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Artificial Intelligence

Professor Rivas

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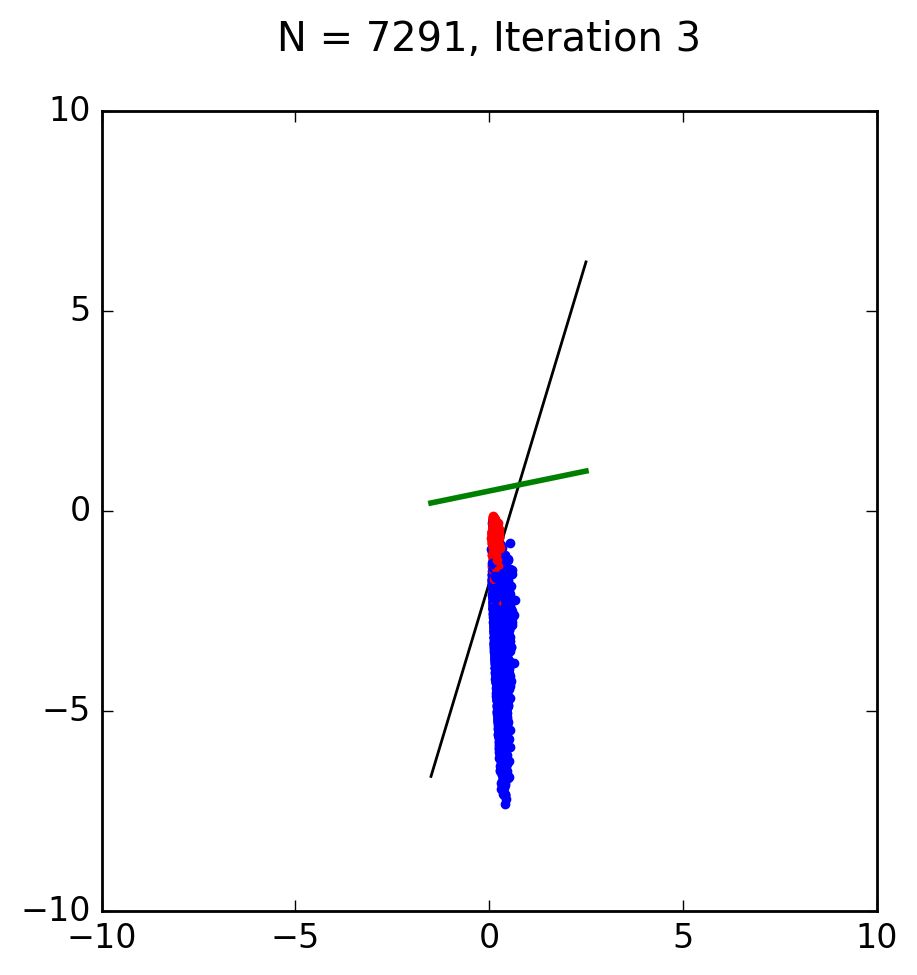
Midterm

1.a.) Running the pocket perceptron on this dataset took an incredible amount of time. 7291 data points caused my VM to sometimes and run incredibly slow. I was able to record a few iterations of the dataset though. The data was not linearly separable, therefore the perceptron would run forever and not find a solution. The pocket algorithm did not seem to lower its error by too much. Changing the dataset does not cause a noticeable difference other than the data points being different colors.

b.) The linear regression worked well on my VM. The line was created with the first iteration and goes right through the datapoints. Linear regression is strong here because it does not care if the data is not linearly separable. Changing the points sign altered the linear regression line. The line is based mathematically off the points so therefore it still finds the best possible solution despite the data not being linearly separable.

c.) Having the pocket algorithm start from the linear regression line does not make too much difference from the weight starting at zero. The error starts off smaller but it still finds itself in the same place after some iterations. This is because the data is not linearly separable and therefore the pocket algorithm will iterate indefinitely until it is told to break. Changing the dataset does not cause a noticeable difference other than the data points being different colors.

This is the pocket algorithm running with the altered dataset and the weight starting from zero. It made it to the third iteration before crashing.



2.) After 10 iterations the answer to Problem 2.12 is about 452957 samples that are needed. This was found using my midtermpt2.py file. This program runs the equation 10 times. Each time it takes the newly found N and solves the equation with it. After about 10 iterations the difference in iterations is not significant.

