

Unit 6 - Week 4

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Assignment 4

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed. **Due on 2019-08-28, 23:59 IST.**
As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

- 1) Given a set of real values, called x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n . Each sampled from probability density function, $p(x)$ which has the following form: $p(x) = \begin{cases} \alpha e^{-\alpha x}, & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$. Where α is an unknown parameter. Which of the following expressions is the maximum likelihood estimation of α ? (Assume that in our sample, all x_i are large than 1)
- a) $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \log x_i}{n}$
 b) $\frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$
 c) $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n}$
 d) $\frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \log x_i}$
- a)
 b)
 c)
 d)
- No, the answer is incorrect.
 Score: 0
 Accepted Answers: b)
- 2) In case of 2 class problem, where the feature vectors are $X = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d]^t$, $x_i = 0/1$, $P_i = Pr[x_i = 1|\omega_1]$, $q_i = Pr[x_i = 1|\omega_2]$, the likelihood ratio can be expressed as?
- a) $\frac{P(X|\omega_1)}{P(X|\omega_2)} = \prod_{i=1}^d \left(\frac{p_i}{q_i}\right)^{2x_i} \left(\frac{1-q_i}{1-p_i}\right)^{1-x_i}$
 b) $\frac{P(X|\omega_1)}{P(X|\omega_2)} = \prod_{i=1}^d \left(\frac{p_i}{q_i}\right)^{x_i} \left(\frac{1-p_i}{1-q_i}\right)^{1-x_i}$
 c) $\frac{P(X|\omega_2)}{P(X|\omega_1)} = \prod_{i=1}^d \left(\frac{2p_i}{q_i}\right)^{1-x_i} \left(\frac{q_i}{p_i}\right)^{x_i}$
 d) $\frac{P(X|\omega_2)}{P(X|\omega_1)} = \prod_{i=1}^d \left(\frac{p_i}{2q_i}\right)^{1-x_i} \left(\frac{q_i}{p_i}\right)^{x_i}$
- a)
 b)
 c)
 d)
- No, the answer is incorrect.
 Score: 0
 Accepted Answers: b)
- 3) Find the maximum likelihood estimate of the of univariate Gaussian Density Function, $p(x_k|\theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\theta_2} \exp\left[-\frac{(x_k-\theta_1)^2}{2\theta_2^2}\right]$ with respect to the parameter vector θ_1 .
- a) $\hat{\theta}_1 = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k$
 b) $\hat{\theta}_1 = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2$
 c) $\hat{\theta}_1 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k$
 d) $\hat{\theta}_1 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \ln x_k$
- a)
 b)
 c)
 d)
- No, the answer is incorrect.
 Score: 0
 Accepted Answers: c)
- 4) Find the maximum likelihood estimate in Q-4 with respect to the parameter vector θ_2 .
- a) $\hat{\theta}_2 = \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \hat{\theta}_1)^2$
 b) $\hat{\theta}_2 = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k - \hat{\theta}_1$
 c) $\hat{\theta}_2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \hat{\theta}_1)^2$
 d) $\hat{\theta}_2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \ln (x_k - \hat{\theta}_1)^2$
- a)
 b)
 c)
 d)
- No, the answer is incorrect.
 Score: 0
 Accepted Answers: c)
- 5) Technique(s) for probability density function estimation includes?
- a) Histogram technique
 b) Kernel based estimation
 c) Both (a) and (b) are correct.
 d) Neither (a) nor (b) are correct
- a)
 b)
 c)
 d)
- No, the answer is incorrect.
 Score: 0
 Accepted Answers: c)
- 6) Parametric representation of Gaussian probability density function is given by?
- a) radius and center
 b) mean and variance
 c) standard deviation
 d) centroid and height
- a)
 b)
 c)
 d)
- No, the answer is incorrect.
 Score: 0
 Accepted Answers: b)
- 7) Exponential distribution $p(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$ is defined by the parameter(s)?
- a) only λ
 b) only e
 c) both λ and e
 d) neither λ nor e
- a)
 b)
 c)
 d)
- No, the answer is incorrect.
 Score: 0
 Accepted Answers: a)
- 8) The shape of Poisson probability distribution function $p(k, \lambda) = \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!}$ is internally defined by the parameter?
- a) λ , k and e
 b) λ and k
 c) only λ
 d) both λ and e
- a)
 b)
 c)
 d)
- No, the answer is incorrect.
 Score: 0
 Accepted Answers: c)
- 9) Kernel based technique is used for
- a) weight adjustment
 b) probability density function estimation
 c) both (a) and (b)
 d) neither (a) nor (b)
- a)
 b)
 c)
 d)
- No, the answer is incorrect.
 Score: 0
 Accepted Answers: b)
- 10) The log-normal distribution is given as-
- a) $p(x) = \frac{1}{2\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{(\ln x - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right]$
 b) $p(x) = \frac{1}{2\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{(\ln x - \mu)^2}{2}\right]$
 c) $p(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{(\ln x - \mu)^2}{\sigma}\right]$
 d) None of these
- a)
 b)
 c)
 d)
- No, the answer is incorrect.
 Score: 0
 Accepted Answers: a)