

Ques 1

Bias - variance trade-off \rightarrow

The ability of a model to match the training data well (low bias) and its ability to generalize well to new, unseen data are

Bias - variance trade-off:

The difference b/w a model's expected output and actual output is referred as the bias.

High bias indicates that the model is underfitted because it is oversimplified.

Variance \rightarrow It describes how differently the model predicts outcomes for various training groups. High variance indicates an overfitted model that is too complicated and has learned to account for training data noise.

To reduce the bias.

1. Increase model complexity.

2. Add more features.

3. Modifying the model architecture will enable us to better tailor it to the particular issue we are attempting to address.

To reduce variance

→ Regularization

→ Dropout

→ Ensembling

Ques 2

	Class 1	Class 2
Class 1	50	30
Class 2	40	60

TP \Rightarrow 50, False Positive (FP) = 30,

~~True~~ FN \Rightarrow 40, True Negative = 60

$$1) \text{ Precision} = \frac{TP}{TP+FP} \Rightarrow \frac{50}{50+30} = \frac{5}{8} = 0.625$$

$$2) \text{ Recall} = \frac{TP}{TP+FN} = \frac{50}{50+40} = \frac{5}{9} = 0.555$$

$$3) F_1 \text{ score} = \frac{2 \times \text{Precision} \times \text{Recall}}{\text{Precision} + \text{Recall}} = \frac{2 \times \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{5}{9}}{\frac{5}{8} + \frac{5}{9}} \\ = \frac{2 \times \frac{25}{72}}{\frac{17}{36}} = 0.558$$

Ques 3

$$\text{Entropy} = \frac{-P}{P+n} \log_2 \left(\frac{P}{P+n} \right) - \frac{n}{P+n} \log_2 \left(\frac{n}{P+n} \right)$$

$$\text{Average Information } I = \sum \frac{P_i + n_i}{P+n} \text{ Entropy}(H)$$

$$\text{Information Gain} = \text{Entropy}(S) - I$$

$$p \Rightarrow 6 \quad n = 4$$

$$\text{Entropy} = -\frac{6}{10} \log_2\left(\frac{6}{10}\right) - \frac{4}{10} \log_2\left(\frac{4}{10}\right) \Rightarrow 0.97095$$

Outlook.

	Yes	No	Total.
Sunny	1	3	4
Overcast	2	0	2
Rain	3	1	4
Total	6	4	10

$$\begin{aligned} I(S, \text{outlook}) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{p_i + m_i}{p + n} \text{Entropy}(\text{outlook}) \\ &= \frac{4}{10} \left(-\frac{1}{4} \log_2\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) - \frac{3}{4} \log_2\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{2}{10} \left(-\frac{2}{2} \log_2(1) \right) + \frac{4}{10} \left(-\frac{3}{4} \log_2\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) - \frac{1}{4} \log_2\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \right) \\ &\Rightarrow 0.64902 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I(S, \text{temp}) &= \left(-\frac{3}{10} \left(-\frac{1}{3} \log_2\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{2}{3} \log_2\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \right) \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{4}{10} \left(-\frac{3}{4} \log_2\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) - \frac{1}{4} \log_2\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{3}{10} \left(-\frac{2}{3} \log_2\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) - \frac{1}{3} \log_2\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \right) \right) \\ &\Rightarrow 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I(S, \text{humidity}) &\Rightarrow \sum \left(-\frac{2}{5} \log_2\left(\frac{2}{5}\right) - \left(\frac{3}{5} \log_2\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) \right) \right) + \\ &\quad \sum \left(-\frac{4}{5} \log_2\left(\frac{4}{5}\right) - \frac{1}{5} \log_2\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) \right) \Rightarrow 0.8464 \end{aligned}$$

$$I(S, \text{windy}) = \left(\frac{7}{10} \left(-\frac{5}{7} \log_2 \left(\frac{5}{7} \right) - \frac{2}{7} \log_2 \left(\frac{2}{7} \right) \right) + \frac{3}{10} \left(-\frac{1}{3} \log_2 \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) - \frac{2}{3} \log_2 \left(\frac{2}{3} \right) \right) \right)$$

1 case) 0.87967.

Information gain.

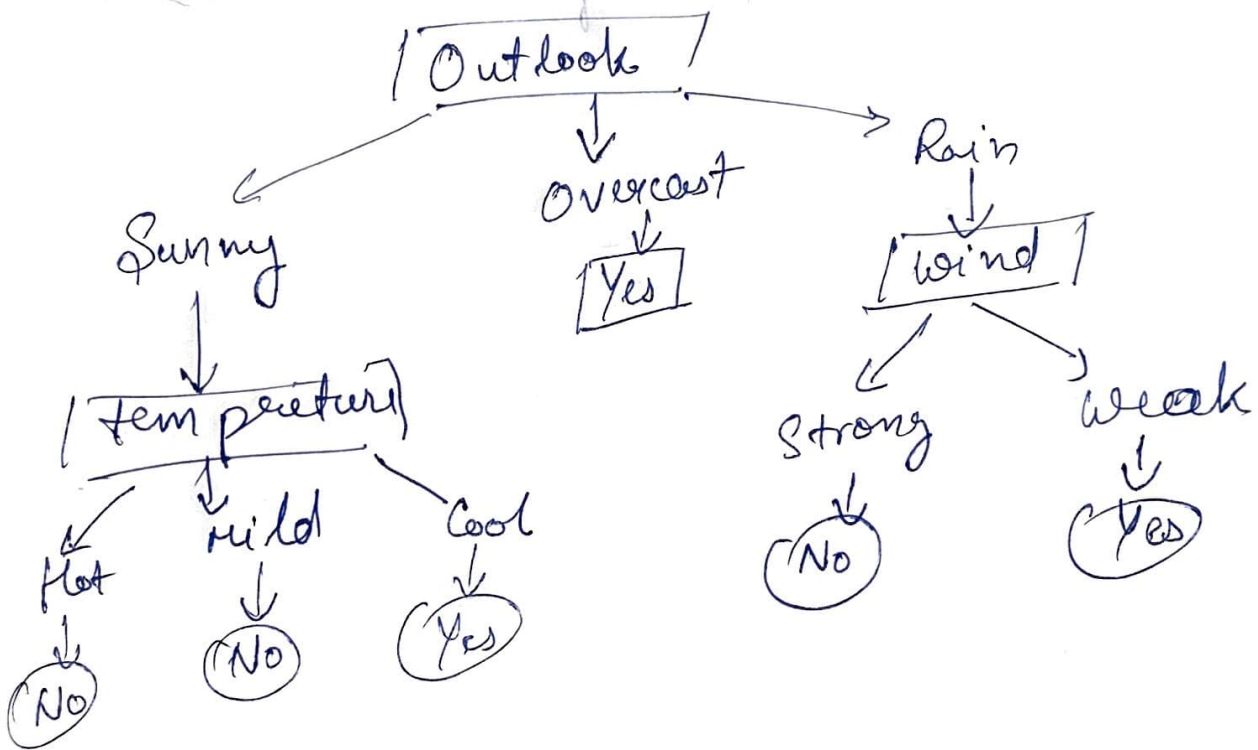
Gain (Outlook) = 0.321

Gain (Temperature) = 0.029

Gain (Humidity) = 0.124511

Gain (Windy) = 0.091277.

Final Decision Tree.



Ques 4

For classifier 1.

$$P(\text{Class1} | x) = \frac{40}{(40+30)} \times \frac{20}{(20+20)} \times \frac{50}{(50+40)} = 0.137$$

Ans is 0.137 for a Part.

(b) Classifier - 2.

$$P(\text{Class 1}/n) = (20/(20+20)) \times (50/(50+40)) \times (0/(0+0))$$

= 0 for class 1

(c)

Classifier - 3

$$P(\text{Class 1}/n) = (40/(40+10)) \times (30/(30+20)) \times (0/(0+10)) = 0$$

$$P(\text{Class 2}/n) = 1 - P(\text{Class 1}/n)$$

= 1 for class 2 Ans.