

Aprendizagem 2021/22

Homework II - Group 114

I. Pen-and-paper

1) Answer 1

$$f(x_1 w) = \sum_{j=0}^{3} w_j \cdot \phi_j(x)$$

$$w = (\phi^T \cdot \phi)^{-1} \cdot \phi^T \cdot \xi$$

$$W = (\phi^{T} \cdot \phi)^{-1} \cdot \phi^{T} \cdot Z$$

$$\phi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 51 & 2 & (52)^{3} \\ 1 & 52 & 23 & (52)^{3} \\ 1 & 52 & 23 & (52)^{3} \\ 1 & 53 & 53 & (53)^{3} \\ 1 & 53 & 53 & (53)^{3} \\ 1 & 53 & 85 & (53)^{3} \\ 1 & 58 & 85 & (53)^{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \phi_{1}(x_{1}) = (\sqrt{1^{2} + \sqrt{1^{2} + 5^{2}}})^{1} = \sqrt{20} \\ \phi_{1}(x_{2}) = (\sqrt{1^{2} + \sqrt{1^{2} + 5^{2}}})^{1} = \sqrt{14} \\ \phi_{1}(x_{3}) = (\sqrt{1^{2} + \sqrt{1^{2} + 5^{2}}})^{1} = \sqrt{14} \\ \phi_{1}(x_{5}) = (\sqrt{1^{2} + \sqrt{1^{2} + 5^{2}}})^{1} = \sqrt{3} \\ \phi_{1}(x_{5}) = (\sqrt{1^{2} + \sqrt{1^{2} + 5^{2}}})^{1} = \sqrt{3} \\ \phi_{1}(x_{5}) = (\sqrt{1^{2} + \sqrt{1^{2} + 5^{2}}})^{1} = \sqrt{3} \\ \phi_{1}(x_{5}) = (\sqrt{1^{2} + \sqrt{1^{2} + 5^{2}}})^{1} = \sqrt{3} \\ \phi_{1}(x_{5}) = (\sqrt{1^{2} + \sqrt{1^{2} + 5^{2}}})^{1} = \sqrt{3} \\ \phi_{1}(x_{5}) = (\sqrt{1^{2} + \sqrt{1^{2} + 5^{2}}})^{1} = \sqrt{3} \\ \phi_{1}(x_{5}) = (\sqrt{1^{2} + \sqrt{1^{2} + 5^{2}}})^{1} = \sqrt{3} \\ \phi_{1}(x_{5}) = (\sqrt{1^{2} + \sqrt{1^{2} + 5^{2}}})^{1} = \sqrt{3} \\ \phi_{1}(x_{5}) = (\sqrt{1^{2} + \sqrt{1^{2} + 5^{2}}})^{1} = \sqrt{3} \\ \phi_{1}(x_{5}) = (\sqrt{1^{2} + \sqrt{1^{2} + 5^{2}}})^{1} = \sqrt{3} \\ \phi_{1}(x_{5}) = (\sqrt{1^{2} + \sqrt{1^{2} + 5^{2}}})^{1} = \sqrt{3} \\ \phi_{1}(x_{5}) = (\sqrt{1^{2} + \sqrt{1^{2} + 5^{2}}})^{1} = \sqrt{3} \\ \phi_{1}(x_{5}) = (\sqrt{1^{2} + \sqrt{1^{2} + 5^{2}}})^{1} = \sqrt{3} \\ \phi_{1}(x_{5}) = (\sqrt{1^{2} + \sqrt{1^{2} + 5^{2}}})^{1} = \sqrt{3} \\ \phi_{1}(x_{5}) = (\sqrt{1^{2} + \sqrt{1^{2} + 5^{2}}})^{1} = \sqrt{3} \\ \phi_{1}(x_{5}) = (\sqrt{1^{2} + \sqrt{1^{2} + 5^{2}}})^{1} = \sqrt{3} \\ \phi_{1}(x_{5}) = (\sqrt{1^{2} + \sqrt{1^{2} + 5^{2}}})^{1} = \sqrt{3} \\ \phi_{1}(x_{5}) = (\sqrt{1^{2} + \sqrt{1^{2} + 5^{2}}})^{1} = \sqrt{3} \\ \phi_{1}(x_{5}) = (\sqrt{1^{2} + \sqrt{1^{2} + 5^{2}}})^{1} = \sqrt{3}$$

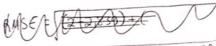
$$z = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 6 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Utilizamos funamentas compitacionais para o cálculo de matrizes e chegomos a $w = \begin{bmatrix} 4.594 \\ -7.696 \\ 0.340 \end{bmatrix}$

2) Answer 2

$$f(x_9, w) = 4.594 - 1.696 \cdot 52 + 0.340 \cdot 2 - 0.013 (52)^3 =$$

$$t(x_0, w) = 4.594 - 1.696 \cdot \sqrt{6} + 0.340 \cdot 6 - 0.013(\sqrt{6})^2 = (11x_0)^2 \cdot \sqrt{6} = 2.289$$



RMSE =
$$\sqrt{(2,839-2)^2+(2,289-4)^2}$$
 = 1,347

3) Answer 3

3 Considerando a binarização e classificações "?" « "N" transformamos os dados para o sequinto tormato

Para descabrismos a 11 roots de ánvore vamos calendar a entropia e gambo de informação dos atributis:

$$E(y_{1}=0) = -\frac{1}{3} log_{2}(\frac{1}{2}) - \frac{1}{3} log_{2}(\frac{1}{2}) = 1$$

$$E(y_1=1) = -\frac{1}{y} \log_2(\frac{1}{y}) - \frac{3}{y} \log_2(\frac{3}{y}) = 0.21$$

$$E(\gamma_1 = 2) = -\frac{2}{2} \log_2\left(\frac{2}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$E(\gamma_2 = 0) = -\frac{1}{2} \log_2(\frac{2}{2}) = 0$$

$$E(y_2=1)=-\frac{1}{3}\log_2(\frac{1}{3})-\frac{2}{3}\log_2(\frac{2}{3})=0.918$$

$$E(y_2-2) = -\frac{4}{3}\log_2(\frac{4}{3}) - \frac{2}{3}\log_2(\frac{2}{3}) = 0.918$$

$$\xi(y_3=0) = -\frac{4}{8} \log_2(\frac{4}{8}) - \frac{4}{8} \log_2(\frac{4}{8}) = 1$$

$$E(total) = -\frac{4}{8} \log_2\left(\frac{u}{3}\right) - \frac{4}{3} \log_2\left(\frac{u}{3}\right) = 1$$
(At out pt)

Gain (Output) , Y1) = E(total) - & [p(output | Y1) · E(output | Y1)]

$$= 1 - \left(\frac{2}{8} \cdot 1 + \frac{4}{8} \cdot 0,811 + \frac{2}{8} \cdot 0\right) = 0,3445$$

$$(ain(0n^{\dagger}pv^{\dagger},7z) = 1 - (\frac{7}{2} \cdot 0 + \frac{3}{8} \cdot 0)918 + \frac{3}{7} \cdot 0,97z) = 0,3115$$

The o atilists com major ganho de into mag it, ent is seré a root de ánvore:



yeuros repetir o precene tixando yn (printinte valores que não esta no ext de trano)

$$E(Y_2=2|Y_1=0) = -\frac{1}{2}\log_2(\frac{1}{2}) - \frac{1}{2}\log_2(\frac{1}{2}) = 1$$

$$E(Y_3=1|Y_1=0) = -\frac{1}{2} \log_2(\frac{1}{2}) - \frac{1}{2} \log_2(\frac{1}{2}) = 1$$

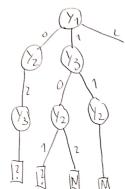
$$Gain(Y_{1}=0, Y_{2}) = 1 - (\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1) = 0$$

$$6 \sin \left(\frac{1}{1} \right) = 1 - \left(\frac{2}{2} \cdot 1 \right) = 0$$

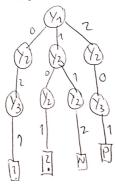
Come 12273 tim o memo gonho, podemos opten por guelque un destes atributos, vamos opten por Ys de torme alutoric.

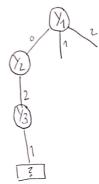


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Vanos calcular para $y_1 = 2$: $E(y_2 = 0 | y_1 = 2) = -\frac{1}{1} log_2(\frac{1}{1}) = 0$ $E(y_3 = 1 | y_1 = 2) = -\frac{1}{1} log_2(\frac{1}{1}) = 0$ O Ganhor tombie i guel entre os atributos, desta vez escelhenos y_2 :





Vamos calcular agora para $y_1 = 1$: $E(Y_3 = 0 | Y_1 = 1) = -\frac{1}{3} log_2(\frac{1}{3}) - \frac{2}{3} log_2(\frac{2}{3}) = 0$, 918 $E(Y_3 = 1 | Y_1 = 1) = 0 - \frac{1}{4} log_2(\frac{1}{4}) - \frac{2}{3} log_2(\frac{2}{3}) = 0$, 918 $E(Y_2 = 1 | Y_1 = 1) = -\frac{1}{3} log_2(\frac{1}{3}) - \frac{2}{3} log_2(\frac{2}{3}) = 0$, 918 $E(Y_2 = 2 | Y_1 = 1) = 0 - \frac{1}{4} log_2(\frac{1}{4}) - \frac{2}{3} log_2(\frac{2}{3}) = 0$, 918 $E(Y_2 = 2 | Y_1 = 1) = 0 - \frac{1}{4} log_2(\frac{1}{4}) = 0$ $E(Y_1 = 1, Y_2) = 1 - (\frac{1}{4} log_2(\frac{1}{4}) = 0)$ $ext{bain}(Y_1 = 1, Y_2) = 1 - (\frac{1}{4} log_2(\frac{1}{4}) = 0)$ $ext{bain}(Y_1 = 1, Y_2) = 1 - (\frac{1}{4} log_2(\frac{1}{4}) = 0)$ $ext{bain}(Y_1 = 1, Y_2) = 1 - (\frac{1}{4} log_2(\frac{1}{4}) = 0)$ $ext{bain}(Y_1 = 1, Y_2) = 1 - (\frac{1}{4} log_2(\frac{1}{4}) = 0)$ $ext{bain}(Y_1 = 1, Y_2) = 1 - (\frac{1}{4} log_2(\frac{1}{4}) = 0)$ $ext{bain}(Y_1 = 1, Y_2) = 1 - (\frac{1}{4} log_2(\frac{1}{4}) = 0)$ $ext{bain}(Y_1 = 1, Y_2) = 1 - (\frac{1}{4} log_2(\frac{1}{4}) = 0)$ $ext{bain}(Y_1 = 1, Y_2) = 1 - (\frac{1}{4} log_2(\frac{1}{4}) = 0)$ $ext{bain}(Y_1 = 1, Y_2) = 1 - (\frac{1}{4} log_2(\frac{1}{4}) = 0)$ $ext{bain}(Y_1 = 1, Y_2) = 1 - (\frac{1}{4} log_2(\frac{1}{4}) = 0)$ $ext{bain}(Y_1 = 1, Y_2) = 1 - (\frac{1}{4} log_2(\frac{1}{4}) = 0)$ $ext{bain}(Y_1 = 1, Y_2) = 1 - (\frac{1}{4} log_2(\frac{1}{4}) = 0)$ $ext{bain}(Y_1 = 1, Y_2) = 1 - (\frac{1}{4} log_2(\frac{1}{4}) = 0)$ $ext{bain}(Y_1 = 1, Y_2) = 1 - (\frac{1}{4} log_2(\frac{1}{4}) = 0)$ $ext{bain}(Y_1 = 1, Y_2) = 1 - (\frac{1}{4} log_2(\frac{1}{4}) = 0)$ $ext{bain}(Y_1 = 1, Y_2) = 1 - (\frac{1}{4} log_2(\frac{1}{4}) = 0)$ $ext{bain}(Y_1 = 1, Y_2) = 1 - (\frac{1}{4} log_2(\frac{1}{4}) = 0$ $ext{bain}(Y_1 = 1, Y_2) = 1 - (\frac{1}{4} log_2(\frac{1}{4}) = 0$ $ext{bain}(Y_1 = 1, Y_2) = 1 - (\frac{1}{4} log_2(\frac{1}{4}) = 0$ $ext{bain}(Y_1 = 1, Y_2) = 1 - (\frac{1}{4} log_2(\frac{1}{4}) = 0$ $ext{bain}(Y_1 = 1, Y_2) = 1 - (\frac{1}{4} log_2(\frac{1}{4}) = 0$ $ext{bain}(Y_1 = 1, Y_2) = 1 - (\frac{1}{4} log_2(\frac{1}{4}) = 0$ $ext{bain}(Y_1 = 1, Y_2) = 1 - (\frac{1}{4} log_2(\frac{1}{4}) = 0$ $ext{bain}(Y_1 = 1, Y_2) = 1 - (\frac{1}{4} log_2(\frac{1}{4}) = 0$ $ext{bain}(Y_1 = 1, Y_2) = 1 - (\frac{1}{4} log_2(\frac{1}{4}) = 0$ $ext{bain}(Y_$

4) Answer 4

B) Assumindo os valores no representados na vinvarios como indefinidos quando compotamos (2,0,0) el tem os indefinido e quando compotamos (1,2,1) = (1,2,0) obtenos "N". Potanta Em termos de "accuracy" significe 0%



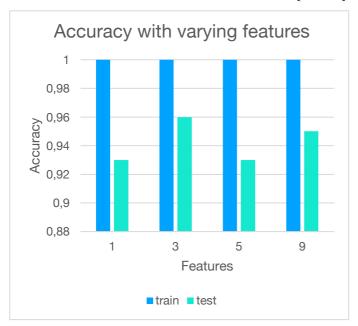
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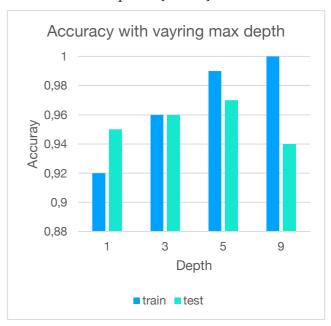
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II. Programming and critical analysis

5) Answer 5

a. number of selected features in {1,3,5,9} b .maximum tree depth in {1,3,5,9}





6) Answer 6

A correlação observada demonstra que há features que dependem de outras features, estando por vezes associadas/ligadas. Por exemplo, se escolhermos 3 features vamos ter um score muito melhor que se escolhermos 5, devendo-se ao facto de encontrar facilmente 3 features que dependam simultaneamente umas das outras, não sendo o mesmo para 5 features.

Quanto mais profunda for a árvore, mais "ramos" vão surgir, aumentando o erro, e torna a árvore menos eficaz. No caso em que surgem mais folhas pode levar a casos em que seja detetado múltiplas classificações erradas ou indefinidas.

7) Answer 7

A depth = 3 é a escolhida com base na accuracy do conjunto de treino e de teste, visto que diminui a probabilidade de overfitting e consequentemente aumenta a accuracy . Uma escolha do depth com valores de extremo (1 ou 9) aumenta o erro no conjunto de teste e de treino. Ainda assim a amostra de dados não justifica a escolha de um depth máximo.



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III. APPENDIX

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from scipy.io.arff.arffread import print_attribute
from sklearn import tree
from scipy.io.arff import loadarff
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from sklearn import metrics
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
if __name__ == '__main__':
    raw_data = loadarff('breast.w.arff')
    df_data = pd.DataFrame(raw_data[0])
    classe = df_data.pop('Class')
    df_data = df_data.astype(int)
    Y = classe.str.decode('utf-8')
for v in range(0,683):
    if Y.loc(axis=0)[v] == 'benign':
        Y.loc(axis=0)[v] = 1
    else:
        Y.loc(axis=0)[v] = 0
Y = np.array(Y)
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(df_data,Y, test_size=0.30)
#Exercise 5 i
for i in [1,3,5,9]:
    tre = DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion = 'entropy',max_features=i)
    y_train = y_train.astype('int')
    y_test = y_test.astype('int')
    tre.fit(X_train,y_train)
    p=tre.score(X_train, y_train).round(2)
    j=tre.score(X_test, y_test).round(2)
    print("Train : %0.3f Test : %.3f Dif : %0.3f" % (p,j, p-j))
#Exercise 5 ii
for i in [1,3,5,9]:
    tre = DecisionTreeClassifier(max depth=i)
    y_train = y_train.astype('int')
    y_test = y_test.astype('int')
    tre.fit(X_train,y_train)
    p=tre.score(X_train, y_train).round(2)
    j=tre.score(X_test, y_test).round(2)
    print("Train : %0.3f Test : %.3f Dif : %0.3f" % (p,j, p-j))
```