# Pattern Recognition Lab1:

**Discriminant Functions** 

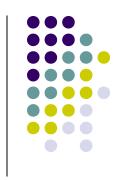
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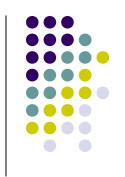


Consider two classes with Gaussian densities:

$$p(x|\omega_1) = N(\mu_1, \Sigma_1)$$
$$p(x|\omega_2) = N(\mu_2, \Sigma_2)$$

- First case  $\Sigma_1 = \Sigma_2 = \Sigma$ 
  - Build two discriminant functions and evaluate the decision boundary for different values of  $P_2/P_1$  {0.1,0.5,1,2,10}

## **Lab1.1**

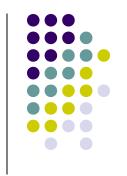


- Second case  $\Sigma_1 \neq \Sigma_2$ 
  - Build two discriminant functions and evaluate the decision boundary for different values of  $P_2/P_1$  {0.1,0.5,1,2,10}

#### • Hints:

- use the Matlab function mvnrnd(mu, Sigma, N) for plotting the samples of a Gaussian distribution,
- use the Matlab script ShowDF (provided on Classroom) for visualizing decision regions and boundary given two discriminant functions.

## **Lab 1.2**

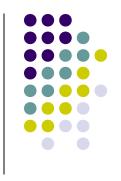


- Consider the two cases of Lab 1.1, but in a cost-sensitive framework
- Use the following cost-matrices:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 8 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 8 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

### **Lab 1.3**



- Class Distribution: (class value 1 is interpreted as "tested positive for diabetes")
  - Class Value Number of instances

0 500 1 268

Brief statistical analysis:

Attribute number	Mean.	Standard Deviation:
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1. 3.8 3.4

2. 120.9 32.0

3. 69.1 19.4

4. 20.5 16.0

5. 79.8 115.2

6. 32.0 7.9

7. 0.5 0.3

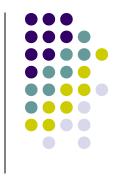
8. 33.2 11.8

**Pattern Recognition** 

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- Read the file 'pima-indians-diabetes.data'
- Part the set into two subsets: assume one (PimaTr) as training set and the other one (PimaTest) as test set
- Starting from the training set, build a linear classifier and a quadratic classifier and compare the accuracies on the test set
- Consider different sizes of the training set (25%, 50%, 75%) and analyze how the accuracy changes.



