

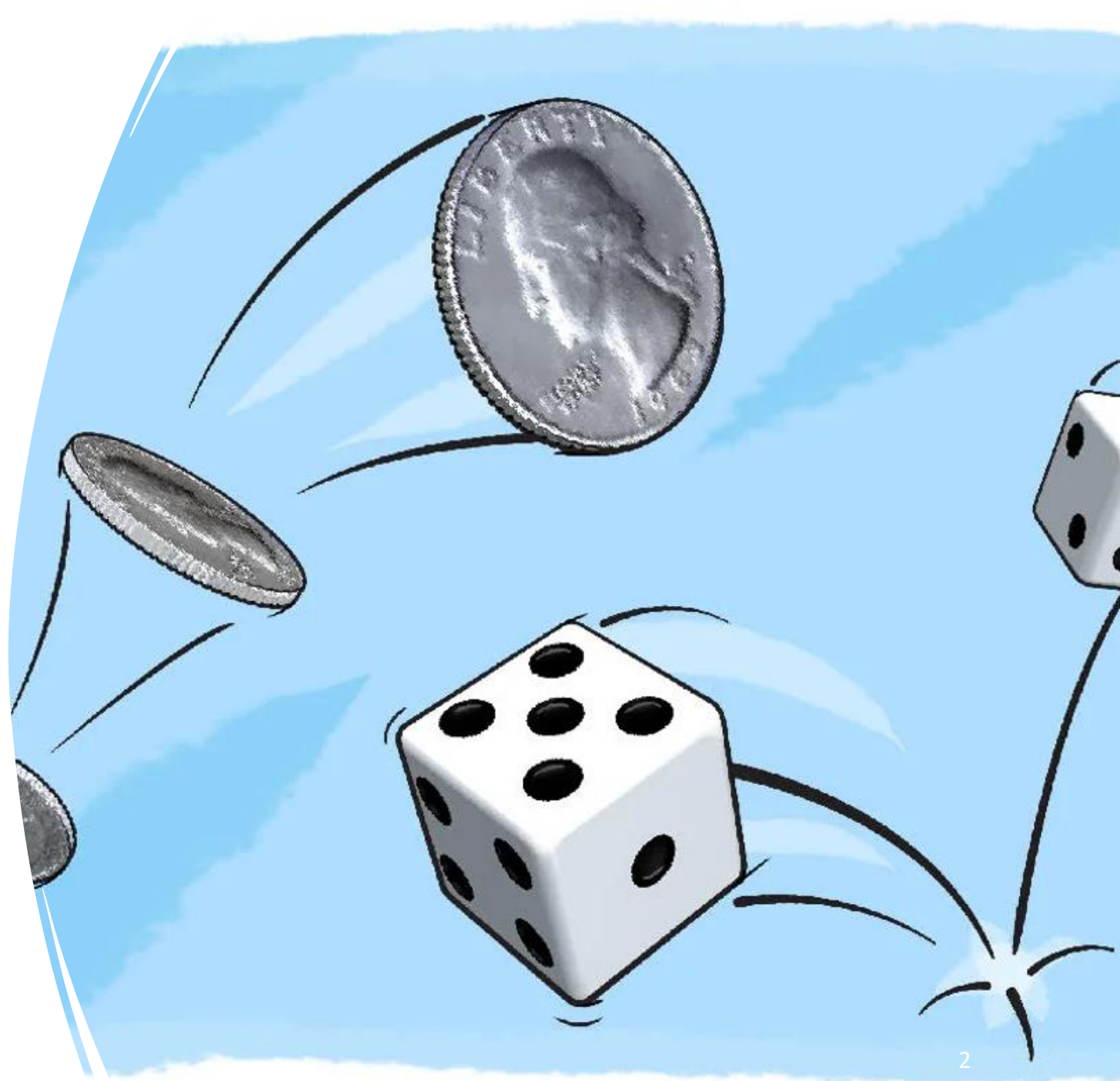
MML-3

Machine
Learning

- Supervised Learning
 - Probability based Classification
 - Naïve Bayes Classifier

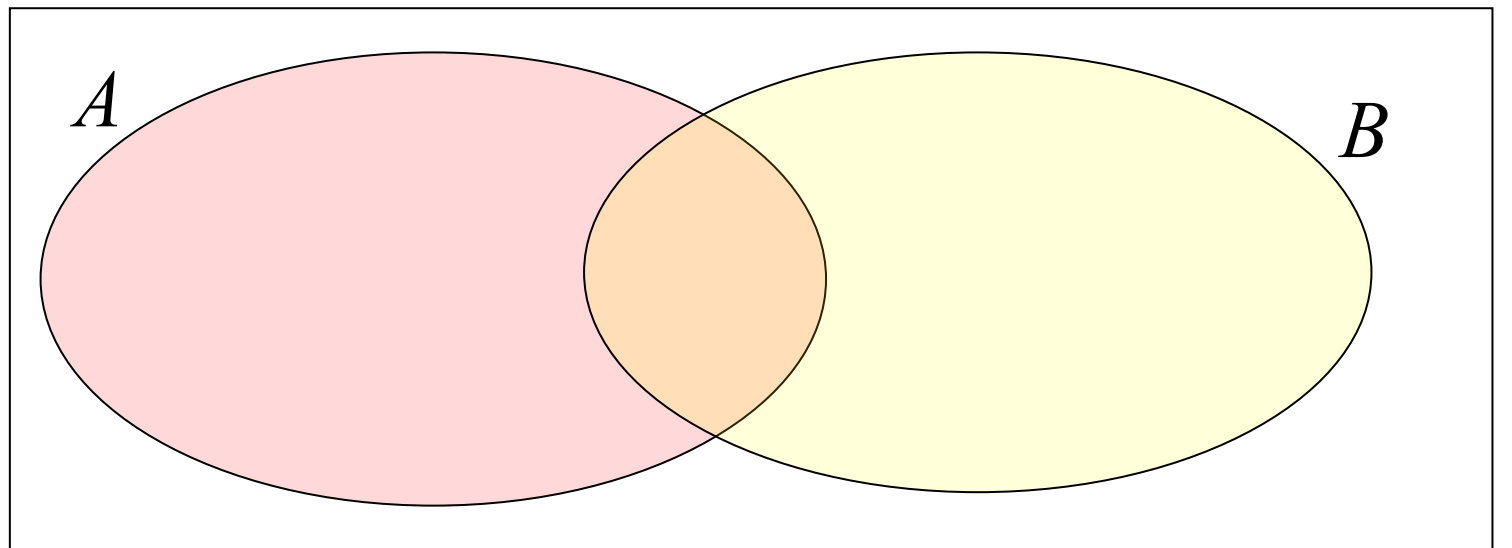
Probability

The probability of a particular event is the frequency of occurrence of that event out of all possible outcomes



Conditional Probability

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



Bayes Theorem

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

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A | B)P(B) = P(B | A)P(A)$$

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

Example-1

Suppose the probability of any person in a city having cancer is 0.8%, and we have a test to detect cancer. It is known that the probability of having cancer is 0.98 for individuals who test positive (+), while the probability of being healthy is 0.97 for those who test negative (-).

$$P(\text{cancer}) = 0.008$$

$$P(\neg \text{cancer}) = 0.992$$

$$P(+ | \text{cancer}) = 0.98$$

$$P(+ | \neg \text{cancer}) = 0.03$$

$$P(- | \text{cancer}) = 0.02$$

$$P(- | \neg \text{cancer}) = 0.97$$

Example-1

$$P(\text{cancer} | +) = \frac{0.98 \times 0.008}{P(+)=0.0376} = 0.2085$$

$$P(\neg \text{cancer} | +) = \frac{0.03 \times 0.992}{P(+)=0.0376} = 0.7915$$

$$P(\text{cancer} | +) < P(\neg \text{cancer} | +)$$

Maximum a posteriori

$$P(\text{cancer} | +) = \frac{0.98 \times 0.008}{P(+)} = 0.0376$$
$$P(\neg \text{cancer} | +) = \frac{0.03 \times 0.992}{P(+)} = 0.0376$$

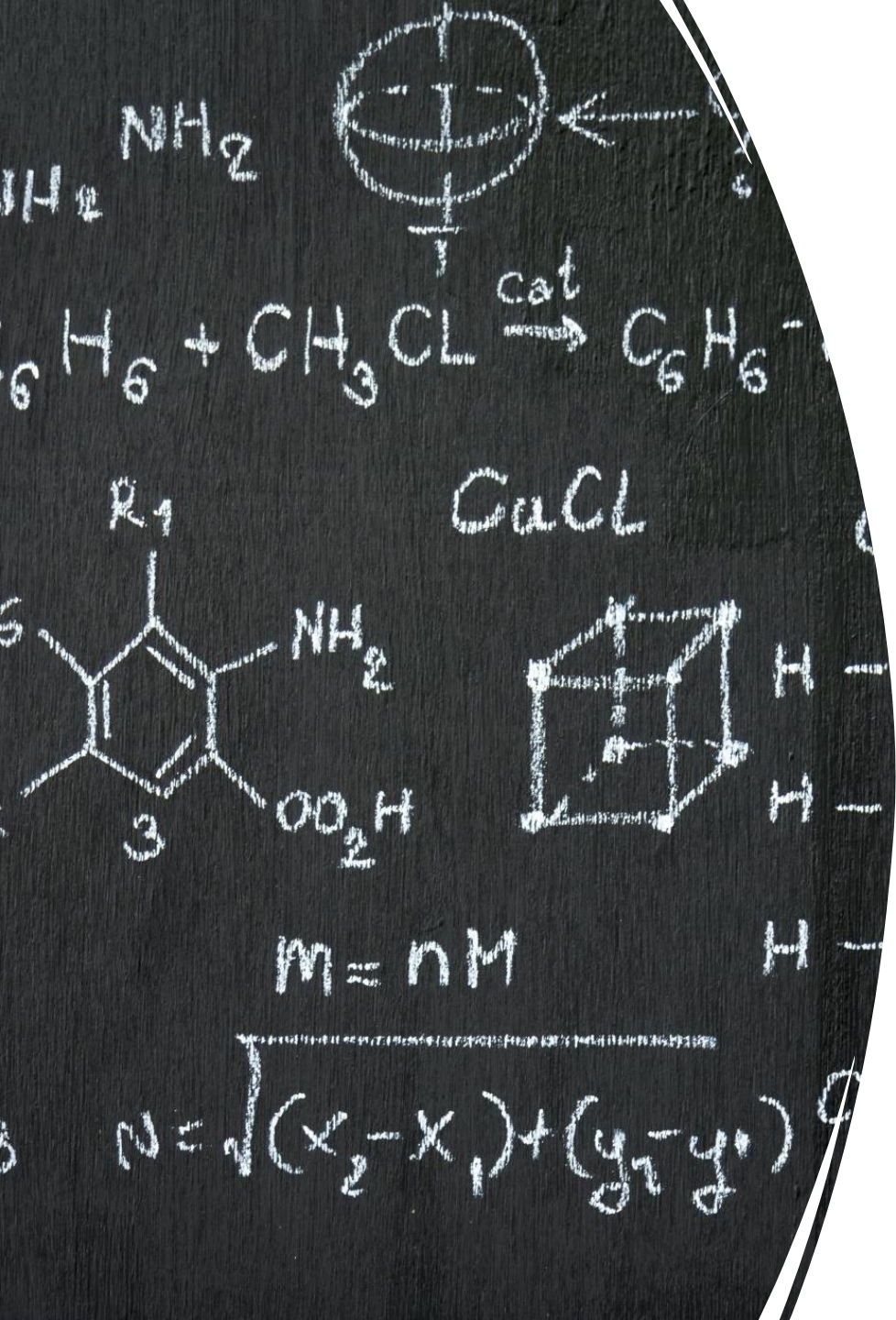
Class Imbalance

$$P(\text{cancer} | +) = \frac{0.98 \times 0.008}{P(+)=0.0376} = 0.2085$$

$$P(\neg\text{cancer} | +) = \frac{0.03 \times 0.992}{P(+)=0.0376} = 0.7915$$

$$P(\text{cancer} | +) < P(\neg\text{cancer} | +)$$





Naïve Bayes Classifier

In this equation, which seems very simple, the term maximum argument, meaning "the one with the greater probability wins", is used.

$$C = \arg \max_{c_j \in C} \left(P(c_j) \prod_{i=1}^n P(f_i | c_j) \right)$$

Example-2

Find the class of

$\langle \text{Yes, No, Yes, Yes} \rangle$

f_1	f_2	f_3	f_4	<i>Class</i>
Yes	No	No	Yes	B
Yes	No	No	No	B
No	Yes	Yes	No	M
No	No	Yes	Yes	M
Yes	No	No	Yes	B
Yes	No	No	No	M
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	M
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	M
No	No	No	Yes	B
No	No	Yes	No	M

Example-2

f_1	f_2	f_3	f_4	<i>Class</i>
Yes	No	No	Yes	B
Yes	No	No	No	B
No	Yes	Yes	No	M
No	No	Yes	Yes	M
Yes	No	No	Yes	B
Yes	No	No	No	M
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	M
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	M
No	No	No	Yes	B
No	No	Yes	No	M

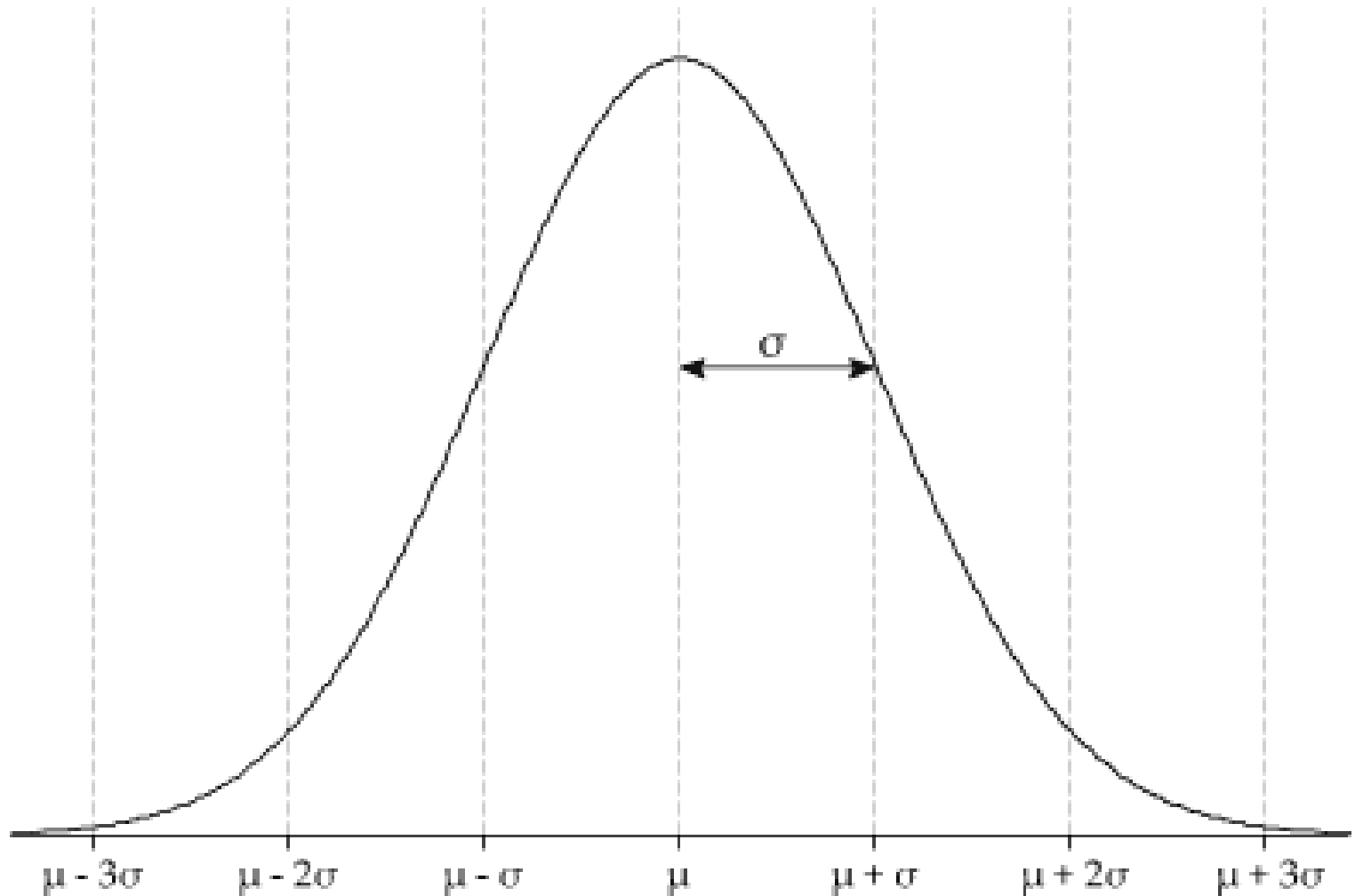
$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{Class} = B \mid f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4) \\ = \frac{2}{5} \left(\frac{3}{4} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \right) = \frac{9}{160} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{Class} = M \mid f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4) \\ = \frac{3}{5} \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{30} \end{aligned}$$

Numerical Data

Gaussian (Normal) Distribution

$$P(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2}$$



Example-3

Find the class of

$\langle \text{Yes, Yes, No, No, 45} \rangle$

V_1	V_2	V_3	V_4	Age	Class
Yes	No	Yes	No	38	F
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	40	F
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	41	F
No	No	No	No	55	F
No	Yes	No	No	27	M
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	30	M
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	35	M
No	No	No	No	42	M
Yes	No	No	No	43	M
Yes	No	No	No	45	M

Example-3

For $P(\text{Age} \mid F)$, $\mu_F = 43.5$ $\sigma_F = 7.77$

For $P(\text{Age} \mid M)$, $\mu_M = 37$ $\sigma_M = 7.46$

From Normal distribution,

$$P(\text{Age}=45 \mid F) = 0.0504 \\ \sim 5/100$$

$$P(\text{Age}=45 \mid M) = 0.0301 \\ \sim 3/100$$

Age	Class
38	F
40	F
41	F
55	F
27	M
30	M
35	M
42	M
43	M
45	M

Example-3

$$P(M | \text{Yes, Yes, No, No, 45}) = ?$$

$$P(M | v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, \text{Age}) = \frac{3}{5} \left(\frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{3} \frac{2}{3} \frac{2}{3} 0.03 \right) = 0.0018$$

$$P(B | \text{Yes, Yes, No, No, 45}) = ?$$

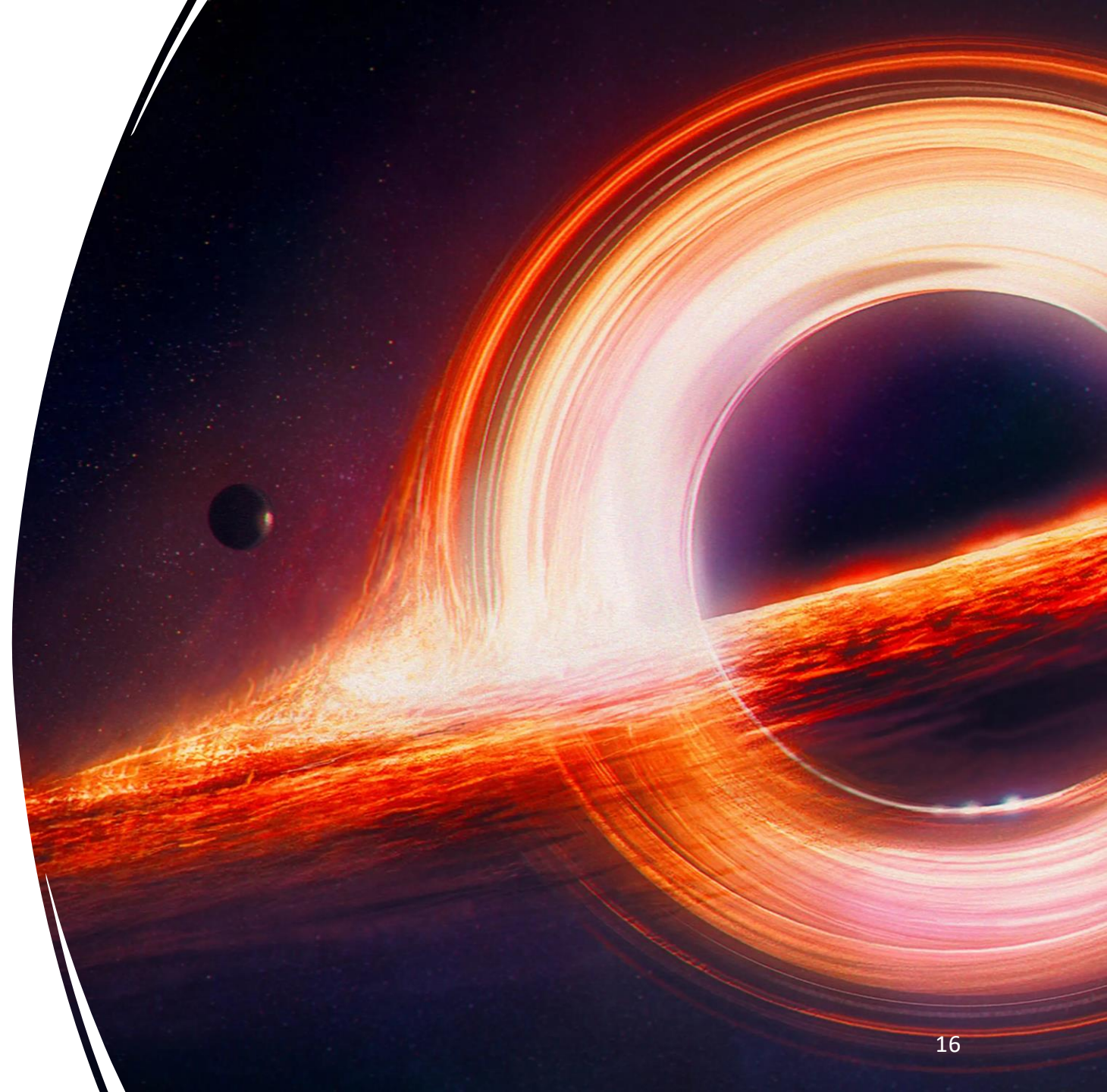
$$P(B | v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, \text{Age}) = \frac{2}{5} \left(\frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4} \frac{4}{4} 0.05 \right) = 0.0019$$

**Class
B**

Zero Frequency

$P(\text{Class}=\text{F} \mid V_4 = \text{Yes}) = ?$

V_4	Class
No	F
No	F
No	F
No	F



Manual Calculations

Find the class of (K, P, T, 6). Let the Laplacian smoothing coefficient be 10^{-2} .

X_1	X_2	X_3	X_4	D
K	P	G	2	H
K	N	G	3	H
B	E	G	1	H
B	P	G	3	S
B	N	T	5	S
K	E	T	4	S

Manual Calculations

Find the class of (K, P, T, 6). Let the Laplacian smoothing coefficient be 10^{-2} .

$$\mu_H = 2 \quad \sigma_H = 1 \quad \mu_S = 4 \quad \sigma_S = 1$$

$$P(X_4 = 6|H) = 0.00013$$

$$P(X_4 = 6|S) = 0.054$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(H | K, P, T, 6) &= P(H) P(K|H) P(P|H) P(T|H) P(6|H) \\ &= \frac{1.01}{2.01} * \frac{2.01}{3.01} * \frac{1.01}{3.01} * \frac{0.01}{3.01} * 0.00013 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(S | K, P, T, 6) &= P(S) P(K|S) P(P|S) P(T|S) P(6|S) \\ &= \frac{1.01}{2.01} * \frac{1.01}{3.01} * \frac{1.01}{3.01} * \frac{2.01}{3.01} * 0.054 \end{aligned}$$

Class
S
wins

X_1	X_2	X_3	X_4	D
K	P	G	2	H
K	N	G	3	H
B	E	G	1	H
B	P	G	3	S
B	N	T	5	S
K	E	T	4	S

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a complex, overlapping pattern of blue triangles and polygons in various shades of blue, creating a faceted, crystalline appearance.

Machine Learning

3. week



Thanks for watching