

Assignment 2

Tuesday, January 28, 2020 4:27 PM

Problem 1

$$1. \quad v = x - (w \cdot x + b) w$$

$$w \cdot v + b = w [x - (w \cdot x + b) w] + b$$

$$= w \cdot x - w \cdot (w \cdot x + b) w + b$$

$$= w \cdot x - (||w||_2^2 x + w \cdot b) w + b$$

$$= w \cdot x - w \cdot x - b + b = 0$$

$$2. \quad \text{Say: since } \min ||x - u||_2 = 0 \text{ when } u = x$$

$$\therefore v = u - (w \cdot u + b) w$$

$$\text{since: } u \in R^d, \text{ s.t. } w \cdot u + b = 0$$

$$\therefore v = u$$

$$\therefore \text{when: } u = v = x - (w \cdot x + b) w = -b w = x$$

$||x - u||_2$ has the minimum

$$\begin{aligned} ||x - u||_2^2 &= (x + b w)^2 = x^2 + 2 w x b + b^2 w^2 \\ &= x^2 + 2 w x b + b^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$|w \cdot x + b|^2 = w^2 x^2 + 2 w x b + b^2$$

$$= x^2 + 2 w x b + b^2.$$

let: $u = y$

$$= x - (w \cdot x + b) w:$$

$$\text{LHS} = ||x - x + (w \cdot x + b) w||_2$$

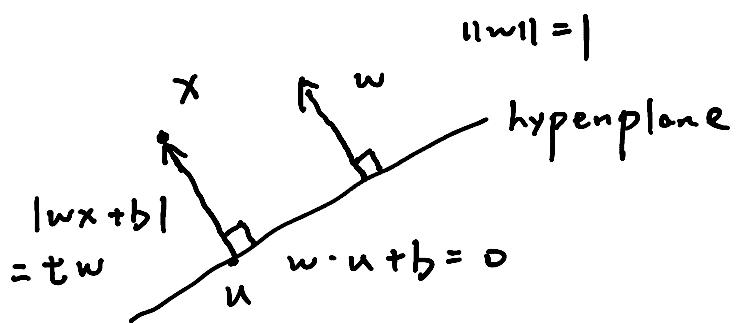
$$= ||(w \cdot x + b) w||_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \min_{u \in R^d \text{ s.t. } w u + b = 0} ||x - u||_2 = |w \cdot x + b| \leq ||w \cdot x + b||_2 ||w||_2$$

since: $||w||_2 = 1$

$$\therefore \text{LHS} \leq ||w \cdot x + b||_2 = \text{RHS}$$

$|w \cdot x + b|$ can be shown (in 4) later
 that is the shortest distance from point x
 to the hyperplane defined by normal vector w
 and offset b , $\|x - u\|_2$ is the Euclidean
 distance from point x to the point u that
 are on the hyperplane. Therefore, there
 is no solution to find point u that
 satisfies $\|x - u\|_2 < |w \cdot x + b|$, only
 exists $\|x - u\|_2 = |w \cdot x + b|$, where
 $x - u = tw$, where " t " is a scalar
 that is a magnitude of the distance from
 x to the hyperplane. When $t=0$,
 $x=u$, and the " $=$ " is hold (proven
 above); when $t \neq 0$, $\|x - u\|_2 = |t|$,
 $|w \cdot x + b| = |t|$, " $=$ " is hold, too.



$$\begin{aligned}\|x-u\|_2^2 &= \|(x-v) + (v-u)\|_2^2 = [(x-v)^T + (v-u)^T][(x-v) + (v-u)] \\ &= \|x-v\|_2^2 + 2(x-v)^T(v-u) + \|v-u\|_2^2 \geq \|x-v\|_2^2 \\ &\quad \therefore \|x-u\|_2^2 \geq \|x-v\|_2^2\end{aligned}$$

3. $v = -bw$, when $u=v=-bw$, $\|x-u\|_2 = \|x-v\|_2$

$$\|x-v\|_2^2 = \|x\|_2^2 - 2x \cdot v + \|v\|_2^2$$

$$\|x-u\|_2^2 = \|x\|_2^2 - 2x \cdot u + \|u\|_2^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{proof: } \|x-u\|_2^2 - \|x-v\|_2^2 &= 2x \cdot v - 2x \cdot u + \|u\|_2^2 - \|v\|_2^2 \geq 0 \\ &= 2x \cdot (v-u) + \|u\|_2^2 - \|v\|_2^2\end{aligned}$$

not sufficient conditions to deterministically saying that $\|x-u\| > \|x-v\|$, u & v do share the same properties and are on the same hyperplane. It's only possible $\|x-u\|_2 > \|x-v\|_2$ when x is selected that is closer to the point v than u in terms of Euclidean distance.

4. pick a point $u \xrightarrow{u \in \mathbb{R}^d}$ from the hyperplane, its distance d to this hyperplane:

$$d = \|x-u\| = \frac{|(x-u) \cdot w|}{\|w\|}$$

$$\|w\| = |w \cdot x - w \cdot u|$$

$$\begin{aligned}w \cdot u + b &= 0 \\ &= |w \cdot x + b|\end{aligned}$$

$$= |w \cdot x + b|$$

Problem 2

1. $z = w^T x$

$$w' = w + \alpha t x$$

$$w'^T x = (w + \alpha t x)^T x = (w^T + x^T t^T \alpha^T) x$$

$$= w^T x + \alpha t \|x\|_2^2 = z' \quad (\alpha > 0)$$

if: $t = -1$, z' will be smaller than z

if: $t = 1$, z' will be larger than z

∴ it does not change the prediction

2 and 3:

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Assignment 2 Q2

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```
from sklearn.datasets import load_breast_cancer  
import numpy as np
```

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# import data  
breast_cancer = load_breast_cancer()  
X = breast_cancer.data  
Y = breast_cancer.target  
train_X = X[:450]  
test_X = X[450:]  
# Convert "0" to "-1"  
train_Y = 2 * Y[:450] - np.ones(len(Y[:450]))
```

```

test_Y = 2 * Y[450:] - np.ones(len(Y[450:])) 

# perceptron
epoch = 100
alpha = 0.01
w = np.zeros(np.shape(train_X)[1])
z = np.matmul(train_X, w)
for j in range(epoch):
    for i in range(450):
        if z[i] * train_Y[i] <= 0:
            #print z[i]
            w = w + train_X[i] * train_Y[i] * alpha
            #print w
            z[i] = np.dot(train_X[i], w)
            #print z[i]

# normalize the data
for k in range(450):
    if z[k] > 0:
        z[k] = 1
    else:
        z[k] = -1
# calculate training accuracy
p_train = np.shape(np.nonzero(z - train_Y))[1]
precision_train = 1 - float(p_train)/450
print precision_train # 100%

z_prime = np.matmul(test_X, w)

for n in range(119):
    if z_prime[n] > 0:
        z_prime[n] = 1
    else:
        z_prime[n] = -1
#calculate testing accuracy
p = np.shape(np.nonzero(z_prime - test_Y))[1]
precision = 1 - float(p)/119
print precision # 77.3%

```