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## Autowid 6.3 - Machine Learning 1

Q1] a)

$$P(H) = \lambda$$

$$\therefore P(T) = 1 - \lambda$$

$$P(H \text{ at } k+1 \text{th toss}) = P(T \text{ at } k \text{ toss} \\ \text{and } H \text{ at } k+1 \text{th})$$

$$= (1 - \lambda)^k \lambda$$

b) Let  $M$  be no. of tosses to get the first head and let  $S = E[M]$

Expectation is additive and tosses are independent.

$$S = (\lambda \times 1) + (1 - \lambda) \times (S + 1)$$

$$= \lambda + S + 1 - \lambda S - \lambda$$

$$S\lambda = 1$$

$$\therefore S = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

Q2]  $X \rightarrow$  random variable

a) Variance of  $X$ :  $\text{var}(X)$   
 $= E[(X - E[X])^2]$

proof:  $\text{var}(X) = E(X^2) - E[X]^2$

Given:-

$$\text{var}(X) = E[(X - E[X])^2]$$

$$= E[X^2 - 2XE[X] + E[X]^2]$$

$$= E[X^2] - 2E[X]^2 + E[X]^2$$

$$= E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

b)  $E[X] = 0$  and  $E[X^2] = 1$

Find:- ① Variance of  $X$

2) if  $Y = a + bX$ ,  
 $\text{var}(Y) = ?$

$\rightarrow \text{var}(X) = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$   
 $= 1 - 0^2$

$\therefore \text{var}(X) = 1$

$$2) Y = a + bX$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[Y^2] &= E[(a + bX)^2] \\ &= E[a^2 + 2abX + b^2X^2] \\ &= a^2 + 2abE[X] + b^2E[X^2] \\ &= a^2 + 2ab(0) + b^2(1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore E[Y^2] = a^2 + b^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[Y] &= E[a + bX] = a + bE[X] \\ &= a + b(0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore E[Y] = a$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(Y) &= E[Y^2] - E[Y]^2 = a^2 + b^2 - a^2 \\ \text{Var}(Y) &= b^2 \end{aligned}$$

Q3) Let  $A \rightarrow$  Aku predicting that given horse is winning horse.

Let  $\sim A \rightarrow$  Aku predicting that given horse is not winning horse.

Let  $B$  be the event that horse wins and  $\sim B$  be the event that given horse does not win.



a) Considering the probability at min

$$P(B) = P(B, A) + P(B, \neg A)$$

$$= P(B|A)P(A) + P(B|\neg A)P(\neg A)$$

$$= 0.99 \times 10^{-5} + (1 - 0.99999)(1 - 10^{-5})$$

$$P(B) \approx 1.99 \times 10^{-5} \dots \dots \textcircled{1}$$

b) Probability that Akeu predicts black beauty (winning)

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A, B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A|B)P(A)}{P(B)}$$

$$= \frac{0.99 \times 10^{-5}}{1.99 \times 10^{-5}} \quad (\text{from 1})$$

$$P(A|B) \approx 0.497$$