43	
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19	Date:
10	a radius 1 1 1 him RRF
8	a naducal bases function RBF
1	O2: Nonlinear SVM
18	
R	
1	o plot the data:
TO SE	
	7
The state of the s	
177	-3 -2 -1 2 3
**	*
all.	② use a suitable kernel to transform data → the data is non-linearly some
	-> the data is non-linearly constant
	Tadial bases function i.e RBF Kernel: e - X(a-b)2
ac	1. RBF Kernel: e-8(a-b)2
	$O\left(\chi_{1},\chi_{1}\right)=\left\{ \left(\frac{q-\chi_{2}+\chi_{1}-\chi_{2}}{2}\right) \right\}$
	$\frac{(1-\chi_{1}+\chi_{1}-\chi_{2})}{(1-\chi_{1}+\chi_{2})} + \frac{1}{\chi_{1}+\chi_{2}} > 2$
	TVE (H, x/2) otherwise.
	eff $(/2)$ $/6)$ $/($
0	$\left(\left(2 \right) \left(\frac{2}{6} \right) \right) \left(\frac{1}{6} \right) $
7	re (1) 1
9	ext ? () , (-1) , (-1)
	

	6
	-
Date:	7
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>plotting the transformed data:	9
16	G
5	G#
	9
	6
2 832 **	6
-3 -2 -1 0 s_1	F
2 3 4 5 6	G:
	6
	<u>e</u>
5	6
6	6
and the state of t	6
3 determine SVs.	-
$S_1 = (1), S_2 = (2)$	6
$S_{2}^{\prime} = (1)$	6
$S_1 = \frac{1}{3}$ $S_2 = \frac{2}{3}$	4
1.12	5
7	2
using kernel .	6
0000	4
$a_1 S_1 S_1 + a_2 S_1 S_2 = -1$ $a_1 S_2 S_1 + a_2 S_2 S_2 = 1$	6
$a_1 S_2 S_1 + a_2 S_2 S_2 = 1$	2
	1
	6

Date:_ 59, + 992 = $5x 39, + 59_2 = -1$ 501 + 992 = 1 $\begin{array}{r}
 15q_1 + 25q_2 = -5 \\
 -19q_1 + 27q_2 = +3 \\
 \hline
 25q_2 - 27q_2 = -5 - 3
 \end{array}$ 391 + 5(4) = -1 $39_1 = -1 - 20$ $|a_1 = -19| \approx -6.34 \approx -1$ (a) calculate "son slope of decision boundary $\widetilde{\omega} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \alpha_{i} S_{i}$ $\tilde{\omega} = -6.34(1) + 4(2) = 4$

Date:						-		. Seguido por car
		•			(-)	1	1	
	y = 0	UX-	+b			*		
	$\omega = 1$	1),	b=	-3.			10.	8
(5) p	lot pla	ne.	(in	fige	vre)	1- (
	-						V	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		\ 			<u> </u>		1).
			\		· (1) (2)		\ \E.	
				1	100		10.3	18.1
				7-1			15.21	
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			the California statement and particular distributions of the continue of the c		Problem (SA) (SA) (SA) (SA) (SA) (SA) (SA) (SA)			