

Q1) 2D data: $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$

a) Setting initial centers to: $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$

First iteration:

$$\begin{array}{l} x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} : \checkmark \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Cluster 1} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Cluster 2} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right. \\ x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} : \checkmark \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Cluster 1} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Cluster 2} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right. \\ x = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Cluster 1} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Cluster 2} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right. \checkmark \\ x = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Cluster 1} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Cluster 2} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right. \checkmark \end{array}$$

Cluster 1: $\frac{\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}}{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2.5 \end{bmatrix}$ = new center for cluster 1

Cluster 2: $\frac{\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}}{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3.5 \end{bmatrix}$ = new center for cluster 2

After doing 1 iteration, it is clear that the centers will not move if we do more iterations.

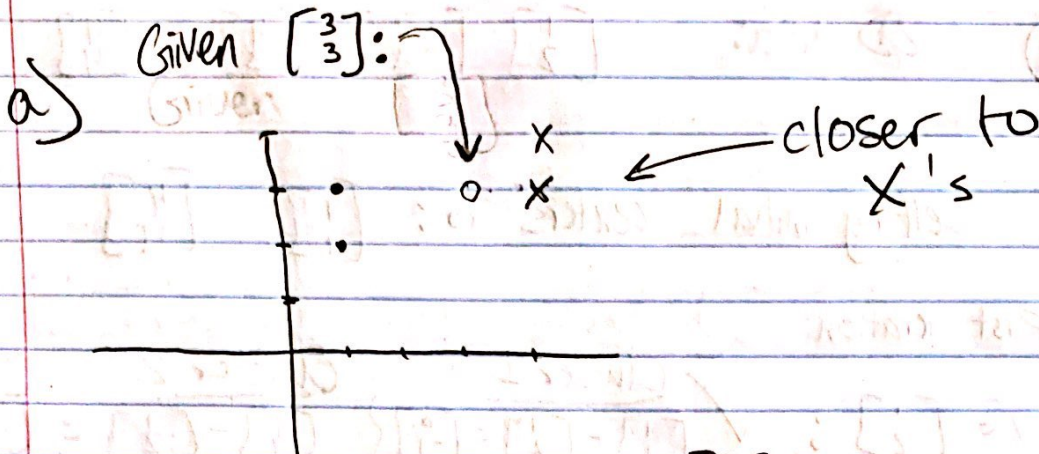
b) Given $\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$, we will now classify it.

Cluster 1: $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2.5 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -2.5 \end{bmatrix}$

Cluster 2: $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3.5 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1.5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{smaller}$
 $\Rightarrow \boxed{\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ is classified in cluster 2!}}$

Q2)

$$\text{Data} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$



\Rightarrow Using $k=1$, $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ is closest to the data point $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$,

\Rightarrow Therefore $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ is classified as -1 class using $k=1$

b) Using $k=3$,

so $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \sqrt{1^2 + 0^2} = \sqrt{1} = 1$

$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$

$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \sqrt{2^2 + 0^2} = \sqrt{4} = 2$

$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{5}$

3 shortest distances

two of three nearest neighbors are class -1

\Rightarrow Using $k=3$, $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ is still classified as class -1

$$x_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad x_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad x_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad x_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$



Q3)

a)

Initial $w = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Step 0) $\hat{y}_i = \text{sign}(w^T x_0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \text{sign}(0) \neq y_0 = 1$

$\Rightarrow w_{\text{new}} = w_{\text{old}} + y_0 x_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + 1 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Step 1) $\hat{y}_i = \text{sign}(w^T x_1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = 1+6=7 \Rightarrow \text{sign}(7) = y_1 = 1$

\Rightarrow no update

Step 2) $\hat{y}_i = \text{sign}(w^T x_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = -4+6=2 \neq y_2 = -1$
 $\text{sign}(2) \neq y_2 = -1$

$w_{\text{new}} = w_{\text{old}} + y_2 x_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + (-1) \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

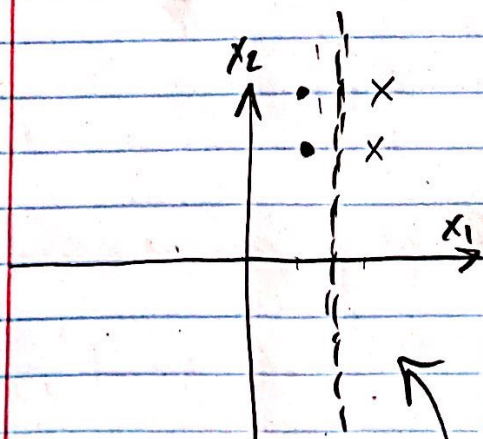
Step 3) $\hat{y}_i = \text{sign}(w^T x_3) = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = -20-2=-22$

$\text{sign}(-22) = y_3 = -1$

\Rightarrow no update

- Final weight $\Rightarrow w = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

b)



Yes you can classify this with a perceptron since you can split the classes linearly like it is shown in the diagram