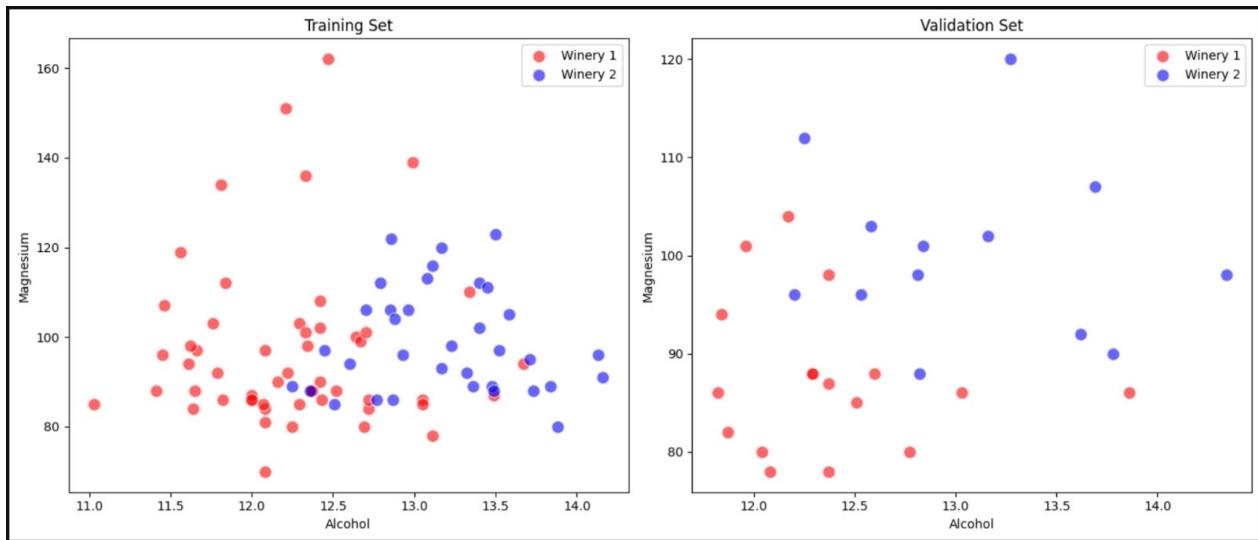


191ce

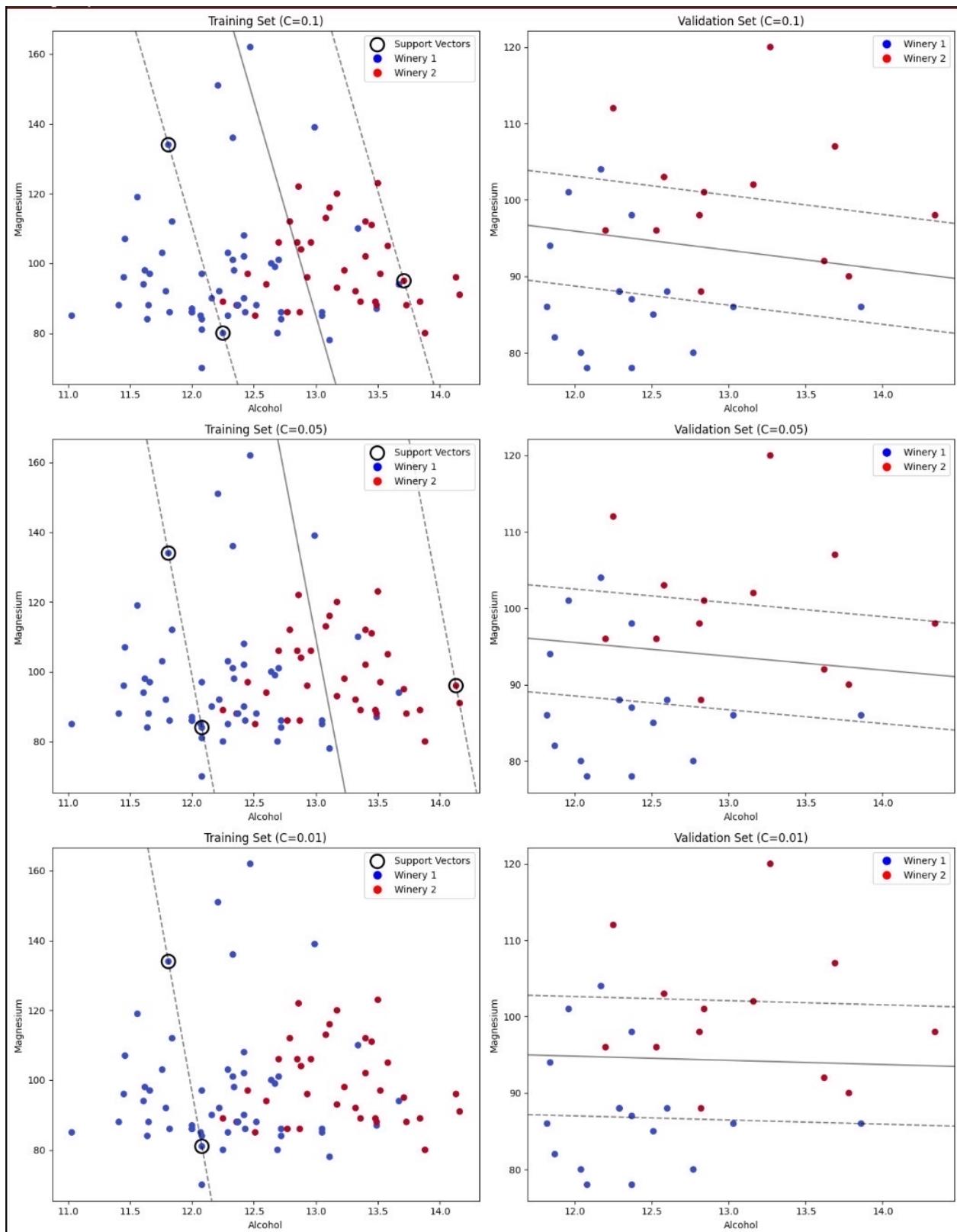
• ቁጥር ፩፻፭፭ የፌዴራል የፌዴራል የፌዴራል #

: 1 d. 80



ה-5 Hard-SVM מושג מילוי הדרישה  $\sum_i y_i w^T x_i + b \geq 1$  ו- $\sum_i y_i w^T x_i + b \leq -1$ .  
 דוגמא: ייונת זכר ונקבה מין טרנינג מושגת על ידי הינה.

2.80



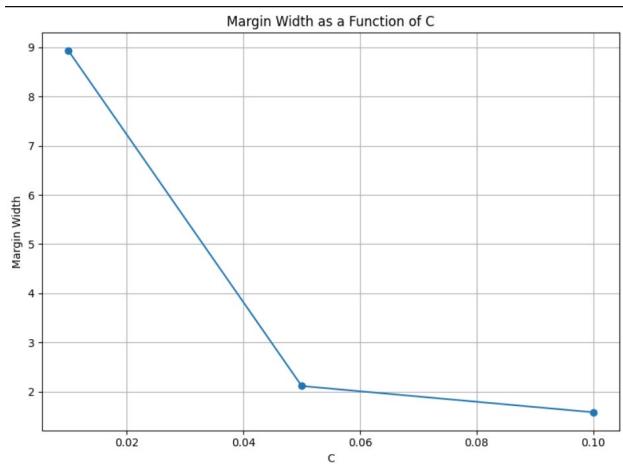
3-1.80

$$\min_i |\langle w_0, x_i \rangle| = 1 \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{\|w_0\|}} \frac{1}{\|w_0\|} \min_i |\langle w_0, x_i \rangle| = \frac{1}{\|w_0\|} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \min_i |\langle \frac{w_0}{\|w_0\|}, x_i \rangle| = \frac{1}{\|w_0\|} \Rightarrow \min_i |\langle \hat{w}, x_i \rangle| = \frac{1}{\|w_0\|}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{margin} = \frac{1}{\|w_0\|}$$

: 4 1.80

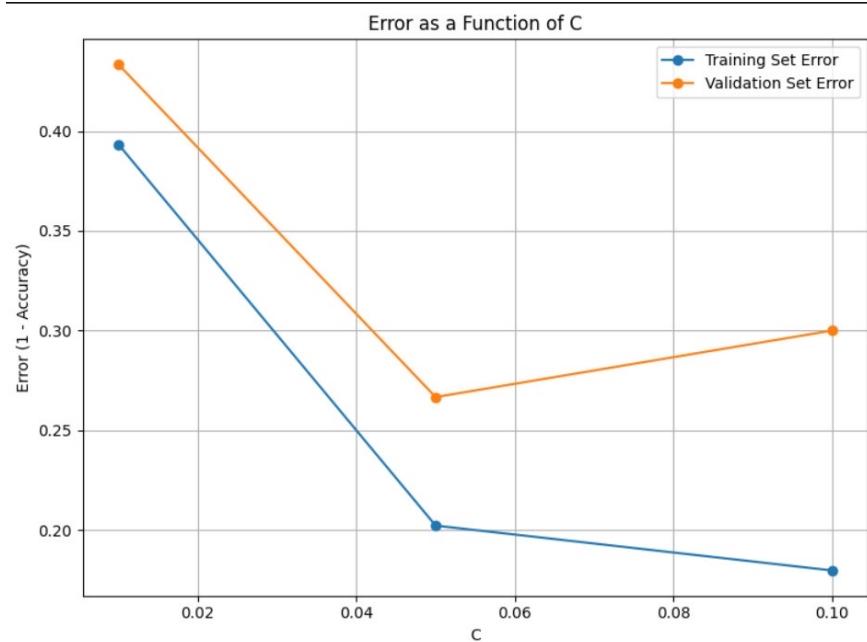


היחס בין גודל ה- $\lambda$  ו- $C$  הוא ירוי מהתוצאות שמצאנו בתרגיל.

$$\min_w \frac{||w||^2}{2} + C \cdot \sum_{i=1}^m \max\{0, 1 - y_i \langle w, x_i \rangle\}$$

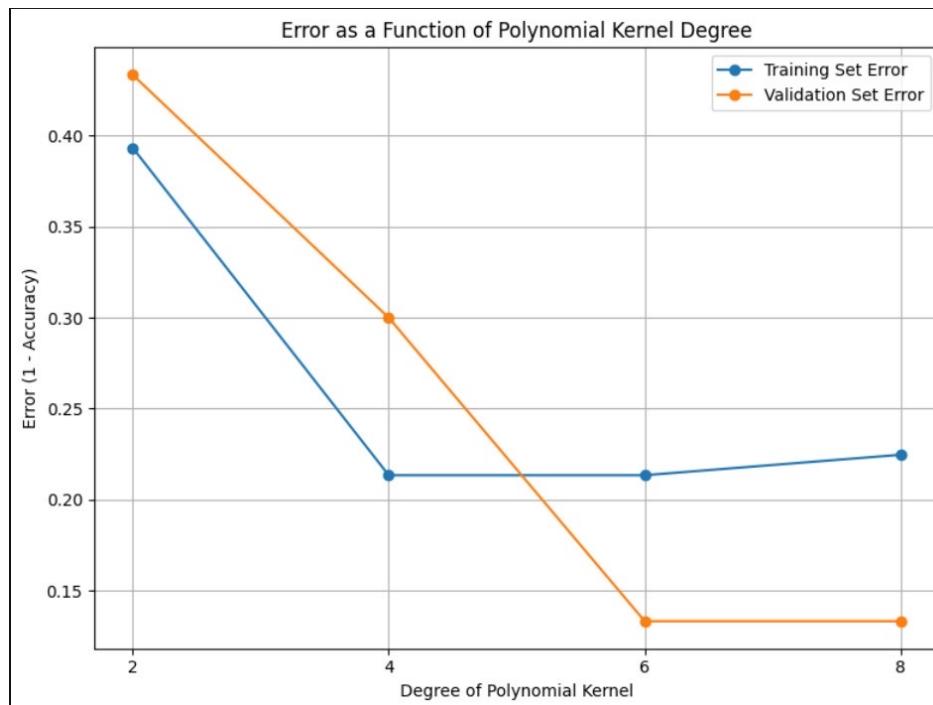
א- ב- ב' מילאנו כ. מרכזיות קלאסית וויאן הינה אם לא יתאפשר מילאנו נציג לא מילאנו  
כ. מילאנו כ. מרכזיות קלאסית וויאן הינה אם לא יתאפשר מילאנו נציג לא מילאנו.

: 5 d-80



ב-  $\alpha = 0.05$  trade-off  $\text{margin} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\|w\|_2}{\|x\|_2}$  נובע מ-  
 פונקציית האנרגיה  $E(w) = \frac{1}{2} \|w\|_2^2$  ו-  
 פונקציית ה- $L_1$  מטריצה  $\|w\|_1 = \sum_i |w_i|$ .

: 6 סדרה

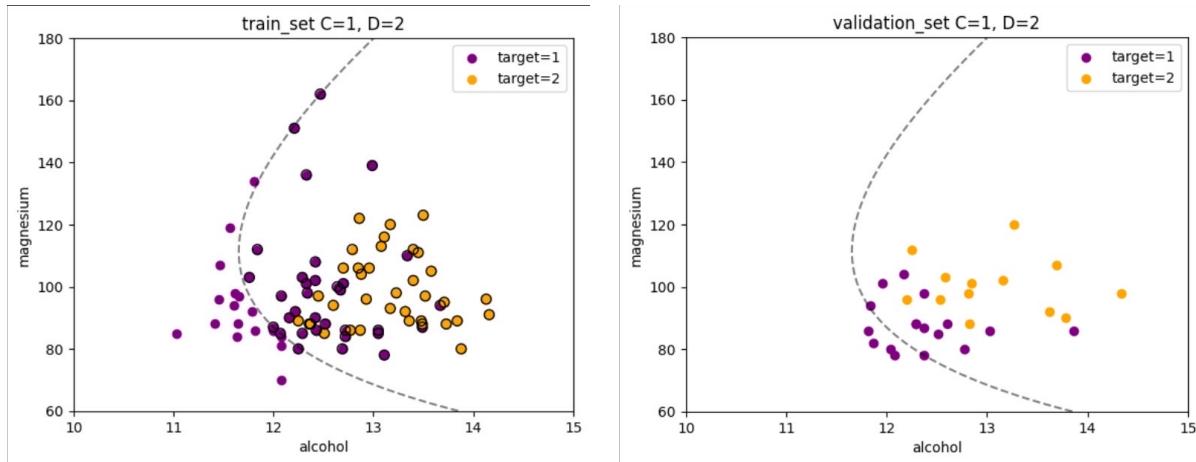


בשים פה ט. בז'יך מעריכים כפונקציית געג'ר נטול הזרק און גו גומינטיג. פאָער, אַמְּרָה קָרְוָה אֲבִיעָן שְׁאָלָה לְהַלְלוֹת אֵין פִּיאָרָה רְנֶגֶת הַדְּבָרָה אֵין אַבְּשָׂר וְאַיִל הַמְּלָגֵג נְאָרָה תְּלִילָה יְהִי גְּמַלְוָה גְּמַלְוָה. נְאָרָה שְׁאָמְדָה דִּישָׁרְשָׁאָר כִּי הַמְּלָגֵג אֵין אַטְּלָבָה הַמְּלָגֵג נְאָרָה תְּלִילָה. גְּמַלְוָה הַדְּבָרִים כִּי לְהַלְלוֹת אֵין גְּמַלְוָה גְּמַלְוָה. אַחֲרָה גְּמַלְוָה גְּמַלְוָה אֲבָרְבָּלָה נְאָרָה כִּי נְאָרָה הַדְּבָרִים. אַזְּרָעָה יְהִי כְּרִיקָה חֲמָס.

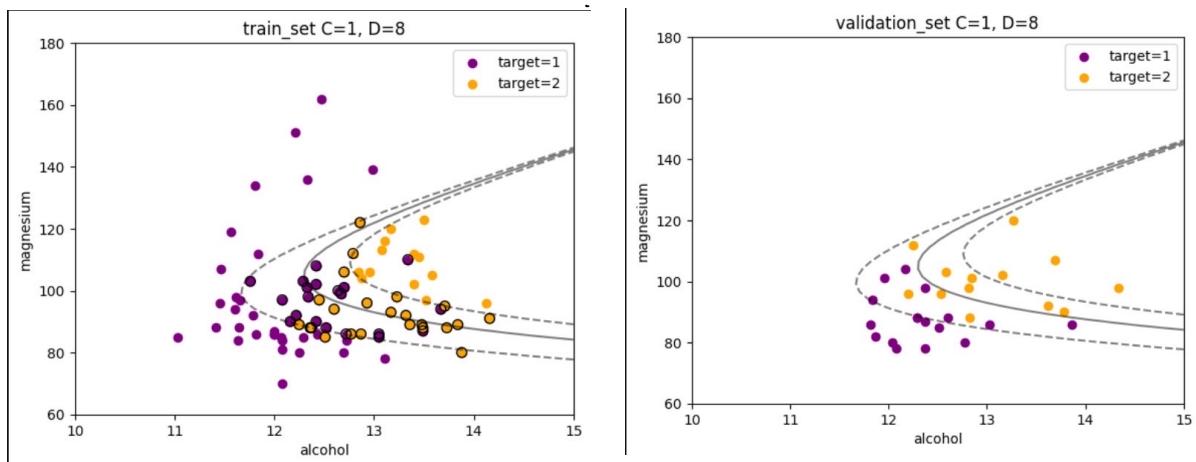
אַזְּרָעָה יְהִי כְּרִיקָה כְּרִיקָה. אַזְּרָעָה אֲבָרְבָּלָה נְאָרָה כִּי גְּמַלְוָה גְּמַלְוָה. אַזְּרָעָה גְּמַלְוָה גְּמַלְוָה.

$\hat{y} = 1.50$

למגנום כוֹ נָאֵגְדַּה וְלִבְנְיָהָה הַכְּבָדָה גַּתְנָה כְּזָרֶר :



למגנום כוֹ נָאֵגְדַּה וְלִבְנְיָהָה הַכְּבָדָה גַּתְנָה כְּזָרֶר, נְסָעָה מְכִירָה  $D=8$



```

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.datasets import load_wine
# Read the wine dataset
dataset = load_wine()
df = pd.DataFrame(data=dataset['data'], columns=dataset['feature_names'])
df = df.assign(target=pd.Series(dataset['target']).values)

# Filter the irrelevant columns
df = df[['alcohol', 'magnesium', 'target']]
# Filter the irrelevant label
df = df[df.target != 0]

train_df, val_df = train_test_split(df, test_size=30, random_state=3)

# Check the sizes of the splits
print(f'Training set size: {train_df.shape[0]}')
print(f'Validation set size: {val_df.shape[0]}')

Training set size: 89
Validation set size: 30

# Map target values to colors
color_map = {1: 'red', 2: 'blue'}
train_colors = train_df['target'].map(color_map)
val_colors = val_df['target'].map(color_map)

# Create scatter plots
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 6))

# Scatter plot for training set
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
for target, color in color_map.items():
    subset = train_df[train_df['target'] == target]
    plt.scatter(subset['alcohol'], subset['magnesium'], c=color, alpha=0.6, edgecolors='w', s=100, label=f'Winery {target}')
plt.title('Training Set')
plt.xlabel('Alcohol')
plt.ylabel('Magnesium')
plt.legend()

# Scatter plot for validation set
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
for target, color in color_map.items():
    subset = val_df[val_df['target'] == target]
    plt.scatter(subset['alcohol'], subset['magnesium'], c=color, alpha=0.6, edgecolors='w', s=100, label=f'Winery {target}')
plt.title('Validation Set')
plt.xlabel('Alcohol')
plt.ylabel('Magnesium')
plt.legend()

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```

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: 2 4.80

```
# Prepare data for SVM
x_train = train_df[['alcohol', 'magnesium']]
y_train = train_df['target']
x_val = val_df[['alcohol', 'magnesium']]
y_val = val_df['target']

# List of C values
C_values = [0.1, 0.05, 0.01]

# Function to plot decision boundary and support vectors
def plot_svm(C_value, x_train, y_train, x_val, y_val, ax, title, plot_support_vectors):
    model = SVC(C=C_value, kernel='linear')
    model.fit(x_train, y_train)

    ax.set_title(title)
    ax.scatter(x_train['alcohol'], x_train['magnesium'], c=y_train, cmap='coolwarm')

    if plot_support_vectors:
        # Get support vectors
        support_indices = model.support_
        support_vectors = model.support_vectors_
        dual_coefs = np.abs(model.dual_coef_.ravel())

        # Plot only support vectors on the margin
        plotted_sv = False
        for i, index in enumerate(support_indices):
            if 0 < dual_coefs[i] < C_value:
                if not plotted_sv:
                    ax.scatter(support_vectors[i, 0], support_vectors[i, 1], facecolors='none', edgecolors='k', s=200, linewidths=2, label='Support Vectors')
                    plotted_sv = True
                else:
                    ax.scatter(support_vectors[i, 0], support_vectors[i, 1], facecolors='none', edgecolors='k', s=200, linewidths=2)

        # Plot decision boundary and margins
        xlim = ax.get_xlim()
        ylim = ax.get_ylim()
        xx, yy = np.meshgrid(np.linspace(xlim[0], xlim[1], 500), np.linspace(ylim[0], ylim[1], 500))
        Z = model.decision_function(np.c_[xx.ravel(), yy.ravel()])
        Z = Z.reshape(xx.shape)
        ax.contour(xx, yy, Z, colors='k', levels=[-1, 0, 1], alpha=0.5, linestyles=['--', '-.', '--'])
        ax.set_xlabel('Alcohol')
        ax.set_ylabel('Magnesium')

        # Adding legend with labels for Winery 1 and Winery 2
        handles, labels = ax.get_legend_handles_labels()
        ax.legend(handles + [plt.Line2D([0], [0], marker='o', color='w', markerfacecolor='b', markersize=10),
                            plt.Line2D([0], [0], marker='o', color='w', markerfacecolor='r', markersize=10)],
                  labels + ['Winery 1', 'Winery 2'], loc='upper right')

    # Plot SVM for each C value
    fig, axes = plt.subplots(len(C_values), 2, figsize=(14, len(C_values) * 6))

    for i, C in enumerate(C_values):
        # Plot for training set
        plot_svm(C, x_train, y_train, x_val, y_val, axes[i, 0], f'Training Set (C={C})', plot_support_vectors=True)

        # Plot for validation set
        plot_svm(C, x_val, y_val, x_train, y_train, axes[i, 1], f'Validation Set (C={C})', plot_support_vectors=False)

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

in Jupyter

```
# Function to calculate margin width
def calculate_margin_width(C_value, X_train, y_train):
    model = SVC(C=C_value, kernel='linear')
    model.fit(X_train, y_train)

    # Get support vectors
    support_vectors = model.support_vectors_
    dual_coefs = np.abs(model.dual_coef_.ravel())

    # Calculate margin width
    margin = 2 / np.linalg.norm(model.coef_)

    return margin

# Calculate margin width for each C value
margin_widths = []
for C in C_values:
    margin_width = calculate_margin_width(C, X_train, y_train)
    margin_widths.append(margin_width)

# Plotting the margin width as a function of C
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.plot(C_values, margin_widths, marker='o')
plt.xlabel('C')
plt.ylabel('Margin Width')
plt.title('Margin Width as a Function of C')
plt.grid(True)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

```
# calculate accuracy for each C value
train_accuracies = []
val_accuracies = []

for C in C_values:
    # Train SVM model
    model = SVC(C=C, kernel='linear')
    model.fit(X_train, y_train)

    # Predictions
    train_pred = model.predict(X_train)
    val_pred = model.predict(X_val)

    # Calculate accuracy
    train_accuracy = np.mean(train_pred == y_train)
    val_accuracy = np.mean(val_pred == y_val)

    # Calculate error
    train_error = 1 - train_accuracy
    val_error = 1 - val_accuracy

    # Append to lists
    train_accuracies.append(train_error)
    val_accuracies.append(val_error)

# Plotting the errors as a function of C
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.plot(C_values, train_accuracies, marker='o', label='Training Set Error')
plt.plot(C_values, val_accuracies, marker='o', label='Validation Set Error')
plt.xlabel('C')
plt.ylabel('Error (1 - Accuracy)')
plt.title('Error as a Function of C')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

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```
# Degrees to test
degrees = [2, 4, 6, 8]
C = 1

# Lists to store errors
train_errors = []
val_errors = []

# Function to calculate error (1 - accuracy)
def calculate_error(y_true, y_pred):
    accuracy = np.mean(y_true == y_pred)
    return 1 - accuracy

# Loop through each degree
for degree in degrees:
    # Train SVM model with polynomial kernel
    model = SVC(C=C, kernel='poly', degree=degree)
    model.fit(x_train, y_train)

    # Predictions
    train_pred = model.predict(x_train)
    val_pred = model.predict(x_val)

    # Calculate errors
    train_error = calculate_error(y_train, train_pred)
    val_error = calculate_error(y_val, val_pred)

    # Append to lists
    train_errors.append(train_error)
    val_errors.append(val_error)

# Plotting errors as a function of degree
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.plot(degrees, train_errors, marker='o', label='Training Set Error')
plt.plot(degrees, val_errors, marker='o', label='Validation Set Error')
plt.xlabel('Degree of Polynomial Kernel')
plt.ylabel('Error (1 - Accuracy)')
plt.title('Error as a Function of Polynomial Kernel Degree')
plt.xticks(degrees)
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

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```

def plot_svc_decision_function_train(model, ax=None, plot_support=True):
    """Plot the decision function boundary for a SVC model."""
    if ax is None:
        ax = plt.gca()
    xlim = ax.get_xlim()
    ylim = ax.get_ylim()

    # Create grid to evaluate model
    x = np.linspace(10, 15)
    y = np.linspace(60, 180)
    X, Y = np.meshgrid(x, y)
    xy = np.vstack([X.ravel(), Y.ravel()]).T
    df_xy = pd.DataFrame(xy, columns=['alcohol', 'magnesium'])
    P = model.decision_function(xy).reshape(X.shape)

    # Plot the decision contour
    ax.contour(X, Y, P, colors='k', levels=[-1, 0, 1], alpha=0.5, linestyles=['--', '--', '--'])

    # Plot support vectors
    if plot_support:
        ax.scatter(model.support_vectors_[:, 0],
                   model.support_vectors_[:, 1],
                   s=50, linewidth=1, facecolors='none', edgecolors='black')
    ax.set_xlim(xlim)
    ax.set_ylim(ylim)

def plot_svc_decision_function_val(model, ax=None, plot_support=True):
    """Plot the decision function for a 2D SVC"""
    if ax is None:
        ax = plt.gca()
    xlim = ax.get_xlim()
    ylim = ax.get_ylim()

    # Create grid to evaluate model
    x = np.linspace(10, 15)
    y = np.linspace(60, 180)
    X, Y = np.meshgrid(x, y)
    xy = np.vstack([X.ravel(), Y.ravel()]).T
    df_xy = pd.DataFrame(xy, columns=['alcohol', 'magnesium'])
    P = model.decision_function(xy).reshape(X.shape)

    # Plot decision boundary and margins
    ax.contour(X, Y, P, colors='k', levels=[-1, 0, 1], alpha=0.5, linestyles=['--', '--', '--'])

# Define the data
train_df, val_df = train_test_split(df, test_size=30, random_state=42)
train_df_1 = train_df[['alcohol', 'magnesium']][train_df['target == 1']]
train_df_2 = train_df[['alcohol', 'magnesium']][train_df['target == 2']]
val_df_1 = val_df[['alcohol', 'magnesium']][val_df['target == 1']]
val_df_2 = val_df[['alcohol', 'magnesium']][val_df['target == 2']]

# Define the model
model = SVC(kernel='poly', C=1, degree=2)

# Train the model
model.fit(train_df[['alcohol', 'magnesium']], train_df['target'])

# Create the scatter plot for the training data
plt.scatter(train_df_1['alcohol'], train_df_1['magnesium'], c='purple', label='target=1')
plt.scatter(train_df_2['alcohol'], train_df_2['magnesium'], c='orange', label='target=2')

# Plot the decision function boundary for the training data
plot_svc_decision_function_train(model)

plt.xlabel("alcohol")
plt.ylabel("magnesium")
plt.title("train_set C=1, D=2")

plt.legend(loc='upper right')
plt.xlim([10, 15])
plt.ylim([60, 180])
plt.show()

# Create the scatter plot for the validation data
plt.scatter(val_df_1['alcohol'], val_df_1['magnesium'], c='purple', label='target=1')
plt.scatter(val_df_2['alcohol'], val_df_2['magnesium'], c='orange', label='target=2')

# Plot the decision function boundary for the validation data
plot_svc_decision_function_val(model)

plt.xlabel("alcohol")
plt.ylabel("magnesium")
plt.title("validation_set C=1, D=2")

plt.legend(loc='upper right')
plt.xlim([10, 15])
plt.ylim([60, 180])
plt.show()

```

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```

# Define the model
model = SVC(kernel='poly', C=1, degree=8)

# Train the model
model.fit(train_df[['alcohol', 'magnesium']], train_df['target'])

# Create the scatter plot for the training data
plt.scatter(train_df_1['alcohol'], train_df_1['magnesium'], c='purple', label='target=1')
plt.scatter(train_df_2['alcohol'], train_df_2['magnesium'], c='orange', label='target=2')

# Plot the decision function boundary for the training data
plot_svc_decision_function_train(model)

plt.xlabel("alcohol")
plt.ylabel("magnesium")
plt.title("train_set C=1, D=8")

plt.legend(loc='upper right')
plt.xlim([10, 15])
plt.ylim([60, 180])
plt.show()

# Create the scatter plot for the validation data
plt.scatter(val_df_1['alcohol'], val_df_1['magnesium'], c='purple', label='target=1')
plt.scatter(val_df_2['alcohol'], val_df_2['magnesium'], c='orange', label='target=2')

# Plot the decision function boundary for the validation data
plot_svc_decision_function_val(model)

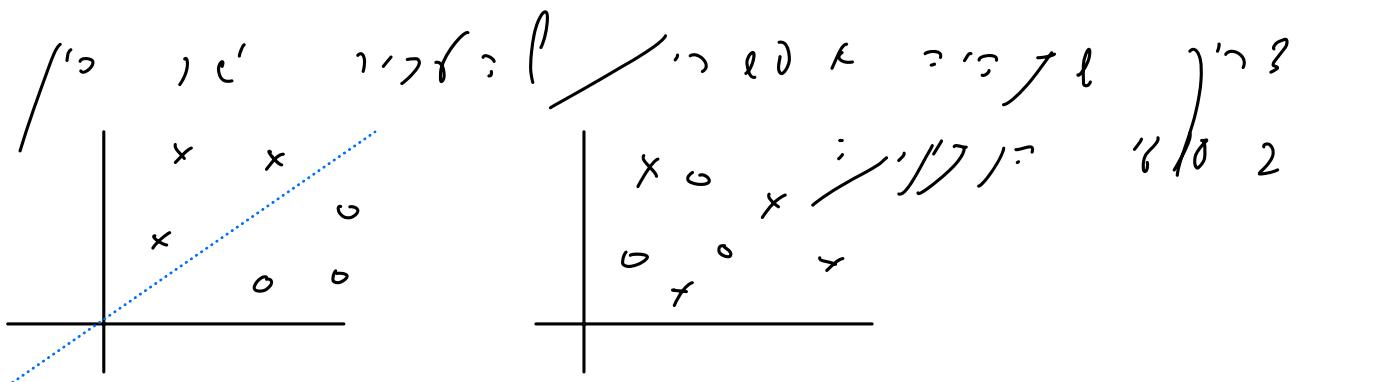
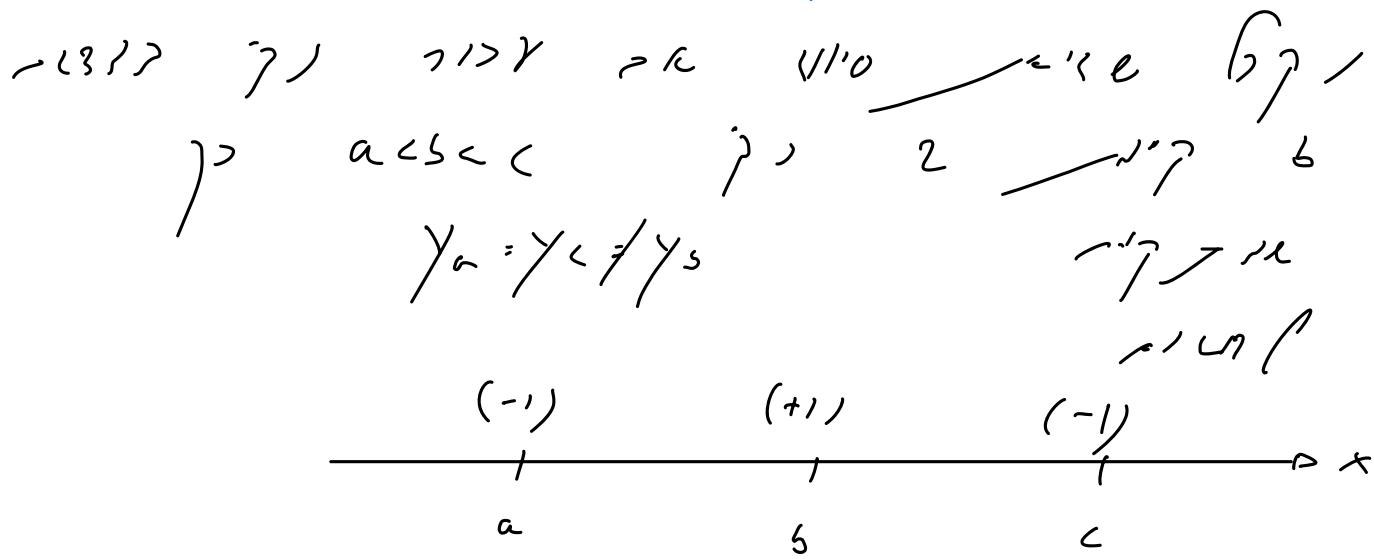
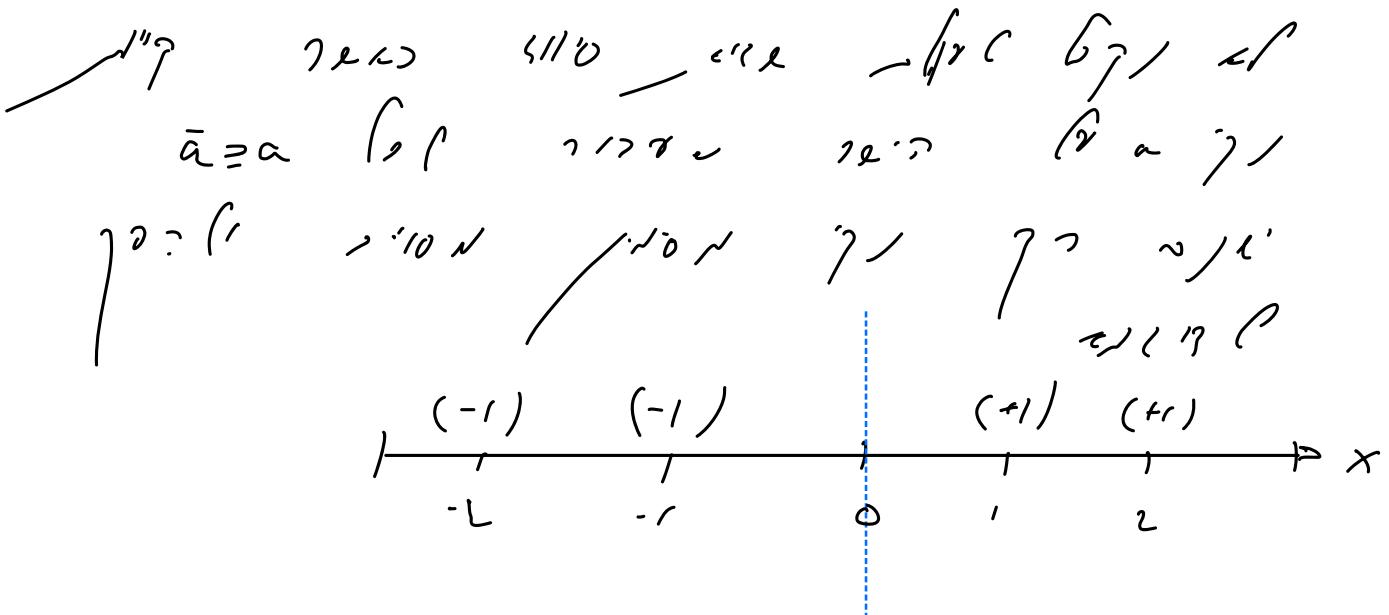
plt.xlabel("alcohol")
plt.ylabel("magnesium")
plt.title("validation_set C=1, D=8")

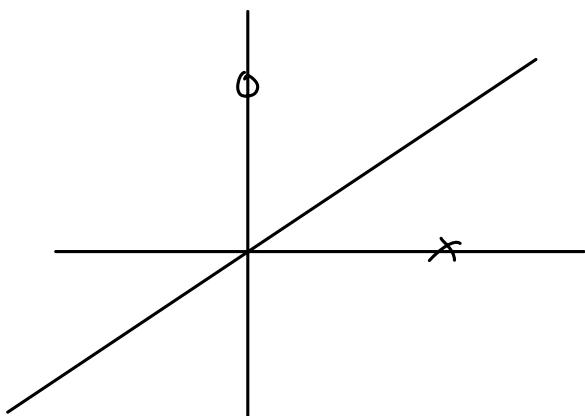
plt.legend(loc='upper right')
plt.xlim([10, 15])
plt.ylim([60, 180])
plt.show()

```

$$\sum_{i=1}^n I\{ \text{sign}(w_i x_i + b) \neq y_i \} = 0$$

$\rightarrow$   $\hat{y} = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i + b$





$(|\bar{P}| > |P|)$   $\rightarrow$   $\text{the } \gamma\text{-ray } \gamma \text{ is } \text{scattered}$   
 $e^- \rightarrow \nu - e^- \gamma$

$$y = \frac{q}{p} x \quad \text{and} \quad x^2 = p^2 y^2 - q^2$$

1.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  2.  $\text{NaOH}$  3.  $\text{CaCO}_3$  4.  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  5.  $\text{NaCl}$

$$q \rightarrow \gamma \rightarrow c / \bar{c} = p$$

\$\rightarrow\$

$$\Delta p : \left| \frac{\frac{q}{p} \cdot p - 0 + 0}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^2 + 1}} \right| : \left| \frac{q}{\sqrt{\frac{q^2}{p^2} + 1}} \right|$$

$$\Delta q : \left| \frac{\frac{q}{p} \cdot 0 - q + 0}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^2 + 1}} \right| : \left| \frac{q}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^2 + 1}} \right|$$

$$w = (w_1, w_2) = \left( -\frac{1}{q}, \frac{1}{p} \right)$$

\$\rightarrow\$

are called margins when  $\gamma > 0$  is the margin.

Support vectors are the points which lie on the margin boundary. Hard SVM - a set of linear functions  $\sum w_i x_i + b = 0$ , support vectors  $\{x_i\}$  are the points which satisfy  $\gamma_i = 1$ .

Support vectors of a linear model are the points which lie on the margin boundary and are called support vectors.

Evaluating  $\gamma$  is the same as evaluating  $\lambda$  coefficient?

Intuitively, if  $\gamma$  is large, then the margin is small, so  $\lambda$  is large.

So, if  $\gamma$  is small, then the margin is large, so  $\lambda$  is small.

So,  $\gamma$  is proportional to  $\lambda$ .

Margin:  $\gamma = \frac{1}{\|w\|}$  so  $\gamma \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}$

Margin:  $\gamma = \frac{1}{\|w\|} \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}$

figure 1  $\rightarrow \lambda = 2$

figure 2  $\rightarrow \lambda = 200$

$\gamma$

$\alpha_{ij} \leftarrow \text{argmax}_{\alpha_{ij}} \text{Pr}(y_i = 1 | x_i)$  (4)

$w = \sum \alpha_i y_i x_i$

Given we want to find  $\alpha_i$  such that  $x_i^T w \geq y_i$

Let's consider  $\alpha_i$ ,  $\beta_i$

$s: \{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\alpha_i \in \mathbb{R}$

and  $\hat{\alpha}_i = \alpha_i + \beta_i$

$\hat{x}: s(\hat{\alpha}_i) = \text{sig}[(\sum \alpha_i y_i x_i)^T x]$

$\hat{\alpha}_i = \text{argmax}_{\alpha_i} s(\alpha_i)$

$s(\alpha_i) = \text{sig}[\sum \alpha_i y_i \langle x_i, x \rangle]$

$w = \rho \circ (\text{Pr} = \beta)$

$h(x, x')$  kernel  $\Rightarrow \hat{\alpha}_i = \beta \circ h(\cdot, x)$

$\hat{x} = \text{sig}[\sum \alpha_i y_i h(x_i, x)]$

$\Rightarrow \text{argmax}_{\alpha_i} s(\alpha_i)$  (4)

init  $\alpha = (0, 0 \dots 0)$ ,  $\text{loss}(\alpha) = h$

for  $t = 1, 2 \dots$

if ( $\exists i$  s.t.  $y_i \neq \hat{y}(x_i)$ ):  $\alpha[i] += 1$

else: nothing

— " / \ ) ( 1 , 2 . 2

→ rank  $\beta_i$  (k)  $\rightarrow$  115 /  $\nearrow$  115012  $\rightarrow$  3 222  
• 17 22

• 17 22 → rank  $\beta_i$  23 11 23 11

$$w = \sum \alpha_i \psi(x_i)$$

1)  $\psi$   $\rightarrow$   $\beta_i$   $\rightarrow$  rank  $\beta_i$   $\rightarrow$   $\beta_i$   
1)  $\psi$   $\rightarrow$   $\beta_i$   $\rightarrow$   $\omega_{ij}$   $\rightarrow$   $\beta_i$   $\rightarrow$   $\beta_i$   
 $\beta_i$   $\rightarrow$   $\beta_i$   $\rightarrow$   $\omega_{ij}$   $\rightarrow$   $\beta_i$   $\rightarrow$   $\beta_i$   
 $\beta_i$   $\rightarrow$   $\beta_i$   $\rightarrow$   $\beta_i$   $\rightarrow$   $\beta_i$

2)  $\psi$   $\rightarrow$   $\beta_i$   $\rightarrow$  rank  $\beta_i$   $\rightarrow$   $\beta_i$   
 $F \rightarrow$   $\beta_i$   $\rightarrow$   $\beta_i$