

Machine Learning assignmenta) Performance function:

$$f(K_x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x_n}$$

Likelihood function:

$$\Rightarrow p(x) = \prod_{i=1}^N \lambda e^{-\lambda x_i}$$

Optimization function:

$$\log(p(x)) = \log \left(\prod_{i=1}^N \lambda e^{-\lambda x_i} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^N \log(\lambda e^{-\lambda x_i})$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^N \log(\lambda) + \sum_{i=1}^N \log(e^{-\lambda x_i})$$

$$\Rightarrow N \log \lambda + \sum_{i=1}^N -\lambda x_i$$

$$\Rightarrow N \log \lambda - \lambda \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$$

Differentiate w.r.t. λ

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} = 0 \quad \frac{N}{\lambda} - \sum_{i=1}^N x_i = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{N}{\lambda} - \sum_{i=1}^N x_i = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{N}{\lambda} = \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda} : \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$$
$$\frac{1}{N}$$

1b) $D = \{1.5, 3, 2.5, 2.75, 2.9, 3\}$

$$= 1.5 + 3 + 2.5 + 2.75 + 2.9 + 3 = 2.6083$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{N}{\sum_{i=1}^N x_i} = 2.6083$$
$$\frac{1}{N}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2.6083} = 0.383$$

1c) MAP approach using Conjugate prior

$$P_{\alpha, \beta}(\lambda) = \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \lambda^{\alpha-1} e^{-\beta\lambda}$$

$$\text{Posterior} = \frac{\text{Likelihood} \times \text{Prior}}{\text{Evidence}}$$

Likelihood from 1@ is $\lambda^n e^{(-\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)}$

$$P_{\alpha, \beta}(\lambda) = \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \lambda^{\alpha-1} e^{-\beta\lambda}$$

Taking out the constant we get

$$P(\lambda) = \lambda^{\alpha-1} e^{-\beta\lambda}$$

$$P(\lambda|x) = \alpha \lambda^n e^{(-\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)} \cdot \lambda^{(\alpha-1)(-\beta\lambda)}$$

so, $P(\lambda|x) \propto \text{Gamma}(n+\alpha-1, \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \beta)$

Maximum a Posterior Estimate (MAP):

Taking Log on both sides

$$\log(P(\lambda|x)) \propto -\lambda \left(\sum_{i=0}^n x_i + \beta \right) + (n+\alpha-1) \log \lambda$$

Differentiate \rightarrow set to zero \rightarrow

$$0 = - \sum_{i=0}^n x_i - \beta + \frac{n+\alpha-1}{\lambda}$$

$$n+\alpha-1 = \lambda \left(\sum_{i=0}^n x_i + \beta \right)$$

$$\boxed{\lambda = \frac{n+\alpha-1}{\sum x_i + \beta}}$$

31(c)b. $\alpha = 5$ $D = \{1.5, 3, 2.5, 2.75, 2.9, 3\}$
 $\beta = 10$

$$\lambda = \frac{6+5-1}{15.65+10} = \frac{10}{25.65} = 0.389$$

Machine Learning Assignment

2a) Given points: (155, 40, 35), (170, 70, 32), (175, 70, 35)
(180, 90, 20)

Case 1 (155, 40, 35)

$$((170, 57, 32), w) = \sqrt{523} = 22.86$$

$$((192, 98, 28), M) = \sqrt{4443} = 66.65$$

$$((150, 45, 30), w) = \sqrt{75} = 8.660$$

$$((170, 65, 29), M) = \sqrt{586} = 29.76$$

$$((175, 78, 35), M) = \sqrt{1844} = 42.94$$

$$((185, 90, 32), M) = \sqrt{3409} = 54.386$$

$$((170, 65, 28), w) = \sqrt{899} = 29.98$$

$$((155, 48, 31), w) = \sqrt{80} = 8.944$$

$$((160, 85, 30), w) = \sqrt{273} = 16.583$$

$$((182, 80, 30), M) = \sqrt{2354} = 48.518$$

$$((175, 69, 28), w) = \sqrt{1290} = 35.916$$

$$((180, 80, 27), M) = \sqrt{2289} = 47.843$$

$$((160, 50, 31), w) = \sqrt{141} = 11.874$$

$$((175, 72, 30), M) = \sqrt{1449} = 38.065$$

K=3

WWW

| K=5 WWWWW

Case 2: (170, 70, 32)

$$((170, 57, 32), W) = \sqrt{169} = 13$$

$$((192, 95, 28), M) = \sqrt{1125} = 33.541$$

$$((150, 45, 30), W) = \sqrt{1029} = 32.078$$

$$((170, 65, 28), M) = \sqrt{34} = 5.83$$

$$((175, 78, 35), M) = \sqrt{48} = 9.899$$

$$((185, 90, 32), M) = \sqrt{625} = 25$$

$$((170, 65, 28), W) = \sqrt{41} = 6.403$$

$$((155, 48, 31), W) = \sqrt{710} = 26.645$$

$$((160, 55, 30), W) = \sqrt{329} = 18.138$$

$$((182, 80, 30), M) = \sqrt{2418} = 15.748$$

$$((175, 69, 28), W) = \sqrt{42} = 6.4807$$

$$((180, 80, 27), M) = \sqrt{225} = 15$$

$$((160, 50, 31), W) = \sqrt{501} = 22.383$$

$$((175, 72, 30), M) = \sqrt{33} = \boxed{5.7445} \rightarrow M \quad \text{II} \quad \text{I}$$

$$\therefore (170, 70, 32) = M$$

$$k=3$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} M, W, M \\ \downarrow M \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} k=5 \\ M, M, W, W, M \\ \downarrow M \end{array}$$

Cause ③

(175, 70, 35) —

$$((170, 57, 32), w) = \sqrt{203} = 14.247$$

$$((192, 95, 28), M) = \sqrt{963} = 31.032$$

$$((150, 95, 30), w) = \sqrt{1275} = 35.707$$

$$((170, 65, 29), M) = \sqrt{86} = 9.273$$

$$((175, 78, 35), M) = \sqrt{64} = 8$$

$$((185, 90, 32), M) = \sqrt{509} = 22.5610$$

$$((170, 65, 28), w) = \sqrt{99} = 9.949$$

$$((155, 48, 31), w) = \sqrt{900} = 30$$

$$((160, 55, 30), w) = \sqrt{475} = 21.794$$

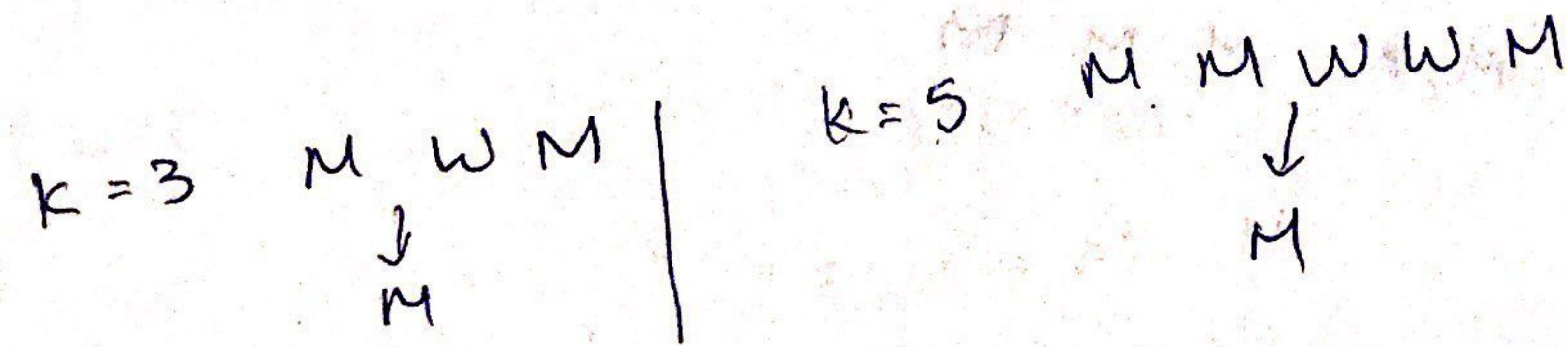
$$((182, 80, 30), M) = \sqrt{174} = 13.190$$

$$((175, 69, 28), w) = \sqrt{50} = 7.07$$

$$((180, 80, 27), M) = \sqrt{189} = 13.747$$

$$((160, 50, 31), w) = \sqrt{641} = 25.317$$

$$((175, 72, 30), M) = \sqrt{29} = 5.385 \rightarrow M \quad || \quad 1$$



$$\therefore (175, 70, 35) = M$$

Case 4 (180, 90, 20)

$$((170, 57, 32), w) = \sqrt{1333} = 36.510$$

$$((192, 95, 28), M) = \sqrt{283} = 15.264$$

$$((150, 45, 30), w) = \sqrt{3025} = 55$$

$$((170, 65, 29), M) = \sqrt{806} = 28.390$$

$$((175, 78, 35), M) = \sqrt{394} = 19.849$$

$$((185, 90, 32), M) = \sqrt{169} = 13$$

$$((170, 65, 28), w) = \sqrt{789} = 28.089$$

$$((155, 48, 31), w) = \sqrt{87653} = 296.062$$

$$((160, 55, 30), w) = \sqrt{1725} = 41.5331$$

$$((182, 80, 30), M) = \sqrt{204} = 14.28$$

$$((175, 69, 28), w) = \sqrt{530} = 23.021$$

$$((180, 80, 27), M) = \sqrt{149} = 12.206$$

$$((160, 50, 31), w) = \sqrt{2121} = 46.0543$$

$$((175, 72, 30), M) = \sqrt{449} = 21.189$$

K=3

M, M, M
↓
M

K=5

M, M, M M M
↓
M

$$\therefore (180, 90, 20) = M$$

Q4) $(155, 40)$ $(170, 70)$ / $(175, 70)$ / $(180, 90)$

Dataset

$(170, 57)$	$\rightarrow \sqrt{514}$
$(192, 95)$	$\rightarrow \sqrt{4394}$
$(150, 45)$	$\rightarrow \sqrt{50}$
$(170, 65)$	$\rightarrow \sqrt{850}$
$(175, 78)$	$\rightarrow \sqrt{1844}$
$(185, 90)$	$\rightarrow \sqrt{3400}$
$(170, 65)$	$\rightarrow \sqrt{850}$
$(155, 48)$	$\rightarrow \sqrt{64}$
$(160, 58)$	$\rightarrow \sqrt{250}$
$(182, 80)$	$\rightarrow \sqrt{2329}$
$(175, 69)$	$\rightarrow \sqrt{1241}$
$(180, 80)$	$\rightarrow \sqrt{2225}$
$(160, 50)$	$\rightarrow \sqrt{125}$
$(175, 72)$	$\rightarrow \sqrt{1424}$

$\sqrt{169}$	$\sqrt{199}$	$\sqrt{1189}$
$\sqrt{1109}$	$\sqrt{914}$	$\sqrt{169}$
$\sqrt{1825}$	$\sqrt{1250}$	$\sqrt{2925}$
$\sqrt{25}$	$\sqrt{50}$	$\sqrt{725}$
$\sqrt{89}$	$\sqrt{64}$	$\sqrt{169}$
$\sqrt{625}$	$\sqrt{500}$	$\sqrt{25}$
$\sqrt{25}$	$\sqrt{50}$	$\sqrt{725}$
$\sqrt{709}$	$\sqrt{884}$	$\sqrt{2389}$
$\sqrt{325}$	$\sqrt{709}$	$\sqrt{1625}$
$\sqrt{244}$	$\sqrt{149}$	$\sqrt{104}$
$\sqrt{26}$	$\sqrt{11}$	$\sqrt{466}$
$\sqrt{200}$	$\sqrt{125}$	$\sqrt{100}$
$\sqrt{500}$	$\sqrt{625}$	$\sqrt{2000}$
$\sqrt{29}$	$\sqrt{14}$	$\sqrt{349}$

$(155, 40)$

$K=1 \rightarrow W$

$K=3 \rightarrow W, W, W$

$K=5 \rightarrow W, W, W, W, W$

$(170, 70)$

$K=1 \rightarrow M$

$K=3 \rightarrow M, W, W - Women$

$K=5 \rightarrow M, W, W, M, M$

male

(175, 70)

$k=1 \rightarrow W$

$k=3 \rightarrow W, M, W$ (Women)

$k=5 \rightarrow W, M, W, W, M \rightarrow$ Male

(80, 90)

$k=1 \rightarrow M$ male

$k=3 \rightarrow M, M, M$

$k=5 \rightarrow M, M, M, M, M$

male

$$3@ N(x|\mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(x-\mu)^2\right)$$

(pdf)

$$= \ln \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(x-\mu)^2\right) \right]$$

$$L(\mu, \sigma) = \ln \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \right) + \ln \left(\exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(x-\mu)^2\right) \right)$$

$$= \ln \left[(2\pi\sigma^2)^{-1/2} \right] + \left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(x-\mu)^2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(x-\mu)^2 - \frac{1}{2}\ln(2\pi\sigma^2)$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2\sigma^2}(x-\mu)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\ln(2\pi) + \frac{1}{2}\ln(\sigma^2) \right)$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2\sigma^2}(x-\mu)^2 - \frac{1}{2}\ln 2\pi - \frac{1}{2}\ln(\sigma^2)$$

Maximum Likelihood Estimation $L(\mu, \sigma)$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mu} = \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left[\frac{-1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu)^2 - \frac{N}{2} \ln(2\pi) - \frac{N}{2} \ln(\sigma^2) \right]$$

$$\mu = \frac{-1}{2\sigma^2} \times 2 \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N x_i - N\mu = 0$$

$$N\mu = \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \sigma} (\mu, \sigma) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma} \left[\frac{-1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu)^2 - \frac{N}{2} \ln(2\pi) - \frac{N}{2} \ln(\sigma^2) \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma} \left[\frac{-1}{2} \sigma^{-2} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu)^2 - \frac{N}{2} \ln(\sigma^2) \right] \\ &= \frac{-1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu)^2 \cdot -2\sigma^{-2} - \frac{N}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma^2} (2\sigma) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma^3} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu)^2 - \frac{N}{\sigma} = 0$$

$$\boxed{\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu)^2}$$