Vytěžování dat
Úloha 2: Bayesovské rozhodování

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Matlab

(Binary) Bayesian Classification – Revision

- **Given** the data $\mathcal{D} = \{(\mathbf{x}_1, y_1), (\mathbf{x}_2, y_2) \ldots, (\mathbf{x}_n, y_n)\}$ with $y_i \in \{0, 1\}$, $\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathbb{X}$; where $\mathbb{X}$ is a feature space
- **Find** a rule $f : \mathbb{X} \to \{0, 1\}$

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What about aposteriori probability?

- $f = \mathbf{x} \mapsto (1$ IF $p(y = 1|\mathbf{x}) > p(y = 0|\mathbf{x})$ ELSE $0)$

But what about $p(y|x)$?

- $p(y|x) = \frac{p(x,y)}{p(x)}$
- $p(y = 1|\mathbf{x}) > p(y = 0|\mathbf{x})$
  $\implies p(\mathbf{x}, y = 1) > p(\mathbf{x}, y = 0)$

But what about $p(x, y)$?

- $p(x, y) = p(x|y)p(y)$
- $p(x|y = c) \approx \mathcal{N}(\mu_c, \sigma_c^2)$
- $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2) \approx \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-(x-\mu)^2/2\sigma^2}$

- $\mu_c \approx \frac{1}{|J_c|} \sum\limits_{j \in J_c} x_j$
- $\sigma_c^2 \approx \sum\limits_{j \in J_c} (x_j - \mu_c)^2$
- $J_c = \{i : 0 < i < n \wedge y_i = c\}$

Assignment

1. Generate 2 populations $\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2$ from $\mathcal{N}(160, 10^2)$ and $\mathcal{N}(185, 10^2)$ respectively, each of 100 examples. Use randn.

2. Plot the frequencies (histograms) of these two populations into a **one** figure. Use hist, bar(...,'<color>'),

3. Concatenate $\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2$ into one data sample (vector) $\mathbf{X}$.

4. Create a vector $\mathbf{y}$ assigning respective class to the elements of $\mathbf{X}$.

5. Make a classification rule, based on the **aposteriori probability**, which a *decision vector* saying for each element of $\mathbf{X}$ whether the element has been generated from $\mathcal{N}(160, 10^2)$, or $\mathcal{N}(185, 10^2)$, respectively. You can employ nodrmpdf, arrayfun.

6. Compare the decision vector with the true classes in $\mathbf{y}$ (enumerate the classification accuracy).

Just upload the functional m-file. No protocol needed for now.