

Homework I - Group 057

I. Pen-and-paper

1)
$$P(N) = \frac{4}{10}$$
 $P(P) = \frac{6}{10}$
 $y_1 \sim N(0.3; 0.275076^2)$
 $y_1 \mid N \sim N(0.25; 0.238048^2)$
 $y_1 \mid P \sim N(0.05; 0.238048^2)$
 $y_1 \mid P \sim N(0.05; 0.238048^2)$
 $P(y_2 = A \mid N) = \frac{2}{4}$ $P(y_2 = A \mid P) = \frac{1}{6}$
 $P(y_2 = B \mid N) = \frac{1}{4}$ $P(y_2 = B \mid P) = \frac{2}{6}$
 $P(y_2 = C \mid N) = \frac{1}{4}$ $P(y_2 = C \mid P) = \frac{3}{6}$

	y1	y3	y4
média	0,13	0,15	0,15
média 0	0,25	0,2	0,25
média 1	0,05	0,116666667	0,083333
desv. P.	0,275076		
desv. P. 0	0,238048		
desv. P. 1	0,288097		
var 0		0,18	0,25
var 1		0,109666667	0,213667
cov 0		0,18	
cov 1		0,122333333	
cov		0,131666667	
var		0,122777778	0,209444

$$(y_3, y_4)$$
: $\mu = \begin{bmatrix} 0, 15 \\ 0, 15 \end{bmatrix}$ $Z_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0, 122778 & 0, 1316667 \\ 0, 1316667 & 0, 209444 \end{bmatrix}$
 $(y_3, y_4) \mid N$: $\mu = \begin{bmatrix} 0, 2 \\ 0, 25 \end{bmatrix}$ $Z_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0, 18 & 0.18 \\ 0, 18 & 0.25 \end{bmatrix}$ $|Z_1| = 0,0126$

$$P(N \mid x_{new}) = \frac{P(x_{new} \mid N) P(N)}{P(x_{new})}$$

$$x_{new} = [x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]$$

$$P(y_1 = x_1 | N) = N(x_1 | x = 0.25, \sigma = 0.238048)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{0.238048} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2 \times 0.238048} \cdot (x_1 - 0.25)^2\right)$$

$$P(y_{3}=x_{3},y_{4}=x_{4}|N) = N\left(\begin{bmatrix} x_{3} \\ x_{4} \end{bmatrix} | M=\begin{bmatrix} 0,2 \\ 0,25 \end{bmatrix}, \Sigma=\begin{bmatrix} 0,19 & 0,18 \\ 0,18 & 0,25 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{0,0126}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\begin{bmatrix} x_{3} \\ x_{4} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0,2 \\ 0,25 \end{bmatrix}\right)^{T} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0,19 & 0,18 \\ 0,18 & 0,25 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \left(\begin{bmatrix} x_{3} \\ x_{4} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0,2 \\ 0,25 \end{bmatrix}\right)\right)$$



Homework I - Group 057

$$P(y_{1}=x_{1}|N) = N(x_{1}|N=0.05, \sigma=0.288097)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{277}} \frac{1}{0.288097} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\times0.288097^{2}} \cdot (x_{1}-0.05)^{2}\right)$$

$$P(y_{3}=x_{3}, y_{4}=x_{4}|N) = N\left(\begin{bmatrix} x_{3} \\ x_{4} \end{bmatrix} | M=\begin{bmatrix} 0.16667 \\ 0.08323^{3} \end{bmatrix}, \Sigma=\begin{bmatrix} 0.109667 & 0.122333 \\ 0.12333 & 0.213667 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{277} \frac{1}{\sqrt{0.0126}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\begin{bmatrix} x_{3} \\ x_{4} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0.116667 \\ 0.083333 \end{bmatrix}\right)^{T} \begin{bmatrix} 0.109667 & 0.122333 \\ 0.12333 & 0.213667 \end{bmatrix}\left(\begin{bmatrix} x_{3} \\ x_{4} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0.16667 \\ 0.083237 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{0.238048} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(0.238048)^2} \cdot (0.6 - 0.25)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) \times \frac{2}{4} \times \frac{1}{277} \frac{1}{\sqrt{0.0426}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\begin{bmatrix}0, \frac{1}{2}\\0, 4\end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix}0, \frac{1}{2}\\0, 25\end{bmatrix}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{0.0126} \begin{bmatrix}0.25\\0.18\end{bmatrix} \left(\begin{bmatrix}0, \frac{1}{2}\\0.18\end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix}0, \frac{1}{2}\\0.18\end{bmatrix}\right) = \frac{1}{120} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(0.238048)^2} \cdot (0.6 - 0.25)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) \times \frac{2}{4} \times \frac{1}{277} \frac{1}{\sqrt{0.0426}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\begin{bmatrix}0, \frac{1}{2}\\0.4\end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix}0, \frac{1}{2}\\0.25\end{bmatrix}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{0.0126} \left(\begin{bmatrix}0, \frac{1}{2}\\0.18\end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix}0, \frac{1}{2}\\0.18\end{bmatrix}\right) = \frac{1}{120} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(0.238048)^2} \cdot (0.6 - 0.25)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) \times \frac{2}{4} \times \frac{1}{277} \frac{1}{10.0426} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\begin{bmatrix}0, \frac{1}{2}\\0.25\end{bmatrix}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \begin{bmatrix}0, \frac{1}{2}\\0.25\end{bmatrix}\right) = \frac{1}{120} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(0.238048)^2} \cdot (0.6 - 0.25)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) \times \frac{2}{4} \times \frac{1}{277} \frac{1}{10.0426} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\begin{bmatrix}0, \frac{1}{2}\\0.25\end{bmatrix}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \begin{bmatrix}0, \frac{1}{2}\\0.25\end{bmatrix}\right) = \frac{1}{120} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(0.238048)^2} \cdot (0.6 - 0.25)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) \times \frac{2}{120} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(0.238048)^2} \cdot (0$$

= 0,403117
$$\exp\left(\frac{-1}{2\times0,0126}\begin{bmatrix}0&0,15\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}0,25&-0,18\\-0,18&0,18\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}0\\0,15\end{bmatrix}\right) =$$

= 0,403(17 exp
$$\left(\frac{-1}{0,0252} \left[-0,027 \quad 0.027\right] \left[0,15\right]\right) =$$

visto que têm o mesmo denomihador, P(N/Xnew) > P(P/Xnew) logo o classificador atribui a Xnew a classe N



Homework I - Group 057

Efetuando os mesmos cálculos acima para os restantes x e verificando os resultados com o programa Python presente no Apêndice, conseguimos completar a seguinte tabela: (0=N e 1=P)

xi	x1	x2	х3	x4	x5	х6	x7	х8	x9	x10
True Class	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
P(xi N)P(N)	0,137	0,063	0,232	0,070	0,193	0,019	0,008	0,178	0,060	0,030
P(xi P)P(P)	0,027	0,261	0,074	0,083	0,229	0,243	0,121	0,203	0,026	0,321
Predicted Class	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1

Predicted

True

	N	P
N	2	2
P	1	5

3)
$$F_1 = 2 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{recall} + \frac{1}{precisão}}$$

4)

P(xi) = P(xi|N)P(N) + P(xi|P)P(P)P(N|xi) = P(xi|N)P(N) / P(xi)

xi	x1	x2	х3	x4	x5	х6	x7	х8	x9	x10
True Class	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
P(N xi)	0,835	0,194	0,758	0,458	0,457	0,072	0,062	0,467	0,698	0,085
Threshold = 70%	N	Р	N	Р	P	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р

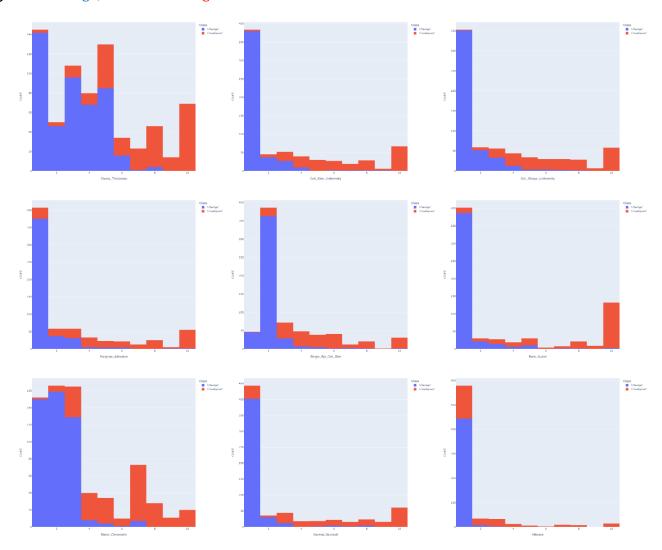
Após testarmos com vários thresholds diferentes, concluímos que a melhor accuracy possível é de 8/10 = 80 %, utilizando como thresholds valores entre os 70 e 75%.



Homework I - Group 057

II. Programming and critical analysis

5) azul – benign, vermelho - malignant



- **6)** $k=3 \rightarrow Accuracy = 96,7882 \%$
 - $k=5 \rightarrow Accuracy = 97,2272 \%$
 - $k=7 \rightarrow Accuracy = 97,0801 \%$

Uma vez que k=5 tem a maior accuracy, 5 é o valor de k que está menos suscetível a overfitting.

- 7) kNN com k=3 e 10-fold cross validation com seed=57 → Accuracy = 96,7882 % Naïve Bayes, também com 10-fold cross validation e seed=57 → Accuracy = 95.9064 % Assim, concluimos que a hipótese de que kNN é estatisticamente superior a Naïve Bayes encontra-se correta para este data set específico.
- 8) Uma das desvantagens do Naïve Bayes relativamente ao kNN é que Naïve Bayes assume que todas as variáveis são independentes entre si, o que na prática não se verifica completamente, afetando negativamente a accuracy. Além disso, o Naïve Bayes, por ser um classificador mais apreensivo, acaba por ser mais rápido mas menos preciso. O kNN devido à sua natureza inerente para otimizar localmente acaba por ter resultados mais precisos.



Homework I – Group 057

III. APPENDIX

```
# Código parte I
```

```
import math
import numpy as np
y1_u = 0.13
y1_o = 0.275076
y1_uN = 0.25
y1_oN = 0.238048
y1_uP = 0.05
y1_oP = 0.288097
y34_u = np.array([[0.15],
                  [0.15]])
y34_o = np.array([[0.122778, 0.1316667],
                 [0.1316667, 0.209444]])
y34_uN = np.array([[0.2],
                  [0.25]])
y34_oN = np.array([[0.18, 0.18],
                  [0.18, 0.25]])
y34_uP = np.array([[0.116667],
                  [0.083333]])
y34_oP = np.array([[0.109667, 0.122333],
                  [0.122333, 0.213667]])
def dividendo_pNx (y1, y2, y3, y4):
    det = np.linalg.det(y34_oN)
    res = 1/(y1_oN) * 1/math.sqrt(2*math.pi)
    sub = np.subtract(np.array([[y3],[y4]]), y34_uN)
    if y2 == 'A':
        p = 0.5
    else:
        p = 0.25
    res = res * p * (1/(2*math.pi)) * (1/math.sqrt(det))
    res = res * math.exp( (-1/(2*y1_oN**2)) * (y1-y1_uN)**2)
    matrixes = np.matmul(np.transpose(sub), np.linalg.inv(y34 oN))
    matrixes = np.matmul(matrixes, sub)
    res = res * math.exp(-matrixes/2)
    return res*0.4
def dividendo_pPx (y1, y2, y3, y4):
    det = np.linalg.det(y34_oP)
    res = 1/(y1_oP) * 1/math.sqrt(2*math.pi)
    sub = np.subtract(np.array([[y3],[y4]]), y34_uP)
    if y2 == 'A':
        p = 1.0/6
    elif y2 == 'B':
        p = 2.0/6
    else:
        p = 3.0/6
    res = res * p * (1/(2*math.pi)) * (1/math.sqrt(det))
    res = res * math.exp( (-1/(2*y1_oP**2)) * (y1-y1_uP)**2)
    matrixes = np.matmul(np.transpose(sub), np.linalg.inv(y34_oP))
    print (matrixes)
    matrixes = np.matmul(matrixes, sub)
    res = res * math.exp(-matrixes/2)
    return res*0.6
```



Homework I – Group 057

Código parte II

```
import plotly.express as px
import pandas as pd
from scipy.io import arff
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn import metrics
from sklearn.naive bayes import GaussianNB
data = arff.loadarff('breast.w_modified.arff')*
df = pd.DataFrame(data[0])
X = df.iloc[:, 0:9]
y = df.iloc[:, -1]
y = y.astype('string')
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, random_state=57)
knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=3) # mudar 3 para o k desejado
scores = cross_val_score(knn, X, y, cv=10, scoring='accuracy')
print(scores)
print("Accuracy kNN:", scores.mean())
gnb = GaussianNB()
gnb.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred = gnb.predict(X_test)
print("Accuracy Naive Bayes:", metrics.accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))
# Histogramas
fig = px.histogram(df, x="Clump Thickness", color="Class")
fig.show()
fig = px.histogram(df, x="Cell Size Uniformity", color="Class")
fig.show()
fig = px.histogram(df, x="Cell_Shape_Uniformity", color="Class")
fig.show()
fig = px.histogram(df, x="Marginal_Adhesion", color="Class")
fig.show()
fig = px.histogram(df, x="Single_Epi_Cell_Size", color="Class")
fig.show()
fig = px.histogram(df, x="Bare_Nuclei", color="Class")
fig.show()
fig = px.histogram(df, x="Bland_Chromatin", color="Class")
fig.show()
fig = px.histogram(df, x="Normal_Nucleoli", color="Class")
fig.show()
fig = px.histogram(df, x="Mitoses", color="Class")
fig.show()
```

 $^{^{}f *}$ breast.w_modified.arff é o dataset fornecido, mas sem as 16 observações com valores em falta