

## Theory Questions

1. **(20 points) SVM with multiple classes.** One limitation of the standard SVM is that it can only handle binary classification. Here is one extension to handle multiple classes. Let  $\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n \in \mathbb{R}^d$  and now let  $y_1, \dots, y_n \in [K]$ , where  $[K] = \{1, 2, \dots, K\}$ . We will find a separate classifier  $\mathbf{w}_j$  for each one of the classes  $j \in [K]$ , and we will focus on the case of no bias ( $b = 0$ ). Define the following loss function (known as the *multiclass hinge-loss*):

$$\ell(\mathbf{w}_1, \dots, \mathbf{w}_K, \mathbf{x}_i, y_i) = \max_{j \in [K]} (\mathbf{w}_j \cdot \mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{w}_{y_i} \cdot \mathbf{x}_i + \mathbb{1}(j \neq y_i)),$$

where  $\mathbb{1}(\cdot)$  denotes the indicator function. Define the following multiclass SVM problem:

$$f(\mathbf{w}_1, \dots, \mathbf{w}_K) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ell(\mathbf{w}_1, \dots, \mathbf{w}_K, \mathbf{x}_i, y_i)$$

After learning all the  $\mathbf{w}_j$ ,  $j \in [K]$ , classification of a new point  $\mathbf{x}$  is done by  $\arg \max_{j \in [K]} \mathbf{w}_j \cdot \mathbf{x}$ . The rationale of the loss function is that we want the "score" of the true label,  $\mathbf{w}_{y_i} \cdot \mathbf{x}_i$ , to be larger by at least 1 than the "score" of each other label,  $\mathbf{w}_j \cdot \mathbf{x}_i$ . Therefore, we pay a loss if  $\mathbf{w}_{y_i} \cdot \mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{w}_j \cdot \mathbf{x}_i \leq 1$ , for  $j \neq y_i$ .

Consider the case where the data is linearly separable. Namely, there exists  $\mathbf{w}_1^*, \dots, \mathbf{w}_K^*$  such that  $y_i = \text{argmax}_y \mathbf{w}_y^* \cdot \mathbf{x}_i$  for all  $i$ . Show that any minimizer of  $f(\mathbf{w}_1, \dots, \mathbf{w}_K)$  will have zero classification error.

$$\bar{w} = (w_1, \dots, w_k) : // N^o$$

$\forall i \in [n]: y_i = \arg \max_{j \in [k]} \langle w_j, x_i \rangle$  and a small  $\epsilon$  error  $\bar{w} \Leftarrow f(\bar{w}) = 0$

$$0 = f(\bar{\omega}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n l(\bar{\omega}, x_i, y_i) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \max_{j \neq y_i} \{ \langle w_j, x_i \rangle - \langle w_{y_i}, x_i \rangle + 1, 0 \}$$

j ≠ y<sub>i</sub>, e.g.

$$\text{e.g.) } y_i = \arg \max_j w_j \cdot x_i \quad \text{if} \quad w_j \cdot x_i < w_{y_i} \cdot x_i \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad w_j \cdot x_i - w_{y_i} \cdot x_i + 1 \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$y_i = \arg \max_j w_j^* x_i \Rightarrow (w_1^*, \dots, w_K^*) = w^*$  הינו מינימיזציית פונקציית האפס-

$j \in [k] \wedge y_j \in [n]$  if  $\sigma_j = e$   $\forall i \in [n]$   $y_i = f(\omega^*, x_i, y_i)$   $\in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

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$j \in [k] \setminus \{y_i\}, i \in [n]$  if  $y_i = -1$  then  $\hat{f}(w^*, x_i, y_i) = -1$

if  $0 \leq \hat{f}(w^*, x_i, y_i) < 1$  then  $\hat{f}(w^*, x_i, y_i) = 0$

(else  $\hat{f}(w^*, x_i, y_i) = 1$ )

$$\Psi = \min_{i \in [n]} \Psi_i, \quad \Psi_i := \min_{j \in [k]} w_j^* \cdot x_i - w_j \cdot x_i$$

$$:= \rho \gamma \quad \forall j \neq y_i: w_j = \frac{w_j^*}{\rho} \quad \text{if } j \neq y_i$$

$$\forall j \in [k] \setminus \{y_i\}, i \in [n]: w_j \cdot x_i - w_{y_i} \cdot x_i = \frac{w_j^* \cdot x_i}{\rho} - \frac{w_{y_i}^* \cdot x_i}{\rho} = \frac{1}{\rho} (w_j^* \cdot x_i - w_{y_i}^* \cdot x_i)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\rho} (w_{y_i}^* \cdot x_i - w_j^* \cdot x_i) \leq -\frac{1}{\rho} \cdot \Psi_i = -1 \cdot \frac{\Psi_i}{\rho} \leq -1$$

$f = 0$  if  $\rho \geq 0$  or loss if  $\rho < 0$

3. (15 points)  $\ell^2$  penalty. Consider the following problem:

$$\begin{aligned} & \min_{w, b, \xi} \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + \frac{C}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i^2 \\ & \text{s.t. } y_i(w^T x_i + b) \geq 1 - \xi_i \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, n \end{aligned}$$

- (a) Show that a constraint of the form  $\xi_i \geq 0$  will not change the problem. Meaning, show that these non-negativity constraints can be removed. That is, show that the optimal value of the objective will be the same whether or not these constraints are present.

$$\xi_i := \varepsilon \quad \text{when } \xi_i > 0$$

$\text{OPT}(P) \geq \text{OPT}(P')$  because  $\text{OPT}(P') \geq \text{OPT}(P)$

$i \in [n]$  if  $\xi_i > 0$  then  $\text{OPT}(P) = \text{OPT}(P')$  because  $\xi_i > 0$  does not affect the optimization

$\xi_i > 0$  if and only if  $y_i(w^T x_i + b) < 1$

$$y_i(\mathbf{w}^\top \mathbf{x}_i + b) \geq 1 - \tilde{\varepsilon}_i^0 \geq 1 - \varepsilon_i^* = 1 - 0 = 1$$

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(b) What is the Lagrangian of this problem?

$$L(w, b, \varepsilon, d) = \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + \frac{C}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i [1 - \varepsilon_i (y_i (w^T x_i + b))]$$

(c) Minimize the Lagrangian with respect to  $\mathbf{w}, b, \xi$  by setting the derivative with respect to these variables to 0.

$$L(w, b, \epsilon, \alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + \frac{C}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \epsilon_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \epsilon_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i y_i w^T x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i y_i b$$

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$$\nabla_b L = - \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i y_i = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i y_i = 0 \quad (\text{ii})$$

•  $\text{PIN}'N$   $\text{P} \in \mathcal{T}$   $\text{if } S_N \supseteq C_N \text{ and } \text{PIN}'(N) \subseteq \{c'_1, c'_2\}$   $\text{and } \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i \neq 0$   $\text{else } N \notin \text{PES}$

$$\nabla_{\varepsilon} f = C\varepsilon - \alpha = 0 \Leftrightarrow \varepsilon = \frac{\alpha}{C} \quad (\text{iii})$$

$$* = \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 - w^T \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i y_i x_i - \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 - \|w\|^2 = -\frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_i \lambda_j y_i y_j \langle x_i, x_j \rangle$$

$$\star = - \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i y_i b = 0$$

$$\text{(iii) } g$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 * &= \frac{C}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \varepsilon_i \stackrel{\downarrow}{=} \frac{C}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \cdot \alpha_i = \frac{1}{2C} \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i^2 - \frac{1}{C} \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i^2 = \\
 &= \frac{1}{C} \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1\right) = -\frac{1}{2C} \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i^2 = -\frac{1}{2C} \|\alpha\|^2
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\min_{w, b, \varepsilon} \mathcal{L}(w, b, \varepsilon, \alpha) = \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i - \frac{1}{2C} \|\alpha\|^2 - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j \langle x_i, x_j \rangle$$

(d) What is the dual problem?

$$g(\alpha) = \min_{w, b, \varepsilon} \mathcal{L}(w, b, \varepsilon, \alpha) \quad \text{proj}$$

$$\max_{\alpha} \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i y_i = \text{proj}_{\text{constraint}} \quad \max_{\alpha} g(\alpha) \quad \text{proj}_{\text{constraint}}$$

.  $\alpha_i \geq 0$  for all  $i$

$$\max_{\alpha} \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2C} \|\alpha\|^2 - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j \langle x_i, x_j \rangle$$

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$$\text{s.t. } \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i y_i = 0 \quad (\text{D})$$

$$\alpha_i \geq 0 \quad i \in [n]$$

5. (15 points) Separability using polynomial kernel. Let  $x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{R}$  be distinct real numbers, and let  $q \geq n$  be an integer. Show that when using a polynomial kernel,  $K(x, x') = (1 + xx')^q$ , hard SVM achieves zero training error. Use the following fact: Given distinct values  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ , the Vandermonde matrix defined by,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha_1^1 & \dots & \alpha_1^q \\ 1 & \alpha_2^1 & \dots & \alpha_2^q \\ \vdots & & & \\ 1 & \alpha_n^1 & \dots & \alpha_n^q \end{pmatrix},$$

is of rank  $n$ . (Hint: use the lemma from slide 7 in recitation 7).

$$\langle \phi(x_i), \phi(x_j) \rangle = K_q(x_i, x_j) = (1 + x_i x_j)^q \stackrel{Pfaff}{=} \sum_{m=0}^q \binom{q}{m} \cdot 1^{q-m} \cdot (x_i x_j)^m = \sum_{m=0}^q \binom{q}{m} x_i^m x_j^m =$$

$$\sum_{m=0}^q \binom{q}{m} \cdot \binom{q}{m}^{1/2} x_i^m \cdot x_j^m = \sum_{m=0}^q \left[ \binom{q}{m} \cdot x_i^m \right] \cdot \left[ \binom{q}{m} \cdot x_j^m \right]$$

$$[\phi(x_i)]^t = \left[ \begin{pmatrix} q \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot x_i^0, \begin{pmatrix} q \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot x_i^1, \dots, \begin{pmatrix} q \\ q \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot x_i^q \right]$$

$$[\phi(x_j)]^t = \left[ \binom{q}{0}^{1/2} x_j^0, \binom{q}{1}^{1/2} x_j^1, \dots, \binom{q}{g}^{1/2} x_j^g \right]$$

$$\begin{matrix} x_1^0 & x_1^1 & x_1^2 & \cdots & x_1^q \\ x_2^0 & x_2^1 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_2^q \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_n^0 & x_n^1 & x_n^2 & \cdots & x_n^q \end{matrix}$$

Geometric mean, geometric X<sub>avg</sub>, is the product of all values.

• n = 3, 4 Vandermonde 3x3 or 4x4

הנתקה נספחה, ומי יתרכז בפער בין פערן של מטרים אחדים?

$(\phi(x_i))^t$  plus k' is known to be more likely

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ו. ה- $K_g(x_i, x_j)$  של Hard SVM הוא מינימום פונקציית האנרגיה.

4. (15 points) **Soft SVM on separable data.** Consider the soft-SVM problem with linearly separable data (assume no bias for simplicity):

$$\begin{aligned} & \min_{\mathbf{w}, \xi} 0.5 \|\mathbf{w}\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i \\ & \text{s.t. } \forall i : y_i \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x}_i \geq 1 - \xi_i \\ & \quad \xi_i \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Let  $\mathbf{w}^*$  be the solution of **hard SVM**. Show that if  $C \geq \|\mathbf{w}^*\|^2$  then the solution of soft SVM separates the data. (Hint: Show that in the optimal solution  $(\mathbf{w}', \xi')$  of the soft SVM problem, the sum of  $\xi'_i$ 's is bounded by some constant smaller than 1).

$$\xi = \epsilon \text{ when } \mathbf{w}' \neq \mathbf{w}^*$$

$\sim$  proof for  $\mathbf{w}' \neq \mathbf{w}^*$  (Hard SVM)  $\rightarrow$  soft SVM

$$\frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}'\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^n \xi'_i \leq \|\mathbf{w}^*\|^2$$

. since  $\mathbf{w}' \neq \mathbf{w}^*$

Hard SVM  $\rightarrow$   $\sim$  proof for  $\mathbf{w}' \neq \mathbf{w}^*$  (Hard SVM)  $\rightarrow$  soft SVM

$$\text{Hard SVM} \Rightarrow \sim \text{proof for } \mathbf{w}' \neq \mathbf{w}^* \text{ (Hard SVM)} \quad \forall i : \xi_i^* = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}^*\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i^* = 0$$

$\cdot (\text{if } \xi_i^* \neq 0 \text{ then } \mathbf{w}' \cdot \mathbf{x}_i = 1)$

soft SVM  $\rightarrow$   $\sim$  proof for  $\mathbf{w}' \neq \mathbf{w}^*$  (soft SVM)

$$\text{proof for } \mathbf{w}' \neq \mathbf{w}^* \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}'\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^n \xi'_i \leq \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}^*\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i^* = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}^*\|^2$$

$$C \geq \|\mathbf{w}^*\|^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}'\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^n \xi'_i \leq \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}^*\|^2 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n \xi'_i \leq \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}^*\|^2 - \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}'\|^2}_{C} \leq \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}^*\|^2 - \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}'\|^2 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}'\|^2}{\|\mathbf{w}^*\|^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}'\|^2}{\|\mathbf{w}^*\|^2} \leq 1 \quad \text{since } \|\mathbf{w}'\|^2 \leq \|\mathbf{w}^*\|^2 \quad \|\mathbf{w}'\|^2 \in [0, 1] \quad \text{so } \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}'\|^2}{\|\mathbf{w}^*\|^2} \leq 1$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \xi'_i \leq 1 \quad \text{since } \|\mathbf{w}'\|^2 \leq \|\mathbf{w}^*\|^2 \quad \|\mathbf{w}'\|^2 \in [0, 1]$$

$$\xi'_i \geq 1 \text{ or } \sum_{i=1}^n \xi'_i \geq 1 \quad \text{if } \xi'_i \in [0, 1] \quad \text{so } \sum_{i=1}^n \xi'_i \leq 1$$

$$\text{soft SVM} \rightarrow \text{Hard SVM} \quad \text{since } \sum_{i=1}^n \xi'_i \leq 1 \quad \text{and } \xi'_i \geq 0$$

2. (15 points) Solving hard SVM. Consider two distinct points  $\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2 \in \mathbb{R}^d$  with labels  $y_1 = 1$  and  $y_2 = -1$ . Compute the hyperplane that Hard SVM will return on this data, i.e., give explicit expressions for  $\mathbf{w}$  and  $b$  as functions of  $\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2$ .

(Hint: Solve the dual problem by transforming it to an optimization problem in a single variable. Use your solution to the dual to obtain the primal solution).

$$\min_{\mathbf{w}, b} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|^2 \quad (\text{P})$$

$$\text{s.t. } y_1(\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x}_1 + b) \geq 1$$

$$y_2(\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x}_2 + b) \geq 1$$

$$\max_{d_1, d_2} d_1 + d_2 - \frac{1}{2} (d_1^2 y_1^2 \|\mathbf{x}_1\|^2 + d_1 d_2 y_1 y_2 \mathbf{x}_1 \cdot \mathbf{x}_2 + d_2^2 y_2^2 \|\mathbf{x}_2\|^2)$$

$$\text{s.t. } d_1 y_1 + d_2 y_2 = 0 \quad (\text{D})$$

$$d_1, d_2 \geq 0$$

$$d_1 = d_2 \Rightarrow d_1 - d_2 = 0 \quad \text{but } d_1 \neq d_2 \text{ since } y_2 = -1, y_1 = 1 \quad \text{and } d_1 = d_2 = \alpha : \text{no}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2\alpha - \frac{1}{2} (\alpha^2 \|\mathbf{x}_1\|^2 - \alpha^2 \mathbf{x}_1 \cdot \mathbf{x}_2 - \alpha^2 \mathbf{x}_2 \cdot \mathbf{x}_1 + \alpha^2 \|\mathbf{x}_2\|^2) &= 2\alpha - \frac{1}{2} (\alpha^2 \|\mathbf{x}_1\|^2 - 2\alpha^2 \mathbf{x}_1 \cdot \mathbf{x}_2 + \alpha^2 \|\mathbf{x}_2\|^2) \\ &= 2\alpha - \frac{1}{2} \alpha^2 \|\mathbf{x}_1\|^2 + \alpha^2 \mathbf{x}_1 \cdot \mathbf{x}_2 - \frac{1}{2} \alpha^2 \|\mathbf{x}_2\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\max_{\alpha} 2\alpha - \frac{1}{2} \alpha^2 \|\mathbf{x}_1\|^2 + \alpha^2 \mathbf{x}_1 \cdot \mathbf{x}_2 - \frac{1}{2} \alpha^2 \|\mathbf{x}_2\|^2$$

$$\therefore g(\alpha)$$

$$\text{s.t. } \alpha \geq 0$$

$$0 \leq \alpha \leq \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2\|^2$$

$$\frac{\partial g(\alpha)}{\partial \alpha} = 2 - \alpha \|\mathbf{x}_1\|^2 + 2\alpha \mathbf{x}_1 \cdot \mathbf{x}_2 - \alpha \|\mathbf{x}_2\|^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2 = \alpha (\|\mathbf{x}_1\|^2 - 2\mathbf{x}_1 \cdot \mathbf{x}_2 + \|\mathbf{x}_2\|^2) = \alpha \|\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2\|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{2}{\|\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2\|^2} \quad \alpha \geq 0 \text{ sic}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{w}^* &= \frac{2}{\|\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2\|^2} \mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2 \quad \text{by formula for w*} \\ b^* &= y_1 - \mathbf{w}^* \cdot \mathbf{x}_1 \quad , \quad \mathbf{w}^* = \sum_{i=1}^2 \alpha_i^* y_i \mathbf{x}_i \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{w}^* = \alpha_1^* y_1 \mathbf{x}_1 + \alpha_2^* y_2 \mathbf{x}_2 = \alpha_1^* \mathbf{x}_1 - \alpha_2^* \mathbf{x}_2 = \frac{2\mathbf{x}_1 - 2\mathbf{x}_2}{\|\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2\|^2} = 2 \cdot \frac{\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2}{\|\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2\|^2}$$

$$w = \alpha_1 y_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 y_2 x_2 = \alpha_1 x_1 - \alpha_2 x_2 = \frac{\alpha_1 - \alpha_2}{\|x_1 - x_2\|^2} \cdot x_1 - \frac{\alpha_2}{\|x_1 - x_2\|^2} \cdot x_2$$

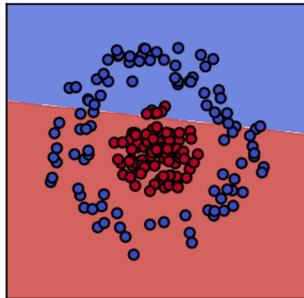
$(x_1, y_1)$  sk  $\alpha_1 \neq 0$  plz ren of the vector  $x_1$  to the line  $w^* x + b^*$  so  $y_1$  is on the side of  $x_1$  margin w/o  $y_1$  "margin"  $b^*$   $\Rightarrow$   $(x_1, y_1)$  is on the side of  $x_1$  margin

$$b^* = y_1 - w^* \cdot x_1 = 1 - 2 \cdot \frac{x_1 - x_2}{\|x_1 - x_2\|^2} \cdot x_1$$

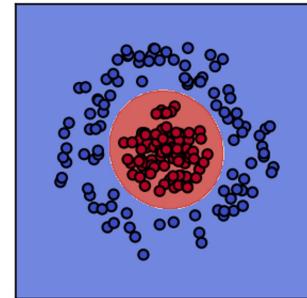
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Definition (a)

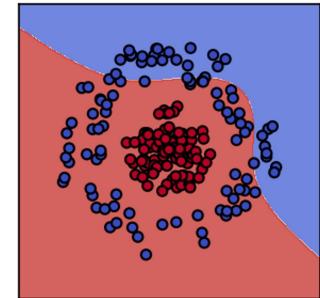
## Linear Polynomial



## Polynomial Degree 2



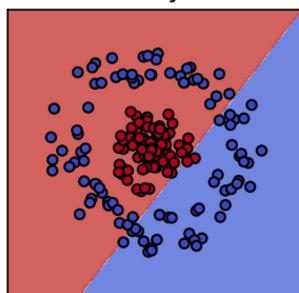
## Polynomial Degree 3



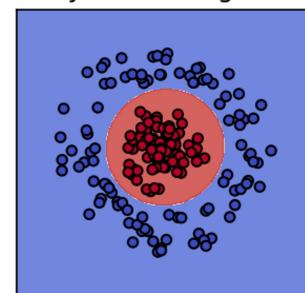
ב) כוונת הכתובת מוסיפה למשמעותה של הכתובת בפונטיקה. אולם מילוי הכתובת בפונטיקה יאפשר לנו לחשוף את הכתובת בפונטיקה.

$$\therefore \underline{y_{1111} - y_1} = \underline{\int_{111}^1 \int_{11}^1 \int_{1}^1} \quad (6)$$

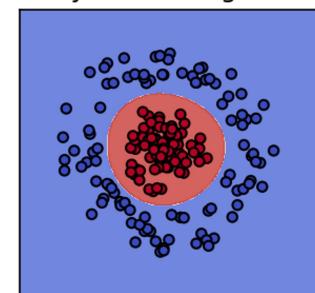
## Linear Polynomial



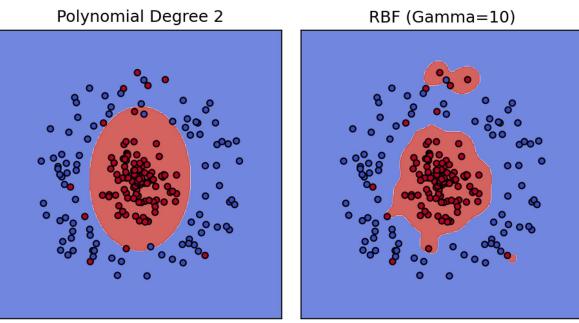
## Polynomial Degree 2



## Polynomial Degree 3

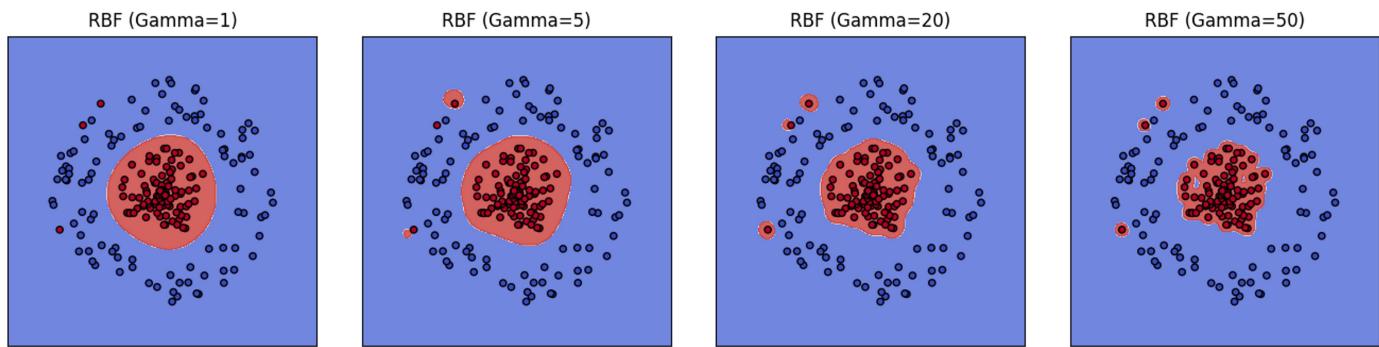


## Poly vs RBF



הנורמליזציה מושגת באמצעות רשת RBF (Radial Basis Function) שפונקציית היעד היא:

RBF with different Gamma values



לכן,  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \omega_0^2 \cdot \text{rect}(\frac{x}{\omega_0}) \cdot \sin(\omega_0 x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \omega_0^2 \cdot \text{rect}(\frac{x}{\omega_0}) \cdot \frac{1}{j} e^{j\omega_0 x} dx$  נקרא Gamma (גמא) ו- $\omega_0$  נקרא Phase (פaze).

"bias variance tradeoff": מינימיזציה של שגיאות ניסויים (overfit) ו-underfit. שגיאות ניסויים נזקקות ל- $\hat{y}$  ביחס ל- $y$ . שגיאות ניסויים נזקקות ל- $\hat{y}$  ביחס ל- $y$ .