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## 7. Prediction

### Prediction

on classification, actually what we got here should remind you

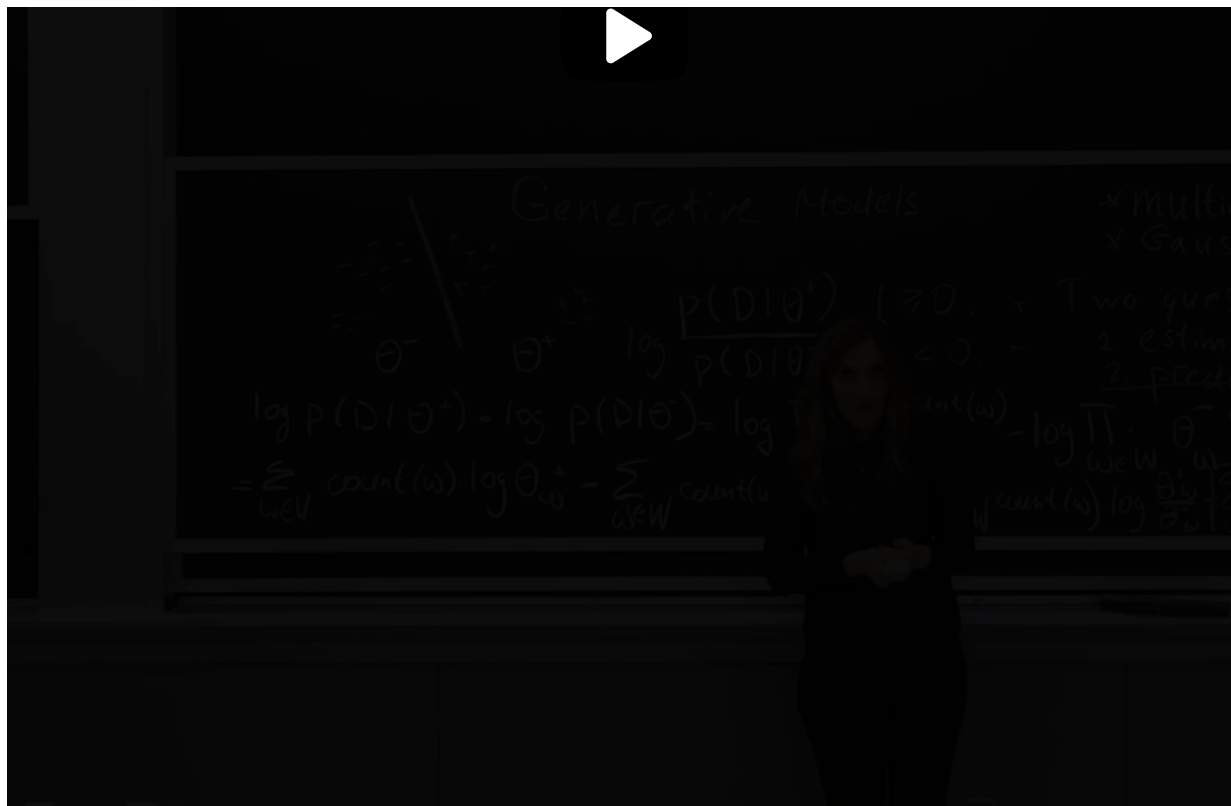
a linear classifier that goes through origin with respect

to this parameter  $\theta$  hat  $w$ .

So despite the fact that we went kind of in a very different way, what we got with our generative model, we still

**get a linear classifier, just get there in a different way.**

OK?



[End of transcript. Skip to the start.](#)



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Predictions of a generative multinomial model

1/1 point (graded)

Consider using a multinomial generative model  $M$  for the task of binary classification consisting of two classes which are denoted by + (positive class) and - (negative class).

Let the parameters of  $M$  that maximize the likelihood of training data for the positive class be denoted by  $\theta^+$  and for the negative class be denoted by  $\theta^-$ .

Also, suppose that we classify a new document  $D$  to belong to the positive class iff

$$\log \frac{P(D|\theta^+)}{P(D|\theta^-)} \geq 0$$

where  $P(D|\theta)$  stands for the probability that document  $D$  is generated using a multinomial distribution with parameters  $\theta$ .

Which of the following option(s) is/are true about this generative classifier? Choose all that apply from the statements below:

☒ A document is classified as positive iff  $P(D|\theta^+) \geq P(D|\theta^-)$  ✓

☐ A document is classified as positive iff  $P(D|\theta^+) < P(D|\theta^-)$

☒ The generative classifier  $M$  can be shown to be equivalent to a linear classifier given by  $\sum_{w \in W} \text{count}(w) \times \theta'_w \geq 0$  where  $\theta' = \log \frac{\theta_w^+}{\theta_w^-}$  ✓

- ☐ The generative classifier  $M$  can be shown to be equivalent to a linear classifier given by  $\sum_{w \in W} \text{count}(w) \times \theta'_w \geq 0$  where  $\theta' = \log \frac{\theta_w^-}{\theta_w^+}$



### Solution:

Note that we classify a new document  $D$  to belong to the positive class iff  $\log \frac{P(D|\theta^+)}{P(D|\theta^-)} \geq 0$  and to the negative class otherwise.

$$\log \frac{P(D|\theta^+)}{P(D|\theta^-)} \geq 0$$

is equivalent to

$$P(D|\theta^+) \geq P(D|\theta^-)$$

.

Recall from the lecture that,

$$\log \frac{P(D|\theta^+)}{P(D|\theta^-)}$$

$$= \log P(D|\theta^+) - \log P(D|\theta^-)$$

$$= \log \prod_{w \in W} (\theta_w^+)^{\text{count}(w)} - \log \prod_{w \in W} (\theta_w^-)^{\text{count}(w)}$$

$$= \sum_{w \in W} \text{count}(w) \log \theta_w^+ - \sum_{w \in W} \text{count}(w) \log \theta_w^-$$

$$= \sum_{w \in W} \text{count}(w) \log \frac{\theta_w^+}{\theta_w^-}$$

You have used 1 of 1 attempt

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**i** Answers are displayed within the problem

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