

## دانشگاه تهران

## دانشکده مهندسی برق و کامپیوتر



# درس یادگیری ماشین تمرین اول

میلاد محمدی	نام و نام خانوادگی
810100462	شماره دانشجویی
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## سوال اول

خطا به صورت زیر تعریف می شود:

$$l_{1} = \lambda_{11} p(x|\omega_{1})P(\omega_{1}) + \lambda_{21} p(x|\omega_{2}) P(\omega_{2})$$
  
$$l_{2} = \lambda_{12} p(x|\omega_{1}) P(\omega_{1}) + \lambda_{22} p(x|\omega_{2}) P(\omega_{2})$$

$$: \lambda_{11} = \lambda_{22} = 0$$
 چون

$$\begin{cases} l_1 = \lambda_{21} \, p \, (x | \omega_2) \, p(\omega_2) \\ l_1 = \lambda_{12} \, p \, (x | \omega_1) \, p(\omega_1) \end{cases} = > \frac{p(x | \omega_1)}{p(x | \omega_2)} = \frac{\lambda_{21} \, p(\omega_2)}{\lambda_{12} \, p(\omega_1)}$$

با توجه به توزیع احتمال دو کلاس:

$$\frac{p(x|\omega_1)}{p(x|\omega_2)} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} * e^{-\frac{1}{2}*\frac{x^2}{\sigma^2}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} * e^{-\frac{1}{2}*\frac{(x-1)^2}{\sigma^2}}} = exp\left(\frac{-1}{2}\frac{1}{\sigma^2}\left(2x-1\right)\right)$$

$$\frac{\lambda_{21} p(\omega_2)}{\lambda_{12} p(\omega_1)} = exp \left( \frac{-1}{2} \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \left( 2x - 1 \right) \right)$$

$$X = \frac{1}{2} - \sigma^2 \frac{\lambda_{21} \, p(\omega_2)}{\lambda_{12} \, p(\omega_1)}$$

## سوال دوم

قسمت الف)

احتمال کلاسبندی صحیح به صورت زیر است:

$$P_c = \sum_{i=1}^{M} p(x \in R_i, \omega_i)$$

با توجه به رابطهی زیر می توانیم عبارت بالا را گسترش دهیم:

$$p(x \in R_i, \omega_i) = P(x \in R_i | \omega_i) P(\omega_i) = (\int_{R_i} p(x | \omega_i dx)) p(\omega_i)$$

$$P_c = \sum_{i=1}^{M} \left( \int_{R_i} p(x|\omega_i) p(\omega_i) \ dx \right)$$

از آنجا که رابطه بالا مجموع  ${\bf M}$  کلاس مختلف برای به حداکثر رساندن احتمال است،  ${\bf R}_i$  را به عنوان ناحیهای از  ${\bf X}$  تعریف میکنیم که در آن :

$$p(x|\omega_i)P(\omega_i) > p(x|\omega_j)P(\omega_j) \quad \forall j \neq i.$$

با توجه به  $R_i$  و رابطهی dx و رابطه ریم  $(\int_{R_i} p(x|\omega_i)p(\omega_i))$  مقدار خواهد بود و با تقسیم طرفین رابطه و قاعده بیز رابطه زیر را داریم:

$$P(\omega_i|x) > P(\omega_i|x) \quad \forall j \neq i.$$

قسمت ب

: باشد. پس برگتر از 
$$p(\omega_i|x)$$
 بزرگتر از  $\sum_{i=1}^M p(\omega_i|x)$  باشد. پس باز آنجایی که  $\sum_{i=1}^M p(\omega_i|x)$ 

$$P(\omega_i * | x) = \max_i P(\omega_i | x) => P(\omega_i * | x) \ge \frac{1}{M}$$

$$P_e = 1 - \max_i P(\omega_i | x) = 1 - \frac{1}{M} = \frac{M-1}{M}$$

#### قسمت ج)

در حالت M کلاسه، یکی از کلاسها را Positive و بقیه را Negative در نظر می گیریم و یک نمودار M کلاسه، یکی از کلاسها را می کنیم. در واقع رسم می کنیم. این کار را تا جایی تکرار می کنیم که برای تمام کلاسها نمودار M جدا رسم می کنیم که به روش M حدا رسم می کنیم که به روش M

#### قسمت د)

Naïve مستقل باشند، روشی بهتر از Naïve Bayes وجود ندارد. در این حالت روش که کاملا از هم مستقل باشند، روشی بهتر از Bayes تنها بر اساس احتمال پیشین عمل می کند و با احتمال 50 درصد درستی یا نادرستی را تعیین می کند.

## سوال سوم

احتمال  $\mu$  به صورت زیر تعریف می شود:

$$l(\mu) = (\prod_{i=1}^{N} p(x_i | \mu, \sigma^2)) p(\mu)$$

اگر از رابطه بالا لگاریتم بگیریم:

$$\ln l(\mu) = \ln p(\mu) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \ln p(x_i | \mu, \sigma^2) =$$

$$\ln \frac{\mu \exp{(-\mu^2/2\sigma_{\mu}^2)}}{\sigma_{\mu}^2} + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[ \ln \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \sigma^2}} \right) - \frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right] =$$

$$\ln \mu - \mu^2 / 2\sigma_\mu^2 - \ln \sigma_\mu^2 + N \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \sigma^2}} - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu)^2$$

حال از عبارت بالا نسبت به  $\mu$  مشتق می گیریم:

$$\frac{1}{\mu} - \frac{\mu}{\sigma_{\mu}^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i - \mu =$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sigma_{\mu}^{2}} + \frac{N}{\sigma^{2}}\right) \mu^{2} - \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{2}}\right) \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{i}\right) \mu - 1 = 0$$

عبارات رنگی بالا به ترتیب Z و R باشند طبق معادلات درجه 2 به رابطهی زیر میرسیم:

$$\mu = \frac{Z \pm \sqrt{Z^2 + 4R}}{2R} = \frac{Z}{2R} \left( 1 \pm \sqrt{1 + \frac{4R}{Z^2}} \right)$$

## سوال چهارم

قسمت الف)

احتمال یافتن ویژگی  $x_i$  برای یک بودن در دسته  $w_1$  با  $w_1$  نشان داده میشود:

$$p(x_i = 1 | \omega_1) = 1 - p(x_i = 0 | \omega_1) = p_{i1} = p > \frac{1}{2}$$

نمونه x از کلاس  $\omega_1$  گرفته شده است. بنابراین:

$$p(x|\omega_1) = \prod_{i=1}^d p(x_i|\omega_1) = \prod_{i=1}^d p^{x_i} (1-p)^{1-(x_i)}$$

تابع p برای به صورت زیر است: p برای است:

$$l(p) = \ln p(x|\omega_1) = \sum_{i=1}^{d} [x_i \ln p + (1-x_i) \ln(1-p)]$$

مشتق رابطه بالا را حساب كرده و برابر صفر قرار مىدهيم:

$$\frac{1}{\hat{p}} \sum_{i=1}^{d} x_i - \frac{1}{1-\hat{p}} \sum_{i=1}^{d} (1-x_i) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\hat{p}} \sum_{i=1}^{d} x_i = \frac{1}{1-\hat{p}} \sum_{i=1}^{d} (1-x_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{d} x_i = d - \sum_{i=1}^{d} x_i$$

$$d = \frac{1}{\hat{p}} \sum_{i=1}^{d} x_i \implies \hat{p} = \frac{1}{d} \sum_{i=1}^{d} x_i$$

قسمت ج)

$$T = \frac{1}{d} \sum_{j=1}^{d} x_j$$

با افزایش d به سمت بینهایت داریم:

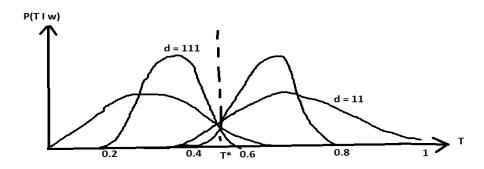
$$T = \frac{1}{d} \sum_{j=1}^{d} \varepsilon(x_i | \omega_1) = [1 * p + 0 * (1-p)] = p$$

با توجه به اینکه فقط یک کلاس را در نظر می گیریم واریانس T به صورت زیر است:

$$var(T|\omega_1) = \frac{1}{d} \sum_{j=1}^d var(x_j|\omega_1) = \frac{1}{d^2} \sum_{j=1}^d [1^2 * p + 0^2 * (1-p) - p * p]$$

$$var(T|\omega_1) = \frac{p(1-p)}{d}$$

طبق رابطه بالا با افزایش d به سمت بینهایت، مقدار واریانس صفر میشود بنابراین احتمال خطا صفر میشود.



#### 1 Question 5

#### a: Part A

#### i. Naive-bayes

naive bayes is a classification technique based on Bayes' Theorem with an assumption of independence among predictors. In simple terms, a Naive Bayes classifier assumes that the presence of a particular feature in a class is unrelated to the presence of any other feature.

#### ii. Optimal-bayes

The Bayes Optimal Classifier is a probabilistic model that makes the most probable prediction for a new example. It is described using the Bayes Theorem that provides a principled way for calculating a conditional probability. It is also closely related to the Maximum a Posteriori: a probabilistic framework referred to as MAP that finds the most probable hypothesis for a training dataset.

```
[1]: import pandas as pd
     import numpy as np
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, scale
     from sklearn.metrics import plot_confusion_matrix, accuracy_score,_

→confusion_matrix, precision_score, recall_score
     from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
     from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
     from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
[2]: df = pd.read_csv("D:\ML\ML_HW1\Data\Breast_cancer_data.csv")
[3]: X, y = df.iloc[:, :-1], df.iloc[:, -1]
[4]: X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2,_
      →random_state=42)
[5]: classes,counts = np.unique(y, return_counts=True)
     print('Class:',list(classes),'Count:',counts)
    Class: [0, 1] Count: [212 357]
[6]: X_train_scaled = scale(X_train)
     X_test_scaled = scale(X_test)
[7]: #Finding Prior Probability
     classes_train,counts_train = np.unique(y_train, return_counts=True)
     print('Class:',list(classes_train),'Count:',counts_train)
     total_samples=len(y_train)
     print(total_samples)
```

```
prior = np.array([ x*1.0/total_samples for x in counts_train ])
     Class: [0, 1] Count: [169 286]
     455
 [8]: #Finding likelihoods assuming gaussian distribution for all.
      mean=\{\}
      std={}
      for i in classes:
          mean[i]=list(np.mean(X_train_scaled[y_train==i],axis=0))
          std[i]=list(np.std(X_train_scaled[y_train==i],axis=0))
      def gaussian_distribution(x, mean, std):
          g = np.sqrt(1.0/2 * np.pi* std**2) * np.exp(-((x - mean)**2/(2 * std**2)))
          return g
 [9]: def likelihood(sample, mean, std):
          feature_prob=np.zeros((len(sample),1))
          for i in range(len(sample)):
              feature_prob[i]=gaussian_distribution(sample[i],mean[i],std[i])
          return np.prod(feature_prob)
[10]: #Putting likelihood together with prior probabilities to calculate posterior
       \rightarrow probabilities.
      y_pred=[]
      for i in X_test_scaled:
          class_likelihood=np.zeros(len(classes))
          for cls in classes:
              class_likelihood[int(cls)]=likelihood(i,mean[cls],std[cls])
          posterior=np.multiply(class_likelihood,prior)
          max_index=posterior.argmax()
          y_pred.append(max_index)
     b: Part B
[11]: | accuracy=accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)*100
      print(f'accuracy of our model: ',accuracy)
      precision = precision_score(y_test,y_pred)
      print(f'Precision of our model',precision)
      recall = recall_score(y_test,y_pred)
      print(f'Recall of our model', recall)
     accuracy of our model: 89.47368421052632
     Precision of our model 1.0
     Recall of our model 0.8309859154929577
[12]: confusion_matrix(y_pred, y_test)
[12]: array([[43, 12],
             [ 0, 59]], dtype=int64)
```

#### i. Analysis.

The number of samples of class one is 357 and class zero is 212. All samples of class one are predicted correctly and this can be because of the more number of samples in class one.

#### c: Part C

#### i. Naive Bayes Library

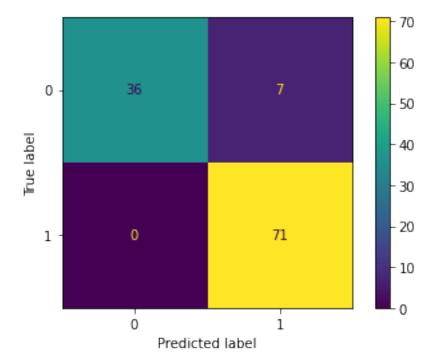
```
[13]: gnb = GaussianNB()
    library_pred = gnb.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train).predict(X_test_scaled)

[14]: accuracy=accuracy_score(y_test,library_pred)*100
```

```
[14]: accuracy=accuracy_score(y_test,library_pred)*100
print(f'accuracy of naive bayes library: ',accuracy)
precision = precision_score(y_test,library_pred)
print(f'Precision of naive bayes library',precision)
recall = recall_score(y_test,library_pred)
print(f'Recall of naive bayes library',recall)
```

accuracy of naive bayes library: 93.85964912280701 Precision of naive bayes library 0.9102564102564102 Recall of naive bayes library 1.0

```
[15]: plot_confusion_matrix(gnb, X_test_scaled, y_test)
   plt.show()
```

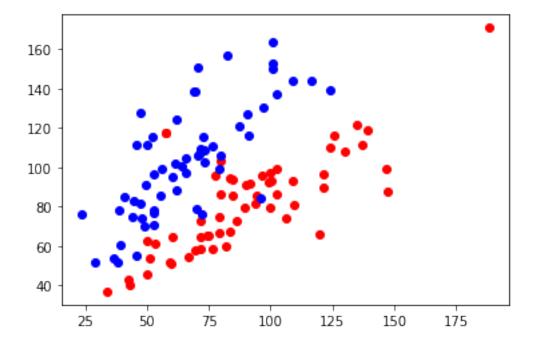


#### ii. Analysis.

The number of samples of class one is 357 and class zero is 212. The number of samples of class one is 357 and class zero is 212. All samples of class one are predicted correctly and this can be because of the more number of samples in class one. Also, the algorithm library uses other parameters, and for this reason, the accuracy of the algorithm is higher than our model's accuracy.

#### 2 Question 6

```
[1]: import cv2
     import numpy
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     from os import listdir
[2]: def read_files(path = "D:\ML\ML_HW1\Data\image/Images/"):
         blue = [path + f for f in listdir(path) if f[0] == "c"]
         red = [path + f for f in listdir(path) if f[0] == "m"]
         return red , blue
     #calculate the averege of one image
     def average_image_color(img , remove_green = False):
         avg_color_per_row = numpy.average(img, axis=0)
         avg_color = numpy.average(avg_color_per_row, axis=0)
         if remove_green:
             return (avg_color[0],avg_color[2])
         return tuple(avg_color)
     #return a list that contain average of images
     def get_averages(images:list, return_type = "list" , remove_green = False ):
         averages_list = []
         if return_type == "list":
             for i in images:
                 image = cv2.imread(i)
                 averages_list.append(average_image_color(image , remove_green))
         return averages_list
[3]: blue , red = read_files()
     chel_averages = get_averages(blue , remove_green = True)
     man_averages = get_averages(red , remove_green = True)
[4]: x1,y1 = [],[]
     for i in range(len(chel_averages)):
         x1.append(man_averages[i][0])
         y1.append(man_averages[i][1])
     x2,y2 = [],[]
     for i in range(len(chel_averages)):
         x2.append(chel_averages[i][0])
         y2.append(chel_averages[i][1])
[5]: plt.scatter(x1,y1, c='red')
     plt.scatter(x2,y2, c='blue')
```



```
[6]: red_to_blue_ratio_c = [i[0]/i[1] for i in chel_averages]
red_to_blue_ratio_m = [i[0]/i[1] for i in man_averages]
red_to_blue_ratio_all = red_to_blue_ratio_c + red_to_blue_ratio_m
```

```
[7]: #0.8924657649531078

average_red_blue_ratio = sum(red_to_blue_ratio_all)/len(red_to_blue_ratio_all)

true_chelsea = [i for i in red_to_blue_ratio_c if i < average_red_blue_ratio]

false_man = [i for i in red_to_blue_ratio_c if i > average_red_blue_ratio]

true_man = [i for i in red_to_blue_ratio_m if i > average_red_blue_ratio]

false_chelsea = [i for i in red_to_blue_ratio_m if i < average_red_blue_ratio]
```

```
[8]: TP = len(true_chelsea)
FP = len(false_chelsea)

TN = len(true_man)
FN = len(false_man)
```

```
[9]: Accuracy = (TP + TN) / (TP + TN + FP + FN)
Precision = TP / (TP + FP)
Recall = TP/ (TP + FN)
```

```
[10]: print('Accuracy of our model', Accuracy)
    print('Precision of our model', Precision)
    print('Recall of our model', Recall)
```

Accuracy of our model 0.9098360655737705 Precision of our model 0.873015873015873 Recall of our model 0.9482758620689655