

Question 1 (10 points):

Consider again the example application of Bayes rule in Section 6.2.1 of Tom Mitchell's textbook (or slide page 6 of Lecture 6-2). Suppose the doctor decides to order a second laboratory test for the same patient, and suppose the second test returns a positive result as well. What are the posterior probabilities of *cancer* and *no cancer* following these two tests? Assume that the two tests are independent.

$$\begin{aligned} P(c) &= 0.008, & P(-c) &= 0.02 \\ P(-c) &= 0.992, & P(c|-c) &= 0.97 \\ P(+|c) &= 0.98, & P(+|-c) &= 0.03 \end{aligned}$$

* first test:

$$\begin{aligned} P(c|+) &= \frac{P(+|c) P(c)}{P(+|c) P(c) + P(+|-c) P(-c)} \\ &= \frac{0.98 \times 0.008}{0.98 \times 0.008 + 0.03 \times 0.992} \\ &= 0.208 \approx 0.21 \end{aligned}$$

* Second test:

Since the patient is already tested positive

$$\begin{aligned} P(c) &= 0.21 \\ P(-c) &= 0.79 \end{aligned}$$

∴ for second test:

$$\begin{aligned} P(c|+) &= \frac{P(+|c) P(c)}{P(+|c) P(c) + P(+|-c) P(-c)} \\ &= \frac{0.98 \times 0.21}{0.98 \times 0.21 + 0.03 \times 0.79} \\ &\approx 0.90 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore P(-c|+) &= 1 - P(c|+) \\ &= 1 - 0.9 \\ &= \underline{\underline{0.1}} \end{aligned}$$

Question 2 (5 points):

Consider a learned hypothesis, h , for some Boolean concept. When h is tested on a set of 100 examples, it classifies 80 correctly. What is the 95% confidence interval for the true error rate for $\text{Error}_D(h)$?

$$\text{error}_S(h) = \frac{r}{n} = \frac{20}{100} = 0.20$$

95% confidence interval for $\text{error}_D(h)$

$$\text{error}_S(h) \pm 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{\text{error}_S(h)(1-\text{error}_S(h))}{100}}$$

$$= 0.2 \pm 1.96 \times 0.04$$

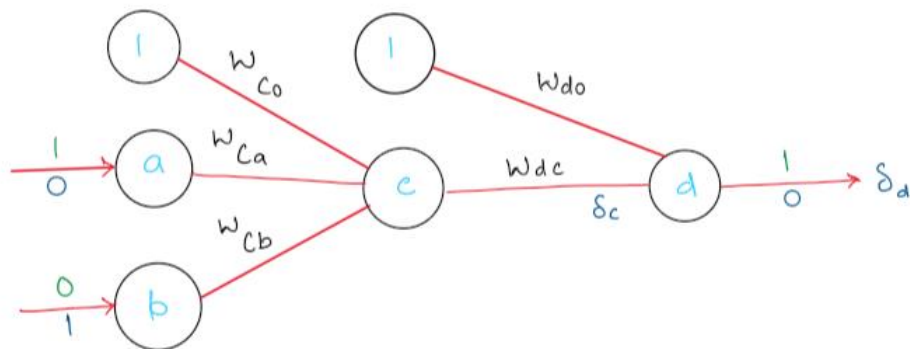
$$= 0.2 \pm 0.0784$$

$\therefore \text{error}_D(h)$ lies between 0.1216 and 0.2784

Question 3 (15 points):

Consider a two-layer feedforward ANN with two inputs a and b , one hidden unit c , and one output unit d . This network has five weights ($w_{ca}, w_{cb}, w_{c0}, w_{dc}, w_{d0}$), where w_{x0} represents the threshold weight for unit x . Initialize these weights to the values (.1, .1, .1, .1, .1), then give their values after each of the first two training iterations of the BACKPROPAGATION algorithm. Assume learning rate $\eta = .3$, momentum $\alpha = 0.9$, incremental weight updates, and the following training examples:

a	b	d
1	0	1
0	1	0



for first iteration:

$$\begin{aligned}
 o_c &= g(1 \times w_{co} + a \times w_{ca} + b \times w_{cb}) \\
 &= g(1 \times 0.1 + 1 \times 0.1 + 0) \\
 &= g(0.1 + 0.1) \\
 &= g(0.2) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-0.2}} \\
 &= 0.55
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 o_d &= g(1 \times w_{do} + 0.1 \times o_c) \\
 &= g(0.1 + 0.05) \\
 &= g(0.155) \\
 &= \frac{1}{1 + e^{-0.155}} = 0.539
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta_d &= o_d(t_d - o_d)(1 - o_d) \\
 &= 0.539(1 - 0.539)(1 - 0.539) \\
 &= 0.114
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta_c &= o_c(1 - o_c) \sum w_{dc} \delta_d \\
 &= 0.55(1 - 0.55) \times 0.1 \times 0.114 \\
 &= 2.82 \times 10^{-3} = 0.00282
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta w_{co} = \eta \delta_c \times 1 = 2.82 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.3 \times 1$$

$$= 8.46 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\Delta w_{ca} = \eta \delta_c \times a = 2.82 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.3 \times 1$$

$$= 8.46 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\Delta w_{cb} = \eta \delta_c \times b = 0$$

$$\Delta w_{do} = \eta \delta_d \times 1 = 0.3 \times 0.114 \times 1$$

$$= 0.0342$$

$$\Delta w_{dc} = \eta \delta_d \times 0_c = 0.3 \times 0.114 \times 0.55$$

$$= 0.01881$$

\therefore new weights after iteration 1,

$$w_{co} = w_{co} + \Delta w_{co}$$

$$= 0.1 + 8.46 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$= 0.1008$$

$$w_{ca} = w_{ca} + \Delta w_{ca}$$

$$= 0.1008$$

$$w_{cb} = 0.1 + 0 = 0.1$$

$$w_{do} = w_{do} + \Delta w_{do}$$

$$= 0.1342$$

$$w_{dc} = 0.1 + 0.01881$$

$$= 0.11881$$

* for second iteration:

$$O_c = g(1 \times W_{co} + a \times W_{ca} + b \times W_{cb})$$

$$= g(0.2008) = 0.55$$

$$O_d = g(1 \times W_{do} + o_c \times W_{dc})$$

$$= g(0.1995) = 0.5497$$

$$\delta_d = (t_d - O_d)(1 - O_d)O_d$$

$$= (0 - 0.5497)(1 - 0.5497)0.5497$$

$$= -0.136$$

$$\delta_c = O_c(1 - O_c) \sum W \delta_d$$

$$= 0.55(1 - 0.55) \times 0.11881 \times -0.136$$

$$= -0.004$$

$$\Delta W_{do} = \alpha \Delta W_{do}(n-1) + \eta \delta_d \times 1$$

$$= 0.9 \times 0.0342 + 0.3 \times -0.136 \times 1$$

$$= -0.01$$

$$\Delta W_{dc} = \alpha \Delta W_{dc}(n-1) + \eta \delta_d \times O_c$$

$$= 0.9 \times 0.01881 + 0.3 \times -0.136 \times 0.55$$

$$= -0.0055$$

$$\Delta W_{co} = \alpha \Delta W_{co}(n-1) + \eta \delta_c \times 1$$

$$= -4.386 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\Delta W_{ca} = \alpha \Delta W_{ca}(n-1) + \eta \delta_c \times a$$

$$= 0.9 \times 8.46 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$= 7.614 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\Delta W_{cb} = \alpha \Delta W_{cb}(n-1) + \eta \delta_c \times b$$

$$= 0 + 0.3 \times -0.004 \times 1$$

$$= -1.2 \times 10^{-3}$$

∴ new weights after iteration 2,

$$\begin{aligned}w_{do} &= w_{do} + \Delta w_{do} \\&= 0.1342 + (-0.01) = 0.1242\end{aligned}$$

$$w_{dc} = 0.11881 + (-0.0055) = 0.11331$$

$$w_{co} = 0.1008 + (-4.386 \times 10^{-4}) = 0.1003$$

$$w_{ca} = 0.1008 + (7.614 \times 10^{-4}) = 0.1015$$

$$w_{cb} = 0.1 + (-1.2 \times 10^{-3}) = 0.0988$$