



# Machine Learning

Post in complex system to find group.

## Problem Set 1

$$P_{\text{test positive infected}} = 0.99$$

$$P_{\text{test negative susceptible}} = 0.99$$

		
Sick	True Positive	False negative
Healthy	False Positive	True Negative

$P_{\text{sick}}(\text{ick}) | \text{Test sick}$

$$P(\text{Sick} | \text{Test Positive}) = P(\text{Test Positive} | \text{Sick}) \cdot \frac{P(\text{Sick})}{P(\text{Positive}_{\text{test}})}$$

$$P(\text{Positive}_{\text{test}}) = P_{\text{test positive infected}} \cdot \text{Infection rate} +$$

$$(1 - P_{\text{test negative not infected}}) \cdot \text{Infection rate}^{-1}$$

Let  $X$  be a continuous variable uniformly distributed on  $[-1, 1]$  and let  $Y = X^2$ . Clearly  $Y$  is not independent of  $X$  in fact  $Y$  is uniquely determined by  $X$ . Show that  $\text{COV}(X, Y) = 0$ .

$$\text{COV}(X, Y) = E[XY] - E[X]E[Y]$$

$$E[XY] = E[X^3]$$

$$E[X] = 0 \quad \text{since } X \text{ is uniform on } [-1, 1]$$

$$E[Y] = E[X^2]$$

$$X^3 \text{ is uniform on } [-1, 1]$$

$$\text{which leads to } E[X^3] = E[XY] = 0$$

$$\text{thus } \text{COV}(X, Y) = 0 - 0 \cdot E[Y] = 0$$

$$X^2 \text{ is uniform on } (0, 1] \Rightarrow$$

$$E[Y] = E[X^2] = \frac{1}{2}$$

Generate 1000 points from 2D multivariate normal distribution having mean  $\mu = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  and cov  $\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & -0.05 \\ -0.05 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix}$

Define the function

$$f(x, r) := \frac{(x - \mu)^T \cdot \Sigma^{-1} \cdot (x - \mu)}{2} - r$$


on a single plot show the following

The level sets  $f(x, r) = 0$   $r = 1, 2, 3$

Scatter plot of randomly generated points with points lying outside  $f(x, 3) = 0$

$x = (2, 1000)$  matrix

aptype  $f$  on every single point



$$0 = \frac{(x - \mu)^T \cdot \Sigma^{-1} \cdot (x - \mu)}{2} - r$$



$$E[\theta] = \frac{a}{a+b} = m \Rightarrow \frac{a(1-m)}{m} = b$$

$$\text{Var}[\theta] = \frac{ab}{(a+b)^2(a+b+1)} = V =$$

$$\frac{a^2 \frac{(1-m)}{m}}{\left(a + \frac{a(1-m)}{m}\right)^2 \left(a + \frac{a(1-m)}{m} + 1\right)} = \frac{\frac{a^2}{m} (1-m)}{\frac{a^2}{m^2} \left(\frac{a+m}{m}\right)} =$$

$$= \frac{m^2(1-m)}{a+m} \Rightarrow \frac{m^2(1-m)}{V} = a+m \Rightarrow \frac{m^2(1-m)-Vm}{V} = a$$

$$\Rightarrow b = \frac{m^2(1-m)-Vm}{V} \cdot \frac{(1-m)}{m} = \frac{m(1-m)^2 + V(m-1)}{V}$$

Test  $m=1 \quad V=1 \quad m=\frac{1}{2} \quad V=\frac{1}{2}$

$$a = \frac{1^2(1-1)-1 \cdot 1}{1} = -1$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$b) \frac{1 \cdot (1-1)^2 - 1(1-1)}{1}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$