

## Homework 3

### ECE/CS 4720-7720 Machine Learning and Pattern Recognition

#### Question 1.

Problem 27 on page 72, chapter 2 of Duda's textbook.

#### Question 2

Solve by hand (turn it also in), and then write a program to evaluate the Bayesian belief net for fish in Example 3 of the textbook, including the information in  $P(x_i|a_j)$ ,  $P(x_i|b_j)$ ,  $P(c_i|x_j)$ , and  $P(d_i|x_j)$ .

Test your program on the calculation given in that same Example.

Then, apply your program to the following cases, and state any assumptions you need to make.

- (a) A light, thin fish is caught in the South Atlantic in the Winter. What is the probability it is a salmon?
- (b) A thin, dark fish is caught in the South Atlantic. What is the probability it is winter? spring? summer? autumn?
- (c) A dark, wide fish is caught in the Summer. What is the probability it came from the North Atlantic?

## HW3 SOLUTION KEY

THE MAIN FUNCTION CAN BE CALLED USING ANY COMBINATION OF 'a1', 'a2', ... 'd1', 'winter', 'summer', 'thin', 'ci', etc... (and in any order)

For example:

`pabxcd_cond_abxcd('winter');`  $\Rightarrow P(a_1)$   
`pabxcd_cond_abxcd('salmon', 'l', 'winter');`  $\Rightarrow P(x_1, a_2)$   
`pabxcd_cond_abxcd('salmon', 'l', 'thin', 'dark');`

```
File: /home/gdesouza/Classes/ec7728/Code/pabxcd_cond_abxcd.m #1
function ret = pabxcd_cond_abxcd(varargin)
% This function calculates the probability of a sequence of linguistic terms
% given a set of parameters. The input is a vector of linguistic terms, and
% the output is a scalar representing the probability.
% The function is implemented using nested loops to calculate the
% probability of each term given the previous terms.
```

The last function is not really necessary. I used it only to scan the input and also

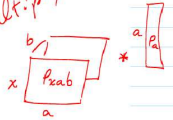
```
File: /home/gdesouza/Classes/ec7728/Code/scaninput.m #1
function [a,b,x,c,d,ca,cb,cc,cd] = scaninput(varargin)
% This function scans the input parameters and converts from
% 'winter' to 'a1', 'salmon' to 'x1', 'thin' to 'd2', etc...
% If the input parameters are already 'a1', 'x1', etc..., then it
% just keeps them as they are.
```

to find and to sort the possible linguistic terms (e.g. 'winter', 'a1', 'b1', 'thin', etc...).  
 That is: 'thin', etc...  
 The only purpose of this function is to allow the main function (istone) to be called w/ variable # of parameters and in any order

The second function is used to actually

calculate  $P(a,b,x,c,d)$ . Please, notice that nested loops are not required.

this loop is because Matlab doesn't multiply 3D matrices:



This is just a few examples of the program being called.

```
File: /home/gdesouza/Classes/ec7728/Code/hw3.m #1
% Main program -- test
clear all
global pa pb pxab pcx pdx
pa=[0.25;0.25;0.25;0.25];
pb=[0.6;0.4];
pxab(:,:,1)=[0.5 0.6 0.4 0.2; 0.5 0.4 0.6 0.2];
pxab(:,:,2)=[0.7 0.8 0.1 0.3; 0.3 0.2 0.9 0.7];
pcx=[0.6 0.2; 0.2 0.3; 0.2 0.5];
pdx=[0.3 0.6; 0.7 0.4];

% Ex. on Page 59
pabxcd_cond_abxcd('summer', 'north', 'sea', 'dark', 'thin') % P(a3,b1,x2,c3,d2) = 0.038

% Ex. on Page 61
pabxcd_cond_abxcd('x1','b2','c1') % P(x1,c1,b2) = alpha*0.114
pabxcd_cond_abxcd('c1','b2','x2') % P(x2,c1,b2) = alpha*0.042

pabxcd_cond_abxcd('south','light') % P(c1,b2) = alpha = 0.156

pabxcd_cond_abxcd('x1','b2','c1') % P(x1,c1,b2) = P(x1,c1,b2)/P(c1,b2) = 0.73
pabxcd_cond_abxcd('x2','b2','c1') % P(x2,c1,b2) = P(x2,c1,b2)/P(c1,b2) = 0.27

% HW question 2 on Page 81 - Ex.9a
pabxcd_cond_abxcd('salmon','l','dark','thin','north','summer')
```

Figure 1: Solution for Question 2

Above is my solution (blacked out) ;- ) just to give you an idea of how long you should expect the Matlab code to be. **You do NOT have to do it in Matlab.** Again, this is just to give you an idea of the complexity, or should I say "how easy" this problem is. ;- )