# COMP 5790/ 6790/ 6796

**Special Topics: Information Retrieval**

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# Assignment #1: Probabilistic Reasoning and Entropy. [100 points]



**Notice:** This assignment is due **Monday, August 30, 2021 at 11:59pm**.

Please submit your solutions via Canvas (<https://auburn.instructure.com/>). You should submit your assignment as a **typeset PDF**. Please do not include scanned or photographed equations as they are difﬁcult for us to grade.

## Revisiting Probability [25 pts]

Consider the problem of detecting email messages that may carry a virus. This problem can be modeled probabilistically by treating each email message as representing an observation of values of the following 4 random variables:

* 1. *A*: whether the message has an attachment (1 for yes);
  2. *K*: whether the sender is unknown to the receiver (1 for yes);
  3. *L*: whether the message is not longer than 10 words (1 for yes); and
  4. *V* : whether the message carries a virus (1 for yes).

Given a message, we can observe the values of *A*, *L*, and *K*, and we want to infer its value of *V* . In terms of probabilistic reasoning, we are interested in evaluating the conditional probability *p*(*V* ∣ *A*, *L*, *K*), and we would say that the message carries a virus if *p*(*V* = 1 ∣ *A*, *L*, *K*) > *p*(*V* = 0 ∣ *A*, *L*, *K*).

We make a further assumption that *p*(*A*, *L*, *K* ∣ *V* ) = *p*(*A* ∣ *V* )*p*(*L* ∣ *V* )*p*(*K* ∣ *V* ) for *V* = 0 and

*V* = 1, i.e., given the status whether a message carries a virus, the values of *A*, *K*, and *L* are independent.

* + 1. **[3 pts]** Suppose we observe 12 samples (Table 1):

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **sample #** | *A* | *K* | *L* | *V* |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

Fill in the following table (Table 2) with conditional probabilities using *only* the information present in the above 12 samples.

*V p*(*A* = 1 ∣ *V* ) *p*(*K* = 1 ∣ *V* ) *P* (*L* = 1 ∣*V* ) **prior** *p*(*V* )

0 1/2

1 4/6

* + 1. **[5 pts]** With the independence assumption, use Bayes’ rule and probabilities you just computed in part A to compute the probability that a message *M* with *A* = 0, *K* = 1, and *L* = 0 carries a virus. i.e., compute *p*(*V* = 1 ∣ *A* = 0, *K* = 1, *L* = 0) and *p*(*V* = 0 ∣ *A* = 0, *K* = 1, *L* = 0). Would we conclude that message *M* carries a virus?
    2. **[3 pts]** Now, compute *p*(*V* = 1 ∣ *A* = 0, *K* = 1, *L* = 0) and

*p*(*V* = 0 ∣ *A* = 0, *K* = 1, *L* = 0) directly from the 12 examples in Table 1, just like what you did in problem A. Do you get the same value as in problem B? Why?

* + 1. **[2 pts]** Now, ignore Table 1, and consider any possibilities you can ﬁll in Table 2. Are there any constraints on these values that we must respect when assigning these values? In other words, can we ﬁll in Table 2 with 8 arbitrary values between 0 and 1?
    2. **[2 pts]** Can you change your conclusion of problem B (i.e., whether message M carries a virus) by only changing the value A (i.e., if the message has an attachment) in 1 example of Table 1?
    3. **[5 pts]** Note that the conditional independence assumption

*p*(*A*, *L*, *K* ∣ *V* ) = *p*(*A* ∣ *V* )*p*(*L* ∣ *V* )*p*(*K* ∣ *V* ) helps simplify the computation of

*p*(*A*, *L*, *K* ∣ *V* ). In particular, with this assumption, we can compute *p*(*A*, *L*, *K* ∣ *V* ) based on *p*(*A* ∣ *V* ), *p*(*L* ∣ *V* ), and *p*(*K* ∣ *V* ). If we were to specify the values for *p*(*A*, *L*, *K* ∣ *V* ) directly, what is the minimum number of probability values that we would have to specify in order to fully characterize the conditional probability distribution *p*(*A*, *L*, *K* ∣ *V* )? Why? Note that all the probability values of a distribution must sum to 1.

* + 1. **[5 pts]** Explain why the independence assumption *p*(*A*, *L*, *K* ∣ *V* ) = *p*(*A* ∣ *V* )*p*(*L* ∣ *V* )*p*(*K* ∣ *V* )

does not necessarily hold in reality.

## Entropy [30 pts]

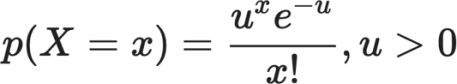
Consider the random experiment of picking a word from an English text article. Let *W* be a random variable denoting the word that we might obtain from the article. Thus *W* can have any value from the set of words in

our vocabulary *V* = {*w*1, …, *wN* }, where *wi* is a unique word in the vocabulary, and we have a probability distribution over all the words, which we can denote as {*p*(*W* = *wi*)}, where *p*(*W* = *wi*) is the probability that we would obtain word *wi*. Now we can compute the entropy of such a variable, i.e., *H*(*W* ).

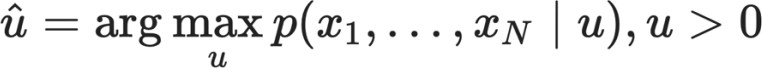
1. **[10 pts]** Suppose we have in total *N* unique words in our vocabulary. What is the theoretical minimum value of *H*(*W* )? What is the theoretical maximum value of *H*(*W* )?
2. **[10 pts]** Suppose we have only 6 words in the vocabulary {*w*1, *w*2, *w*3, *w*4, *w*5, *w*6}. Give two sample articles using this small vocabulary set for which *H*(*W* ) reaches the minimum value and maximum value, respectively.
3. **[10 pts]** Suppose we have two articles *A*1 and *A*2 for which *H*(*W* ) = 0. Suppose we concatenate *A*1 and *A*2 to form a longer article *A*3. What is the maximum value can *H*(*W* ) be for article *A*3? Give an example of *A*1 and an example of *A*2 for which *A*3 would have the maximum *H*(*W* ).

## Maximum Likelihood Estimation [45 pts]

A Poisson distribution is often used to model the word frequency. Speciﬁcally, the number of occurrences of a word in a document with ﬁxed length can be assumed to follow a Poisson distribution given by



where *X* is the random variable representing the number of times we have seen a speciﬁc word *w* in a document, and *u* is the parameter of the Poisson distribution (which happens to be its mean). Now, suppose we observe a sample of counts of a word *w*, {*x*1,…, *xN* }, from *N* documents with the same length (*xi* is the counts of *w* in one document). We want to estimate the parameter *u* of the Poisson distribution for word *w*. One commonly used method is the maximum likelihood method, in which we choose a value for *u* that maximizes the likelihood of our data {*x*1, … , *xN* }, i.e.,



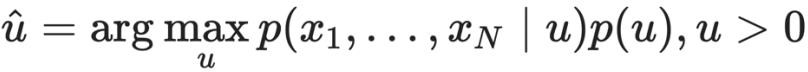
1. **[30 pts]** Derive a closed form formula for this estimate.

*(Hint: Write down the log likelihood of* {*x*1, … , *xN* }*, which would be a function of u. Set the derivative of this function w.r.t. u to zero, and solve the equation for u.)*

1. **[15 pts]** Now suppose *u* has a prior exponential distribution

*p*(*u*) = *λe*−*λu*, *u* > 0

where *λ* is a given parameter. Derive a closed form for the maximum a posteriori estimate, i.e.,



*(Hint: refer to* [*this Wikipedia page*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maximum_a_posteriori_estimation#Computation) *and look for the Example section.)*