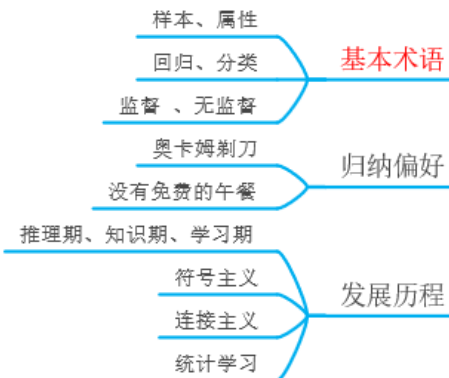


机器学习1

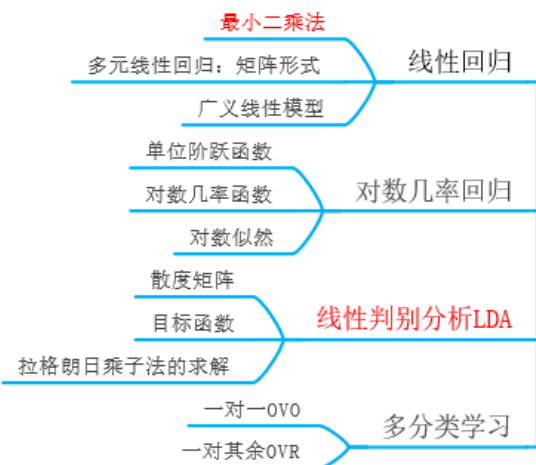
第1章 绪论



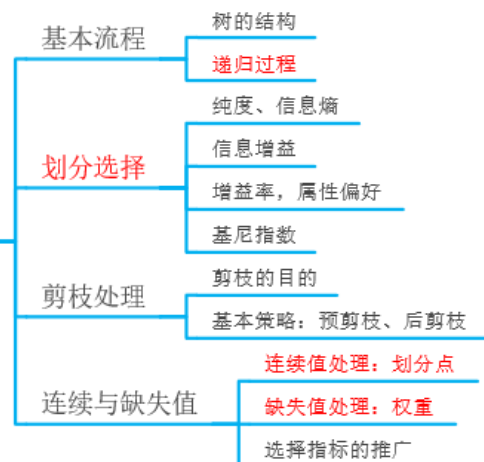
第2章 模型评估



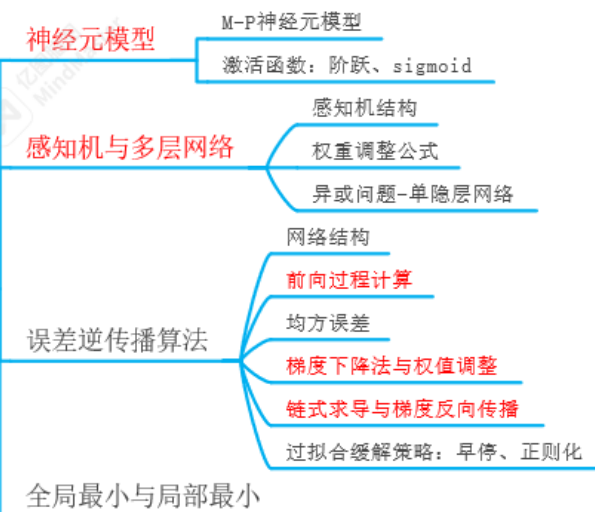
第3章 线性模型



第4章 决策树

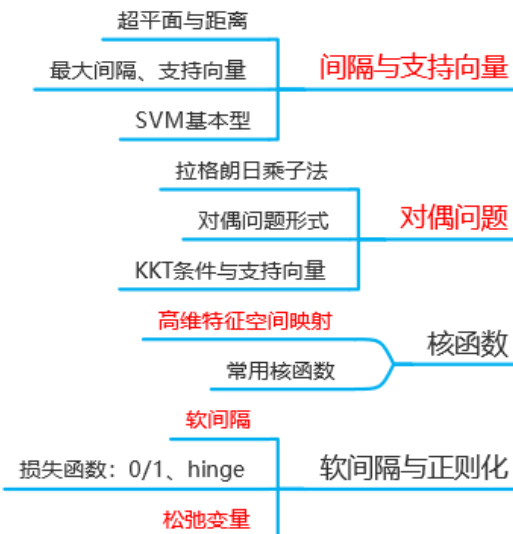


第5章 神经网络

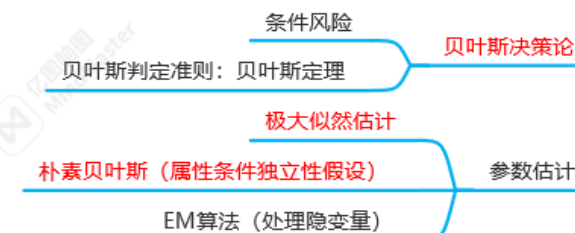


机器学习2

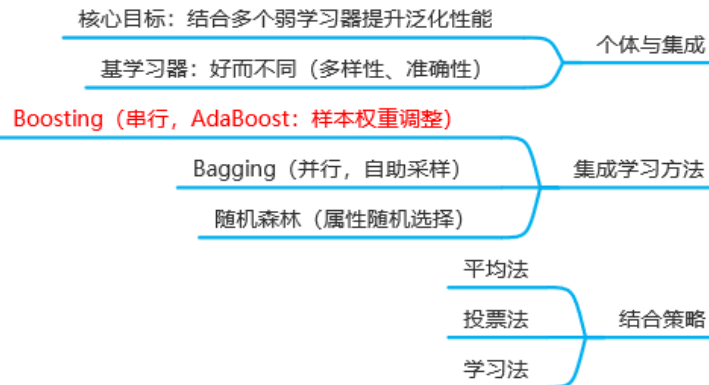
第6章 支持向量机



第7章 贝叶斯分类器



第8章 集成学习



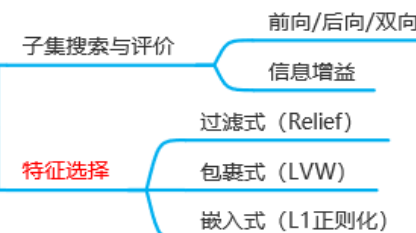
第9章 聚类



第10章 降维



第11章 特征选择



2.2

- 10折交叉检验：每次训练样本中正反例数目一样（各90个或者概率一样），按算法规则，随机猜测，测试样本判断为正反例的概率是一样的，所以错误率的期望是50%。
- 留一法：如果留下的是正例，训练样本中反例的数目比正例多一个，按算法规则留下的样本会被判断是反例；同理，留出的是反例，则会被判断成正例，所以错误率是100%。

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial E_{(w,b)}}{\partial w} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial w} \left[\sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - wx_i - b)^2 \right] \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\partial}{\partial w} \left[(y_i - wx_i - b)^2 \right] \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^m [2 \cdot (y_i - wx_i - b) \cdot (-x_i)] \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^m [2 \cdot (wx_i^2 - y_i x_i + b x_i)] \\
&= 2 \cdot \left(w \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^m y_i x_i + b \sum_{i=1}^m x_i \right) \\
&= 2 \left(w \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - b) x_i \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial E_{(w,b)}}{\partial b} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial b} \left[\sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - wx_i - b)^2 \right] \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\partial}{\partial b} \left[(y_i - wx_i - b)^2 \right] \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^m [2 \cdot (y_i - wx_i - b) \cdot (-1)] \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^m [2 \cdot (b - y_i + wx_i)] \\
&= 2 \cdot \left[\sum_{i=1}^m b - \sum_{i=1}^m y_i + \sum_{i=1}^m wx_i \right] \\
&= 2 \left(mb - \sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - wx_i) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

[推导]: 令公式 (3.5) 等于 0

$$0 = w \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - b)x_i$$

$$w \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m y_i x_i - \sum_{i=1}^m b x_i$$

由于令公式 (3.6) 等于 0 可得 $b = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - w x_i)$, 又因为 $\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m y_i = \bar{y}$, $\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i = \bar{x}$, 则 $b = \bar{y} - w\bar{x}$, 代入上式可得

$$w \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m y_i x_i - \sum_{i=1}^m (\bar{y} - w\bar{x})x_i$$

$$w \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m y_i x_i - \bar{y} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i + w\bar{x} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i$$

$$w \left(\sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 - \bar{x} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i \right) = \sum_{i=1}^m y_i x_i - \bar{y} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i$$

$$w = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m y_i x_i - \bar{y} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 - \bar{x} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i}$$

由于 $\bar{y} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m y_i \sum_{i=1}^m x_i = \bar{x} \sum_{i=1}^m y_i$, $\bar{x} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i \sum_{i=1}^m x_i = \frac{1}{m} (\sum_{i=1}^m x_i)^2$, 代入上式即可得公式 (3.7)

$$w = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m y_i (x_i - \bar{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 - \frac{1}{m} (\sum_{i=1}^m x_i)^2}$$

$$D(x, y) = \{(2, 3.2), (4, 5.0), (6, 6.8)\}$$

即求 $f(x_i) = wx_i + b$ 使 $f(x_i) \approx y_i$

均方误差最小化: $(w^*, b^*) = \arg \min_{(w, b)} \sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - wx_i - b)^2$

$$E(w, b) = \sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - wx_i - b)^2$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial E}{\partial w} = 2(w \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - b)x_i) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial E}{\partial b} = 2(mb - \sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - wx_i)) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} w = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m y_i(x_i - \bar{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 - \frac{1}{m}(\sum_{i=1}^m x_i)^2} \\ b = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - wx_i) \end{cases}$$

代入 $m = 3$, $\bar{x} = \frac{2+4+6}{3} = 4$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} w = 0.9 \\ b = 1.4 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = 0.9x + 1.4$$

[推导]: 由公式 (3.36) 可得拉格朗日函数为

$$L(w, \lambda) = -w^T S_b w + \lambda(w^T S_w w - 1)$$

对 w 求偏导可得

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial L(w, \lambda)}{\partial w} &= -\frac{\partial(w^T S_b w)}{\partial w} + \lambda \frac{\partial(w^T S_w w - 1)}{\partial w} \\ &= -(S_b + S_b^T)w + \lambda(S_w + S_w^T)w\end{aligned}$$

由于 $S_b = S_b^T, S_w = S_w^T$, 所以

$$\frac{\partial L(w, \lambda)}{\partial w} = -2S_b w + 2\lambda S_w w$$

令上式等于 0 即可得

$$-2S_b w + 2\lambda S_w w = 0$$

$$S_b w = \lambda S_w w$$

2. 解 两类样本集 $W_1 = \{(1,0), (1,1), (2,0)\}$

$$W_2 = \{(-1,1), (-1,0), (0,1)\}$$

设计 LDA 分类器: 使同类样例的投影点尽可能接近.
使异类样例的投影点尽可能远离

则要使 J 最大化, $J = \frac{\|w^T \mu_0 - w^T \mu_1\|_2^2}{w^T \Sigma_0 w + w^T \Sigma_1 w}$

$$= \frac{w^T (\mu_0 - \mu_1) (\mu_0 - \mu_1)^T w}{w^T (\Sigma_0 + \Sigma_1) w}$$

类内散度矩阵 $S_w = \Sigma_0 + \Sigma_1 = \sum_{x \in X_0} (x - \mu_0)(x - \mu_0)^T + \sum_{x \in X_1} (x - \mu_1)(x - \mu_1)^T$

类间散度矩阵 $S_b = (\mu_0 - \mu_1)(\mu_0 - \mu_1)^T$

则 $J = \frac{w^T S_b w}{w^T S_w w}$ 令 $w^T S_w w = 1$

即求 $\min_w -w^T S_b w$

s.t. $w^T S_w w = 1$

拉格朗日乘子法 $\vec{w} = S_w^{-1} (\vec{\mu}_0 - \vec{\mu}_1)$

由题目数据得 $\mu_0 = (\frac{4}{3}, \frac{1}{3})^T$ $\mu_1 = (-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3})^T$

由题目数据得 $\mu_0 = (\frac{4}{3}, \frac{1}{3})^T$ $\mu_1 = (-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3})^T$

$$S_w = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$+ \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{4}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \vec{w} = S_w^{-1} (\mu_0 - \mu_1) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

将 $(0, -1)^T$ 投影得 $y = \vec{w}^T \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4}$

$$\vec{w}^T \vec{\mu}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{23}{12}$$

$$\vec{w}^T \vec{\mu}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{7}{6}$$

$$(\vec{w}^T \vec{\mu}_0 + \vec{w}^T \vec{\mu}_1) / 2 = \frac{3}{8} > \frac{1}{4} \quad \therefore (0, -1) \text{ 为 } W_2 \text{ 类.}$$

表 5.1 贷款申请样本数据表

ID	年龄	有工作	有自己的房子	信贷情况	类别
1	青年	否	否	一般	否
2	青年	否	否	好	否
3	青年	是	否	好	是
4	青年	是	是	一般	是
5	青年	否	否	一般	否
6	中年	否	否	一般	否
7	中年	否	否	好	否
8	中年	是	是	好	是
9	中年	否	是	非常好	是
10	中年	否	是	非常好	是
11	老年	否	是	非常好	是
12	老年	否	是	好	是
13	老年	是	否	好	是
14	老年	是	否	非常好	是
15	老年	否	否	一般	否

决策树

首先计算经验熵 $H(D)$.

$$H(D) = -\frac{9}{15} \log_2 \frac{9}{15} - \frac{6}{15} \log_2 \frac{6}{15} = 0.971$$

然后计算各特征对数据集 D 的信息增益. 分别以 A_1 , A_2 , A_3 , A_4 表示年龄、有工作、有自己的房子和信贷情况 4 个特征, 则

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} g(D, A_1) &= H(D) - \left[\frac{5}{15} H(D_1) + \frac{5}{15} H(D_2) + \frac{5}{15} H(D_3) \right] \\ &= 0.971 - \left[\frac{5}{15} \left(-\frac{2}{5} \log_2 \frac{2}{5} - \frac{3}{5} \log_2 \frac{3}{5} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{5}{15} \left(-\frac{3}{5} \log_2 \frac{3}{5} - \frac{2}{5} \log_2 \frac{2}{5} \right) + \frac{5}{15} \left(-\frac{4}{5} \log_2 \frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{5} \log_2 \frac{1}{5} \right) \right] \\ &= 0.971 - 0.888 = 0.083 \end{aligned}$$

这里 D_1 , D_2 , D_3 分别是 D 中 A_1 (年龄) 取值为青年、中年和老年的样本子集. 类似地,

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} g(D, A_2) &= H(D) - \left[\frac{5}{15} H(D_1) + \frac{10}{15} H(D_2) \right] \\ &= 0.971 - \left[\frac{5}{15} \times 0 + \frac{10}{15} \left(-\frac{4}{10} \log_2 \frac{4}{10} - \frac{6}{10} \log_2 \frac{6}{10} \right) \right] = 0.324 \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} g(D, A_3) &= 0.971 - \left[\frac{6}{15} \times 0 + \frac{9}{15} \left(-\frac{3}{9} \log_2 \frac{3}{9} - \frac{6}{9} \log_2 \frac{6}{9} \right) \right] \\ &= 0.971 - 0.551 = 0.420 \end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$g(D, A_4) = 0.971 - 0.608 = 0.363$$

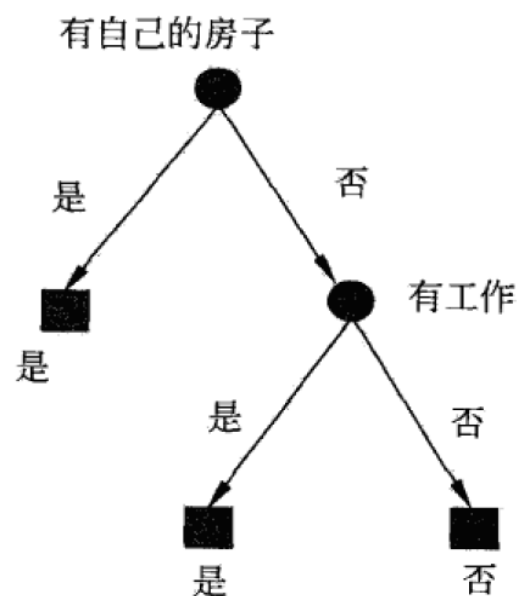
最后，比较各特征的信息增益值。由于特征 A_3 （有自己的房子）的信息增益值最大，所以选择特征 A_3 作为最优特征。 ■

对 D_2 则需从特征 A_1 （年龄）， A_2 （有工作）和 A_4 （信贷情况）中选择新的特征。计算各个特征的信息增益：

$$g(D_2, A_1) = H(D_2) - H(D_2 | A_1) = 0.918 - 0.667 = 0.251$$

$$g(D_2, A_2) = H(D_2) - H(D_2 | A_2) = 0.918$$

$$g(D_2, A_4) = H(D_2) - H(D_2 | A_4) = 0.474$$



$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \theta_j} &= \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \hat{y}_j^k} \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{y}_j^k}{\partial \theta_j} \\
&= \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \hat{y}_j^k} \cdot \frac{\partial [f(\beta_j - \theta_j)]}{\partial \theta_j} \\
&= \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \hat{y}_j^k} \cdot f'(\beta_j - \theta_j) \times (-1) \\
&= \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \hat{y}_j^k} \cdot f(\beta_j - \theta_j) \times [1 - f(\beta_j - \theta_j)] \times (-1) \\
&= \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \hat{y}_j^k} \cdot \hat{y}_j^k (1 - \hat{y}_j^k) \times (-1)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\partial \left[\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^l (\hat{y}_j^k - y_j^k)^2 \right]}{\partial \hat{y}_j^k} \cdot \hat{y}_j^k (1 - \hat{y}_j^k) \times (-1) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \times 2(\hat{y}_j^k - y_j^k) \times 1 \cdot \hat{y}_j^k (1 - \hat{y}_j^k) \times (-1) \\
&= (y_j^k - \hat{y}_j^k) \hat{y}_j^k (1 - \hat{y}_j^k) \\
&= g_j
\end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta \theta_j = -\eta \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \theta_j} = -\eta g_j$$

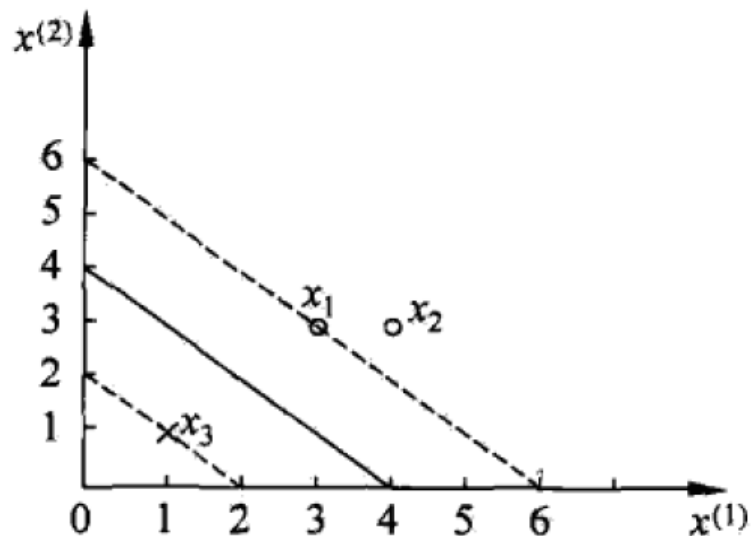
$$\Delta v_{ih} = -\eta \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial v_{ih}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial v_{ih}} &= \sum_{j=1}^l \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \hat{y}_j^k} \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{y}_j^k}{\partial \beta_j} \cdot \frac{\partial \beta_j}{\partial b_h} \cdot \frac{\partial b_h}{\partial \alpha_h} \cdot \frac{\partial \alpha_h}{\partial v_{ih}} \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^l \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \hat{y}_j^k} \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{y}_j^k}{\partial \beta_j} \cdot \frac{\partial \beta_j}{\partial b_h} \cdot \frac{\partial b_h}{\partial \alpha_h} \cdot x_i \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^l \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \hat{y}_j^k} \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{y}_j^k}{\partial \beta_j} \cdot \frac{\partial \beta_j}{\partial b_h} \cdot f'(\alpha_h - \gamma_h) \cdot x_i \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^l \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \hat{y}_j^k} \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{y}_j^k}{\partial \beta_j} \cdot w_{hj} \cdot f'(\alpha_h - \gamma_h) \cdot x_i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{j=1}^l (-g_j) \cdot w_{hj} \cdot f'(\alpha_h - \gamma_h) \cdot x_i \\ &= -f'(\alpha_h - \gamma_h) \cdot \sum_{j=1}^l g_j \cdot w_{hj} \cdot x_i \\ &= -b_h(1 - b_h) \cdot \sum_{j=1}^l g_j \cdot w_{hj} \cdot x_i \\ &= -e_h \cdot x_i \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta v_{ih} = -\eta \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial v_{ih}} = \eta e_h x_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} \arg \min_{\mathbf{w}, b} \quad & \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|^2 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & y_i(\mathbf{w}^\top \mathbf{x}_i + b) \geq 1, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m. \end{aligned}$$



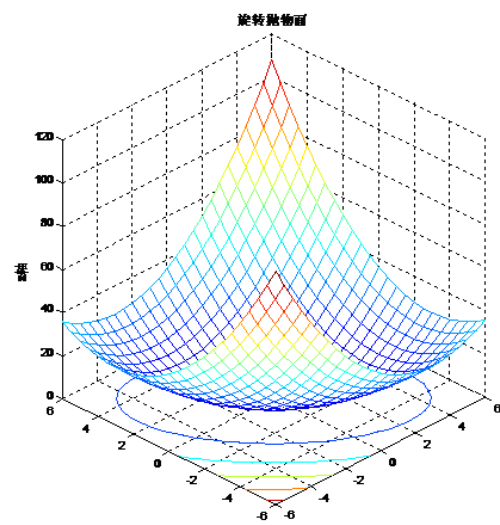
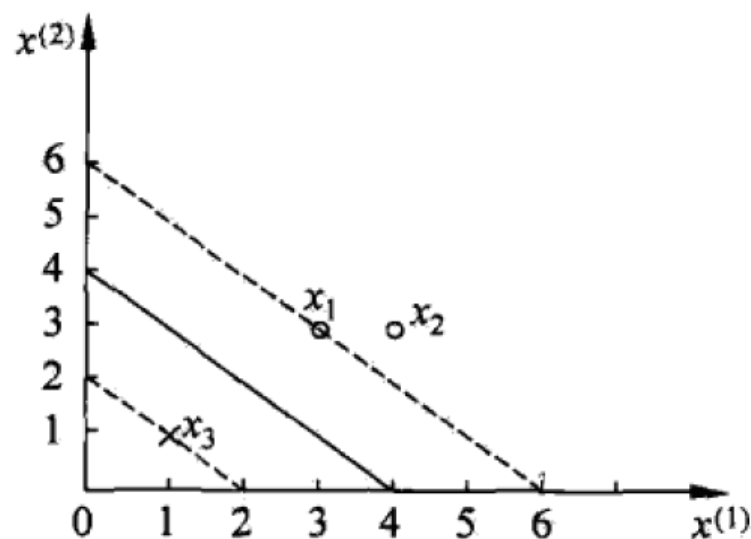
$$L(\mathbf{w}, b, \boldsymbol{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|^2 - \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i (y_i(\mathbf{w}^\top \mathbf{x}_i + b) - 1)$$

$$\max_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}} \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^m \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j \mathbf{x}_i^\top \mathbf{x}_j$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y_i = 0, \quad \alpha_i \geq 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m.$$

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}} \quad \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^m \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j \mathbf{x}_i^\top \mathbf{x}_j - \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y_i = 0, \quad \alpha_i \geq 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m.$$



$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\alpha} \quad & \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j (x_i \cdot x_j) - \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i \\ & = \frac{1}{2} (18\alpha_1^2 + 25\alpha_2^2 + 2\alpha_3^2 + 42\alpha_1\alpha_2 - 12\alpha_1\alpha_3 - 14\alpha_2\alpha_3) - \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 - \alpha_3 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_3 = 0 \\ & \alpha_i \geq 0, \quad i=1,2,3 \end{aligned}$$

将 $\alpha_3 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$ 代入目标函数

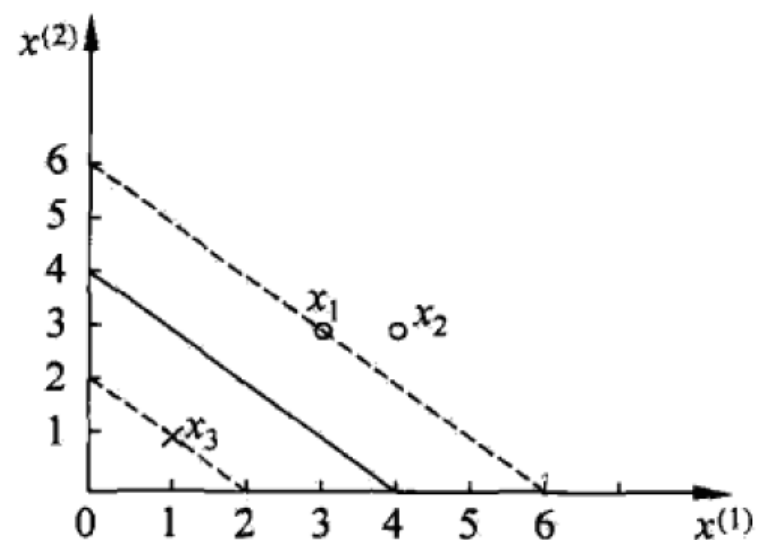
$$s(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = 4\alpha_1^2 + \frac{13}{2}\alpha_2^2 + 10\alpha_1\alpha_2 - 2\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2$$

对 α_1, α_2 求偏导数并令其为 0, 易知 $s(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$ 在点 $\left(\frac{3}{2}, -1\right)^T$ 取极值, 但该点不满足约束条件 $\alpha_2 \geq 0$, 所以最小值应在边界上达到.

当 $\alpha_1 = 0$ 时, 最小值 $s\left(0, \frac{2}{13}\right) = -\frac{2}{13}$; 当 $\alpha_2 = 0$ 时, 最小值 $s\left(\frac{1}{4}, 0\right) = -\frac{1}{4}$. 于

是 $s(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$ 在 $\alpha_1 = \frac{1}{4}, \alpha_2 = 0$ 达到最小, 此时 $\alpha_3 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = \frac{1}{4}$.

$\alpha_1^* = \alpha_3^* = \frac{1}{4}$ 对应的实例点 x_1, x_3 是支持向量



分离超平面为

分类决策函数为

$$w_1^* = w_2^* = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$b^* = -2$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x^{(1)} + \frac{1}{2}x^{(2)} - 2 = 0$$

$$f(x) = \text{sign}\left(\frac{1}{2}x^{(1)} + \frac{1}{2}x^{(2)} - 2\right)$$

7.1

对于根蒂

蜷缩 稍蜷 硬挺

好瓜 5 3 0

坏瓜 3 4 2

对于好瓜

$$LL(\theta_{好瓜}) = 5 \log \lambda_1 + 3 \log \lambda_2$$

$$\frac{d(LL(\theta_{好瓜}))}{d\lambda_1} = \frac{5}{\lambda_1} \quad \lambda_1 = \frac{5}{8}, \lambda_2 = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\frac{d(LL(\theta_{好瓜}))}{d\lambda_2} = \frac{3}{\lambda_2}$$

对于坏瓜

$$LL(\theta_{坏瓜}) = 3 \log \lambda_1' + 4 \log \lambda_2' + 2 \log (1 - \lambda_1' - \lambda_2')$$

求偏导取零得

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{3}{9} \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{4}{9} \quad 1 - \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 = \frac{2}{9}$$

对于敲声

浊响 沉闷 清脆

好瓜 6 2 0

坏瓜 4 3 2

$$\text{同理得 } \lambda_1 = \frac{6}{9} \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{2}{9} \quad 1 - \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1' = \frac{4}{9} \quad \lambda_2' = \frac{3}{9} \quad 1 - \lambda_1' - \lambda_2' = \frac{2}{9}$$

综上:

$$P(\text{色泽} = \text{青绿} | \text{好瓜} = \text{是}) = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$P(\text{色泽} = \text{乌黑} | \text{好瓜} = \text{是}) = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$P(\text{色泽} = \text{浅白} | \text{好瓜} = \text{是}) = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$P(\text{色泽} = \text{青绿} | \text{好瓜} = \text{否}) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(\text{色泽} = \text{乌黑} | \text{好瓜} = \text{否}) = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$P(\text{色泽} = \text{浅白} | \text{好瓜} = \text{否}) = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$P(\text{根蒂} = \text{蜷缩} | \text{好瓜} = \text{是}) = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$P(\text{根蒂} = \text{稍蜷} | \text{好瓜} = \text{是}) = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$P(\text{根蒂} = \text{硬挺} | \text{好瓜} = \text{是}) = 0$$

$$P(\text{根蒂} = \text{蜷缩} | \text{好瓜} = \text{否}) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(\text{根蒂} = \text{稍蜷} | \text{好瓜} = \text{否}) = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$P(\text{根蒂} = \text{硬挺} | \text{好瓜} = \text{否}) = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$P(\text{敲声} = \text{浊响} | \text{好瓜} = \text{是}) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$P(\text{敲声} = \text{沉闷} | \text{好瓜} = \text{是}) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(\text{敲声} = \text{清脆} | \text{好瓜} = \text{是}) = 0$$

$$P(\text{敲声} = \text{浊响} | \text{好瓜} = \text{否}) = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$P(\text{敲声} = \text{沉闷} | \text{好瓜} = \text{否}) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(\text{敲声} = \text{清脆} | \text{好瓜} = \text{否}) = \frac{2}{9}$$