

Unit 1 Linear Classifiers and

<u>Course</u> > <u>Generalizations (2 weeks)</u>

2. Introduction

Lecture 3 Hinge loss, Margin

> boundaries and Regularization

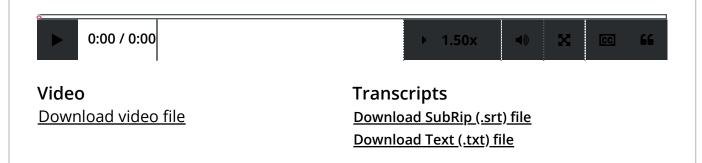
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2. Introduction Introduction





Review: Distance from a Line to a Point

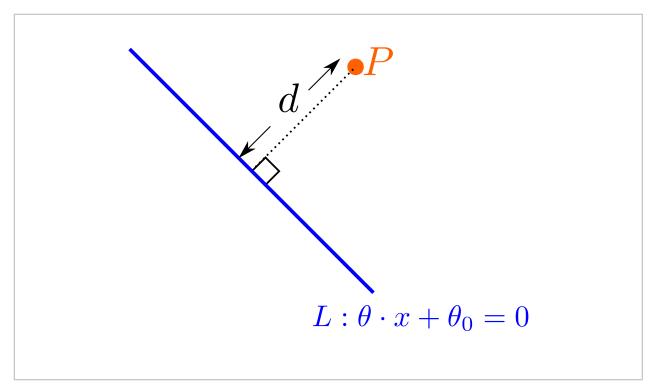
1/1 point (graded)

Consider a line L in \mathbb{R}^2 given by the equation

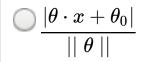
$$L: \theta \cdot x + \theta_0 = 0$$

where heta is a vector normal to the line L. Let the point P be the endpoint of a vector x_0 (so the coordinates of P equal the components of x_0).

What is the the shortest distance d between the line L and the point P? Express d in terms of θ, θ_0, x, x_0 .



d =



$$ullet \left | rac{| heta \cdot x_0 + heta_0|}{|| heta||}
ight.$$

$$\bigcirc \frac{|\theta \cdot \theta_0 + \theta_0|}{||\theta||}$$

$$\bigcirc | heta \cdot x_0 + heta_0|$$

~

Solution:

If there is no offset θ_0 , The distance d is the projection from x_0 to θ , which is $\frac{|x_0\cdot\theta|}{||\theta||}$ (definition of projection). With the offset θ_0 added, d is $\frac{|x_0\cdot\theta+\theta_0|}{||\theta||}$. Thus the distance from a $L:\theta\cdot x+\theta_0=0$ to the point $P=x_0$ is given by $\frac{|\theta\cdot x_0+\theta_0|}{||\theta||}$.

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You have used 2 of 3 attempts

1 Answers are displayed within the problem

Discussion

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4:34 What is the sound at 4:34. It sounded really weird and something felt wrong?	1
? What happens to training set values if we push the margin boundary? What happens to training set values if we push the margin boundary?	4
? Not getting the intuition of outset Can outset be understood as the "diagonal" movement of the line?	3
✓ Classification inside the fat decision boundary Would the training points inside the fat decision boundary classify as +1, or -1?	3
Beautiful lecture Hello: Congrats professor Jaakola, this lecture is beautiful, the way you define the prob	olem is

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