(c1,1) \times (1,1) \times (1,1	The state of the s		****		
(-1,-1) \(\text{(1,-1)} \) \[\text{Exercise 2} \] \(\text{.ipyub} \) \[\text{Exercise 5} \] \(\text{.ipyub} \)	(a)		(/ 9W)		
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				<u> Zuvė</u> xela	Exercise 1
			······································		

$$\mathcal{J}_{1}^{*}(\lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_{i}^{*} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} \lambda_{i}^{*} \lambda_{i}^{*} \lambda_{j}^{*} \lambda_{j}^{*} \lambda_{j}^{*} \lambda_{j}^{*}$$

$$= \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 + \lambda_4 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\lambda_1^2 2 + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 + \lambda_1 \lambda_3 (-1) \cdot (-2) + \lambda_1 \lambda_4 (-1) \cdot 0 \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot (-1) \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot (-2) \cdot (-1)$$

$$= \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 + \lambda_4 - \lambda_1^2 - \lambda_2^2 - \lambda_3^2 - \lambda_4^2 - 2\lambda_1 \lambda_3 - 2\lambda_2 \lambda_4$$

$$\frac{9J_1(a)}{2} = 1 - 2\lambda_1 - 2\lambda_3$$

$$95^*(2) = 1 - 224 - 22$$

$$\mu_{\alpha_1} \frac{9J_1^{\alpha}(\lambda)}{\lambda_{\alpha}} = 0 \iff \lambda_{\alpha} = \frac{1-2\lambda_{\alpha}}{2}$$

Onote:
$$\theta = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_i y_i x_i$$

$$= \frac{1-2\lambda_{3}}{2} \cdot (1) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \lambda_{2} \cdot (1) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + \lambda_{3} \cdot (-1) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + \left(\frac{1-2\lambda_{2}}{2}\right) \cdot (-1) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2\lambda_3 - 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1 - 2\lambda_3}{2} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -\lambda_2 \\ -\lambda_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -\lambda_3 \\ -\lambda_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2\lambda_2 - 1 \\ \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2\lambda_2 - 1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{3} - \frac{1}{2} - \lambda_{3} \\ \frac{1}{2} - \lambda_{3} + \lambda_{3} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \lambda_{2} \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{3} - \frac{1}{2} - \lambda_{3} \\ \frac{1}{2} - \lambda_{3} + \lambda_{3} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \lambda_{2} \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

βρούμε το θο.

Apa
$$X_1$$
: $\left(\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \theta_0 \right) - 1 = 0 \iff 0$

Συνεπώς $u = f_{\theta}(.)$ της μορφής $\theta_{1}x_{1}+\theta_{2}x_{2}+\theta_{0}=0$ είναι $u = -x_{1}+0x_{2}+0$ (=0) $x_{1}=0$ $x_{2}=0$ Δηλαδή $x_{3}=0$ άξοιας x_{3} όπως εύνολα μπορούμε $x_{4}=0$ παραπηρήσουμε και οπό το σχήμα.

Exercise 3

(i) Ta oupeia Try Kadong 1:

[x1,x2,x3]=[0,0,0] (=D g(x)>0 (=D B)>0 (1)

 $[x_1, x_2, x_3] = [1, 1, 1] = 0 g(x) > 0 = 0 \theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3 + \theta_0 > 0 (5)$

(ii) To onlieice this kacions 0:

 $[x_1, x_2, x_3] = [0,0,1]$ (2) $(x_1, x_2, x_3) = [0,0,1]$ (2)

 $[x_1, x_2, x_3] = [0, 1, 0] \Leftrightarrow g(x) < 0 \Leftrightarrow \theta_2 + \theta_0 < 0$ (3)

 $[x_1, x_2, x_3] = [1, 0, 0] \leftarrow g(x) < 0 \leftarrow 0, +0, < 0$

And run (1) norwhyouten ber non $\Theta_1, \Theta_2, \Theta_3 < 0$

Apa Jéponte óti O<-01

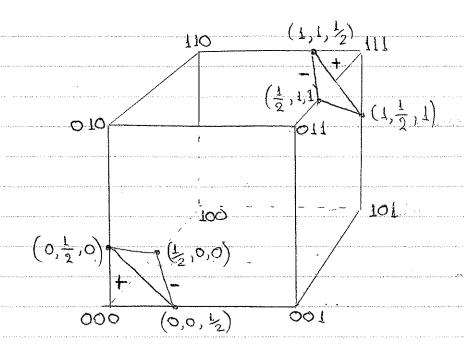
Συνεπώς $\Theta_0 < -\Theta_1 - \Theta_2 - \Theta_3$ Aproπο βιατί σενν (5) είχαμε ότι $\Theta_0 > -\Theta_1 - \Theta_2 - \Theta_3$

Exercise 4

(E1(X2=0) Area 111 Area 011 Area 010 Area 101 E2(X1=0 Area 100 \times $\varepsilon_3 (x_1 + x_2 = 2)$

Class 1 = Area 111 + Area 000

Class 2 = Area 011+Area 010+Area 110+Area 100 +Area 101



$$P(0,\frac{1}{2},0)$$
, $O(0,0,\frac{1}{2})$, $R(\frac{1}{2},0,0)$

$$ν φορμουλα είναι α(x-x, 1+b(y-y, 0)+c(z-z, 0)=0$$

Apo
$$\vec{V}_1 = \vec{PQ} = \langle (0-0), (9-\frac{1}{2}), (\frac{1}{2}-0) \rangle = \langle 0, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \rangle$$

$$\vec{V}_2 = \vec{P}\vec{R} = \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$$

onóce:
$$\begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = i(+\frac{1}{4}) - j(-\frac{1}{4}) + k(+\frac{1}{4})$$

$$\left\langle \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4} \right\rangle = \left\langle \alpha', b, c \right\rangle$$

$$\frac{A_{00}}{4}(x-x_{0})+\frac{1}{4}(y-y_{0})+\frac{1}{4}(z-z_{0})=0$$

Παίρνουψε ένα συμείο του επιπέδου (π.χ. το P)
μων η συνάρτωση του επιπέδου είναι:

$$\frac{1}{4}(x-0) + \frac{1}{4}(y-\frac{1}{2}) + \frac{1}{4}(z-0) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \times + \frac{1}{4} \left(y - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{4} = 0$$

$$x + y + z - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$
 (1)

Το δεύτερο επίπεδο υπολοχίζεται με των ίδιο τρόπο από τα συψεία?

$$C = (1, 1, \frac{1}{2}), D = (\frac{1}{2}, 1, 1), K = (1, \frac{1}{2}, 1)$$

$$\vec{V}_3 = \vec{C}\vec{D} = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\vec{v}_4 = \vec{C}\vec{K} = (0, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{2}{2} (+\frac{1}{4}) + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$$

Άρου το υπερεπίπεδο είναι:

$$\frac{1}{4}(x-1) + \frac{1}{4}(y-1) + \frac{1}{4}(z-\frac{1}{2}) = 0$$

$$X + y + Z - \frac{5}{2} = 0$$
 (2)

