

Answer 2

Linear Kernel

14 iterations

Optimal solution found.

Support vector.shape()=(151, 784)

1849

1874

Accuracy=0.9866595517609391

b=1.45676

Linear kernel training time=183s

With Gaussian Kernel: accuracy=99.89%

Support vector ~1561

b=0.1856

Gaussian training time=500s

LIBSVM

Linear

Accuracy=98.66

b=-1.45676

nSV=151

time=3.72

Gaussian

Accuracy=99.89%

b=0.1856

nSV=1459

time=26.87

For both the kernels, Values exactly match my implementation. Time taken is much lesser.
For the gaussian kernel I have slightly more support vectors as the =0 checking for float has been done using the > 0.000001 operator.

Multi-class SVM:

```
[[ 969  0    4    0    0    2    6    1    4    4]
 [  0 1081  0    0    0    0    2    4    0    4]
 [  1  43   958   8    4    3    1   19    3    3]
 [  0  2    46  991   0   30    0    3   36   10]
 [  0  1    2    0  962   1    4    4    1   13]
 [  3  2    0    1    0  835   4    0    5    4]
 [  4  2    1    0    6   14  938   0    1    0]
 [  1  0    6    6    0    1    1  987    3    7]
 [  2  3   15    2    2    5    2    1  916    4]
 [  0  1    0    2    8    1    0    9    5  960]]
```

Accuracy = 0.9597 test set

Accuracy= 0.9756 train set

The training takes around 3 hours.

LIBSVM: Multi class gaussian

Train accuracy=99.92%

Test accuracy=97.23%

Time ~20 minutes

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|-----------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Validation set: | | 9.01 | 8.2 | 97.5 | 97.5 | 97.5 |
| Test set: | 10.1 | 9.8 | 97.22 | 97.34 | 97.34 | |
| Value of log C: | | -5 | -3 | 0 | 0.698 | 1 |

The test set accuracy and validation set accuracy are close to each other => validation set is a good representative to choose the value of C for a good test accuracy

