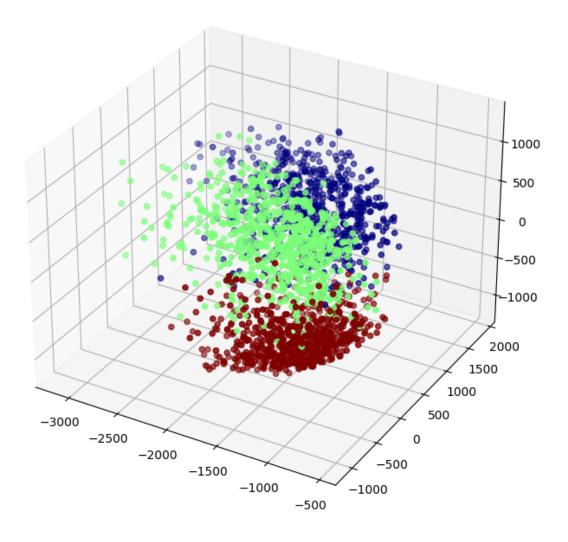
## activity15

## October 31, 2023

```
[1]: ### 1a
     ### Load the dataset (which is saved as a pickle file)
     import numpy as np
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     import pickle
     with open('activity15dataset.pkl', 'rb') as f: # Python 3: open(..., 'rb')
        x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test = pickle.load(f)
     # Note that each data point is a row
     print('x_train has shape:', np.shape(x_train))
     print('x_test has shape:', np.shape(x_test))
     ### Interactive scatter plot of dataset
     from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
     fig = plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
     ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')
     ax.scatter(x_train[:,0], x_train[:,1], x_train[:,2], c=y_train, cmap='jet')
    plt.show()
```

x\_train has shape: (2000, 3)
x\_test has shape: (1018, 3)



```
mu_2 = np.mean(x_train[y_train==2,:],axis=0).reshape(-1,1) #complete me to__
       ⇔return 3 by 1 numpy array
      ### compute covariance of each class
      ### np.cov() expects each column to be a single datapoint
      cov 0 = np.cov(x train[v train==0,:].T) #complete me to return 3 by 3 numpy
      cov_1 = np.cov(x_train[v_train==1,:].T) #complete me to return 3 by 3 numpy_
       \hookrightarrow array
      cov_2 = np.cov(x_train[y_train==2,:].T) #complete me to return 3 by 3 numpy_
      print(np.shape(mu_0))
      print(np.shape(cov_1))
     (3, 1)
     (3, 3)
[19]: ### 1c
      ### complete the code below to compute the log-likelihood ratio under all three_
       ⇔classes
      def log_likelihood(_x, _mu, _cov):
          ## \_x and \_mu should be column vectors, and \_cov should be an n \setminus times n_{\sqcup}
       \hookrightarrow matrix
          assert np.shape(_x) == np.shape(_mu)
          ####### COMPLETE THIS LINE OF CODE
          shift = x-mu
          _log_likelihood = - 0.5*np.log(np.linalg.det(_cov)) - 0.5*(shift.T@np.
       ⇒linalg.inv( cov)@shift)
          return _log_likelihood[0,0]
[20]: ### 1d
      from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
      ### predict the class of the vectors in the test set
      y_hat = []
      for i, x in enumerate(x_test):
          x_{column_vector} = np.reshape(x, (-1, 1))
          110 = log_likelihood(x_column_vector, mu_0, cov_0)
          111 = log_likelihood(x_column_vector, mu_1, cov_1)
          112 = log_likelihood(x_column_vector, mu_2, cov_2)
          y_hat.append(np.argmax([110, 111, 112]))
      ### compute the accuracy and print a classification report
      print(classification_report(y_test, y_hat))
```

```
1
                        0.90
                                  0.96
                                             0.93
                                                        336
                2
                        0.97
                                  0.95
                                             0.96
                                                        341
         accuracy
                                             0.94
                                                       1018
        macro avg
                        0.95
                                  0.95
                                             0.95
                                                       1018
     weighted avg
                        0.95
                                   0.94
                                             0.95
                                                       1018
[21]: ### create data points from three classes, and plot for comparison
      x_0 = np.random.multivariate_normal(mu_0.squeeze(), cov_0, 1000)
      x_1 = np.random.multivariate_normal(mu_1.squeeze(), cov_1, 1000)
      x_2 = np.random.multivariate_normal(mu_2.squeeze(), cov_2, 1000)
      print(np.shape(x_0))
      %matplotlib notebook
      from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
      fig = plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
      ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')
      ax.scatter(x 0[:,0], x 0[:,1], x 0[:,2], c='r', cmap='jet')
      ax.scatter(x_1[:,0], x_1[:,1], x_1[:,2], c='b', cmap='jet')
      ax.scatter(x_2[:,0], x_2[:,1], x_2[:,2], c='g', cmap='jet')
     (1000, 3)
     <IPython.core.display.Javascript object>
     <IPython.core.display.HTML object>
     /tmp/ipykernel_6168/2634504672.py:13: UserWarning: No data for colormapping
     provided via 'c'. Parameters 'cmap' will be ignored
       ax.scatter(x_0[:,0], x_0[:,1], x_0[:,2], c='r', cmap='jet')
     /tmp/ipykernel_6168/2634504672.py:14: UserWarning: No data for colormapping
     provided via 'c'. Parameters 'cmap' will be ignored
       ax.scatter(x_1[:,0], x_1[:,1], x_1[:,2], c='b', cmap='jet')
     /tmp/ipykernel_6168/2634504672.py:15: UserWarning: No data for colormapping
     provided via 'c'. Parameters 'cmap' will be ignored
```

recall f1-score

0.95

0.92

support

341

precision

0.98

0

[21]: <mpl\_toolkits.mplot3d.art3d.Path3DCollection at 0x7f19ceb4f490>

 $ax.scatter(x_2[:,0], x_2[:,1], x_2[:,2], c='g', cmap='jet')$