

**JHU Engineering for Professionals**  
**Applied and Computational Mathematics**  
**Data Mining: 625.740**

**Homework for Module 3**

1. Let the conditional densities for a two-category one-dimensional problem be given by the Cauchy distribution

$$p(x|\omega_i) = \frac{1}{\pi b} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x-a_i}{b}\right)^2}, \quad i = 1, 2.$$

- (a) If  $P(\omega_1) = P(\omega_2)$ , show that  $P(\omega_1|x) = P(\omega_2|x)$  if  $x = (1/2)(a_1 + a_2)$ . Sketch  $P(\omega_1|x)$  for the case  $a_1 = 3, a_2 = 2, b = 5$ . How does  $P(\omega_1|x)$  behave as  $x \rightarrow -\infty$ ? as  $x \rightarrow \infty$ ?
- (b) Using the conditional densities in part a, and assuming equal *a priori* probabilities, show that the minimum probability of error is given by

$$P(\text{error}) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \tan^{-1} \left| \frac{a_2 - a_1}{2b} \right|.$$

Sketch this as a function of  $|(a_2 - a_1)/b|$ .

2. The Poisson distribution for discrete  $k$ ,  $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$  and real parameter  $\lambda$  is

$$P(k|\lambda) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}.$$

- (a) Find the mean of  $k$ .
- (b) Find the variance of  $k$ .
- (c) Find the mode of  $k$ .
- (d) Assume two categories  $C_1$  and  $C_2$ , equally probable *a priori*, distributed with Poisson distributions and  $\lambda_1 > \lambda_2$ . What is the Bayes classification decision?
- (e) What is the Bayes error rate?
3. Let  $p(\mathbf{x}|\omega_i) \sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}_i, \sigma^2 I)$  for a two-category  $k$ -dimensional problem with  $P(\omega_1) = P(\omega_2) = \frac{1}{2}$ .
- (a) Find  $P_e$ , the minimum probability of error.
- (b) Let  $\boldsymbol{\mu}_1 = \mathbf{0}$  and  $\boldsymbol{\mu}_2 = (m_1, \dots, m_k)^T \neq \mathbf{0}$ . Show that  $P_e \rightarrow 0$  as the dimension  $k$  approaches infinity. Assume that  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} m_k^2 \rightarrow \infty$ .
4. Under the assumption that  $\lambda_{21} > \lambda_{11}$  and  $\lambda_{12} > \lambda_{22}$ , show that the general minimum risk discriminant function for a classifier with independent binary features is given by  $g(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + w_0$ . What are  $\mathbf{w}$  and  $w_0$ ?