

Homework 9

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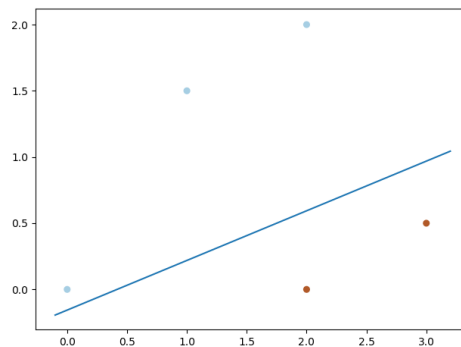
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Part I: Written Exercises

1. (a)

Answer:

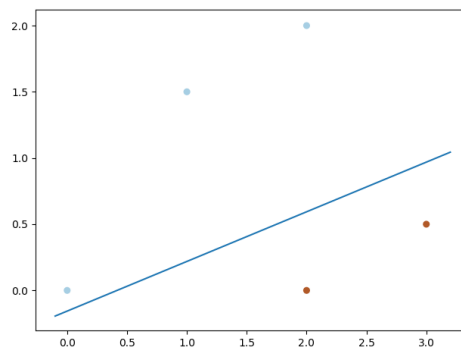
The training data and hyperplane should be as follow:



1. (b)

Answer:

The training data and hyperplane should be as follow, which will be the same as 1. (a):



1. (c)

Answer:

They are linearly separable.

1. (d)

Answer:

For $w^T = [6 \ -16]$ and $w_0 = -2.5$:

The functional margin for each training example is $[2.5, 22.5, 9.5, 20.5, 7.5]$. And the functional margin is:

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &= \min_{i=1..n} \gamma^{(i)} \\ &= \min_{i=1..n} y^{(i)}(w^T x^{(i)} + w_0) \\ &= 2.5\end{aligned}$$

The geometric margin for each training example is [0.14630143, 1.31671291, 0.55594545, 1.19967176, 0.4389043]. And the geometric margin is:

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &= \min_{i=1..n} \gamma^{(i)} \\ &= \min_{i=1..n} y^{(i)}(w^T x^{(i)} + w_0)/||w||_2 \\ &= 0.14630143\end{aligned}$$

Based on functional margin, the canonical weights should be:

$$\begin{aligned}w^{(')T} &= \frac{1}{2.5} w^T = [2.4 \quad -6.4] \\ w_0^{(')} &= \frac{1}{2.5} w_0 = -1\end{aligned}$$

For $100 * w^T = [100 * 12 \quad -100 * 32]$ and $w_0 = 100 * (-5)$:

The functional margin for each training example is [500, 4500, 1900, 4100, 1500]. And the functional margin is:

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &= \min_{i=1..n} \gamma^{(i)} \\ &= \min_{i=1..n} y^{(i)}(w^T x^{(i)} + w_0) \\ &= 500\end{aligned}$$

The geometric margin for each training example is [0.14630143, 1.31671291, 0.55594545, 1.19967176, 0.4389043]. And the geometric margin is:

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &= \min_{i=1..n} \gamma^{(i)} \\ &= \min_{i=1..n} y^{(i)}(w^T x^{(i)} + w_0)/||w||_2 \\ &= 0.14630143\end{aligned}$$

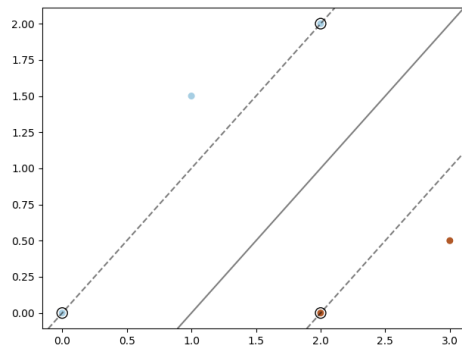
Based on functional margin, the canonical weights should be:

$$\begin{aligned}w^{(')T} &= \frac{1}{500} w^T = [2.4 \quad -6.4] \\ w_0^{(')} &= \frac{1}{500} w_0 = -1\end{aligned}$$

1. (e)

Answer:

After I use a SVM to train my examples, I can get result as follow:



Points with a circle are support vectors, which are: $(0,0)^T, (2,0)^T, (2,2)^T$

1. (f)

Answer:

If we add point $x = (1,3)^T$, The margin and hyperplane don't change. They are:

$$\text{margin} : y = x \text{ and } y = x - 2$$

$$\text{hyperplane} : y = x - 1$$

1. (g)

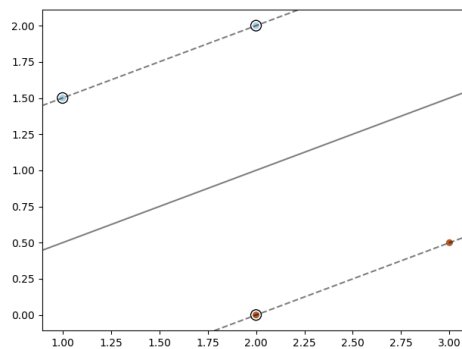
Answer:

If we remove point $x = (1,1.5)^T$, The margin and hyperplane don't change.

1. (h)

Answer:

If we remove point $x = (0,0)^T$, The margin and hyperplane will change. They become:



1. (i)

Answer:

2.

Answer:

The new features are:

$$\begin{aligned}\phi(x^{(1)}) &= [1.0, 0.6065, 0.1353, 0.0111] \\ \phi(x^{(2)}) &= [0.6065, 1.0, 0.6065, 0.1353] \\ \phi(x^{(3)}) &= [0.1353, 0.6065, 1.0, 0.6065] \\ \phi(x^{(4)}) &= [0.0111, 0.1353, 0.6065, 1.0]\end{aligned}$$

The coefficients are: $[-1, -1, 1, 1]$

The predictions are: $y_{1.2} = -1, y_{2.5} = 1, y_{3.25} = 1$

3.

Answer:

They create the same decision boundary.

Because $\|w\|_2 = 1$, $\max \gamma$ equals $\max \frac{\gamma}{\|w\|_2}$. We also know that $\max \frac{\gamma}{\|w\|_2}$ equals $\max \frac{\gamma/\gamma}{\|w/\gamma\|_2}$. Then it becomes $\max \frac{1}{\|w\|_2}$, which equals $\min \|w\|_2$