

IMLPR Homework 08 Solution

Two normal distribution are characterized by

$$p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{S}_i) = N(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{m}_i, \Sigma_i), i=1,2$$

$$P(\mathbf{S}_1) = P(\mathbf{S}_2) = 0.5$$

$$\mathbf{m}_1 = [1, 0]^T$$

$$\mathbf{m}_2 = [-1, 0]^T$$

$$\Sigma_1 = \Sigma_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(a) Find the Bayes decision boundary which minimized the probability of error.

(b) Repeat (a) for

$$\Sigma_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \Sigma_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -0.5 \\ -0.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(a) Bayes decision rule for minimizing the probability error

$$P(\mathbf{S}_1|\mathbf{x}) > P(\mathbf{S}_2|\mathbf{x}) \quad \mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{S}_1$$

$$P(\mathbf{S}_1|\mathbf{x}) < P(\mathbf{S}_2|\mathbf{x}) \quad \mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{S}_2$$

$$P(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{S}_1) > P(\mathbf{S}_2)$$

$$\text{-----} \quad \text{-----}$$

$$P(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{S}_2) < P(\mathbf{S}_1)$$

$$\text{Since } P(\mathbf{S}_2) = P(\mathbf{S}_1) = 0.5$$

$$P(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{S}_1) >$$

$$\text{-----} \quad 1$$

$$P(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{S}_2) <$$

Take log on both sides

$$[\ln P(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{S}_1) - \ln P(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{S}_2)] \begin{matrix} > \\ < \end{matrix} 0$$

$$g = \ln P(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{S}_1) - \ln P(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{S}_2) = -1/2 (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{m}_1)^T \Sigma_1^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{m}_1) + -1/2 (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{m}_2)^T \Sigma_2^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{m}_2)$$

$$= -1/2 [x_1 - 1, x_2] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1/2 \\ -1/2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - 1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + 1/2 [x_1 + 1, x_2] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1/2 \\ -1/2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + 1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (8/3) x_1 - (4/3) x_2$$

Therefore $(8/3) x_1 - (4/3) x_2 \begin{matrix} > \\ < \end{matrix} 0$ or $x_1 \begin{matrix} > \\ < \end{matrix} 1/2 x_2$ or $x_2 \begin{matrix} > \\ < \end{matrix} 2 x_1$

$g=x_2-2x_1=0$, $x_2=2x_1$ is decision boundary

(b)

$$\Sigma_1^{-1}=4/3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1/2 \\ -1/2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \Sigma_2^{-1}=4/3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Repeat the same as in (a)

$$\begin{aligned} g &= \ln P(x|S_1) - \ln P(x|S_2) = -1/2 (x-m_1)^T \Sigma_1^{-1} (x-m_1) + -1/2 (x-m_2)^T \Sigma_2^{-1} (x-m_2) \\ &= 8/3 x_1 + 4/3 x_1 x_2 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $8/3 x_1 + 4/3 x_1 x_2 \begin{matrix} > \\ < \end{matrix} 0$

Decision boundary $x_1(8/3 + 4/3 x_2) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1=0$ or $x_2=-2$