Exame ML 2015/2016

1. - ren levan-review-rel. poly 4. 1-NN, neutron. 0 1-NN é' consterizado pola Voroner partition of space" que eserese a trontaine prolagide pelos 1-NN algorithm.

B. Un Probabilitie Comin Dicin con matrix de coviçui.

Simétris roulte nume circulo à volta des dals

c. Un hobabilistic Camin Discinint, cen matrix de covirini difento, nunta un elipse à volta de des dub.

D. Vona lecision tree en real-valued imputs ain une decision boundary que é contituée pa notapels no impet space.

2. $(3)^{1/2}$ (0,3) $(2)^{1/2}$ Aperan de es claus no seur limen mente separaveis, podia-u 1 - 6(1,1) ufilizar, por eauple, ma Newl -1 -1 -1 L Notwork, rur hillen luger, con 4 Xy ma tup ripeile me output · A (4,-2) layer, dado pre sta confjundo - 2 B (0,-2) sem un danfedt liver. -3 + A(0,-3) ero deper a me volt mino.

b) e (2:1)

com K=1, a clare de Preia B, dudo pe o vizinho mais próximo é B (1, 1).

Con k: 3, vijents mais pours: B(3,1), A(4,1), B(0,0),

C. A

logo a dent via B(26 pr 14)

di: \[\left(\frac{1}{2-0}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{1-0}\right)^2 \]

Logo a dent via B(26 pr 14)

ministry.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{distribution} \\
\text{di

d3: (2-4)2+ (1-192 . V22+0 = 2 (PaA(4,1))

can k=10, tenian como votor: A, B, A, B, B, A, A lopo bei dantido como A, lado que esiste mais As. tontado, tem la atentar que o mos dataset ten apers 7 pontos a pre ino. ao utilizar un k=10, the de certe for a prevon un overfit. Ileante. O k deve ser infrior an númeo de parts do numo detente, par la podo ten un aperinação o mais fiel porivil.

c) No protion me repre con pare u scelher o K no algoritus de K-NN, e tayerdo K-Tm, sude n é o nimo de intres do nomo datant.

· Em twin, quelo poris un nimo infinto de antes, que to mis o volor de k, mellor é a danificação (ano onte aproxime - se do Bayer enor rule ótimo. A purto é que todo or k neighour tier de sous próximos de perto tote, o que é imporével quembo tens un nimos ficito de amostres. Na prática: 1) k deve ser grande para que a taxa de eno sijo minimigada (de for dendido pepero levair a furtirios de decisio con mito ruido); 1) k deur ser peques o refinente para que apres auntos próximos estejan induídos (un k demaido junde jui levo a a frentis dematio ova- snoothed ...). Pale k pr emplo tota a prome do afrito con K-NN diput y virtin and i' que elle ter un rulles performe un juzer ordeft.

d)

(alular "clear means":
$$\overline{A}_{2} = \frac{0+0+4+4}{4} = \frac{2}{4} = 2$$
 $\overline{A}_{2} = \frac{3+(-1)+1+(-1)}{4} = \frac{-1}{4} = -0.25$
 $\overline{A} = (2, -0.25)$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{0+0+1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} = 0.33$$

$$\frac{0}{3} = \frac{0+(-1)+1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} = 0.33$$

B (0.33, -0.33)

Para fazer o anign de iala ponto há que ialcular a distância a cada dano:

Parto	1 dA ; A ~ (2,-0.2r)	do . Bo (037,-0-31)
(0,3)	(6-2)2+(3+0,25)2: 3.81	((0-0.33)+(3+0.33); 3.55
(0,-3)	10-21 + (-3+0,25) = 3.40	(0-0.35)2+ (-3+0.33) = 2.69
(4,1)	(4-2)2+ (1+0,25)2 = 2-36 A	(4-0.53) + (1+0.53) = 3.40
(4,-2)	((4-2) + (-2+0,25) 2.66 (A)	(4-0.33) + (-2+0.33) - 4.03
(0,0)	(0-4)2 + (0+0,45)2 : 2.02	(0-0.53) + (0+0.53) - 0.47
(0,-2)	(0-2) + (2+0,UT): 1.66	(0-0.53) + (-1+0.33) 1.70
(1,1)	[(1-2)] + (1+0.45) : 1.60	(1-0.53) ² + (1+0.53) - 1.49

Alixin a cade done o porto con o vibr de distrinia

3.
a)
$$J(c): \frac{K}{2} \frac{N}{2} n_{iK} || n_{i} - h_{K} ||^{2}$$

1 = Itempo:

cartaids a profit.

e, (2,-0.25) Buto

CL (1/3, - 1)

(0,3)

3.81

3.35 (0)

(0,-3)

3.40

2-69 (02)

(4,1)

2.36 (2)

3.90

(4, -2)

2.64 (01)

4.03

(0,0)

2.02

0.47 (e)

(0,-1)

2.66

1.70 (0)

(1,1)

1.60

1.49 (2)

Note item?. a puis de unto ten o yout vilor.

J(c): 112-3611+ (12-6611+ (3-35)2+ (2-691+ (0-47)2+(1-70)2+

(1.49) 36.4348

1º Paro: Calcular Novo Centrails.

Cy (4, -0.5)

i las : Calcelos distinia:

$$(0,3)$$
 $(4,-0.5)$ $(2,0.6,-0.6)$ $(0,3)$ $(0,3)$ $(0,3)$ $(0,3)$ $(0,3)$ $(0,3)$ $(0,3)$ $(0,3)$ $(0,3)$

Cailulo lo ula le J(c), who items: $J(c) := (1.5)^{2} + (1.5)^{2} + (3.21)^{2} + (2.81)^{2} + (0.28)^{2} + (1.81)^{2} + (1.81)^{2} + (1.47)^{2}; 28.1283$

5)
The Z(Δ): Σ || n_i · μ_K(i) || : Σ Σ || 12; - μ_K||
h_{i,1} i.6 G_K

K-reas is fundamentally a coordinate discort algorithm. Coordinate descent serves to minimize a sufficient further along one direction at a time. The inner-loop of k-nears superatedly minimizes the fraction with respect to k while holding M fixed means the function must supert to must helding k fixed. This conveys.

i) False. SVMs will always try to improve the major between points in the imput space, so, it will active les currey the Perception, due to the fact that the Ponception algorithm only stops until it has correctly danified all the ting of decirities weekly in the time of the time.

tot set, regarding the fact that, his training, the SUH algorithm only maximizes the manyin setwer daws, while the Paretton, overfits on the training sto include will head do a wase performance on the tot not. Kernels, however are marked to solve mon-lines reportion problem, but will not jurity setting performer.

a) we can us the nound equations nethod:

wife the cut function in mother form:

Z(w,s): - Z (y: -) (n;))2

= 1 (xw-7) (xw-y): [(wt xTxw w.wtxfy)

To inis Z(w,s), take deiveture and set to zero:

22 - xy + xxw=0 1 xxw = xy

Portlanto:
$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $W = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{bmatrix}$, $Y = \begin{bmatrix} 2.5 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$

So, for mend epictions:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6w_1 + 5w_2 \\ 5w_1 + 6w_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 14 \\ 15.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 2\times 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma : 1.5 (x_1) + (1) x_2$$

$$\boxed{\gamma : 3.5 x_1 + x_2}$$

Revolvado o distan la Equação: w1: a1 + 2a2 + a3) 3.5: a1 + 2a2 + a3 (W1: 91 + 92 + 293 (-1) 1 = 97 + 92 + 293 (3) $\begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1 = \frac{3}{2} - 2 - 2\alpha_3 - \alpha_3 \\ \alpha_2 = \frac{1}{2} + \alpha_3 \end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1 = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - 3\alpha_3 \\ \alpha_2 = \frac{1}{2} + \alpha_3 \end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - 3\alpha_3 \\ \alpha_2 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix}$ Arbitrando as : az = 1 91=- 5 a1: + 1 - 3(1) = + 1 - 6 = - 5

Tstardo

$$W_{1}: \alpha_{1} + 2\alpha_{2} + q_{3} (5) \quad 3.5 : -\frac{5}{2} + 2\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) + 1 \omega \quad 1.5 : -\frac{5}{2} + \frac{b}{2} + \frac{2}{2}$$

$$(7) \quad 1.5 : \frac{3}{2} \quad \emptyset$$

$$W_{2}: \alpha_{1} + \alpha_{2} + 2\alpha_{3} (5) \quad 1 : -\frac{7}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + 2(1)(1) \quad 1 : -\frac{2}{2} + \frac{4}{2}(7) \quad 1 : \frac{2}{2} \quad \emptyset$$

e) restantember span (v, , v, , vn) - (c, v+ c, v, + ... cu/n h, e, ek, ; e } 1 de derewalour a your min TL (wTx; 14;) + X/1/w/12. nin L(WX, y) + L llwhen gre X du le lins nxd, XT hu du den of the diens mx 1 W tu din dx1 I som de auch é dule por: Spm(n, n, x, x, 3, n) = { anh + axx + gnz, -gny a; elk, i e /1 ... ~ 4 à cole itago s pe popula é econom in whe for con xi wis yi lan joto pe riprife que conserte o misso do aux M, o vete w só lui ~ ha aj ki : pi inte coffere un le 1 --

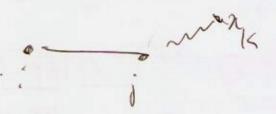
beito per au colfiant a; xi = qi[1], to white ge elityling auch as dimi do uts.
elitpli- para an dimit do uto.
1. Sabendo o rolltolo do cin, re figura upa 9; o melhola
nic do tipo:
w: [wa] = Za; n;
() [w]: a; [x] + a [x]
Scaple 1 hupl n
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auto to a ino Mathete paper, togeto on pe os
With them in ig devido extern;
" e pepu, des pe ex n for un mino exagerabile
Sunde, ter-se un de calculer u coeficients e mobil
en riter can u Colptierte pare de peux.
- Han lor opt acim, afor dannete en ritrages en que or
som to guye or inquiero el or indefinite.

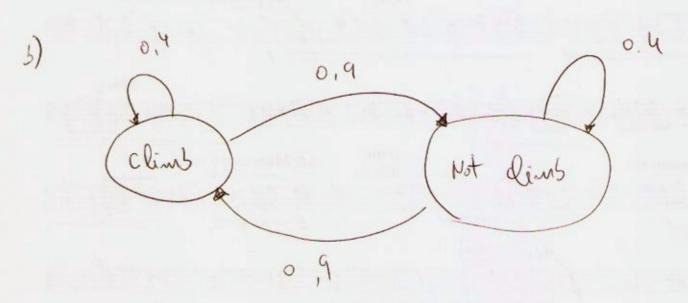
un itemp interrate & goods n:d, pris fram profe in Sistem de epop prival a defeniado. De prespe ton, no coper que ets vala rija duidate coupido, gopur conprte cinalmente pode tom experies!

6.

a) Etus pute dels repuisir e cife possisibile de accenter

e dependrte dos etals anteriors. Portuto, ten de amis que
cala reprise os sevuls e proluzida atravis do milho de
dives: transporte estals, a cipo de - stolo:





P(injuny | dens): 0.8 P(notining | clim): 0.2

P (injury I not dins = 0.1 P (at injury I not div): 0.9

The observation: walredy Morday - + Tunday Imy photisque N : my injury injury (0,1) hologion; pyfon: No utato: lythen bade Transfor thatix: Itil pross. the To.99 O.99

The Lo.99 O.99 0,98 0,02 Statel Shtz Enision Possilitis Enjury N Notipin my (0, 8 0, 1) Stehr 0, 8 of 1 of 1 0. L 0-9 Tim de coupitr o found aljoritm. Slide 53/60 lecture 1) The ju probability is: 0,20

7,

Beralli Disti Luho

$$P(n): \begin{cases} 1-p, & n=0 \end{cases}$$

$$P(n): \begin{cases} 1-p, & n=0 \end{cases}$$

$$P(n): \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$P(n): \begin{cases} 1-p, & n=0 \end{cases}$$

$$P(n$$