

# Foundations of Machine Learning — Homework Assignment 1

Anirudhan J Rajagopalan  
N18824115  
ajr619

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## C. Support Vector Machines

### 1

Installed the software from[2]. The installed version of software is also checked into github at[1].

### 2

See the following command:

```
$ ./svm-scale -s splice_noise_train.txt.range \  
> splice_noise_train.txt > splice_noise_train.txt.scale  
$ ./svm-scale -r splice_noise_train.txt.range \  
> splice_noise_test.txt > splice_noise_test.txt.scale
```

### 3

Run training and test script[3] by editing the KERNEL\_DEGREE parameter for each value of d = 1, 3, 5.

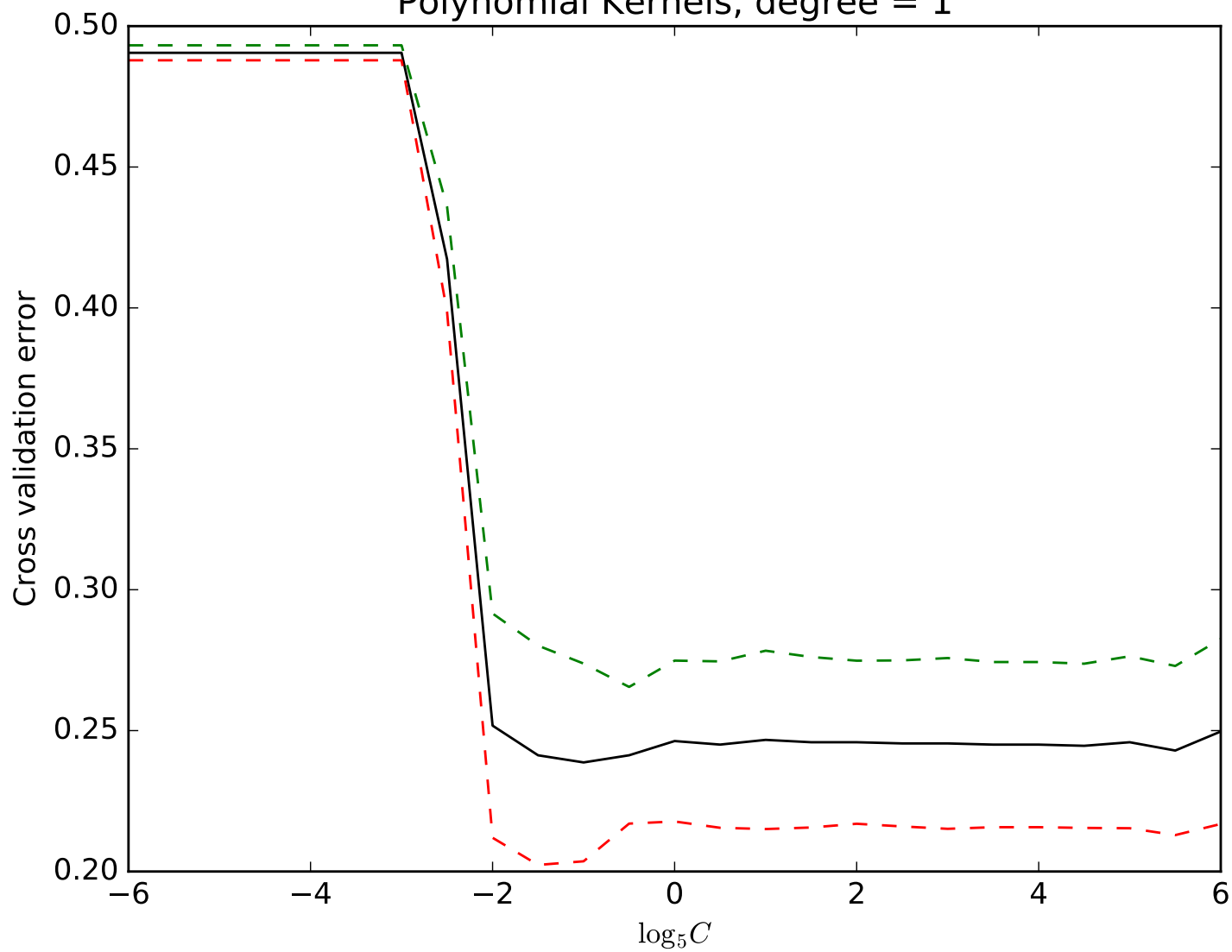
```
$ python cross_validation.py > deg1.out # KERNEL_DEGREE = 1  
$ python cross_validation.py > deg3.out # KERNEL_DEGREE = 3  
$ python cross_validation.py > deg5.out # KERNEL_DEGREE = 5
```

Filter the parameter and accuracy information from the run logs (deg1.out, deg3.out and deg5.out) by the command below.

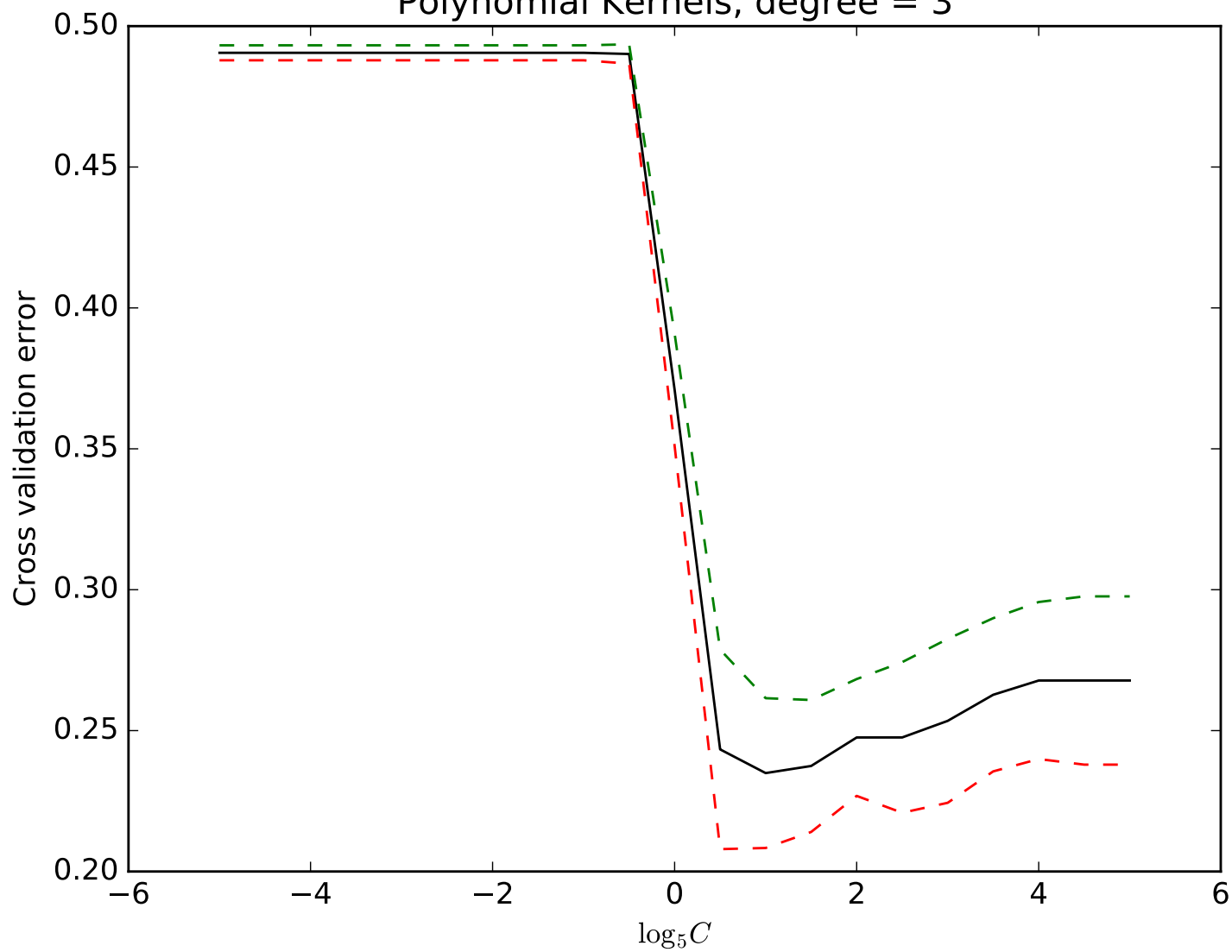
```
$ cat deg1.out | grep OUR | cut -d' ' \  
> -f2,3,4,5,6 > deg1.out.filtered  
$ cat deg3.out | grep OUR | cut -d' ' \  
> -f2,3,4,5,6 > deg3.out.filtered  
$ cat deg5.out | grep OUR | cut -d' ' \  
> -f2,3,4,5,6 > deg5.out.filtered
```

Use plotter.py[4] to create plots from the output values for KERNEL\_DEGREE values 1, 3, 5. The output will be saved as deg1.png, deg3.png and deg5.png. All the three plots are embedded below one after the other.

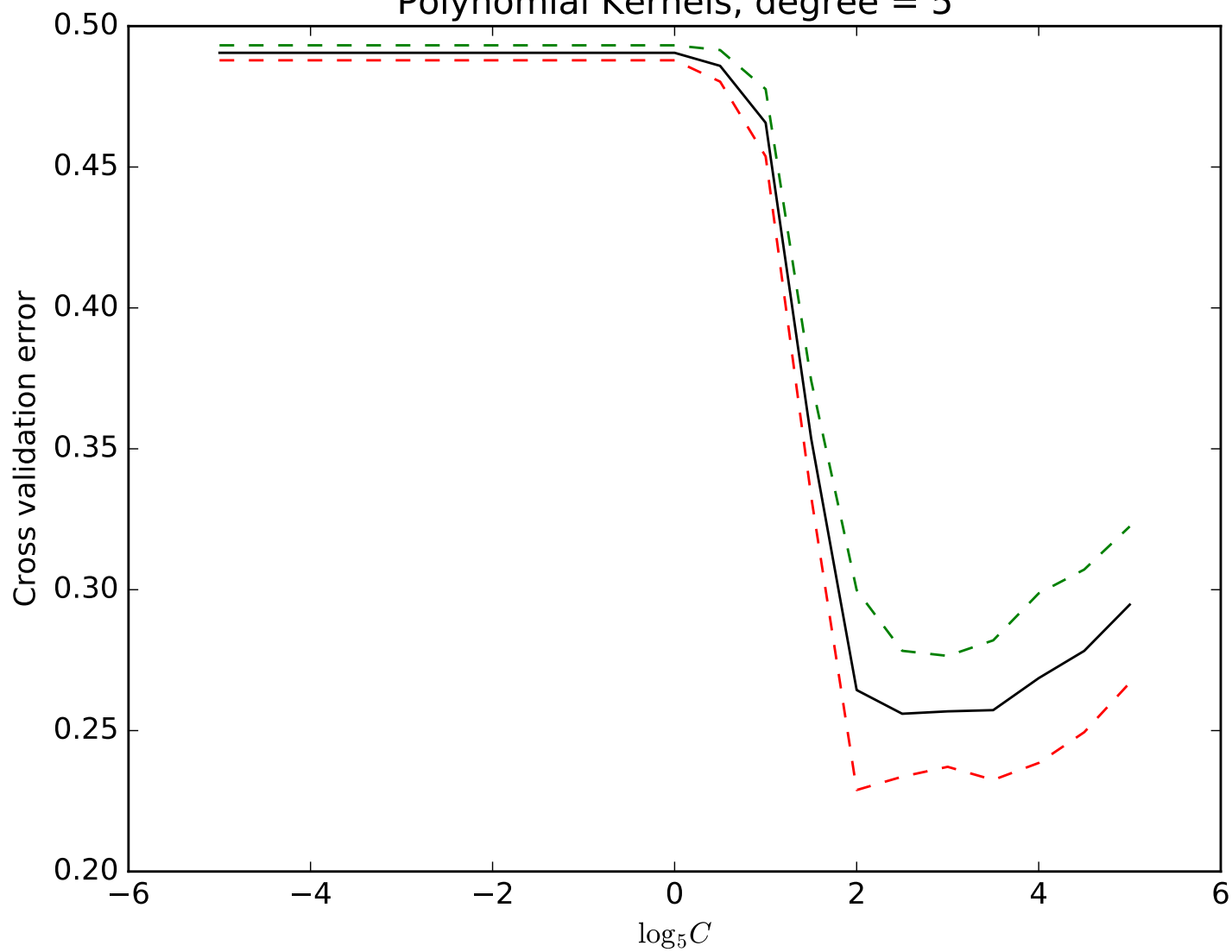
Polynomial Kernels, degree = 1



Polynomial Kernels, degree = 3



Polynomial Kernels, degree = 5



4

5

6

## D. Kernels

1

Given: Kernel,  $K$  is defined by  $K(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^N \cos^n(x_i^2 - y_i^2)$  for all  $(X, Y) \in \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N$

Solution: We know that

$$\cos(x_i^2 - y_i^2) = \sin(x_i^2) \cdot \sin(y_i^2) + \cos(x_i^2) \cdot \cos(y_i^2) \quad (1)$$

This can be written as a dot product of two vectors

$$\phi(x_i) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(x_i^2) \\ \sin(x_i^2) \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \phi(y_i) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(y_i^2) \\ \sin(y_i^2) \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

We know that if  $K$  can be written as  $\langle \phi(x_i), \phi(y_i) \rangle$ , then it is a PDS@.

Also,  $\langle \phi(x_i), \phi(y_i) \rangle$  is a scalar. When a scalar is raised to a positive power ( $n$  in our case) and summed with  $N$  other positive scalar, we get a positive scalar as our answer. Hence

$$K(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^N \cos^n(x_i^2 - y_i^2) \text{ is PDS.}$$

## References

[1] <http://git.io/v80yn>

[2] <http://www.csie.ntu.edu.tw/~cjlin/libsvm/>

[3] <http://git.io/v80yY>

[4] <http://git.io/v80yk>