

# Homework 5

Name: Yuan Li

ID: N19728558 netID yl6606

Email: foxerlee1@gmail.com

## Part I: Written Exercises

### 1. (a)

Answer:

Because the decision boundary is 0.5, we can get the number of TP, FP, FN, TN should be:

$$TP = 3$$

$$FP = 1$$

$$FN = 1$$

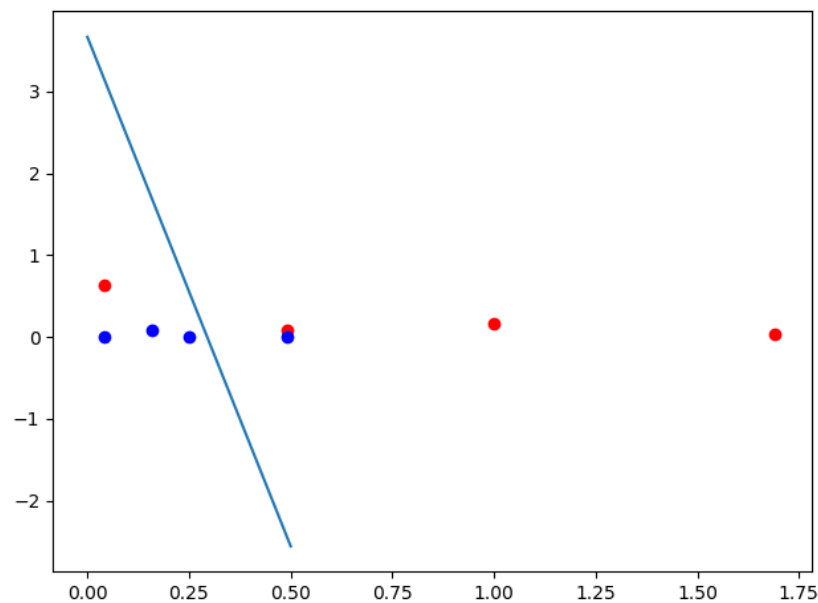
$$TN = 3$$

So the confusion matrix should be:

	pre=1	pre=0
true=1	3	1
true=0	1	3

### 1. (b)

Answer:



### 1. (c)

Answer:

$$FPR = \frac{FP}{TN + FP} = \frac{1}{1 + 3} = 0.25$$

1. (d)

Answer:

$$TPR = \frac{TP}{TP + FN} = \frac{3}{1 + 3} = 0.75$$

1. (e)

Answer:

$$accuracy = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + FP + FN + TN} = \frac{3 + 3}{1 + 3 + 1 + 3} = 0.75$$

1. (f)

Answer:

$$recall = \frac{TP}{TP + FP} = \frac{3}{1 + 3} = 0.75$$

1. (g)

Answer:

$$precision = \frac{TP}{TP + FN} = \frac{3}{1 + 3} = 0.75$$

1. (h)

Answer:

$$\begin{aligned} l(w) &= -\left(\sum_{i=1}^N y^{(i)} \ln(h(x)) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \ln(1 - h(x))\right) \\ &= -(0 * \ln 0.389 + 1 * \ln(1 - 0.389)) - (0 * \ln 0.042 + 1 * \ln(1 - 0.042)) - (0 * \ln 0.613 + 1 * \ln(1 - 0.613)) \\ &\quad - (0 * \ln 0.167 + 1 * \ln(1 - 0.167)) - (1 * \ln 0.572 + 0 * \ln(1 - 0.572)) - (1 * \ln 0.526 + 0 * \ln(1 - 0.526)) \\ &\quad - (1 * \ln 0.393 + 0 * \ln(1 - 0.393)) - (1 * \ln 0.638 + 0 * \ln(1 - 0.638)) \\ &= 4.252 \end{aligned}$$

2. (a)

Answer:

The learning rate is too large. So we move too far, which means overshoot.

2. (b)

Answer:

The learning rate is too small. So we move slowly, and each step is too small.

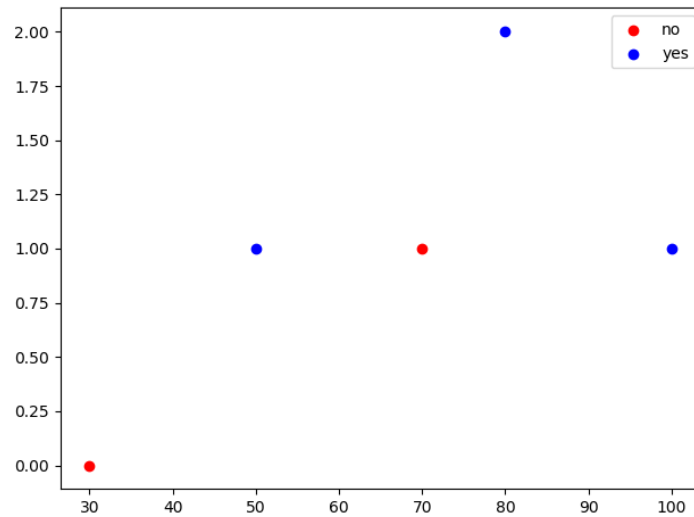
### 2. (c)

Answer:

This model is not suitable for this data.

### 3. (a)

Answer:



### 3. (b)

Answer:

Based on the method to calculate the  $w$  for linear regression, we can get:

$$w = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T z$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -0.00807018 \\ 0.86666667 \end{bmatrix}$$

In order to fit the form of classifier mentioned in assignment, I set  $z$  as:

$$z = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

The predict labels are  $[0, 1, 1, 1, 1]$ , with only one error.

### 3. (c)

Answer:

$i = 0$ . Because only  $z^{(0)} < 0$ ,  $-z^{(0)} > 0$ , then  $e^{-z^{(0)}}$  is the biggest. After we take the denominator,  $\frac{1}{1+e^{-z^{(0)}}}$  should be the smallest.  
So sample 0 is the least likely.

### 3. (d)

---

*Answer:*

No they don't change. Because the judgment in b and c is based on the values are positive or negative. If the original  $w$  multiplies a positive scalar, it will not change the values' positive or negative relationship. As a result, the result will not change.