# EE412 Foundation of Big Data Analytics, Fall 2018 HW3

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Discussion Group (People with whom you discussed ideas used in your answers):

On-line or hardcopy documents used as part of your answers:

### Answer to Problem 1

Exercise 5.12 (FION ZE 784)

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} 0 = 0.8 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} + 0.2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} 0 = 0 = 0.8 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = 0 = 0.8 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = 0 = 0.8 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = 0 = 0.8 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = 0 = 0.8 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = 0 = 0.8 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = 0 = 0.8 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = 0 = 0.8 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = 0 = 0.8 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = 0 = 0.8 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{$$

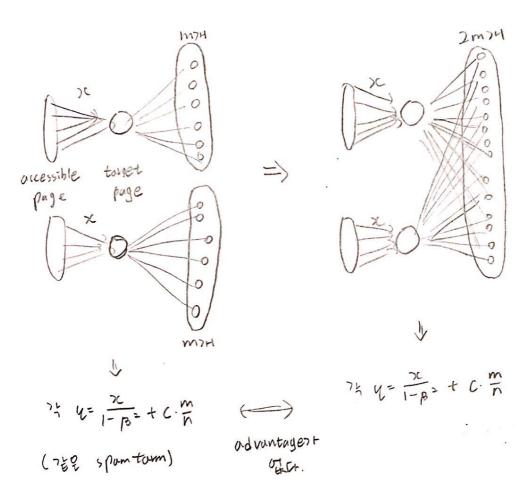
Exercise 5.3.1 (FION ZENSH)

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1/2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1/3 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 1/3 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 1/3 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 1/3 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ old } \beta = 0.8 \text{ old } 3 + 75 \text{ Table 4.2}$$

## **Scanned with CamScanner**

712 torget page 21 Page rankor 4, more, supporting pages 7+ 0/2 201 C- 1+B 4= 21491 x + Bm ( m + 1-13 ) } 4= -x + cm o 1Ct. 0471111 2149/Spamtorm & 66/21 74 tarms supporting pages 501 27491 target page on of the Sicility it supporting pages 5. 8. 2 + 1 of pagerank? 4= 21491 x+ B.2m. =. (By + 1-B) 3 760 page rank = >57155C+ 71217115193 2 M7434E-1 74 supporting page =

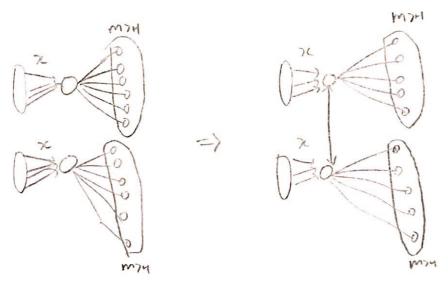
274 SI target ELEN YUPZ



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(1-132) y=7c+mp (1-13) (1-13) (1-13) y=>c+mp (1-13) udvantage oft.

2>11의 Supporting pages 完全 ICH至 FI Y target page之 05元为12+ 74 torget page 의 page vanical advantage 7+ 1457及II.

### Answer to Problem 2

Exercise 10.1.1

(A) 기尾 IZHE GSI node > 128, edge > 27 孔子孔>1101号 包含为了CLOT (Sq edge)号 SIDISINI到CT

degree (XT) = degree (X) + degree (Y) - 2 OICH XY 91019 30 X7+3851 019

degree (XT) = 1 74, 17+3851 019 degree (Y) -1 74 0171 64901CH.

$$\begin{array}{c} A \longrightarrow B \\ C \longrightarrow D \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} AB \\ C \longrightarrow D \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}$$

Exercise 10.3.2

- (a) C= { w. xc}, D= { y. } 212 6 \$ 64, Pwx = 1-(1-Pc) = Pc, Pyz = 1-(1-Po) = Po 0104

  LIDAZI Pwy = Pwz = Pxy = Pxz = E 01Ct. 22492 01 224591 MLE &

  Pux Pwy Pxy Puz (1-Pwz) (1-Pxz) = Pc. Pn · E² (1-E)² 01Ct 22493 maximize²

  Qièn Pc=1, Po=1 01Ct. 3, C &t Del Abbit Extél (100%) 252712191

  edge 3 74212 6 4 2 64 Moximum likelihood 7+ 21Ct

  Figure 10.20 &t
- (b) (= {w, x, u, z}, D = {x, u, z} 212 & 444, Pmx = Pmy = 1- (1-Pc) = Pc 010=1

  Pxy = Pzz = Puz = 1- (1-Pc) (1-Po) = Pc+Po-PcPo 01C+ 22103 01224 201 MLE &

  PwxPmy Pxy Puz (1-Pmz) (1-Px) = Pc (Pc+Po-PcPo) (1-Pc) (1-Pc-Po+PcPo)

  = Pc (Pc+Po-PcPo) (1-Pc) (1-Po) 01C+ 0x maximize 51x Pc, Po 7x &

  Pc = \frac{2}{3} Po = 0 01C+ \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \text{ orbitionize} \frac{2}{3} \te

### Answer to Problem 3

Exercise 12.3.2 (Python ZE 282)

먼저 positive example 은 Stol 1001년간, regative sample 은 Stol 10010년403 보기 WEL 6 는 W=[76,4,2] =[1,1,1], b=-10 93 7656CF. 728 2E Sample ON THEH Y(WX+6)21 2 ひるなした

olan 74 weight, bias on they Wj:=Wj-nawj=Wj-n(Wj+CZ (-Yixi))

b:= b-7 (b+(2 (-42)) = 018 stron python 03 update 52ct.

7= 0.001, C=5 (misclassity & 28= ( Tribi) 4018 & 7224,

W=[x,4,2]=[0.024,0.534,0.516], b=-3.789 7+ LLELT.

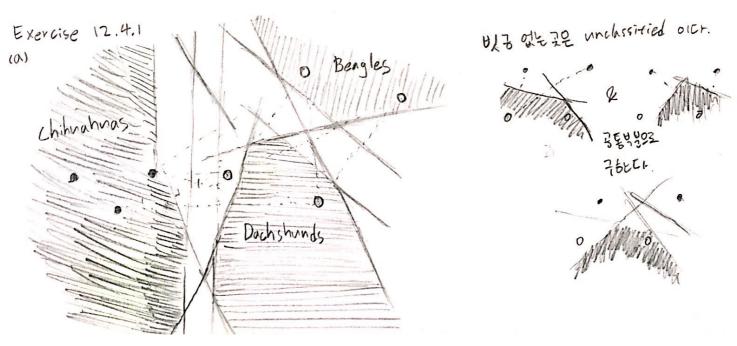
이를 Cいれ 社のにの好から Wixtb=生1 コレフルをフロルを ならな CCLスターミ CC4,

([3,45],+1), ([2,0,2],+1), ([3,3,2],-1) 01 A17401 support vector 24 254 9/11

(a) ((3,4,5),+1), ((2,1,2],+1), ((3,3,2],-1)

(b) w=[1,1,1], b=-10

(c) W=[0.024, 0.534, 0.516], b= -3,789



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(b) IZZEL Z-NNOVHEL region & ASI YOU NHOWERN, GRU 74 YEOVILA

[12 Class 2] 76 4C+ [171712 ] Hare 221C+





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즉, 각 26011서의 다른 class 76보다 더가까운 범위는 정신으로 이루어거이의 이건하는 범위등의 공통원 복분의 5岁으로 2-NN region 01 7년785193 boundary는 유물건 가서 segments 로이루어지아/CF.

(A) 27491 Closs & P., P. To P. =>C, P. =1-X 0193 +(x)=1-72-C1-X) = -2x2+2x 01Ex. アレノティリのかけ、そのなれる -2.22+22) モース・(-242+24)+ 4-2・(-252+22)のはったおんらんだ そん(ハーラ)+そか(モール))かん(ハール)= かんしん・ラ)ナンタ(モール) 0103 のらららいせ ゼレモースンレリーマ) > ハ ヒルーモ) (マーンロ) フレショの ルフル 3 ちょとめでしたとい コンロ3 , GINI impurity = 23 554 (concave) fuct.

(b) PIRITEOI +(x) = -76 logx - 61-76) log(1-x) OIDH OEXEL OIDH 724 = 74582 CHERNET. 4'(1)=-logx-1/2+log(1-76)+In2=log(1-76)-log>6

 $\frac{1}{12} (1-2c) \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{(1-2c)} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{(1$ 

(c) t(な)=1-max(x,1-x) 主コルモ からと いるコレフをによ

nax(x,1-x) 主 1m= 7mの6で いるようといい。 05次くとくとらいがか X=0, とことのといると 74 2kl 2h 76対しれ口引 55% +(2)= 2-12 +(4)+ 4-2 +(76) = 22.5+0= 2= 1-(1-2) = 1- max(2,1-2) oict. ( D(265 0103) 22193 76=0, 4=2 06 64 concuve for out.

#### 1. Link Analysis

#### Exercise 5.1.2

50번 반복한 결과, 더 이상 반복했을 때의 결과와 차이가 없이 수렴했음을 확인했다. 수렴 결과 각 a, b, c의 page rank는 0.2593, 0.3086, 0.4321 이었다.

#### Exercise 5.3.1-(a)

```
import numpy as np
M = np.array([[ 0, 1/2.0,
                              1,
              [1/3.0, 0,
                              0, 1/2.0],
              [1/3.0,
                              0, 1/2.0],
                       0,
              [1/3.0, 1/2.0,
                              0,
                                    0 ]])
v = np.array([[1],
e n = v
for _ in range(50):
   v = 0.8 * np.dot(M, v) + 0.2 * e_n
print(v)
```

50번 반복한 결과, 더 이상 반복했을 때의 결과와 차이가 없이 수렴했음을 확인했다. 수렴 결과 각 A, B, C, D의 page rank는 0.4285, 0.1905, 0.1905, 0.1905이었다.

#### Exercise 5.3.1-(b)

50번 반복한 결과, 더 이상 반복했을 때의 결과와 차이가 없이 수렴했음을 확인했다. 수 렴 결과 각 A, B, C, D의 page rank는 0.3858, 0.1714, 0.2714, 0.1714이었다.

#### 3. Large-Scale Machine Learning

#### Exercise 12.3.2

```
import numpy as np
x = np.array([[3,4,5],
               [2,7,2],
               [5,5,5],
               [1,2,3],
               [3,3,2],
               [2,4,1]])
y = [1, 1, 1, -1, -1, -1]
def misclassify(w, b, x, y):
    index = []
    for i in range(6):
         if y[i] * (np.dot(w, x[i].T) + b) < 1:</pre>
             index.append(i)
    return index
w = np.array([1.0, 1.0, 1.0])
b = -10.0
C = 5
learning_rate = 0.001
for in range(1000):
    index = misclassify(w, b, x, y)
    sum_0 = 0
    sum 1 = 0
    sum 2 = 0
    sum b = 0
    for i in index:
        sum_0 += -1 * y[i] * x[i][0]
        sum_1 += -1 * y[i] * x[i][1]
        sum_2 += -1 * y[i] * x[i][2]
        sum_b += -1 * y[i]
    w[0] -= learning_rate * (w[0] + C * sum_0)
w[1] -= learning_rate * (w[1] + C * sum_1)
    w[2] -= learning_rate * (w[2] + C * sum_2)
    b -= learning_rate * (b + C * sum_b)
print(misclassify(w,b,x,y))
print(w, b)
```

Misclassify 함수는 misclassified 된 점들의 index를 반환하는 함수다. 이를 이용하여 gradient descent를 진행하였고 결과적으로 모든 점이 제대로 분류되었으며 w=[0.024,0.534,0.516], b=-3.789였다.