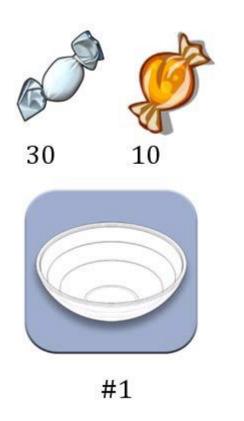
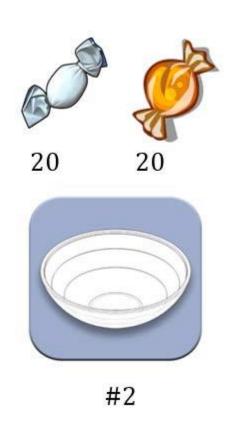
- ✓ Naïve Bayesian advantages and disadvantages?
- ✓ Three conditions of Naïve Bayesian?
- ✓ What is MLE?
- ✓ What is Naïve Bayes?
- ✓ What is EM?





-- 水果糖问题



假阳性问题

己知某种疾病的发病率是 0.001, 即1000人中会有1个 人得病。现有一种试剂可以 检验患者是否得病,它的准 确率是o.99,即在患者确实 得病的情况下,它有99%的 可能呈现阳性。它的误报率 是5%,即在患者没有得病的 情况下,它有5%的可能呈现 阳性。现有一个病人的检验 结果为阳性,请问他确实得 病的可能性有多大?

8支步枪中有5支已校准。一名射手用校准过的枪射击,中靶概率为0.8;用未校准的抢射击,中靶概率为0.3;现从中靶概率为0.3;现从8支抢中随机取一支射击,结果中靶。求该枪是已校准过的概率。



-- 射击问题

• 自己试着推导,从 $\min_{w,b} \frac{1}{2} ||w||^2$

s.t.
$$y_i(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i + b) \ge 1$$
, $i = 1, 2, ... m$

到

$$\max_{\alpha} L(\alpha) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j \boldsymbol{x}_i^T \boldsymbol{x}_j$$

s.t.
$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} \alpha_i y_i = 0,$$
$$\alpha_i \ge 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

- Hello World of Machine Learning!
 - 1.实现K-近邻算法识别手写数字数据集。
 - 2.改变K的值、修改为随机选取样本、改变训练样本数目,观察对算法错误率的影响。
 - 3.体会"机器学习:数据驱动的科学"。

Home Works

- 1. Please explain the role of feature selection and feature extraction in Machine Learning
- 2. Please explain the difference between feature selection and feature extraction
- 3. Please try to derive the mapping process of PCA, LDA and Kernel PCA and do experiment in Sklearn