

0.2

(a) Show that $y(t) w^T(t) x(t) < 0$

As $x(t)$ is misclassified by $w(t)$, this means that.

$$\text{sign}(y(t)) \neq \text{sign}(w^T(t) x(t)).$$

Therefore, product of $y(t)$ and $w^T(t) x(t)$ will be < 0 .

(b) Two possible cases here:

$$y(t) = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad y(t) = -1$$

$$1. \quad y(t) = 1$$

We know that $y(t) \cdot w^T(t) x(t) < 0$.

Therefore, we can prove that $y(t) \cdot w^T(t+1) x(t) > 0$ and it will be enough.

As $x(t)$ is classified correctly by $w(t+1)$, we can infer that:

$$\text{sign}(y(t)) = \text{sign}(w^T(t+1) x(t)) \Rightarrow y(t) w^T(t+1) x(t) > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) w^T(t+1) x(t) > y(t) w^T(t) x(t)$$

$$2. \quad \text{Same for } y(t) = -1.$$

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0.4 Discrete r.v.

$$\begin{aligned} E[XY] &= \sum_i^n P(X=x_i, Y=y_i) x_i y_i = \sum P(X=x) P(Y=y) x y \\ &= \sum P(X=x) x P(Y=y) y \\ &= \sum P(X=x) x P(Y=y) y \\ &= E[X] E[Y] \end{aligned}$$

Continuous r.v.

$$\begin{aligned} E[XY] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(X=x, Y=y) x y \, dx \, dy = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(X=x) f(Y=y) x y \, dx \, dy \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(X=x) x \, dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(Y=y) y \, dy \\ &= E[X] E[Y] \end{aligned}$$

0.6 Naive Bayes

$$P(S|W) = \frac{P(W|S) P(S)}{P(W)} = \frac{P(W|S) P(S)}{P(W|S) P(S) + P(W|S^c) P(S^c)}$$

by the law of total probability

$$= \frac{P(W|S) P(S)}{P(W|S) P(S) + P(W|H) P(H)}$$