

Bayes Decision Theory:

$$P(\omega_i | x) = \frac{P(x | \omega_i) P(\omega_i)}{P(x)}$$

Class Conditional Probability $\rightarrow P(x | \omega_i)$
 Prior Probability $\rightarrow P(\omega_i)$
 Constant Value $\rightarrow P(x)$
 Test data $\rightarrow x$
 Input class value $\rightarrow \omega_i$
 Posterior Probability $\rightarrow P(\omega_i | x)$

Posterior Probability is class Column ka value hoga.
- value.

$P(x) \Rightarrow$ iska value constant. iska matlab hai total number of instances.

Table: The playing tennis dataset ka value hai, jiska matlab hai training data.

- ka

ମଧ୍ୟ ସୂଚକ ଆକାଶର ବଳି ଦିନ

Day 20 instance ର test ସମ୍ପାଦନ ଜାରି

ଆଉ,

Sunny, mild, normal, strong - କଣ କି ବଢ଼ି

Yes ନାହିଁ No?

Prior Probability:

$$P(\text{Play} = \text{Yes}) = 9/14 = 0.642$$

$$P(\text{Play} = \text{No}) = 5/14 = 0.357$$

Parameters \Rightarrow Outlook

$$P(\text{Outlook} = \text{Sunny} \mid \text{Play} = \text{Yes}) = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$= 0.222$$

$$P(\text{Outlook} = \text{Sunny} \mid \text{Play} = \text{No}) = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$= 0.6$$

$$P(\text{Outlook} = \text{Overcast} \mid \text{Play} = \text{No}) = \frac{0}{5}$$

$$= 0/5$$

$$P(\text{Outlook} = \text{Rain} \mid \text{Play} = \text{Yes}) = \frac{3}{9}$$

$$= 0.333$$

$$P(\text{Outlook} = \text{Rain} \mid \text{Play} = \text{No}) = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$= 0.4$$

Parameters \Rightarrow Temperature

$$P(\text{Temperature} = \text{Hot} \mid \text{Play} = \text{Yes}) = \frac{2}{P(\text{Play} = \text{Yes})} = \frac{2}{9} = 0.222$$

$$P(\text{Temperature} = \text{Hot} \mid \text{Play} = \text{No}) = \frac{2}{P(\text{Play} = \text{No})} = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4$$

$$P(\text{Temperature} = \text{Mild} \mid \text{Play} = \text{Yes}) = \frac{4}{P(\text{Play} = \text{Yes})} = \frac{4}{9} = 0.444$$

$$P(\text{Temperature} = \text{Mild} \mid \text{Play} = \text{No}) = \frac{2}{P(\text{Play} = \text{No})} = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4$$

$$P(\text{Temperature} = \text{Cool} \mid \text{Play} = \text{Yes}) = \frac{3}{P(\text{Play} = \text{Yes})} = \frac{3}{9} = 0.333$$

$$P(\text{Temperature} = \text{Cool} \mid \text{Play} = \text{No}) = \frac{1}{P(\text{Play} = \text{No})} = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2$$

Parameters \Rightarrow Humidity

$$P(\text{Humidity} = \text{High} \mid \text{Play} = \text{Yes}) = \frac{3}{P(\text{Play} = \text{Yes})} = \frac{3}{9} = 0.333$$

$$P(\text{Humidity} = \text{High} \mid \text{Play} = \text{No}) = \frac{4}{P(\text{Play} = \text{No})} = \frac{4}{5} = 0.8$$

$$P(\text{Humidity} = \text{Normal} \mid \text{Play} = \text{Yes}) = \frac{6}{P(\text{Play} = \text{Yes})} = \frac{6}{9} = 0.666$$

$$P(\text{Humidity} = \text{Normal} \mid \text{Play} = \text{No}) = \frac{1}{P(\text{Play} = \text{No})} = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2$$

Parameters \Rightarrow Wind

$$P(\text{Wind} = \text{Weak} \mid \text{Play} = \text{Yes}) = \frac{6}{P(\text{Play} = \text{Yes})} = \frac{6}{9} = 0.666$$

$$P(\text{Wind} = \text{Weak} \mid \text{Play} = \text{No}) = \frac{2}{P(\text{Play} = \text{No})} = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4$$

$$P(\text{Wind} = \text{Strong} \mid \text{Play} = \text{Yes}) = \frac{3}{P(\text{Play} = \text{Yes})} = \frac{3}{9} = 0.333$$

$$P(\text{Wind} = \text{Strong} \mid \text{Play} = \text{No}) = \frac{3}{P(\text{Play} = \text{No})} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6$$

$$P(D_{11} | W_i) = P(D_{11} | Yes) = 0.222 \times 0.444 \times 0.666 \times 0.333$$

$$= 0.0218$$

$$P(D_{11} | W_i) = P(D_{11} | No) = 0.6 \times 0.4 \times 0.2 \times 0.6$$

$$= 0.0288$$

$$P(Play = Yes | D_{11}) = P(D_{11} | Play = Yes) * P(Play = Yes)$$

$$= 0.0218 \times 9/14$$

$$= 0.01405$$

$$P(Play = No | D_{11}) = P(D_{11} | Play = No) * P(Play = No)$$

$$= 0.0288 \times 5/14$$

$$= 0.010285$$

So,

$$P(Play = Yes | D_{11}) > P(Play = No | D_{11})$$

Therefore

Test Instance = D_{11}

Sunny, Mild, Normal, Strong = Yes.

একটা জিনিষ দেখি।

$$P(\text{Play} = \text{Yes} | D_{11}) = 0.01405$$

$$P(\text{Play} = \text{No} | D_{11}) = 0.010285$$

$$\text{এই দুইটা খোঁস করলে} = 0.01405 + 0.010285 \\ = 0.0243$$

কিন্তু Total Probability হয় 1.

⇒ Training set -এ আমাদের মোট 14 টা instance আছে।
যদি 14 দিয়ে ভাগ দেই,

$$P(\text{Play} = \text{Yes} | D_{11}) = \frac{0.01405}{14} = 0.00100$$

$$P(\text{Play} = \text{No} | D_{11}) = \frac{0.010285}{14} = 0.0007$$

কিন্তু Total Instance দিয়ে ভাগ না করলেও সমস্যা নাই, কারণ ratio same হবে।

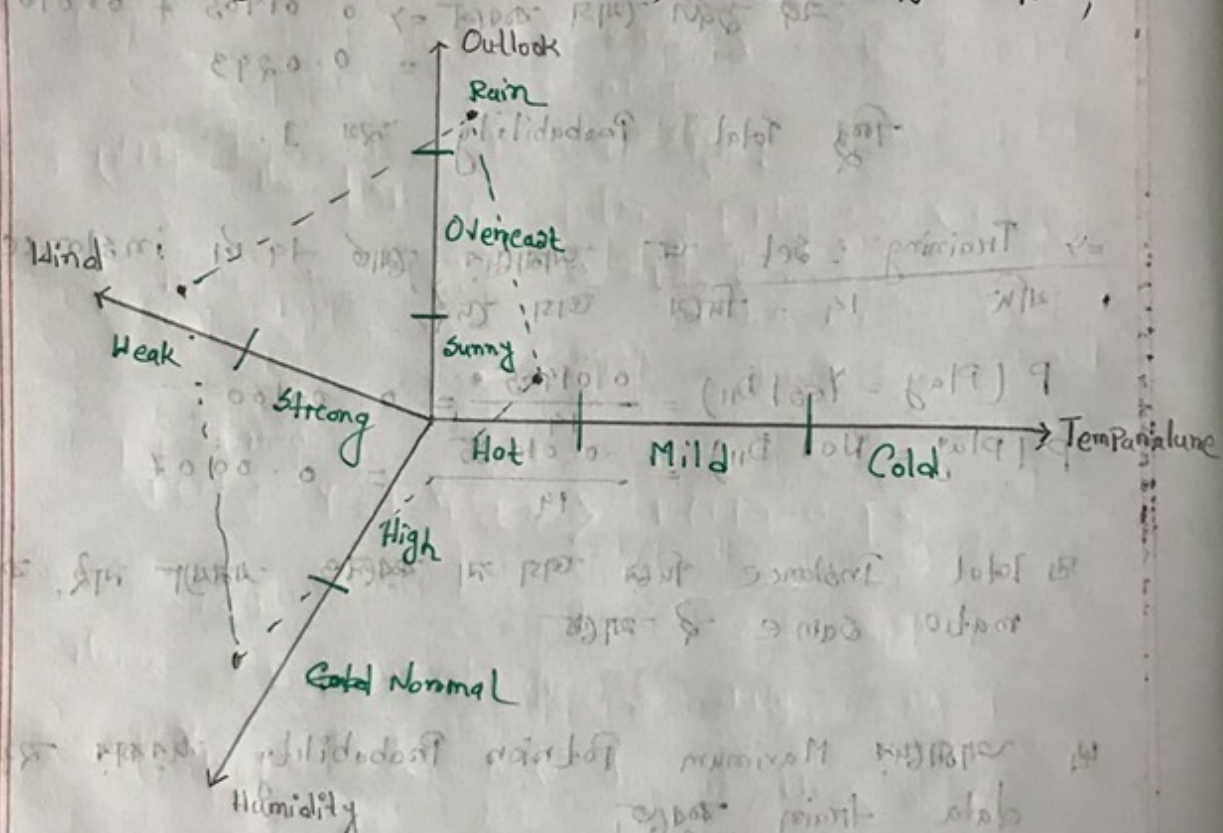
কিন্তু আমাদের Maximum Posterior Probability দরকার হয়।
data train করতে,

কিন্তু We need a maximum posterior probability to train data.

Features ko n dimension ki dikha ya, aur

Yaha: aur aur aur features aur aur aur
different feature value

$X_{test} \rightarrow$ Rain, Hot, Normal, Weak aur aur,



Complex imaginary line draw aur aur
figure aur

Page 44 table dataset থেকে গণনা করা হয়,

KNN নিচে, চেক করুন

$X_{test} = \text{Rain, Hot, Normal, Weak} = ?$

কিন্তু $K=3$ এর ক্ষেত্রে

KNN তখন Maximum Matching চেক করুন।

চেক করুন,

| Day | Outlook | Temperature | Humidity | Wind | Play |
|-----|----------|-------------|----------|------|------|
| D5 | Rain | Cool | Normal | Weak | Yes |
| D10 | Rain | Mild | Normal | Weak | Yes |
| D13 | Overcast | Hot | Normal | Weak | Yes |

$K=3$ এর ক্ষেত্রে তিনটি Maximum Matching, এবং এদের Class Value যার Yes. Majority voting ও আছে Yes.

- অর্থাৎ,

$X_{test} = \text{Rain, Hot, Normal, Weak} = \text{Yes}$

কিন্তু KNN যখন কোন training set ব্যবহার করা নাগে,

$X_{test} = \text{Rain, Hot, Normal, Weak} = ?$ এর ক্ষেত্রে

Naive Bayes দিয়ে করা হয়, ০.১২৫

$$P(X_{test} | Yes) = 0.3 \times 0.222 \times 0.666 \times 0.666 = 0.0295$$

$$P(X_{test} | No) = 0.4 \times 0.4 \times 0.2 \times 0.4 = 0.0128$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Play = Yes | X_{test}) &= P(X_{test} | Play = Yes) \times P(Play = Yes) \\ &= 0.0295 \times 0.642 \\ &= 0.0189 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Play = No | X_{test}) &= P(X_{test} | Play = No) \times P(Play = No) \\ &= 0.0128 \times 0.375 \\ &= 0.0048 \end{aligned}$$

Now,

$$P(Play = Yes | X_{test}) > P(Play = No | X_{test})$$

অতএব,

Naive Bayes Classifier 3 করে,

$$X_{test} = \text{Ram, Hot, Normal, Weak} = \text{Yes}$$

Naive Bayes এর সুবিধা হল যেহেতু তার Time Complexity
নাহী, বাক্য বাক্য table (training data) হোল করে

একটি বাক্য না, Just কিছু value calculation করে
হোল বাক্য,

এ Dataset এ নাকি কোনো একটি নির্দিষ্ট অক্ষর দেয়া হয়,
 Outlook = Overcast - এ ক্ষেত্রে Play = Yes. এর কারণ হল

Ans 1

$$P(\text{Outlook} = \text{Overcast} \mid \text{Play} = \text{No}) = 0/5 = 0$$

যদি কোন অন্য Class Conditional Probability হলো 0 হয় তবে
 0 হয়ে যাচ্ছে, : এ কারণে Conditional Probability 0 হয়

এ আলাদা slide এর dataset এ attribute চাখলে
 দেখে কোন একটি class Conditional Probability zero
 হলে এর কারণ হলো যে, যদি একটি attribute
 বিশেষ হয়, যেমন, যদি একটি attribute, অন্য আর
 Laplace Connection.

Describe Laplace Connection -

Ans;

A Zero Probability Cancels the effects of all other
 Posterior Probabilities; involved in the Product.

We can assume that our training database/
 dataset (D), is so large that adding one to each
 count that we need would only make a
 negligible difference in the estimated probability
 value. As a result we can avoid the case of
 Probability values of zero.

ଏହି dataset ର ପ୍ରାଥମିକ Probability ଯେ ଖେଳିବା ୦ ଥିବାର
ନା ବୋଲି ଯେଉଁସ Technique ରେ Laplace Connection

ଏହା ସବୁ ବାହାର ଯୋଗା ଦିଆଯାଏ,

Laplace Connection ଏହା ହେଉଛି

ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ Prior Probability ବୋଲି କହାଯାଏ :

Prior Probability = $\frac{\text{ଆଉଁସ} + 1}{\text{ସମସ୍ତ ଉଦାହରଣ} + \text{ସମସ୍ତ କ୍ଲାସ୍}}$

ଆଉଁସ, ଯଦି Yes
ଆଉଁସ, ଯଦି No

$P(\text{Play} = \text{Yes}) = \frac{9 + 1}{14 + 2}$ ଏହା Laplace Connection ଅଟେ

→ 14 ଟି instance ଆଉଁସ, ଏହା 2 ଟି class ଆଉଁସ, Play Column

ଏହି ଫଳାଫଳ

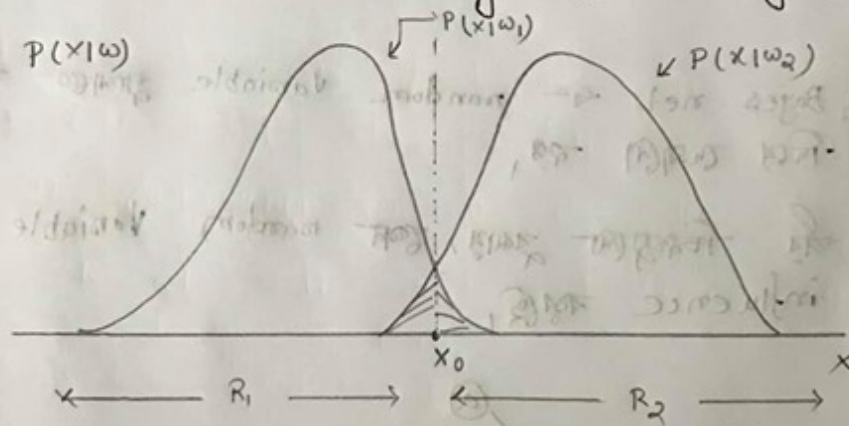
$P(\text{Play} = \text{No}) = \frac{5 + 1}{14 + 2}$

222 Class Conditional Probability (or) $P(x|c_i)$

$$P(\text{outlook} = \text{Yes}) = \frac{21 \cdot 2462 + 1}{21 \cdot 2462 + 1}$$

What is Equiprobable classes.

Ans: Same Probability of occurring of classes.



Attribute Value Continuous x , Gaussian Distribution Function $g(x, \mu, \sigma)$

$$P(x_k | c_i) = g(x_k, \mu_{c_i}, \sigma_{c_i})$$

\Rightarrow Gaussian Distribution $g(x, \mu, \sigma)$

$$g(x, \mu, \sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

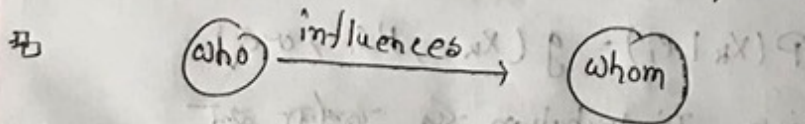
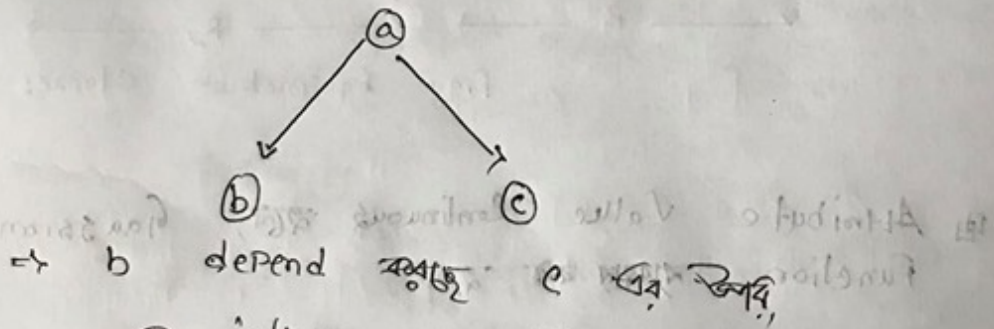
Q Define Bayesian Network,

Ans:

Bayes nets (Bayesian Network) are graphical models for reasoning under uncertainty. The nodes in a Bayesian network represents a set of random variables. It's a directed acyclic graph.

Q Bayes net is random variable graph - এর চিত্র দিয়ে দেখানো হয়,

Q এর চিত্রায়িত রূপায়, কোন random variable কাকে influence করে,



Q কোন variable দিলে কোন নির্ভরতা থাকে, তাই independent.

Q Bayes Net = Topology (Graph) + Local Conditional Probabilities

Q Bayes Net এর সমীকরণ:

$$P(X) = P(x_1) \prod_{i=2}^n P(x_i | A_i) \text{ where } A_i \subseteq \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{i-1}\}$$