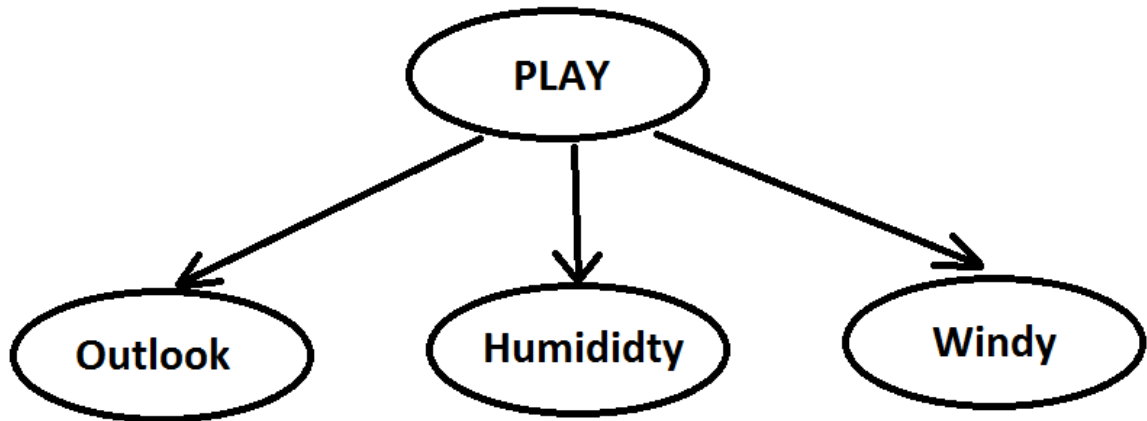


Project 3. Part I. HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT

Solutions by Artem Gritsenko

1. For the Naïve Bayes model we assume the conditional independence of the attributes given the target attribute. Thus, the network will look like:



Now, we need to calculate the Conditional Probability Tables for all the attributes. First, we compute the probability table for the target attribute Play:

<u>Play</u>	
Yes	No
$(9+1)/16$	$(5+1)/16$

Now, we compute the CPT tables for all other attributes.

<u>Play</u>	<u>Outlook</u>		
	Sunny (5)	Overcast (4)	Rainy (5)
Yes	$(2+1)/12$	$(4+1)/12$	$(3+1)/12$
No	$(3+1)/8$	$(0+1)/8$	$(2+1)/8$

<u>Play</u>	<u>Humidity</u>		
	Low (4)	Normal (5)	High (5)
Yes	$(3+1)/12$	$(4+1)/12$	$(2+1)/12$
No	$(1+1)/8$	$(1+1)/8$	$(3+1)/8$

<u>Play</u>	<u>Windy</u>	
	True (6)	Overcast (8)
Yes	$(3+1)/11$	$(6+1)/11$
No	$(3+1)/7$	$(2+1)/7$

2. We want to maximize the probability of the class value to be assigned to the data instance among all class values. Using the formulas for Naïve Bayes classification:

$$\text{pred } V = \text{argmax}(P(\text{Play}=v) * P(\text{Outlook}=\text{Sunny} | \text{Play}=v) * P(\text{Humidity}=\text{normal} | \text{Play}=v)) * P(\text{Windy} | \text{Play}=v)$$

Since the value of Windy is not given, we need to consider each possible value of Windy:

$$P(\text{Windy} | \text{Play}=v) = P(\text{Windy}=\text{True} | \text{Play}=v) + P(\text{Windy}=\text{False} | \text{Play}=v) = 1. \text{ Hence,}$$

$$\text{pred } V = \text{argmax}(P(\text{Play}=v) * P(\text{Outlook}=\text{Sunny} | \text{Play}=v) * P(\text{Humidity}=\text{normal} | \text{Play}=v)).$$

Now we use the above formula for each value of Play (Yes and No):

Pred "Play = Yes":

$$\begin{aligned} & P(\text{Play}=\text{Yes}) * P(\text{Outlook}=\text{Sunny} | \text{Play}=\text{Yes}) * P(\text{Humidity}=\text{normal} | \text{Play}=\text{Yes}) \\ &= 10/16 * 3/12 * 5/12 = 0.065 \end{aligned}$$

Pred "Play = No":

$$\begin{aligned} & P(\text{Play}=\text{No}) * P(\text{Outlook}=\text{Sunny} | \text{Play}=\text{No}) * P(\text{Humidity}=\text{normal} | \text{Play}=\text{No}) \\ &= 6/16 * 4/8 * 2/8 = 0.047 \end{aligned}$$

The probability for target value **Play = Yes** is higher than the probability for **Play = No**. Thus, the predicted value for the data instance's target attribute is **Yes**.

3. We build the CPT by taking into account all possible combinations of the values of attributes **Play** and **Humidity**, and counting the frequencies of the different values of **Outlook** for each case.

Play	Humidity	Outlook		
		Sunny	Overcast	Rainy
Yes	Low	(2+1)/6	(1+1)/6	(0+1)/6
Yes	Normal	(0+1)/7	(2+1)/7	(2+1)/7
Yes	High	(0+1)/5	(1+1)/5	(1+1)/5
No	Low	(0+1)/4	(0+1)/4	(1+1)/4
No	Normal	(1+1)/4	(0+1)/4	(0+1)/4
No	High	(2+1)/6	(0+1)/6	(1+1)/6