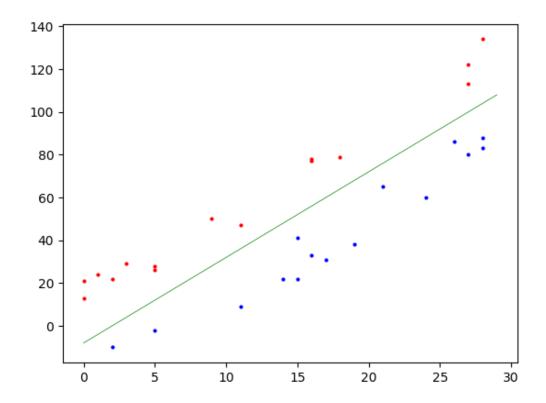
Q1

執行指令

python Q1.py

執行結果

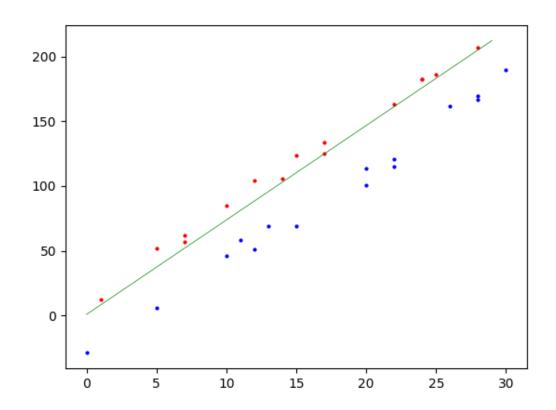


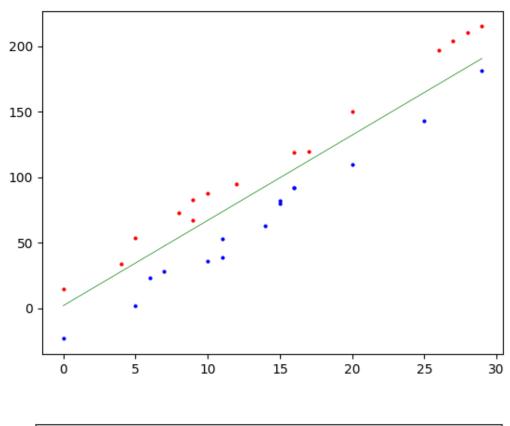
Q2

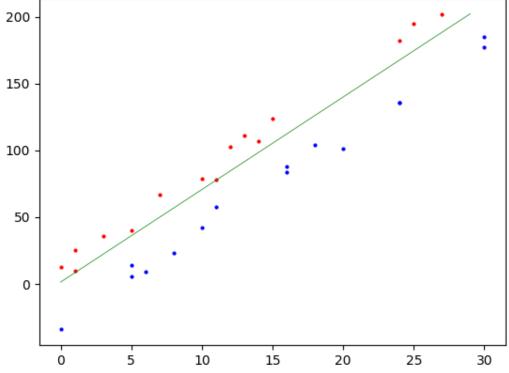
執行指令

python Q2.py

執行結果





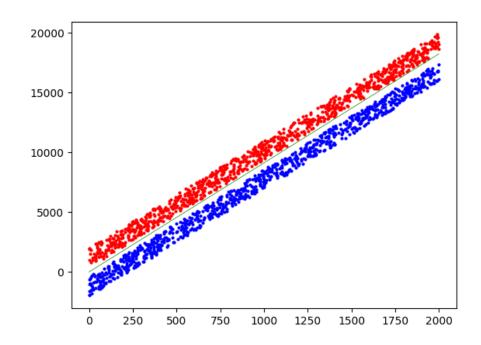


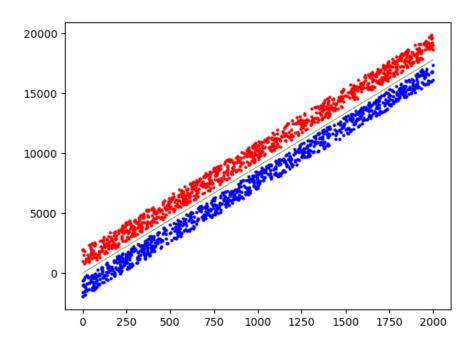
random 0 use 106 times random 1 use 27 times random 2 use 19 times average 50 times

Q3

執行指令 python Q3.py

執行結果

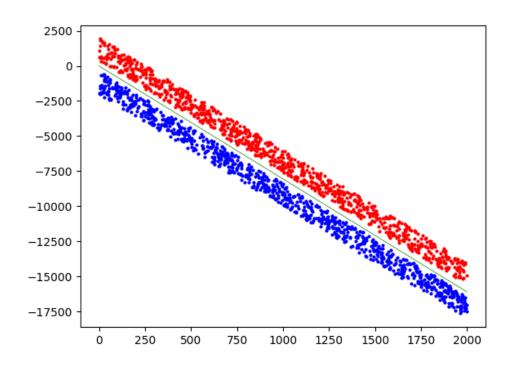


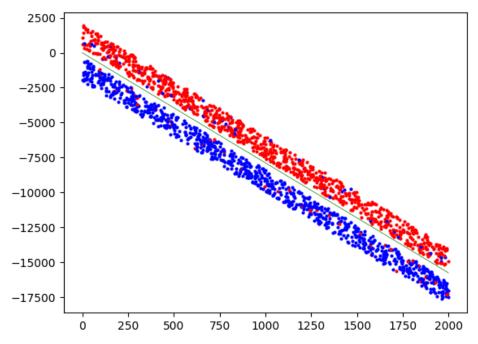


PLA algorithm use 0.047876834869384766 seconds Pocket algorithm use 2.6942009925842285 seconds

Q4

執行指令 python Q4.py 執行結果





accuracy before mislabel: 100.0% accuracy after mislabel: 95.15%

Conclusion

使用 Pocket algorithm 的執行時間會比 PLA algorithm 來得久。

若是無法二分的資料,Pocket algorithm 會直到 Max iterations 才跳出,並取錯誤 數最少的向量。PLA algorithm 則是無窮迴圈。

會依據亂數產生的線及點,進而導致訓練次數增長,Ex. 若點離線較遠,則會較快收斂;若離線較近,則收斂較久。

Discussion

不太清楚為何需要在每筆資料前面都加一個 1, Ex. x,y 軸為[3,2]的資料要處理成 [1.,3,2]