

$$T.1) p(y_2, y_1, y_0 | \alpha) = p(y_2 | y_1, y_0; \alpha) p(y_1 | y_0; \alpha)$$

from Markov process with y_2 given y_1 , y_1 given y_0

$$\text{prior } p(y_2 | y_1; \alpha) p(y_1 | y_0; \alpha) = p(w_1 = y_2 - \alpha y_1) p(w_0 = y_1 - \alpha y_0)$$

imagine y is fixed into $p(y | \alpha) = L(\alpha)$

$$L(\alpha) = p(w_1 = y_2 - \alpha y_1) p(w_0 = y_1 - \alpha y_0); w_1, w_0 \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} L(\alpha) &= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(y_2 - \alpha y_1)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(y_1 - \alpha y_0)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{(y_2 - \alpha y_1)^2 + (y_1 - \alpha y_0)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\ln L(\alpha) = -\ln(2\pi) - 2\ln\sigma - \left[\frac{(y_2 - \alpha y_1)^2 + (y_1 - \alpha y_0)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln L(\alpha)}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{-1}{2\sigma^2} \left[2(y_2 - \alpha y_1)(-y_1) + \alpha(y_1 - \alpha y_0)(-y_0) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma^2} [(y_2 - \alpha y_1)y_1 + (y_1 - \alpha y_0)y_0] = 0$$

$$(y_1)(y_2 - \alpha y_1) = y_0(\alpha y_0 - y_1)$$

$$y_1 y_2 - \alpha y_1^2 = \alpha y_0^2 - y_1 y_0$$

$$y_1 y_2 + y_1 y_0 = \alpha(y_0^2 - y_1^2)$$

$$\boxed{\therefore \alpha = \frac{y_2 y_1 + y_1 y_0}{(y_0^2 - y_1^2)}}$$

$$OT.1) p(y_n, y_{n-1}, \dots, y_0 | \alpha) = p(y_n | y_{n-1}, y_{n-2}, \dots, y_0; \alpha) p(y_{n-1} | y_{n-2}, \dots, y_0; \alpha) \dots p(y_1 | y_0; \alpha)$$

in Markov Process prior $p(y_n | y_{n-1}; \alpha) p(y_{n-1} | y_{n-2}; \alpha) \dots p(y_1 | y_0; \alpha)$

$$= \prod_{k=2}^n p(y_k | y_{k-1}; \alpha) = \prod_{k=1}^n p(w_k = y_k - \alpha y_{k-1})$$

imagine y is fixed into $p(y | \alpha) = L(\alpha)$

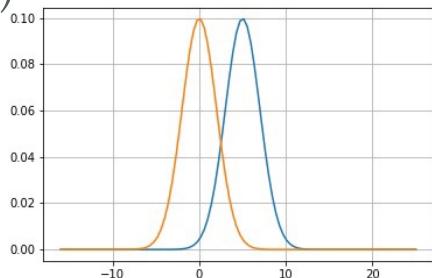
$$L(\alpha) = \prod_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(y_k - \alpha y_{k-1})^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right)$$

$$\ln L(\alpha) = \sum_{h=1}^n \ln \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \right) - \sum_{h=1}^n \frac{(y_h - \alpha y_{h-1})^2}{\sigma^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln L(\alpha)}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{h=1}^n (y_h - \alpha y_{h-1})(y_{h-1}) = 0$$

$$\sum_{h=1}^n y_h y_{h-1} = \sum_{h=1}^n \alpha (y_{h-1})^2 \Rightarrow \therefore \alpha = \frac{\sum_{h=1}^n y_h y_{h-1}}{\sum_{h=1}^n (y_{h-1})^2}$$

T2)



$$\frac{P(x|w_1)}{P(x|w_2)} ? \quad \text{1 if } x \text{ in prior region, 0 otherwise}$$

$$\text{at decision boundary } \frac{P(x|w_1)}{P(x|w_2)} = 1$$

$$\therefore P(x|w_1) = P(x|w_2) \quad \text{at decision boundary}$$

normal distribution

$$\frac{f(x_1)}{f(x_2)} = \frac{e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}}{e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}} = \frac{1}{e^{\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}}$$

$$e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2} = \frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}$$

$$(x-\mu)^2 - x^2 = 0$$

$$-2\mu x + \mu^2 = 0$$

$$2x - \mu = 0$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{\mu}{2}$$

T3.) find decision boundary, happy cat, sad cat

$$p(x|w_1) p(w_1) = p(x|w_2) p(w_2)$$

$$p(x|w_1) (0.8) = p(x|w_2) (0.2) \because p(w_1) + p(w_2) = 1.0$$

$$\frac{p(x|w_1)}{p(x|w_2)} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow p(x|w_1) = 4p(x|w_2)$$

$$\frac{(4)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(\sqrt{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}} e^{-\frac{(x-5)^2}{2(2)}} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}} e^{-\frac{(x-0)^2}{2(2)}}$$

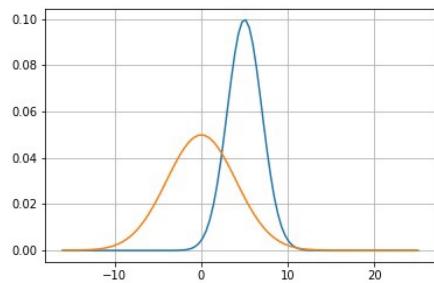
$$2 \ln 2 - \frac{(x-5)^2}{4} = -\frac{x^2}{4}$$

$$2 \ln 2 = \frac{x^2 - 10x + 25 - x^2}{4}$$

$$8 \ln 2 = -10x + 25$$

$$10x = 25 - 8 \ln 2$$

$$\therefore x = 2.5 - 0.8 \ln 2$$



Q72) Determining $p(x|w_1) = N(\mu_1, \sigma^2)$, $p(x|w_2) = N(\mu_2, \sigma^2)$, $p(w_1) = p(w_2)$

≈ 0.5 , Prove that the decision boundary is a $x = \mu_1 + \mu_2$

first decision boundary

$$p(x|w_1)p(w_1) = p(x|w_2)p(w_2); p(w_1) \cdot p(w_2) = 0.5$$

$$\frac{p(x|w_1)}{p(x|w_2)} = 1$$

$$p(x|w_1) = p(x|w_2); p(x|w_1) = N(\mu_1, \sigma^2), p(x|w_2) = N(\mu_2, \sigma^2)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_2)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$\frac{-\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{2\sigma^2}}{\frac{(x-\mu_2)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = 1$$

$$(x-\mu_1)^2 - (x-\mu_2)^2 = 0$$

$$(\mu_2 - \mu_1)(x - (\mu_1 + \mu_2)) = 0$$

$$[x - (\mu_1 + \mu_2)] = 0$$

$$\therefore \boxed{x = \frac{\mu_1 + \mu_2}{2}}$$

- Determine $p(x|w_1) = N(5, 2)$

$$p(x|w_2) = N(0, 4)$$

find a decision boundary

$$p(x|w_1)p(w_1) = p(x|w_2)p(w_2)$$

$$p(x|w_1)(0.5) = p(x|w_2)(0.5)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-s)^2}{2(2)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-\frac{(x-s)^2}{8}}$$

$$4 \ln 2 - 2(x-s)^2 = -x^2$$

$$4\ln 2 - 2(x^2 - 10x + 25) \Rightarrow -x^2$$

$$4\ln 2 - 2x^2 + 20x - 50 = -x^2$$

$$x^2 - 20x + (50 - 4\ln 2) = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-(-20) \pm \sqrt{400 - 4(1)(50 - 4\ln 2)}}{2(1)} = 20 \pm \sqrt{400 - 200 + 16\ln 2} = 10 \pm \sqrt{50 + 4\ln 2}$$

$\therefore \pi^2 = 10 - \sqrt{50 + 4 \ln 2}$ is a decision boundary

T4.) Age 25 bin ស៊ីម៦០ ០៧ ០

Monthly Income 25 billion 0 00

Distance from Home as bin miles 0 or 11

જે વર્ષો વાં એ અને માસિક આજીવન વિભાગી વિભાગી બિનાખી કરી શકતાનું જો પ્રદાન કરી શકતાનું હોય તો તેઓ એ વિભાગી વિભાગી બિનાખી કરી શકતાનું હોય.

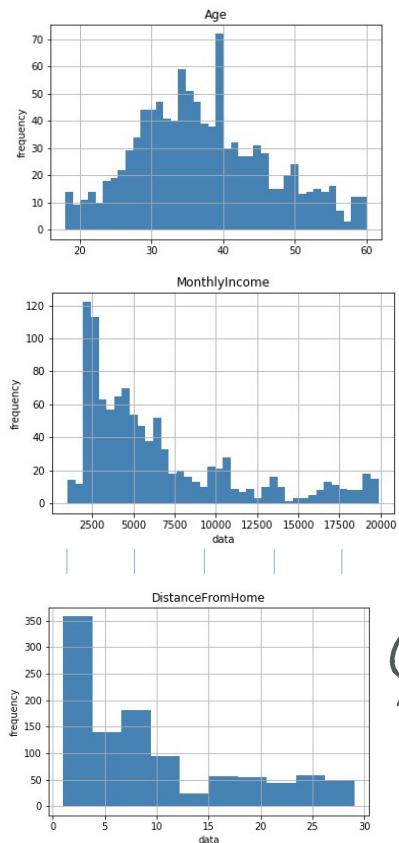
ຈຸດຕົກ ສາມ Distance from Home ຂອບເລືດ ເພີ້ມນັກ zero count ດັວນດີ 11 ມີ 40 ດີນ

(15) ທ້າວອນເນື້ອມດູວອນ feature ອີກສ ໂຫວ່າງ discrete ຮັບ

Similarly, gender stratification discloses non-informative data in the form

Male(1) or Female(0) has : non-mutually normal distribution (as) are discrete as
infra are non normal distributions

T6.7



A hand-drawn graph on grid paper. The x-axis has tick marks at 0 and 10. There are two main peaks: a very tall, narrow one on the left labeled "bins = 40" in a speech bubble, and a shorter, wider one on the right labeled "bins = 10" in a speech bubble. A large curly brace groups the two peaks together, with the label "inform zero count bin" written above them.

72) feature នៃវគ្គបានជូននៅក្នុង Business Travel, Department, Education Field គឺគ្មាន
តាមលក្ខណនាបន្ទាន់នៃព័ត៌មាននៃការបានជូននៅក្នុងពាណិជ្ជកម្ម។

7.) សរុបនូវការណែនាំនៃការពិនិត្យ Employee_Affection_Prediction
↳ មានសម្រាប់ “Binomial distribution” : តម្លៃនូវការពិនិត្យនៅក្នុងគឺ

T.9) → prior distribution of two classes is Bernoulli's distribution

T(10) Write down a function likelihood given $p(x_i | \text{attrition}) = 0$

T(11)

T(12)

T(13)

T(14)

T(15)

T(16) Implement and test threshold to be 0.5

minimum of min in N(0, normal distribution) for threshold will be 0.0