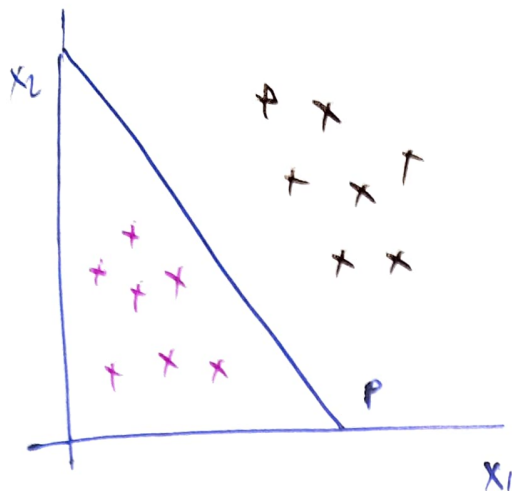


dependent on n-o. of rows

## Linear Discriminant Function.



Can I draw a line to classify two classes,  
or  
hyperplane

Decision boundary -

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 = 7$$

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 - 7 = 0$$

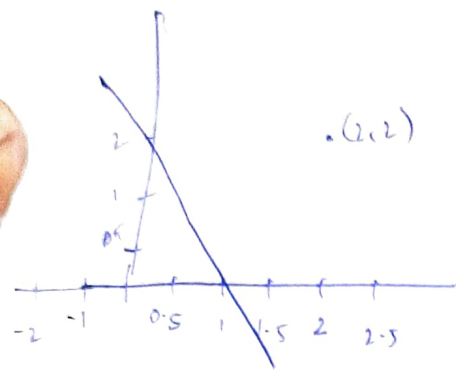
$$w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + b = 0$$

$w^T x + b = 0$  - Eq<sup>n</sup> of hyperplane

$$w = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Decision rule -

$$\hat{y} = \begin{cases} +1 & \text{if } w^T x + b \geq 0 \\ -1 & \text{if } w^T x + b < 0 \end{cases}$$



$$2x + y - 2 = 0$$

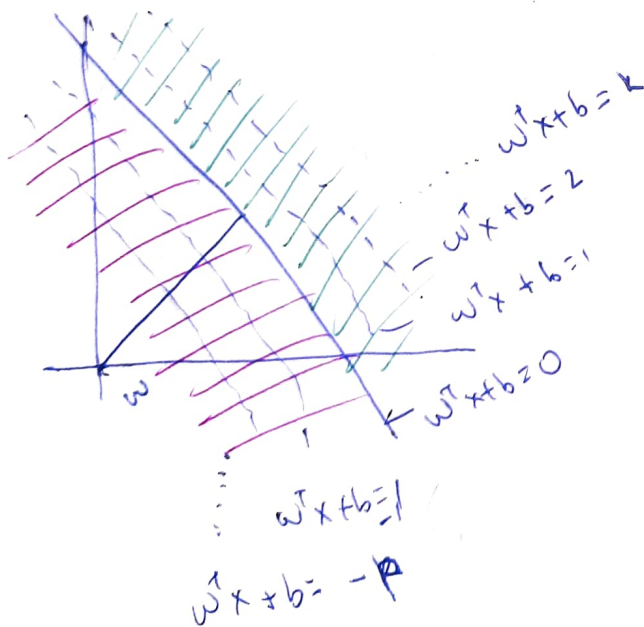
$$(2, 2) \rightarrow 2(2) + 2 - 2 = 4 > 0 \text{ +ve class}$$

$$(-1, -1) \rightarrow -3 < 0 \Rightarrow \text{-ve class}$$

$$g(x) = \hat{y} = \begin{cases} +1 & , w^T x + b > 0 \\ -1 & , w^T x + b < 0 \\ 0 & , w^T x + b = 0 \end{cases}$$

or (Hyperplane)

## Geometric Interpretation



for side -

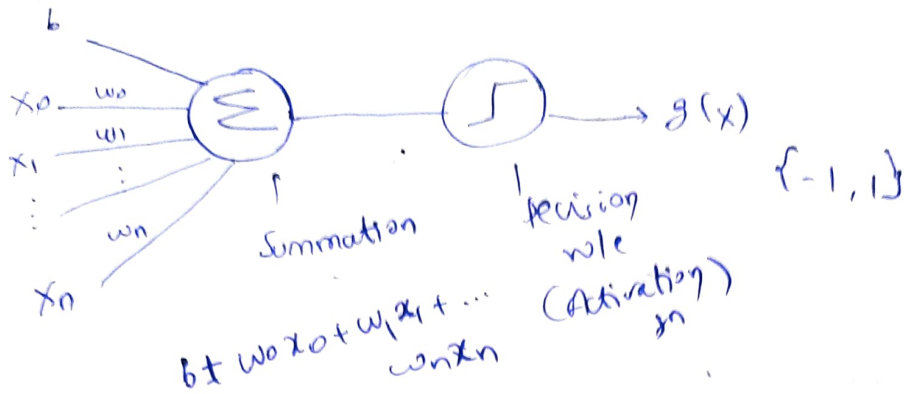
$$w^T x + b = k$$

-ve side -

$$w^T x + b = -p$$

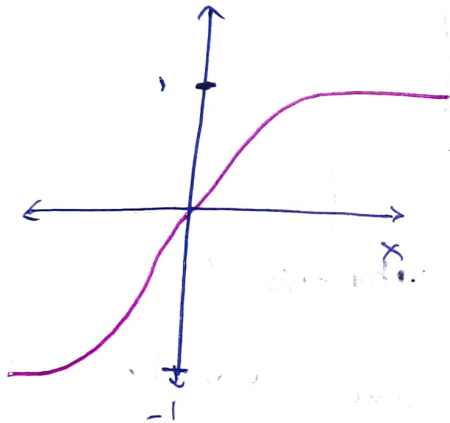
$w$  is  $\perp$  to all lines

# Perceptron $\approx$ Neuron



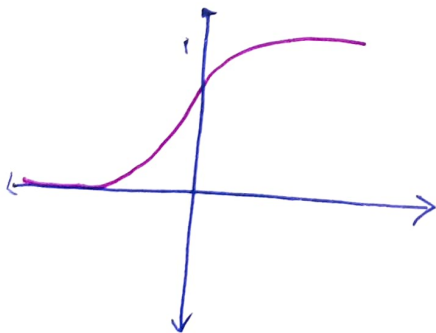
Activation  $f^n$  -

① Tanh :  $[-1, 1]$



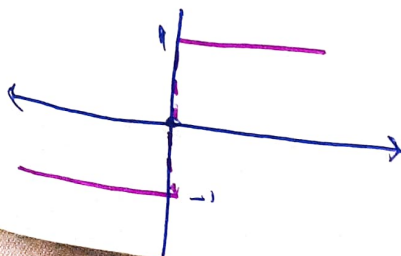
$$f(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

② Sigmoid :  $[0, 1]$



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

③ Binary step  $f^n$



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x > 0 \\ -1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

## Generalized Discriminant $f^3$

① Linear case -

$$g(x) = w^T x + b \cdot 1$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} w_0 \\ w_1 \\ \vdots \\ w_n \\ \underline{b} \end{bmatrix}, \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \\ \underline{1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$g(x) = A^T y$$

② Non linear case

Transform into higher dim space.

$$y = \phi(x) \rightarrow x^2 = \begin{bmatrix} x_0^2 \\ x_1^2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n^2 \\ 1^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$g(x) = A^T y$$

why this?

In some higher dim space, non-linear data will be linear.