LUKA BEJENIC, MOBERSOJES

VOZ - 2-2

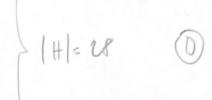


$$\vec{\lambda} \in \{0,1\}^3$$

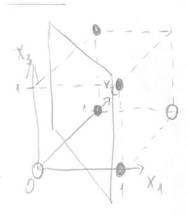
$$\theta = \begin{bmatrix} \theta_{11} & \theta_{12} \\ \theta_{21} & \theta_{22} \\ \theta_{31} & \theta_{32} \end{bmatrix}$$

=> parametri definiraju kvadar na način ako je točka umutar kvodra y=1, mače y=0

- = kvadar wose obuhvaćati:
 - 1 toda : 8 shicagaia
 - 1 brid: 12 stučajíva
 - 1 plohu: 6 Phicageia
 - se take: I shiray
 - nijdur točar: 1 Plučaj



VOZ-2.8



minimalna pogreta:

matrimalna pogrestea:

$$E(\vec{w}|b) = \frac{1}{6}(0+4\cdot 1+\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\vec{x} = (x^{T}x)^{-1}x^{T}\vec{y} = (\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix})^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2/13 \\ 6/15 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow h(\vec{x}^{2}) = -\frac{2}{16} + \frac{6}{13}x$$

$$L' = (y' - h(\vec{x}'))^2 = \frac{4}{169}$$

V04-1.3

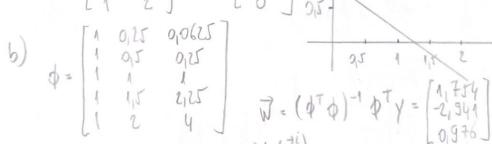
$$a) \phi(x) = (1,x)$$

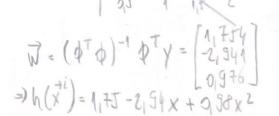
$$\phi = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.5 \\ 1 & 0.5 \\ 1 & 1.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

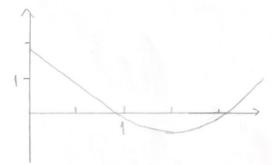
$$\vec{W} = (\phi^{T} \phi)^{-1} \phi^{T} y = \begin{bmatrix} 0,94323 \\ -0,7694 \end{bmatrix}$$

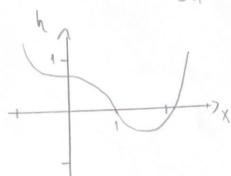
$$\phi = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0_{1}x \\ 1 & 0_{1}x \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\phi = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0_{1}x \\ 1 & 0_{1}x \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{1}702 \\ 1 & 0 \\$$







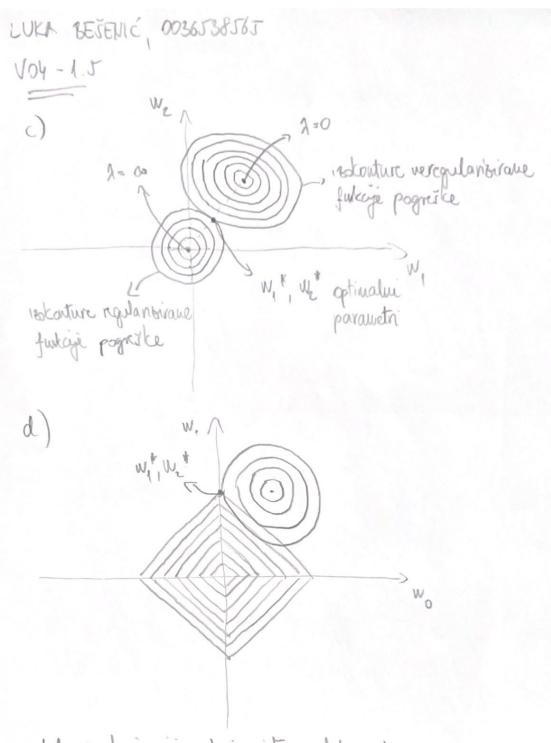


d) Najprilladniji model u ovom slučaju je is podsadatka c) jer ima najmanju knadratnu pogrešku.

VO4 - 1.5

a) Regularisacija sa ovrhu ima sprijeciti prenauceuset na način da ogranici rast vrjeduseti parametara usdela. Pretpostavta na kojoj se tandiji je da ito je usdel elošeniji, to ima veće vrjeduseti parametara.

b) Glavna je predust regularistranza modela ta ito ga je teše moguće premaučiti. Ta predust ddaeni do istražaja kada je malo primjera sa učenje.



LA-regularisacija daje rjede modele sod L2-regularisacije sato ito će se slog sitrijih isokoutura regularisacijstog iorasa lakše dogoditi da se minimisator regularisirane junkcije pograšle naste na mego sod koordinatnih osi prostora parametara, ito svaci da ce se druga tešina pategnuti na nulu.

LUKA BEJENIĆ, 0036538565 VO4 - C.J

X, X2, X3, X4 - ogene po rasredina irednje ikole
XJ - prosjek suh ogena » istoacyjem is skupa stog kdinearnosti
X6 - ogena is matematike

4 - ogena is fisite

Imano sventupus 6 linearmh, 6 kvadratinh, 15 interalegisch porala, i vo interacyich trojèi snačajta.

Da la revenje bolo stabolio i bes regularibacje trebamo z m+1=48 pringera sa učenje.