

9.7 EXERCISES

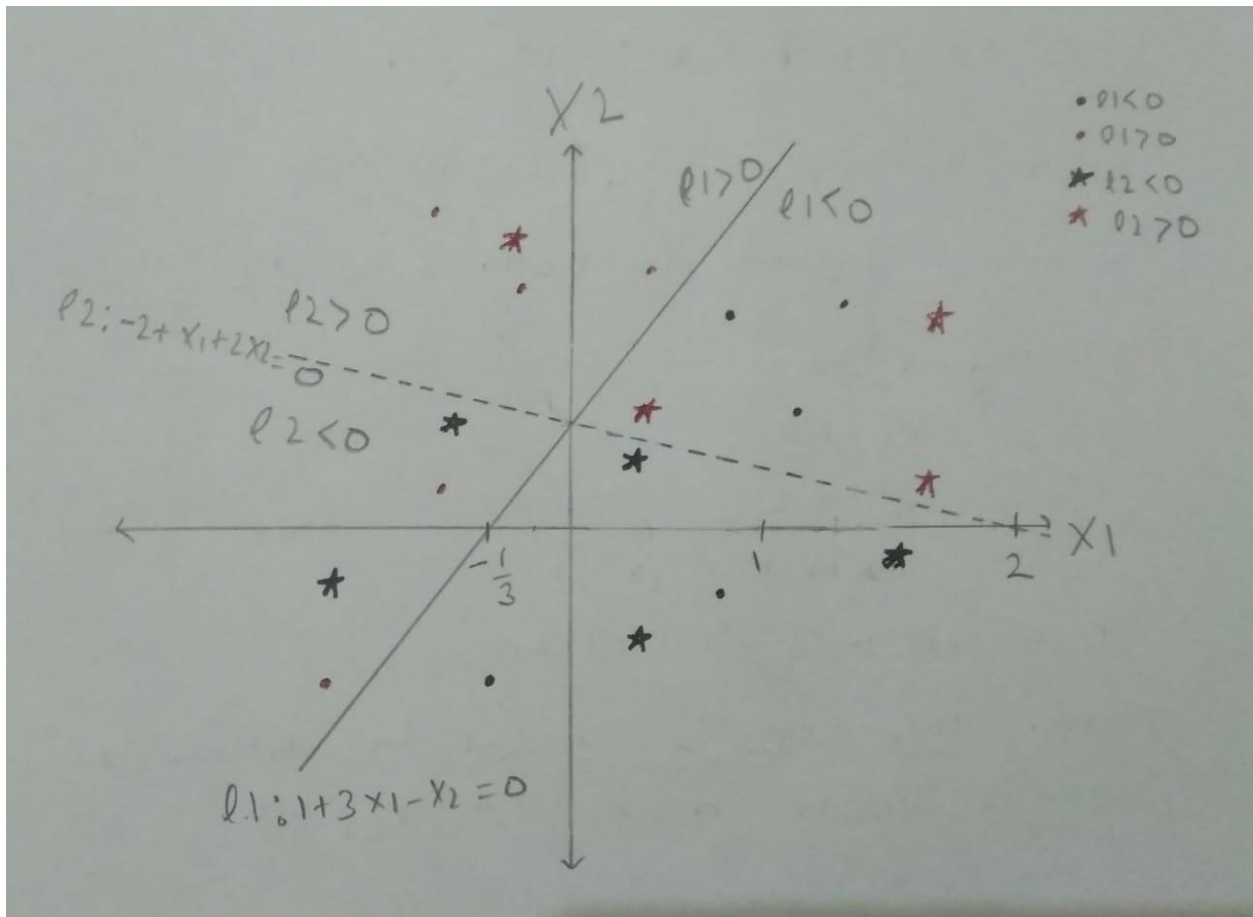
Conceptual Questions

Chapter – 9

1. This problem involves hyperplanes in two dimensions.

(a) Sketch the hyperplane $1 + 3X_1 - X_2 = 0$. Indicate the set of points for which $1 + 3X_1 - X_2 > 0$, as well as the set of points for which $1 + 3X_1 - X_2 < 0$.

(b) On the same plot, sketch the hyperplane $-2 + X_1 + 2X_2 = 0$. Indicate the set of points for which $-2 + X_1 + 2X_2 > 0$, as well as the set of points for which $-2 + X_1 + 2X_2 < 0$



2. We have seen that in $p = 2$ dimensions, a linear decision boundary takes the form $\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 = 0$. We now investigate a non-linear decision boundary.

(a) Sketch the curve

$$(1 + X_1)^2 + (2 - X_2)^2 = 4.$$

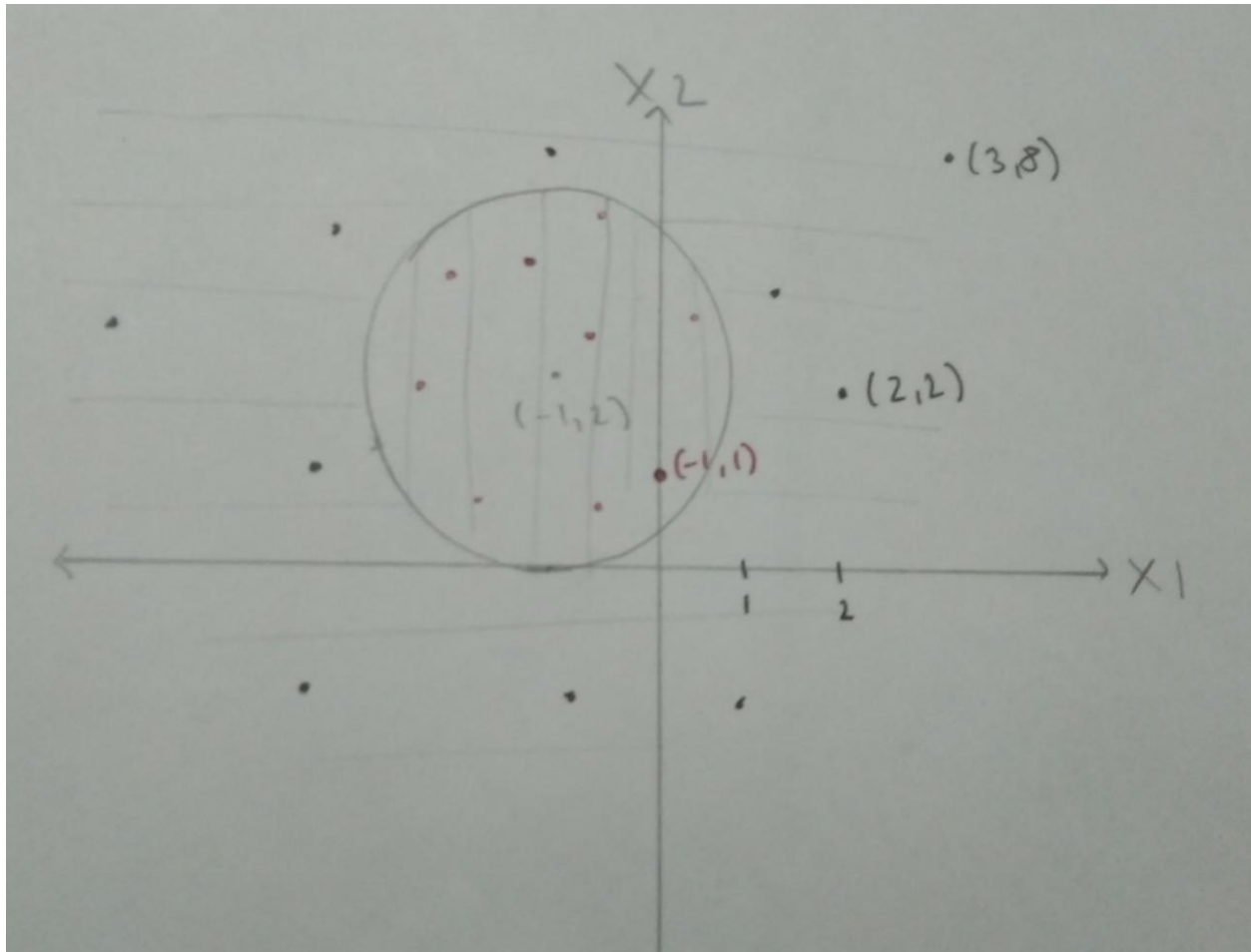
(b) On your sketch, indicate the set of points for which

$$(1 + X_1)^2 + (2 - X_2)^2 > 4$$

as well as the set of points for which

$$(1 + X_1)^2 + (2 - X_2)^2 \leq 4.$$

(c) Suppose that a classifier assigns an observation to the blue class if $(1 + X_1)^2 + (2 - X_2)^2 > 4$, and to the red class otherwise. To what class is the observation $(0, 0)$ classified? $(-1, 1)$? $(2, 2)$? $(3, 8)$?



(d) Argue that while the decision boundary in (c) is not linear in terms of X_1 and X_2 , it is linear in terms

of x_1, x_2 , x_1^2 , and x_2^2 .

The image shows a handwritten derivation of a quadratic equation representing a decision boundary. The steps are as follows:

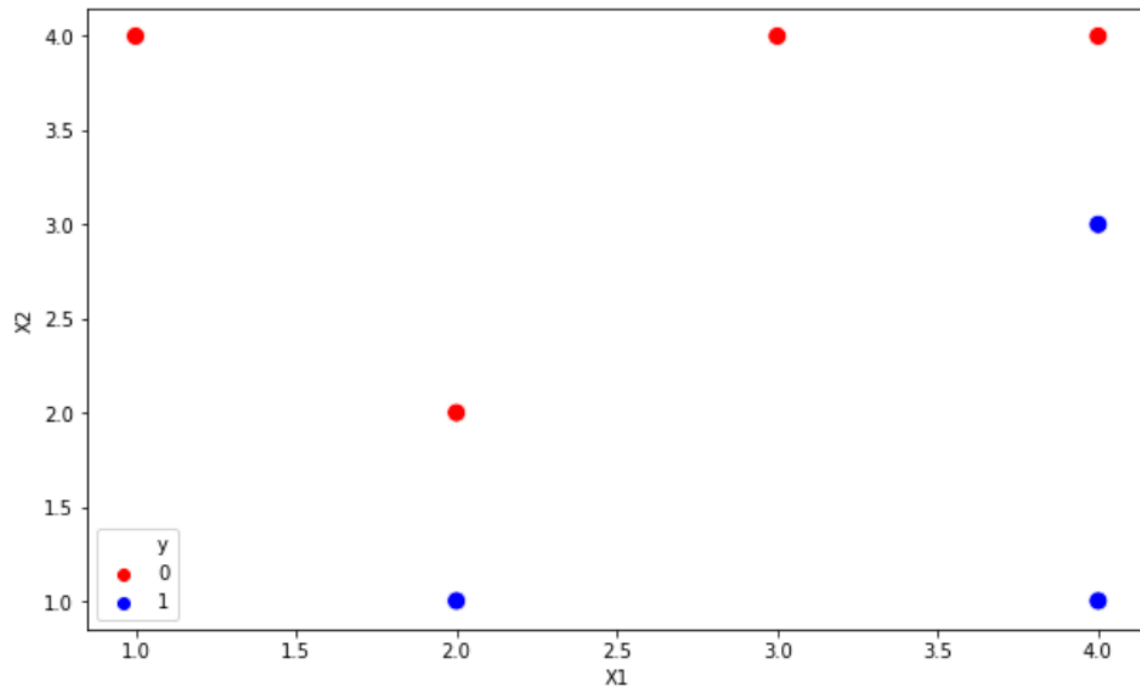
$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } (1 + x_1)^2 + (2 - x_2)^2 &= 4 \quad \text{-(eq of decision boundary)} \\ 1 + x_1^2 + 2x_1 + 4 + x_2^2 - 4x_2 &= 4 \\ x_1^2 + 2x_1 + x_2^2 - 4x_2 + 1 &= 0 \quad \text{---(1)} \\ \text{eq (1) is quad. in both } x_1 \text{ \& } x_2 \\ \text{Replacing } x_1^2 &\rightarrow a \\ x_1 &\rightarrow b \\ x_2^2 &\rightarrow c \\ x_2 &\rightarrow d \\ a + 2b + c - 4d + 1 &= 0 \\ \text{hence this eq is linear in } a, b, c, d \\ \therefore \text{ it is linear in } x_1, x_1^2, x_2, x_2^2 \end{aligned}$$

3. Here we explore the maximal margin classifier on a toy data set.

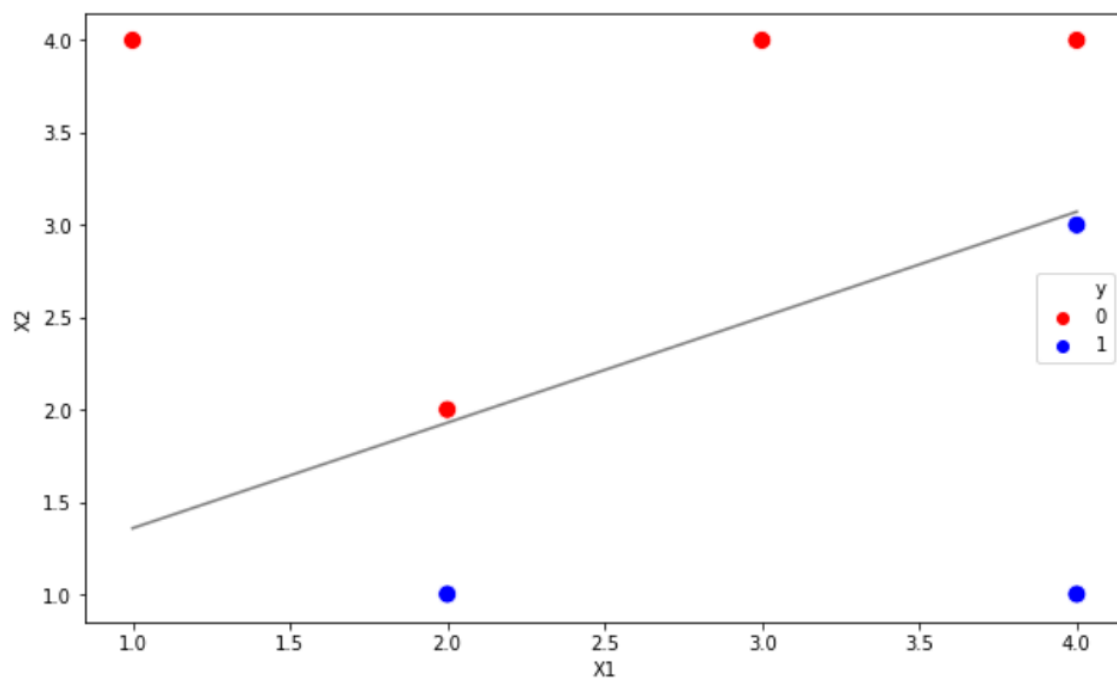
(a) We are given $n = 7$ observations in $p = 2$ dimensions. For each observation, there is an associated class label.

(table in book)

Sketch the observations



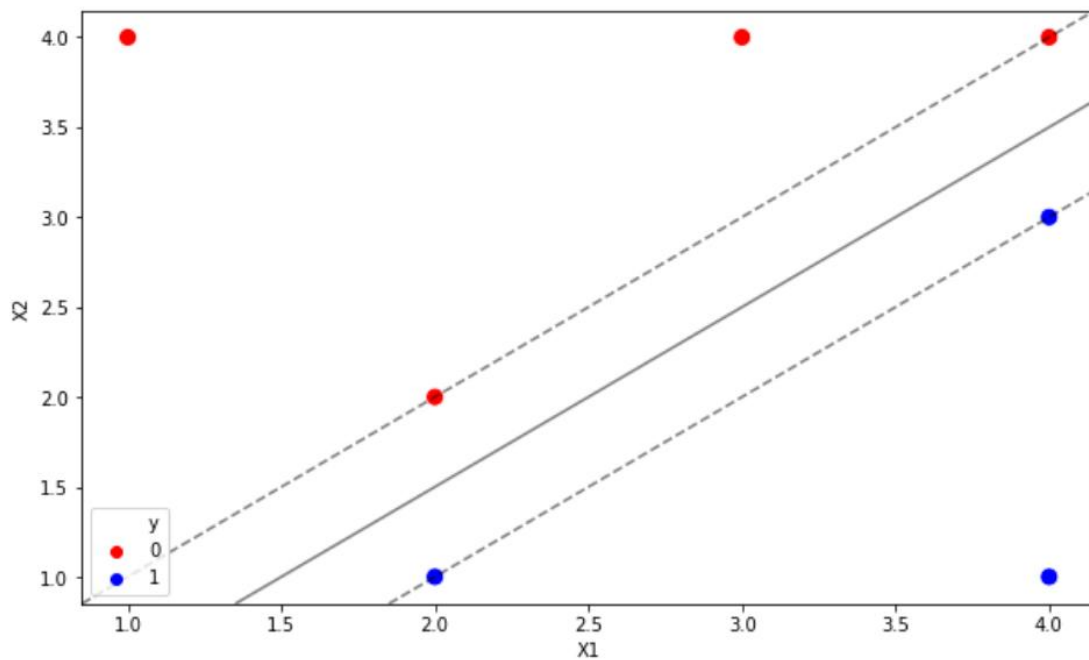
(b) Sketch the optimal separating hyperplane, and provide the equation for this hyperplane (of the form (9.1)).



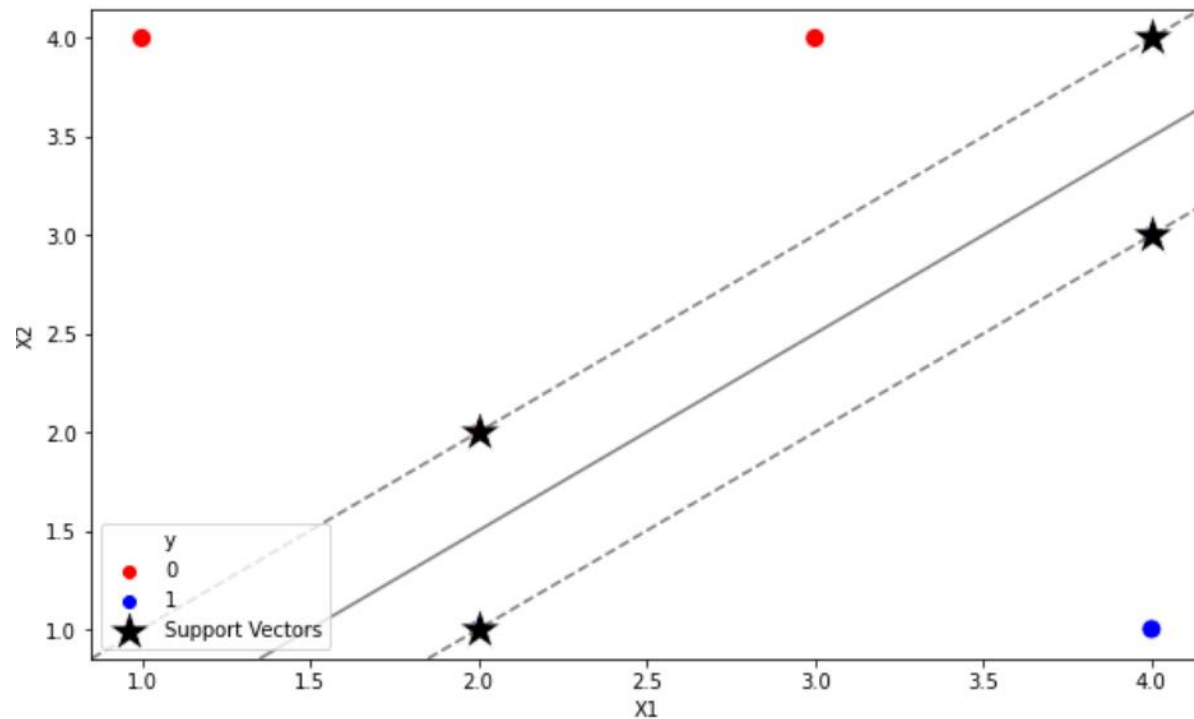
(c) Describe the classification rule for the maximal margin classifier. It should be something along the lines of "Classify to Red if $\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 > 0$, and classify to Blue otherwise." Provide the values for β_0 , β_1 , and β_2 .

Observation is classified to Red if
 $0.615 * X_1 - 1.0769 * X_2 + 0.84 > 0$
 , and classifier to Blue otherwise.

(d) On your sketch, indicate the margin for the maximal margin hyperplane.



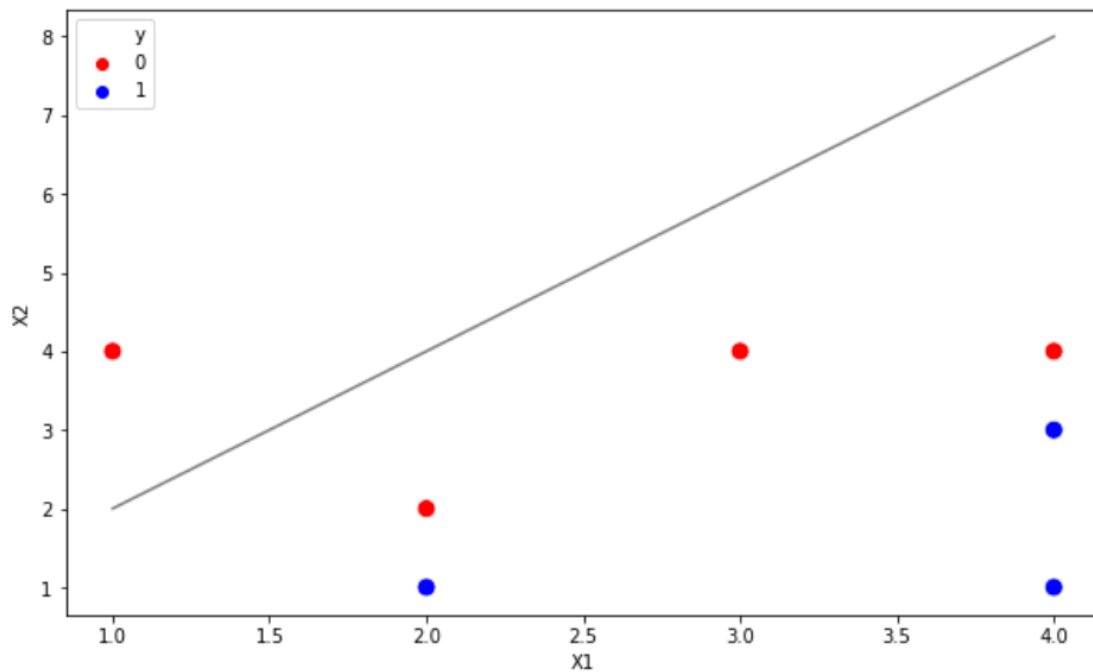
(e) Indicate the support vectors for the maximal margin classifier.



(f) Argue that a slight movement of the seventh observation would not affect the maximal margin hyperplane.

The seventh observation is the one which is bottom right corner, since it does not belong to support vectors, hence the slight movement of the seventh observation would not affect the maximal margin hyperplane.

(g) Sketch a hyperplane that is not the optimal separating hyperplane, and provide the equation for this hyperplane.



Equation of the hyperplane = $X1 + 2 \cdot X2 = 0$

(h) Draw an additional observation on the plot so that the two classes are no longer separable by a hyperplane.

Added a Blue observation at (2,3)

