

## Quiz 4

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**Question 1. (1 point)** Which of the following classifiers is **not** guaranteed to always make the same prediction as the **Bayes Optimal** classifier,

$$h(x) = \operatorname{argmax}_{y \in Y} \{P(Y = y|X = x)\} ?$$

- (a)  $h(x) = \operatorname{argmax}_{y \in Y} \{P(Y = y, X = x)\}$
- (b)  $h(x) = \operatorname{argmax}_{y \in Y} \{P(Y = y|X = x) \cdot P(X = x)\}$
- (c)  $h(x) = \operatorname{argmax}_{y \in Y} \{P(X = x|Y = y) \cdot P(Y = y)\}$
- (d)  $h(x) = \operatorname{argmax}_{y \in Y} \{P(Y = y|X = x) \cdot P(Y = y)\}$

**Question 2. (1 point)** Suppose we have a binary classification problem where instances have 3 boolean attributes. We want to use a **Naïve Bayes** model with **Maximum Likelihood Estimation** to classify new points. Given the following training data and a test point  $\mathbf{x} = (1, 1, 1)$ , what is the value that our model assigns to the conditional probability  $P(X = (1, 1, 1)|Y = +)$ ?

$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	Label
1	0	1	+
1	1	0	+
0	0	1	-
0	1	1	-

- (a) 1
- (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$
- (c)  $\frac{1}{4}$
- (d)  $\frac{1}{8}$

**Question 3. (1 point)** Our Naïve Bayes model from the previous question will estimate the conditional probability  $P(X_1 = 1|Y = -) = \mathbf{0}$  and thus  $P(X = (1, 1, 1)|Y = -) = \mathbf{0}$ . We suspect that this is unrealistically harsh! Therefore, we decide to try smoothing with **Laplace Estimation** instead. What is the value that our model assigns to  $P(X = (1, 1, 1)|Y = -)$  if Laplace estimates are used?

$$\text{Recall: Laplace estimate of } P(X_i = x_i|Y = y) = \frac{\#(X_i = x_i, Y = y) + 1}{\#(Y = y) + |X_i|}$$

- (a)  $\frac{3}{16}$
- (b)  $\frac{3}{32}$
- (c)  $\frac{3}{64}$
- (d) 0

**Question 4. (1 point)** Which of the following statements about first-order Markov models is **false**?

- (a) The next state depends *only* on the current state.
- (b) The probability of a sequence  $s_a, s_b, s_c$  is equal to  $P(S_1 = s_a) \cdot P(S_2 = s_b|S_1 = s_a) \cdot P(S_3 = s_c|S_2 = s_b)$ .
- (c) All states are equally likely to be the start state.
- (d)  $P(S_i = s|S_{i-1} = s')$  is the same for all  $i$ .