

Name: Venkata Subba Narasa Bharath, Meadam

SBU ID: 112672986

CSE-S12 (HW4)

1)

$$(a) P(X = \text{red}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(X = \text{yellow}) = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$P(X = \text{blue}) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(X = \text{black}) = \frac{1}{20}$$

$$H(X) = - \sum_{x=x} P(X=x) \log_2(P(X=x))$$

$$= - \left(\frac{1}{2} \log_2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{4} \log_2\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + \frac{1}{5} \log_2\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{20} \log_2\left(\frac{1}{20}\right) \right)$$

$$= 1.68 \text{ bits}$$

b) X = color of a sock randomly picked

Y = which drawer (up, or down)

$$P(\text{top drawer}) = 2 P(\text{bottom drawer}) \text{--- (1)}$$

$$P(\text{top drawer}) + P(\text{bottom drawer}) = 1 \text{--- (2)}$$

solving the above 2 equations, we get

$$P(\text{top drawer}) = 2/3$$

$$P(\text{bottom drawer}) = 1/3$$

$$H(X|Y) = - \sum_{x=x, y=y} P(x=x, y=y) \log_2 (P(x=x|y=y))$$

calculating relevant probabilities

$$P(x=x, y=y) = P(x|y) * P(y)$$

$$P(x=\text{red} | y=\text{top}) = 1$$

$$P(x=\text{red}, y=\text{top}) = 1 * \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$P(x=\text{red} | y=\text{bottom}) = 0$$

$$P(x=\text{blue} | y=\text{top}) = 0$$

$$P(x=\text{blue} | y=\text{below}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(x=\text{blue}, y=\text{below}) = \frac{1}{2} * \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P_X(X = \text{yellow} | Y = \text{top}) = 0$$

$$P_X(X = \text{yellow} | Y = \text{below}) = 2/5$$

$$P_X(X = \text{yellow}, Y = \text{below}) = \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{15}$$

$$P_X(X = \text{black} | Y = \text{top}) = 0$$

$$P_X(X = \text{black} | Y = \text{below}) = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$P_X(X = \text{black}, Y = \text{below}) = \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{30}$$

we, will assume, $0 \log_2(0)$ as 0

$$\begin{aligned} H(X|Y) &= - \left[\frac{2}{3} \log_2(1) + \frac{1}{6} \log_2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{2}{15} \log_2\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{30} \log_2\left(\frac{1}{10}\right) \right] \\ &= 0.45 \text{ bits} \end{aligned}$$

c) Information gain:-

$$\begin{aligned} I(X: Y) &= H(X) - H(X|Y) \\ &= 1.68 - 0.45 \\ &= 1.23 \end{aligned}$$

2)

$$a) P(\text{word} = \text{the}) = 6/141$$

$$P(\text{word} = \text{rabbit}) = 3/141$$

$$P(\text{word} = a) = 5/141$$

$$i) P_x(\text{current word} = \text{rabbit} \mid \text{previous word} = \text{the})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{63} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$ii) P_x(\text{current word} = a \mid \text{previous word} = \text{rabbit})$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}$$

$$iii) P_x(\text{current word} = \text{the} \mid \text{previous word} = \text{rabbit})$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}$$

$$iv) P_x(\text{current word} = \text{the or } a \mid \text{previous word} = \text{rabbit})$$

$$= 1$$

$$v) P(A \cap B) = P(A) * P(B) \rightarrow \text{condition for Naive Bayes}$$

$$P(\text{current word} = \text{the} \cap \text{previous word} = \text{rabbit})$$

$$= \frac{2}{141}$$

$$p(\text{word} = \text{the}) = \frac{6}{141}$$

$$p(\text{word} = \text{rabbit}) = \frac{3}{141}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{141} \neq \frac{6}{141} \times \frac{3}{141}$$

\therefore Naive Bayes assumption is not valid here