

# Example Two classes salmon & seabass

Observed data:

$\omega_1 = \text{sl}$ : Salmon:  $\begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$

\* of observations in  $\omega_1$   
 $m=3$

$\omega_2 = \text{sb}$ : Seabass:  $\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}$

\* of observations in  $\omega_2 \Rightarrow m=3$

$$\hat{\pi}_{sl} = \frac{3}{6} = \hat{\pi}_{sb} = \hat{\pi}_1 = \hat{\pi}_2$$

(Prior probabilities)

Mean vectors:

$$\hat{\mu}_1 = \frac{1}{3} \left( \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \hat{\mu}_2 = \frac{1}{3} \left( \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

Covariance matrices:

Class 1:

$$\hat{\Sigma}_1 = \frac{1}{3-1} \sum_{i=1}^3 (\vec{x}_1^{(i)} - \hat{\mu}_1)(\vec{x}_1^{(i)} - \hat{\mu}_1)^T = \frac{1}{2} \left( \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$\hat{\Sigma}_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\sigma_{11}^2 = 1$  is the variance of the first entry of the feature vector for class 1.

$\sigma_{12}^2 = 1$  " " " " " " 2nd " "

" " " " " " for class 1.

" " " " " " 2nd entry of the feature vector. is estimated as 0.5.

1st entry of the feature vector

$$E[(x_1 - \mu_1)(x_2 - \mu_2)]$$

Class 2:

$$\hat{\Sigma}_2 = \frac{1}{3-1} \sum_{i=1}^3 (\vec{x}_2^{(i)} - \hat{\mu}_2)(\vec{x}_2^{(i)} - \hat{\mu}_2)^T = \frac{1}{2} \left( \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$\hat{\Sigma}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\sigma_{21}^2 = 1$ ,  $\sigma_{22}^2 = 1$   
Variance of the 1st entry of the feature vector for class 2.

It turns out that  $\hat{\Sigma}_1 = \hat{\Sigma}_2$

# Generative Models based on Gaussians.

$w_1$  has a multivariate " distribution

$$P_1: N\left(\begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

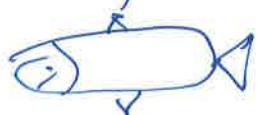
$P_2:$

$$w_2 \text{ " " " " " " } N\left(\begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

This is the end of training!

Testing phase:

Catch a fish


$$\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

We calculate the likelihood of  $x$  for class 1 and 2.

$$P_1(\vec{x}) = P(x|w_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^2 |\hat{\Sigma}_1|}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}\right)^T \hat{\Sigma}_1^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

$$P_2(\vec{x}) = P(x|w_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^2 |\hat{\Sigma}_2|}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix}\right)^T \hat{\Sigma}_2^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

Determinant of  $\Sigma_2$  matrix.

where  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix}$  ,  $\begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\pi_2 P_2(\vec{x}) > \pi_1 P_1(\vec{x}) \Rightarrow \text{class 2}$$

$0.5 \times 0.094 > 0.5 \times 1.8 \times 10^{-23}$

In Practice ~~we~~ we also add  $cI$  to  $\Sigma$  matrices.

$$\Sigma_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \Sigma_1 + cI = \begin{bmatrix} 1+c & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 1+c \end{bmatrix}$$

small number.  $c = 0.0001$   
It should be smaller than  $\sigma_1, \sigma_2$