Assignment 2 Machine Learning COS4852

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1 Question 1

1.1 Question 1(a)

Firstly we calculate the line

$$x_2 = mx_1 + c \tag{1}$$

for the intersect points (2,0) and (0,6). Calculating slope m,

$$m = \frac{6-0}{0-2}$$
$$= -3 \tag{2}$$

 x_2 intercept c is 6. This makes equation 1

$$x_2 = -3x_1 + 6 (3)$$

Nils J Nilsson (1998) gives the equation for the hyperplane as

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \omega_i \ge \theta \tag{4}$$

which in this case gives the equation for the hyperplane to be

$$\omega_1 x_1 + \omega_2 x_2 + \omega_3 = 0 \tag{5}$$

We need to get equation 5 in the form of equation 1

$$\omega_1 x_1 + \omega_2 x_2 + +\omega_3 = 0$$

$$\omega_2 x_2 = -\omega_1 x_1 - \omega_3$$

$$x_2 = \frac{\omega_1 x_1}{\omega_2} - \frac{\omega_3}{\omega_2}$$
(6)

Comparing coefficients m and c from equation 3 to 6 we get

$$-\frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} = -3$$

$$\omega_1 = 3\omega_2$$
(7)

and

$$-\frac{\omega_3}{\omega_2} = 6$$

$$\omega_3 = -6\omega_2$$
(8)

If we choose $\omega_3 = -2$ then $\omega_1 = 1$ and $\omega_2 = \frac{1}{3}$. This makes the hyperplane equation from equation 5

$$x_1 + \frac{x_2}{3} - 2 = 0 (9)$$

Now we need to test this hyperplane. For positive instance (2,6)

$$x_1 + \frac{x_2}{3} - 2 =$$

$$2 + \frac{6}{2} - 2 =$$

$$2$$
(10)

Which is as expected.

And the negative instance (-1,2)

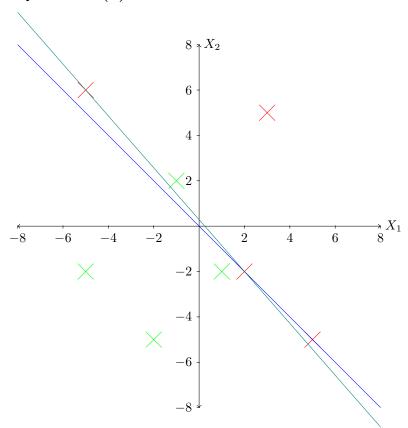
$$x_1 + \frac{x_2}{3} - 2 =$$

$$-1 + \frac{2}{3} - 2 =$$

$$-\frac{7}{3}$$
(11)

This is also as expected. The perceptron now classifies the the data correctly

1.2 Question 1(b)



From the above image we can see that any

- 1.3 Question 1(c)
- 1.4 Question 1(d)
- 2 Question 2
- 2.1 Question 2(a)
- 2.2 Question 2(b)
- 2.3 Question 2(c)
- 3 Question 3
- 3.1 Question 3(a)
- 3.2 Question 3(b)
- 3.3 Question 3(c)
- 3.4 Question 3(d)
- 3.5 Question 3(e)

References

Nils J Nilsson. (1998). Introduction to Machine Learning. Retrieved from http://robotics.stanford.edu/people/nilsson/MLBOOK.pdf