

Q6

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
In [2]: data0 = np.loadtxt("data0.txt")
X0 = data0[:,2]
y0 = data0[:, -1]
print(X0.shape, y0.shape)
```

(48, 2) (48,)

```
In [3]: def converged(w, b, X, y):
    predictions = np.argmax((X @ w) + b.reshape((1, -1)), axis=1)
    return np.allclose(predictions, y)
def perceptron(X, y):
    num_classes = len(np.unique(y))
    n = X.shape[0]
    w = np.zeros((X.shape[1], num_classes))
    b = np.zeros(num_classes)

    perm = np.random.choice(range(n), n, replace=False)
    X_perm = X[perm]
    y_perm = y[perm]
    num_iterations = 0
    max_iterations = 999
    while not converged(w, b, X, y) and num_iterations < max_iterations:
        for i in range(n):
            Xi = X_perm[i]
            yi = int(y_perm[i])
            y_pred = int(np.argmax(Xi.reshape((1, -1)) @ w + b))
            if yi != y_pred:
                w[:,yi] += Xi
                b[yi] += 1
                w[:,y_pred] -= Xi
                b[y_pred] -= 1
            num_iterations += 1
        return w, b
def plot0(X, y, w, b):
    min_x1, max_x1 = np.min(X[:,0]) - 0.5, np.max(X[:,0]) + 0.5
    min_x2, max_x2 = np.min(X[:,1]) - 0.5, np.max(X[:,1]) + 0.5
    delta = 0.1

    plt.xlim(min_x1, max_x1)
    plt.ylim(min_x2, max_x2)

    xx, yy = np.meshgrid(np.arange(min_x1, max_x1 + delta, delta), np.arange(min_x2, max_
    pairs = np.c_[xx.flatten(), yy.flatten()]
    zz = np.zeros(len(pairs))
    for i, pair in enumerate(pairs):
        pair2 = pair.reshape((1, -1))
        zz[i] = np.argmax((pair2 @ w ).flatten() + b)
    zz = zz.reshape(xx.shape)
    styles = ["^r", "og", "pb", "*m"]
    for i in range(4):
```

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    Xi, yi = X[y==i], y[y==i]
    plt.plot(Xi[:,0], Xi[:,1], styles[i])
plt.pcolormesh(xx, yy, zz, cmap="rainbow", vmin=0, vmax=4)
plt.show()

```

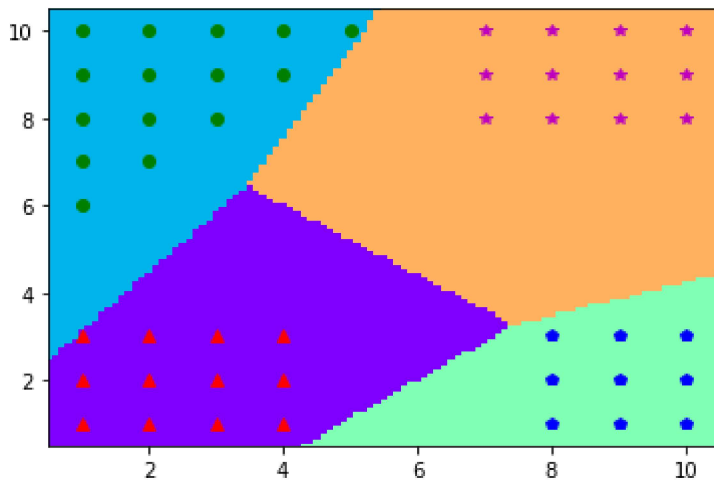
In [4]:

```

np.random.seed(123)

w, b = perceptron(X0, y0)
plot0(X0, y0, w, b)

```



Q7

In [5]:

```

data1 = np.loadtxt("data1.txt")
data2 = np.loadtxt("data2.txt")

X1, y1 = data1[:, :-1], data1[:, -1]
X2, y2 = data2[:, :-1], data2[:, -1]
print(X1.shape, X2.shape, y1.shape, y2.shape)

```

```
(76, 2) (60, 2) (76,) (60,)
```

In [6]:

```

def kernel_classify(b, X, x, y, alpha):
    terms = alpha.flatten() * y.flatten()
    dots = np.square(1 + X @ x.reshape((-1, 1))).flatten()
    w_dot_phi = np.dot(terms, dots)
    decision = w_dot_phi + b
    return np.sign(decision)

def kernel_converge(b, X, y, alpha):
    dot_matrix = np.square(1 + X @ X.T)
    column_terms = (alpha * y).reshape((-1, 1))

    logit_matrix = dot_matrix * column_terms
    predictions = np.sum(logit_matrix, axis=0) + b
    return np.allclose(np.sign(predictions), y)

def kernel_perceptron(X, y):
    n, d = X.shape
    alpha = np.zeros(n)

```

```

b = 0

for i in range(8000):
    perm = np.random.choice(n, n, replace=False)
    for j in perm:
        xj = X[j]
        yj = y[j]
        if kernel_classify(b, X, xj, y, alpha) != yj:
            alpha[j] += 1
            b += yj
    if kernel_converge(b, X, y, alpha):
        return alpha, b, X, y
    raise Exception("Did not converge")

def gen_classify(alpha, b, X, y):
    def clas(x):
        phis = ((1 + X @ x.reshape((-1, 1))) ** 2).flatten()
        decision = np.sum(alpha * y * phis) + b
        return np.sign(decision)
    return clas

def plot1(X, y, classify, title=""):
    min_x1, max_x1 = np.min(X[:,0]) - 0.5, np.max(X[:,0]) + 0.5
    min_x2, max_x2 = np.min(X[:,1]) - 0.5, np.max(X[:,1]) + 0.5
    delta = 0.1

    plt.xlim(min_x1, max_x1)
    plt.ylim(min_x2, max_x2)

    xx, yy = np.meshgrid(np.arange(min_x1, max_x1 + delta, delta), np.arange(min_x2, max_
pairs = np.c_[xx.flatten(), yy.flatten()]
zz = np.zeros(len(pairs))
for i, pair in enumerate(pairs):
    pair2 = pair.reshape((1, -1))
    zz[i] = classify(pair)
zz = zz.reshape(xx.shape)
styles = ["^r", "og"]
for idx, label in enumerate([-1, 1]):
    Xi, yi = X[y==label], y[y==label]
    plt.plot(Xi[:,0], Xi[:,1], styles[idx])
plt.pcolormesh(xx, yy, zz, cmap=plt.cm.PRGN, vmin=-2, vmax=2)
if title:
    plt.title(title)
plt.show()

```

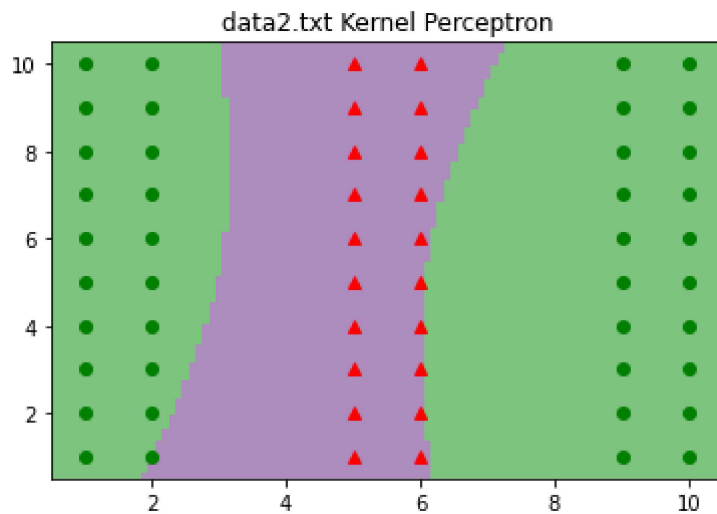
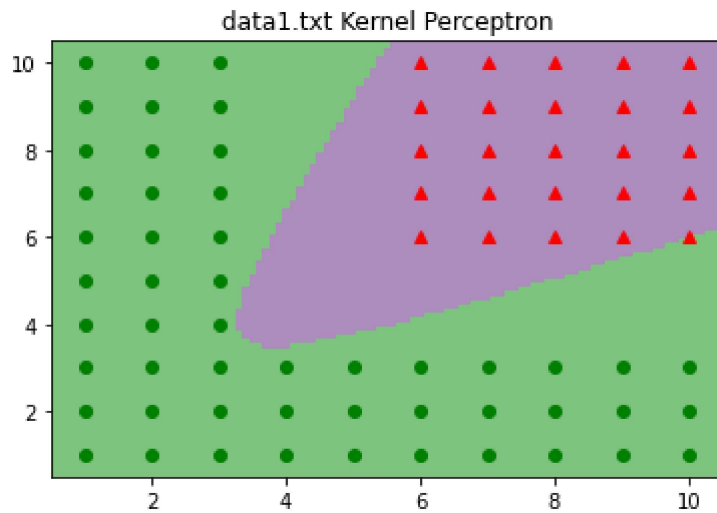
In [7]:

```

np.random.seed(123)
alpha_1, b_1, X_1, y_1 = kernel_perceptron(X1, y1)
clas_1 = gen_classify(alpha_1, b_1, X_1, y_1)
plot1(X_1, y_1, clas_1, title = "data1.txt Kernel Perceptron")

np.random.seed(999)
alpha_2, b_2, X_2, y_2 = kernel_perceptron(X2, y2)
clas_2 = gen_classify(alpha_2, b_2, X_2, y_2)
plot1(X_2, y_2, clas_2, title = "data2.txt Kernel Perceptron")

```



In [8]:

```
def rbf_classify(b, X, x, y, alpha, s):
    terms = alpha.flatten() * y.flatten()
    distances = np.exp(-np.sum(np.square(X - x.reshape((1, -1))), axis = 1) / (s ** 2))
    decision = np.sum(distances * terms) + b
    return np.sign(decision)

def rbf_converge(b, X, y, alpha, s):
    n, d = X.shape
    terms = alpha.flatten() * y.flatten()
    for i in range(n):
        xi = X[i]
        yi = y[i]
        distances = np.exp(-np.sum(np.square(X - xi.reshape((1, -1))), axis = 1) / (s ** 2))
        decision = np.sum(distances * terms) + b
        if not np.sign(decision) == yi:
            return False
    return True

def rbf_perceptron(X, y, s):
    n, d = X.shape
    alpha = np.zeros(n)
    b = 0

    for i in range(8000):
        perm = np.random.choice(n, n, replace=False)
```

```

for j in perm:
    xj = X[j]
    yj = y[j]
    if rbf_classify(b, X, xj, y, alpha, s) != yj:
        alpha[j] += 1
        b += yj
    if rbf_converge(b, X, y, alpha, s):
        return alpha, b, X, y
raise Exception("Did not converge")

def rbf_gen_classify(alpha, b, X, y, s):
    def clas(x):
        terms = alpha.flatten() * y.flatten()
        distances = np.exp(-np.sum(np.square(X - x.reshape((1, -1))), axis = 1) / (s ** 2))
        decision = np.sum(distances * terms) + b
        return np.sign(decision)
    return clas

```

In [9]:

```

s = 1

np.random.seed(123)
alpha_1, b_1, X_1, y_1 = rbf_perceptron(X1, y1, s)
clas_1 = rbf_gen_classify(alpha_1, b_1, X_1, y_1, s)
plot1(X_1, y_1, clas_1, title = f"data1.txt Rbf Perceptron, s = {s}")

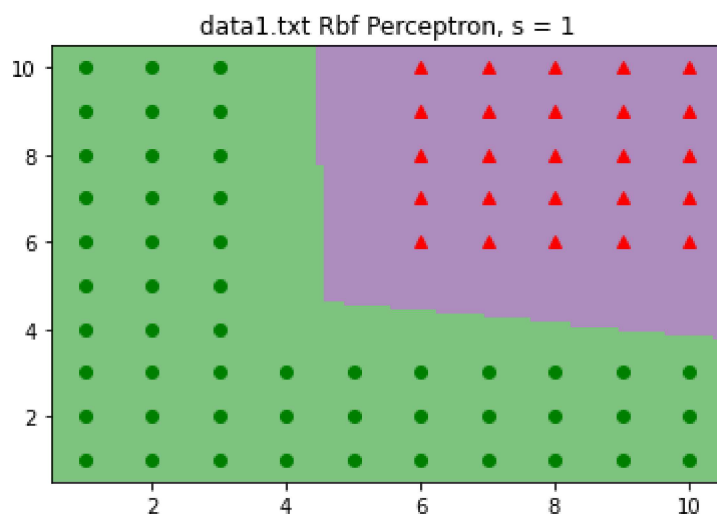
np.random.seed(999)
alpha_2, b_2, X_2, y_2 = rbf_perceptron(X2, y2, s)
clas_2 = rbf_gen_classify(alpha_2, b_2, X_2, y_2, s)
plot1(X_2, y_2, clas_2, title = f"data2.txt Rbf Perceptron, s = {s}")

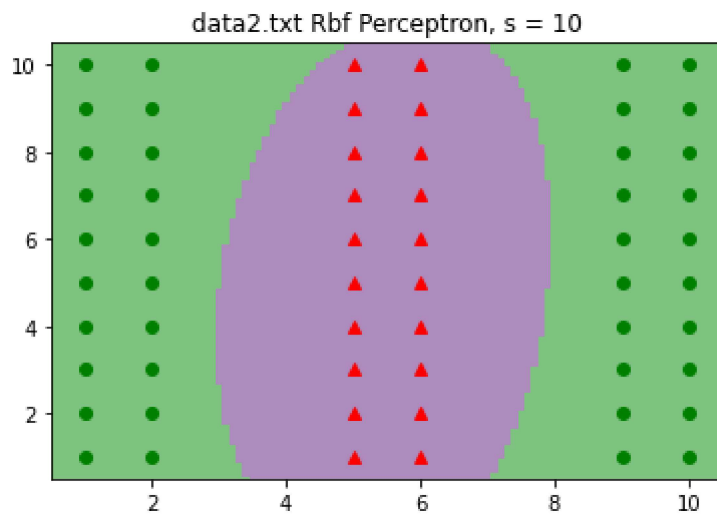
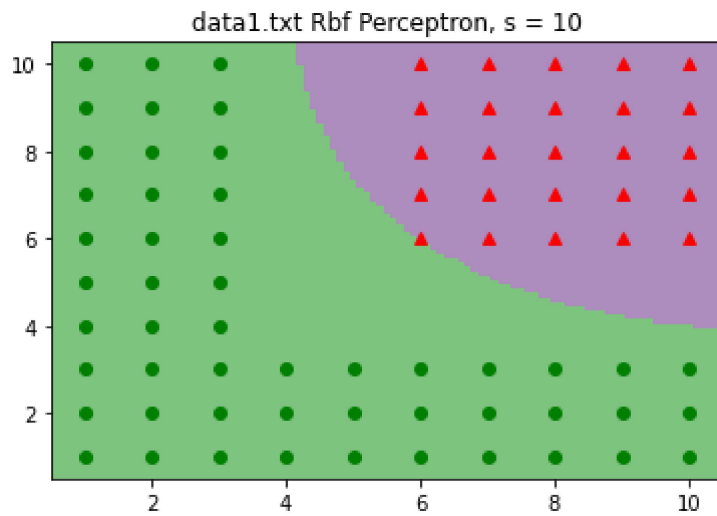
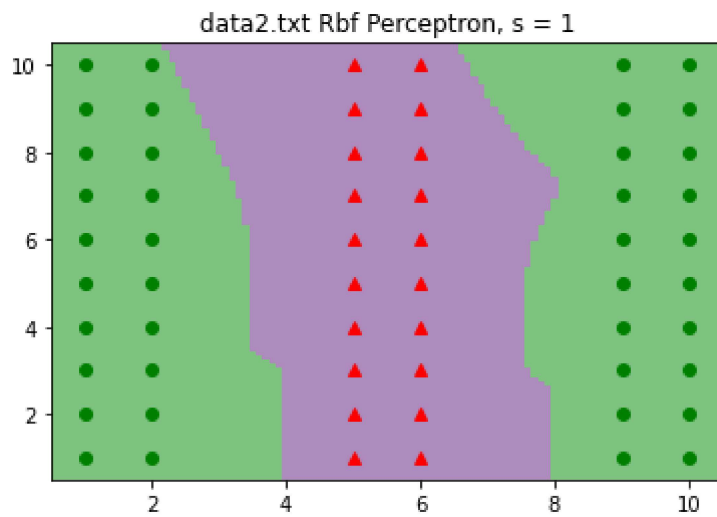
s = 10

np.random.seed(123)
alpha_1, b_1, X_1, y_1 = rbf_perceptron(X1, y1, s)
clas_1 = rbf_gen_classify(alpha_1, b_1, X_1, y_1, s)
plot1(X_1, y_1, clas_1, title = f"data1.txt Rbf Perceptron, s = {s}")

np.random.seed(999)
alpha_2, b_2, X_2, y_2 = rbf_perceptron(X2, y2, s)
clas_2 = rbf_gen_classify(alpha_2, b_2, X_2, y_2, s)
plot1(X_2, y_2, clas_2, title = f"data2.txt Rbf Perceptron, s = {s}")

```





Q8

```
In [10]: import sklearn.datasets as ds

data = ds.fetch_openml("mnist_784")
```

```
c:\Users\James\anaconda3\envs\mlenv\lib\site-packages\sklearn\datasets\_openml.py:932: FutureWarning: The default value of `parser` will change from `liac-arff` to `auto` in 1.4. You can set `parser='auto'` to silence this warning. Therefore, an `ImportError` will be raised from 1.4 if the dataset is dense and pandas is not installed. Note that the pandas parser may return different data types. See the Notes Section in fetch_openml's API doc for details.
warn(
```

In [11]:

```
X = data['data'].to_numpy()
y = np.array([int(q) for q in data['target']])

print(X.shape, y.shape)
X_tr, X_te = X[:60000,:], X[60000:,:]
y_tr, y_te = y[:60000], y[60000:]

print(X_tr.shape, X_te.shape, y_tr.shape, y_te.shape)
```

```
(70000, 784) (70000,)
(60000, 784) (10000, 784) (60000,) (10000,)
```

In [12]:

```
from sklearn.svm import LinearSVC

def experiment(svm: LinearSVC, X_tr, X_te, y_tr, y_te):
    reg = svm.fit(X_tr, y_tr)
    pred_tr = reg.predict(X_tr)
    pred_te = reg.predict(X_te)

    err_tr = np.mean(np.not_equal(y_tr.flatten(), pred_tr))
    err_te = np.mean(np.not_equal(y_te.flatten(), pred_te))

    return err_tr, err_te, reg

for C in [0.01, 0.1, 1.0, 10, 100]:
    svm = LinearSVC(loss="hinge", C=C, max_iter=100)
    err_tr, err_te, reg = experiment(svm, X_tr, X_te, y_tr, y_te)
    print(f"C={C}")
    print(f"\t{err_tr=}, {err_te=}")
```

```
c:\Users\James\anaconda3\envs\mlenv\lib\site-packages\sklearn\svm\_base.py:1244: ConvergenceWarning: Liblinear failed to converge, increase the number of iterations.
warnings.warn(
```

```
C=0.01
    err_tr=0.15438333333333334, err_te=0.1579
```

```
c:\Users\James\anaconda3\envs\mlenv\lib\site-packages\sklearn\svm\_base.py:1244: ConvergenceWarning: Liblinear failed to converge, increase the number of iterations.
warnings.warn(
```

```
C=0.1
    err_tr=0.13591666666666666, err_te=0.1429
```

```
c:\Users\James\anaconda3\envs\mlenv\lib\site-packages\sklearn\svm\_base.py:1244: ConvergenceWarning: Liblinear failed to converge, increase the number of iterations.
warnings.warn(
```

```
C=1.0
    err_tr=0.12038333333333333, err_te=0.1219
```

```
c:\Users\James\anaconda3\envs\mlenv\lib\site-packages\sklearn\svm\_base.py:1244: ConvergenceWarning: Liblinear failed to converge, increase the number of iterations.
warnings.warn(
```

```
C=10
    err_tr=0.13311666666666666, err_te=0.1326
```

```
C=100
```

```
err_tr=0.15, err_te=0.1626
```

```
c:\Users\James\anaconda3\envs\mlenv\lib\site-packages\sklearn\svm\_base.py:1244: ConvergenceWarning: Liblinear failed to converge, increase the number of iterations.
  warnings.warn(
```

```
In [14]:
```

```
from sklearn.svm import SVC
```

```
svm = SVC(kernel="poly", degree = 2, C=1.0, max_iter=500)
err_tr, err_te, reg = experiment(svm, X_tr, X_te, y_tr, y_te)
print(f"C={1}")
print(f"\t{err_tr=}, {err_te=}")
print(f"\tnum_sup_vec = {len(reg.support_)=}")
```

```
c:\Users\James\anaconda3\envs\mlenv\lib\site-packages\sklearn\svm\_base.py:299: ConvergenceWarning: Solver terminated early (max_iter=500). Consider pre-processing your data with StandardScaler or MinMaxScaler.
  warnings.warn(
```

```
C=1
```

```
err_tr=0.013966666666666667, err_te=0.0244
num_sup_vec = len(reg.support_)=9158
```

```
In [15]:
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
In [22]:
```

```
xx, yy = np.meshgrid(np.arange(-5, 5, 0.01), np.arange(-5, 5, 0.01))
c1 = xx + yy
c2 = xx + 1
c3 = yy - 1
z = np.argmax(np.stack((c1, c2, c3)), axis=0)
print(xx.shape, yy.shape)
print(z.shape)
plt.pcolormesh(xx, yy, z, cmap="rainbow", vmin=0, vmax=2)
plt.axhline(0, color='black')
plt.axvline(0, color='black')
```

```
(1000, 1000) (1000, 1000)
(1000, 1000)
```

```
Out[22]: <matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x22e52dd4580>
```

