

Homework 2
Ronak Mehta
SJSUID: 014505389

4. Entropy (Play Tennis?) = $-\frac{2}{4} \log_2\left(\frac{2}{4}\right) - \frac{2}{4} \log_2\left(\frac{2}{4}\right)$
= 1

Hot?

$$S_{\text{Yes}} \leftarrow [1+, 1-] \quad S_{\text{No}} \leftarrow [1+, 1-]$$

$$E(S_{\text{Yes}}) = E(S_{\text{No}}) = -\frac{1}{2} \log_2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \log_2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1$$

$$\text{Gain}(\text{Play Tennis?}, \text{Hot?}) = 1 - \frac{2}{4} \times 1 - \frac{2}{4} \times 1 = 0$$

Air Quality Good?

$$S_{\text{Yes}} \leftarrow [1+, 1-] \quad S_{\text{No}} \leftarrow [1+, 1-]$$

$$E(S_{\text{Yes}}) = E(S_{\text{No}}) = 1$$

$$\text{Gain}(\text{Play Tennis?}, \text{Air Quality Good?}) = 1 - \frac{2}{4} - \frac{2}{4} = 0$$

Windy?

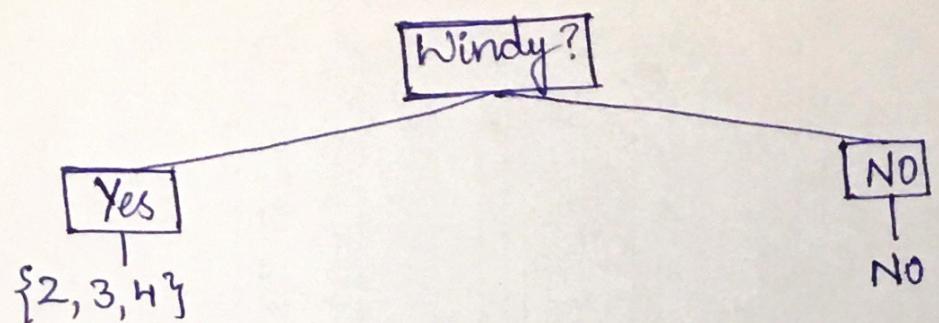
$$S_{\text{Yes}} \leftarrow [2+, 1-] \quad S_{\text{No}} \leftarrow [0+, 1-]$$

$$\text{Entropy}(S_{\text{Yes}}) = -\frac{2}{3} \log_2\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) - \frac{1}{3} \log_2\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = 0.9182958341$$

$$E(S_{\text{No}}) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gain}(\text{Play Tennis?}, \text{Windy?}) &= 1 - 0.9182958341 \times \frac{3}{4} - 0 \\ &= 0.3112781245 \end{aligned}$$

\therefore Gain of Windy? is highest among all other features.
Windy? is the root.



Windy?	Air Quality Good?	Hot?	Play Tennis?
Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	No

$$E(\text{Windy?}) = 0.9182958341$$

Air Quality Good?

$$S_{\text{Yes}} \leftarrow [1+, 1-] \quad S_{\text{No}} \leftarrow [1+, 0-]$$

$$E(S_{\text{Yes}}) = 1$$

$$E(S_{\text{No}}) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gain}(\text{Windy?}, \text{Air Quality Good?}) &= 0.9182958341 - \frac{2}{3} \times 1 - 0 \\ &= 0.2516291674 \end{aligned}$$

Hot?

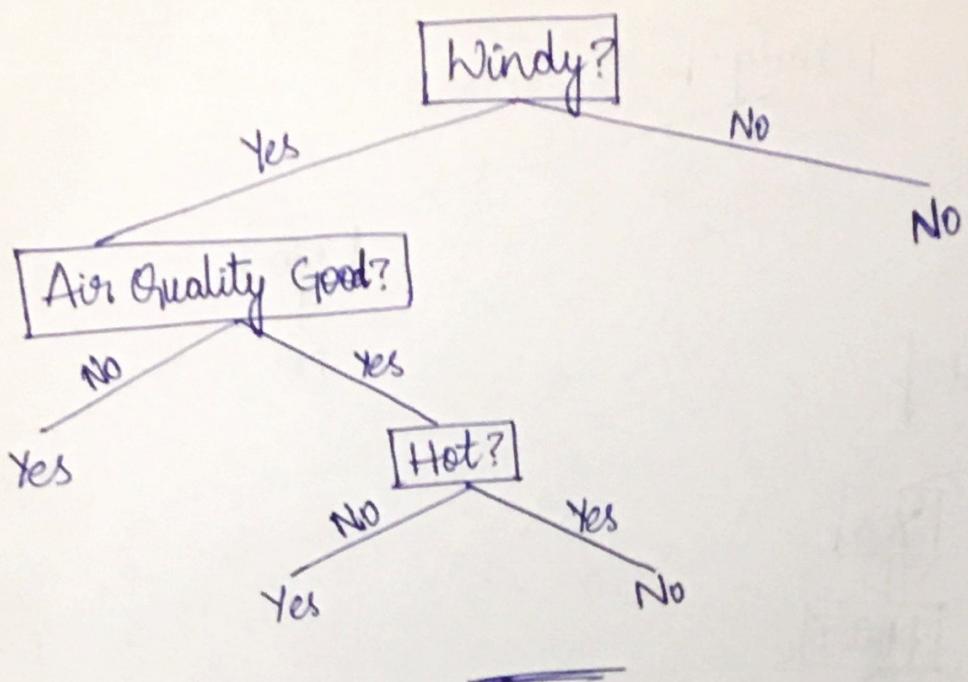
$$S_{\text{Yes}} \leftarrow [1+, 1-] \quad S_{\text{No}} \leftarrow [1+, 0]$$

$$E(S_{\text{Yes}}) = 1$$

$$E(S_{\text{No}}) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gain}(\text{Windy?}, \text{Hot?}) &= 0.9182958341 - \frac{2}{3} \times 1 - 0 \\ &= 0.2516291674 \end{aligned}$$

Since gain is same for "Air Quality Good?" and "Hot?"



2. a)

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{TP + TN}{P + N}$$

$$\text{Specificity} = \frac{TN}{N}$$

$$\text{Sensitivity} = \frac{TP}{P}$$

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{TP}{P+N} + \frac{TN}{P+N}$$

$$TP = \text{Sensitivity} \times P$$

$$TN = \text{Specificity} \times N$$

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{\text{Sensitivity} \times P}{P+N} + \frac{\text{Specificity} \times N}{P+N}$$

$$\text{Prevalence} = \frac{P}{P+N}$$

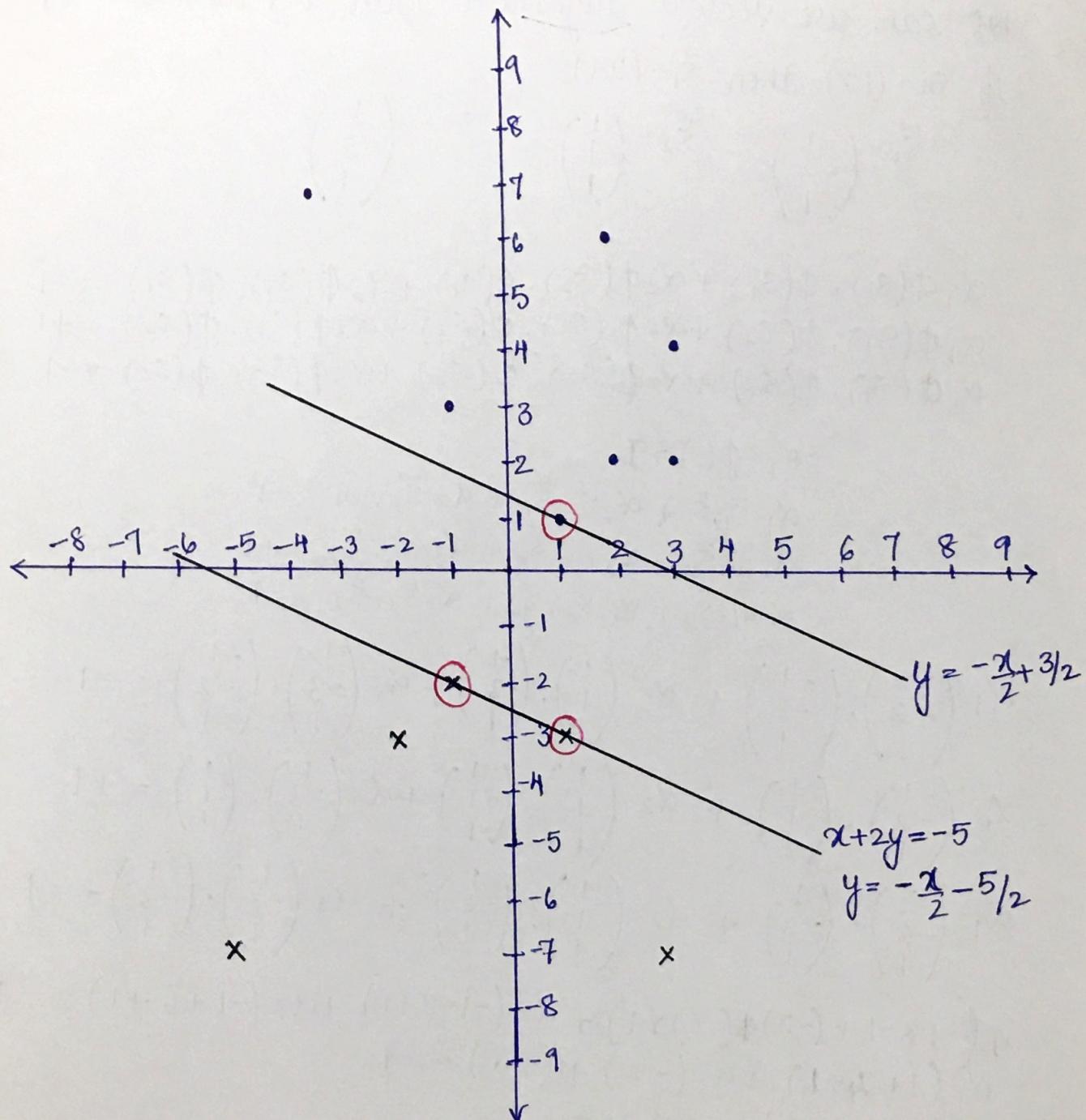
$$1 - \text{prevalence} = 1 - \frac{P}{P+N}$$

$$\frac{P+N - P}{P+N} = \frac{N}{P+N}$$

$$\therefore \text{Accuracy} = \underline{\text{Sensitivity} \times \text{Prevalence}} + \text{Specificity} \times (1 - \text{prevalence})$$

5.a)

$$C1: \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 8 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \{+1\}$$
$$C2: \begin{bmatrix} -5 & -7 \\ -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 3 & -7 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \{-1\}$$



- i) 1 vector $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ from class C1
ii) 2 vector $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ from class C2 } are the support vectors

Since the classes C_1 and C_2 are linearly separable
By inspection the support vectors are:

$$S_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, S_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, S_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

We can use vectors augmented with a 1 as a bias input
if $S_1 = (10)$ then $\tilde{S}_1 = (101)$

$$\tilde{S}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \tilde{S}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \tilde{S}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha_1 \phi(S_1) \cdot \phi(S_1) + \alpha_2 \phi(S_2) \cdot \phi(S_1) + \alpha_3 \phi(S_3) \cdot \phi(S_1) = -1$$

$$\alpha_1 \phi(S_1) \cdot \phi(S_2) + \alpha_2 \phi(S_2) \cdot \phi(S_2) + \alpha_3 \phi(S_3) \cdot \phi(S_2) = +1$$

$$\alpha_1 \phi(S_1) \cdot \phi(S_3) + \alpha_2 \phi(S_2) \cdot \phi(S_3) + \alpha_3 \phi(S_3) \cdot \phi(S_3) = -1$$

$$\text{So, } \phi() = I$$

$$\alpha_1 \tilde{S}_1 \cdot \tilde{S}_1 + \alpha_2 \tilde{S}_2 \cdot \tilde{S}_1 + \alpha_3 \tilde{S}_3 \cdot \tilde{S}_1 = -1$$

$$\alpha_1 \tilde{S}_1 \cdot \tilde{S}_2 + \alpha_2 \tilde{S}_2 \cdot \tilde{S}_2 + \alpha_3 \tilde{S}_3 \cdot \tilde{S}_2 = +1$$

$$\alpha_1 \tilde{S}_1 \cdot \tilde{S}_3 + \alpha_2 \tilde{S}_2 \cdot \tilde{S}_3 + \alpha_3 \tilde{S}_3 \cdot \tilde{S}_3 = -1$$

$$\alpha_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = -1$$

$$\alpha_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = +1$$

$$\alpha_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = -1$$

$$\alpha_1 (-1 \times -1 + (-2) * (-2) * 1) + \alpha_2 (-1 - 2 + 1) + \alpha_3 (-1 + 6 + 1) = -1$$

$$\alpha_1 (1 + 4 + 1) + \alpha_2 (-2) + \alpha_3 (6) = -1$$

$$\text{Since } a \cdot b = a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3$$

$$\text{where } a = a_1, a_2, a_3$$

$$b = b_1, b_2, b_3$$

$$6\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 + 6\alpha_3 = -1 \quad \text{--- } ①$$

$$\alpha_1(-1 + (-2) + 1) + \alpha_2(1 + 1 + 1) + \alpha_3(1 - 3 + 1) = +1$$

$$-2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 - \alpha_3 = +1 \quad \text{--- } ②$$

$$\alpha_1(-1 + 6 + 1) + \alpha_2(1 - 3 + 1) + \alpha_3(1 + 9 + 1) = -1$$

$$6\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + 11\alpha_3 = -1 \quad \text{--- } ③$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 + 6\alpha_3 = -1 \\ -6\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - 11\alpha_3 = +1 \\ \hline -\alpha_2 - 5\alpha_3 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -2\alpha_1 - 6\alpha_2 - 3\alpha_3 = +3 \\ 6\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + 11\alpha_3 = -1 \\ \hline 8\alpha_2 + 8\alpha_3 = 0 \\ 4\alpha_2 + 4\alpha_3 = 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -8\alpha_2 - 40\alpha_3 = 0 \\ 8\alpha_2 + 8\alpha_3 = 0 \\ \hline 32\alpha_3 = 0 \\ \alpha_3 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4\alpha_2 + 4\alpha_3 = 1 \\ -4\alpha_2 - 20\alpha_3 = 0 \\ \hline -16\alpha_3 = 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \alpha_3 = -1/16 \\ \boxed{\alpha_3 = -0.0625} \end{array}$$

$$-\alpha_2 - 5(-0.0625) = 0$$

$$\alpha_2 = 0.3125$$

$$6\alpha_1 - 2(0.3125) + 6(-0.0625) = -1$$

$$6\alpha_1 = -1 + 1$$

$$\alpha_1 = 0$$

$$\therefore \alpha_1 = 0$$

$$\alpha_2 = 0.3125$$

$$\alpha_3 = -0.0625$$

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{w} &= \sum_i \alpha_i \tilde{s}_i \\ &= 0 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + 0.3125 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + (-0.0625) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0.3125 \\ 0.3125 \\ 0.3125 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -0.0625 \\ 0.1875 \\ -0.0625 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0.25 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.25 \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

hyperplane equation $y = \tilde{w}x + b$

$$w = \begin{pmatrix} 0.25 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.25 \end{pmatrix} \quad b = 0.25$$

iii)
v) $\therefore y = \begin{pmatrix} 0.25 \\ 0.5 \end{pmatrix} x + 0.25$

iv) $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \quad (x_1, y_1) \quad (x_2, y_2)$

$$\begin{matrix} & (-1, -2) & (1, -3) \\ & \underline{-3+2} & \underline{1+1} \\ & \frac{-1}{2} & \end{matrix}$$

$m \times$ slope of maximum margin line = -1

$$\begin{aligned}\text{slope} &= \frac{-1}{m} \\ &= \frac{-1}{-1/2} \\ &= 2\end{aligned}$$

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

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

$$\therefore 2y + 4 = -x - 1$$

$$x + 2y = -5$$

$$2y = -5 - x$$

$$= -\frac{5}{2} - \frac{x}{2}$$

Equation of line of $\# 2$

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

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

$$2y - 2 = -x + 1$$

$$2y = -x + 1 + 2$$

$$y = -x + 3$$

$$y = -\frac{x}{2} + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{distance } (ax + by + c = 0, (x_0, y_0)) = \frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

$$\text{i) } \therefore d(x + 2y + 5 = 0, (1, 1)) = \frac{|1 \times 1 + 2 \times 1 + 5|}{\sqrt{1^2 + 2^2}} = \frac{5+2+1}{\sqrt{5}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{8}{\sqrt{5}}}}$$