=1) \cdot P(y=1)$$

$y \in C$

$$P(y=c|x) \propto \prod_{i=1}^n P(x_i|y=c) \cdot P(y=c)$$

individual prob

Posterior  
prob

Likelihood

Prior

