

Foundations of Machine Learning — Homework Assignment 1

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October 11, 2015

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

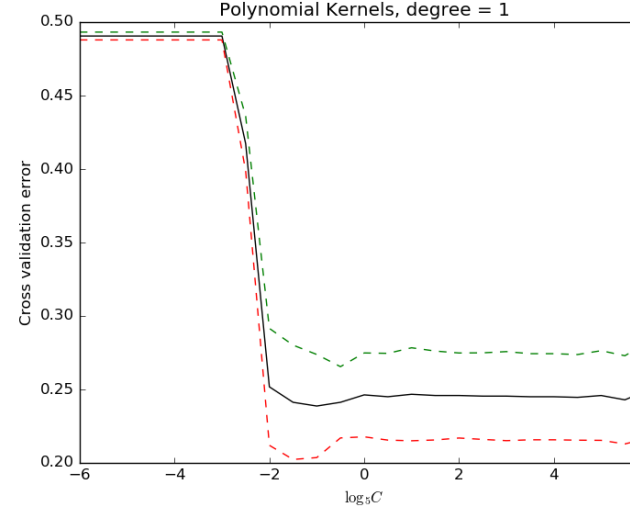
Run training and test script[3] by editing the KERNEL_DEGREE parameter for each value of d = 1, 3, 5.

```
$ 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.

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>