Q1. Prove that a rectangle decision function has a VC dimension of 4 by enumerating all possible sample distributions. You can reasonably assume no two (or more) samples are on the same vertical or horizontal line. 通過枚舉所有可能的樣本分佈,證明矩形決策函數的 VC dimension 為 4。您可以合理地假設在同一垂直或水平線上沒有兩個(或更多)樣本。

ANS

1. Proof

VC-dimension is at lest 4 by showing that there exits a 4-point set shattered by the concept set.

$$d_{VC} = BreakPoint-1 \Rightarrow d_{VC} = 4-1 = 3$$

Q2. We mention the AIDS detection problem in Bayesian decision theory. Use Bayes theorem to confirm the given answer. To answer this problem, you need to distinguish two different conditions: 我們在 Bayesian 決策理論中提到了 AIDS 檢測問題。使用 Bayesian 定理來確認給定的答案。要解決此問題,您需要區分兩個不同的條件:

1. Proof

•一準確度為 70%的試劑盒,可以驗出是否罹患 AIDS(陽性 +)。

試劑正確率 70%,試劑錯誤率 70%。

• 假設真實得病率 P(+)=1%

偽陰性: P(-)/疾病

偽陽性: P(+)/無疾病

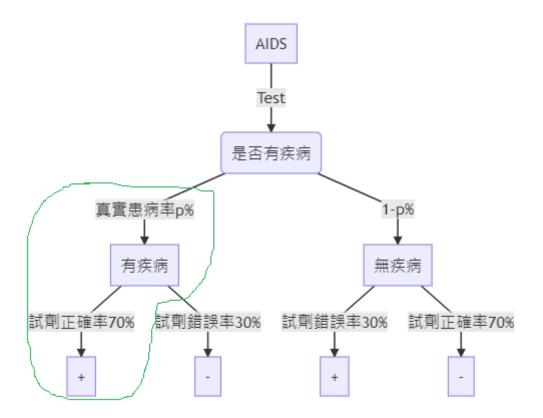
P(-)/疾病 = P(+)/無疾病

		受檢者	
		不帶原 (non-carrier)	帶原 (true-carrier)
採檢結果	陽性 (positive)	偽陽性 (false positive)	真陽性 (true positive)
	陰性 (negative)	真陰性 (true negative)	偽陰性 (false negative)

• Q2-1.False positive is a conditional probability P(reagent is negative | patient is infected). Same argument for false negative. 假陽性是條件概率 P(試劑陰性|患者被感染)。 假陰性的參數相同。

2.1

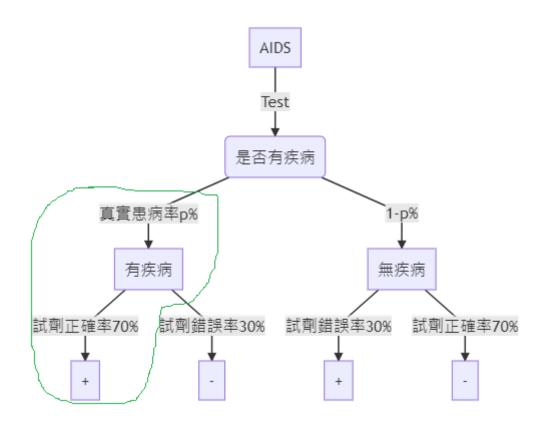
 $\mathbf{P}($ 被感染|陽性 $)=rac{\mathbf{P}(\mathsf{BH}|$ 被感染) $\mathbf{P}($ 被感染 $)}{\mathbf{P}(\mathsf{BH})}$



• Q2-2.When a patient is given a positive test result, it is actually P(patient is infected | reagent is positive)當患者的檢測結果為陽性時,是真實的 P(患者被感染|試劑為陽性)

2.2

 $\mathbf{P}(被感染|$ 陽性 $) = rac{\mathbf{P}(\mathsf{BH}| \dot{w}$ 感染 $)\mathbf{P}(\dot{w}$ 感染 $)}{\mathbf{P}(\mathsf{BH})}$

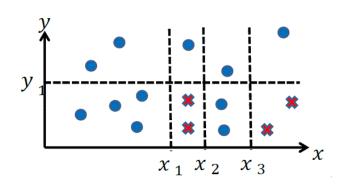


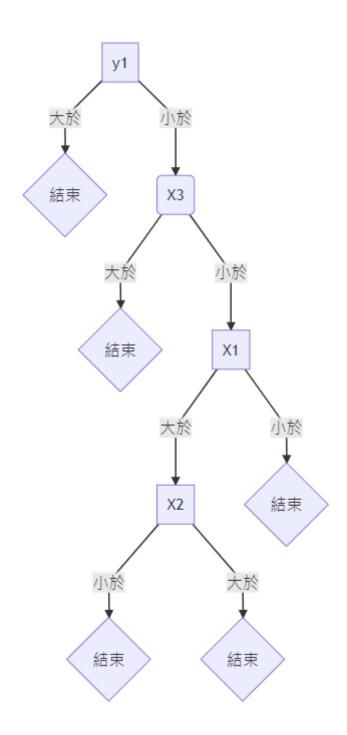
Q3. We mention an example to use Naïve Bayesian classifier for classifying colored squares and circles in the lecture. Following the example, which class will a red circle be assigned to? 我們在講課中提到了一個使用 Naïve Bayesian 分類器對彩色正方形和圓形進行分類的示例。 在此示例之後,將為哪個類別分配一個紅色圓圈。?

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Q4. Plot a decision tree for the following data points. If you carefully design your tree, you will just need to use one or in a vertex.繪製以下數據點的決策樹。 如果您精心設計你的決策樹,則只需要使用一個或一個頂點即可。

ANS





Q5. We mentioned the gamblers ruin chain in the lecture. If the gambler decides to bet a different amount of money on each bet, which of the following is a better strategy to survive longer

assuming the gambler has a finite amount of money 我們在課堂中提到了賭徒的毀滅之鍊。如果賭徒決定對每個賭注下注不同數量的錢,那麼假設賭徒的錢數量有限,以下哪一項是更長久的更好策略。

Q5-1.Bet more money next time if he/she won last time, and bet less money next time if he/she lost last time 如果他/她上次赢了,下一次賭更多的錢,如果他/她最後一次輸了,那麼下一次賭更少的錢

ANS

1. 遊戲規則

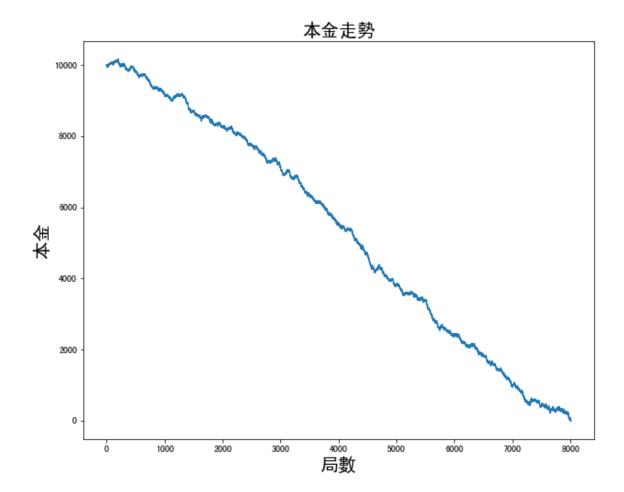
玩家和莊家同時擲兩個骰子,由點數和比大小,玩家只能選擇大或小,猜 錯或是和局皆算莊家贏。

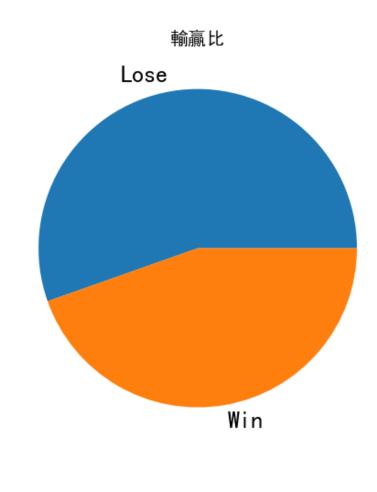
	本金	賭資	贏局加碼率	輸局減碼率	贏局下次賭資	輸局下次賭資
玩家	10000	10	0.0002	0.0001	1.0002 倍賭資	0.9999 倍賭資

2. 結果

最終,玩家還是破產收場,但輸贏比趨近 1:1。

3. 圖示





Q5-2.Bet less money next time if he/she won last time, and bet more money next time if he/she lost last time. Hint: If you are unable to figure out the answer follows the concept of the Kelly Criterion. 如果他/她上次獲勝,則下一次下注更少,如果他/她上次輸了,則下一次下注更多。提示:如果您無法確定答案,則遵循凱利準則的概念。

ANS

1. 遊戲規則

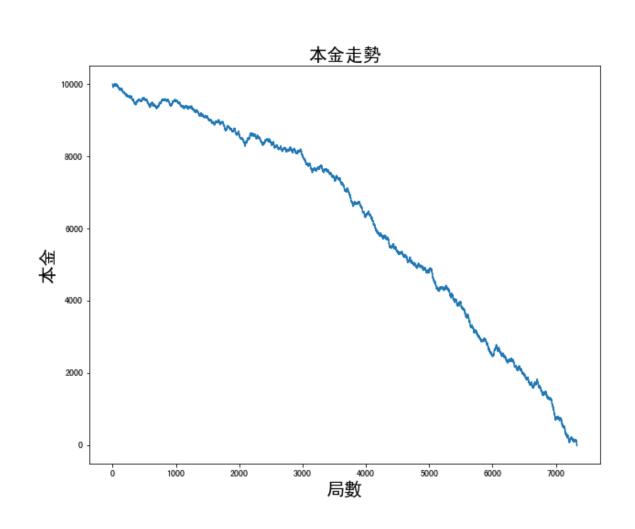
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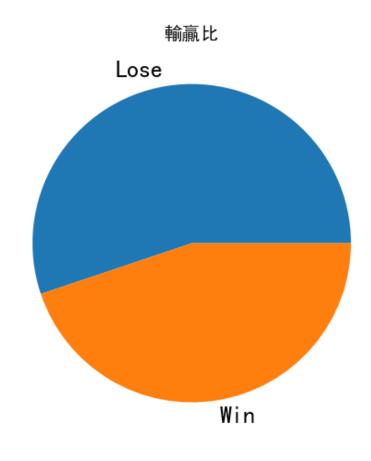
	本金	賭資	贏局減碼率	輸局加碼率	贏局下次賭資	輸局下次賭資
玩家	10000	10	0.0001	0.0002	0.9999 倍賭資	1.0002 倍賭資

2. 結果

最終,玩家還是破產收場,但輸贏比趨近 **1:1**。

3. 圖示





4. 結論

依照上述兩種玩法,不管用甚麼方式做加碼或減碼,玩家最終會破產,只是局數玩得多或是少而已。