

Ethan Choi
Anderson
CSC 487-01
12 April 2023

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \text{ magnitude}(w) &= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(0.5)^2 + (0.5)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{0.25 + 0.25} \\ &= \sqrt{0.5} \\ &\approx \mathbf{0.7071} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \ x * w^T &= [0.5, 0.5] * [0.75, 1.25]^T \\ &= (0.5 * 0.75) + (0.5 * 1.25) \\ &= 0.375 + .625 \\ &= \mathbf{1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \ x^T * w &= [0.5, 0.5]^T * [0.75, 1.25] \\ &= [(0.5 * 0.75) \ (0.5 * 1.25) \\ &\quad (0.5 * 0.75) \ (0.5 * 1.25)] \\ &= [0.375 \ 0.625 \\ &\quad 0.375 \ 0.625] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. \ \text{dot product} &= (0.5 * 0.75) + (0.5 * 1.25) \\ &= 0.375 + 0.625 \\ &= \mathbf{1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5. \ 1 &= |a| * |b| * \cos(\theta) \\ 1 &= 0.7071 * 1.25 * \cos(\theta) \\ 1 / (0.7071 * 1.25) &= \cos(\theta) \\ \theta &= \cos^{-1}(0.8) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6. \ \text{resultant vector} &= [0.5 + 0.75, 0.5 + 1.25] \\ &= \mathbf{[1.25, 1.75]} \end{aligned}$$

7. Prediction is for a model to predict a continuous numeric value or range of values. This is like float numbers or a numeric value that can be desired. Classification is used for classifying inputs into various discrete categories.

$$\begin{aligned} 8. \ w_0 &= w_0 + v(t-y)x_0 = 0 + 0.25(1-1)1 = 0 \\ w_1 &= w_1 + v(t-y)x_1 = 0.5 + 0.25(1-1)0 = 0.5 \\ w_2 &= w_2 + v(t-y)x_2 = -0.5 + 0.25(1-1)*1 = -0.5 \end{aligned}$$

$$w_0 = w_0 + v(t-y)x_0 = 0 + 0.25(0-1)1 = -0.25$$

$$w_1 = w_1 + v(t-y)x_1 = 0.5 + 0.25(0-1)0 = 0.5$$

$$w_2 = w_2 + v(t-y)x_2 = -0.5 + 0.25(0-1)*0 = -0.5$$