$$(x,\lambda)$$
 $\begin{cases} 0 & x = \lambda \\ x = \lambda \end{cases}$

ci there is no clear linear reportation

i.e) There cannot be any wint way that captures this.

And sigmoid function is useful only if there is a clear threshold.

detrassume threshold t'

=) W17=t, W2 Zt, O<t, W1+W2<t

2) Cosine similarity captures the angle difference isrespondine of dataset size - i-e) Higher Cosine similarity means lesser angle hence more similar are datasets.

while when product wares about angle and magnitude i.e. It takes into the account the size and angle of vector. If you normalize your data to have the same magnitude.

Sometimes it is desirable to ignore the magnitude hence cosine similarily is better But if magnitude heaves a vole, inner pat would be better as similarily measure.

And for testing we take a small section to And for testing we take a small section to verify similar origin. We can use cosine verify similar origin. We can use cosine similarity. Test data is smaller than travied similarity will help.

En ensemble learning we have different techniques, like bagging and boosting for vinturousing ML harfamouse

In bagging multiple models learn independently and prediction is like an average.

In boosting models bearn sequentially and adapting improve.

Similartz:

- (i) both are ensemble boarning
- (i) Both generate several training datasets by sandom sampling
- (15) Prediction is done using average of N learners
 - (11) Reduction of variance

Dissimilarity:

- (i) combination are different wirt classes.
- (i) Baggind reduces variance, Basting reduces by as (iii) Model weight are assigned differents (Same in bagging
- ("IV) Model travied undefendents in bagging want performance,

- IN Bagging does random sampling while boosting ramples with incorrect
- (V) If classifier is unstable we inagging; otherwise use boosting.