HW12

May 23, 2020

1 HW12

1.1 Alireza Darvishi 96109674

```
[1]: from scipy.sparse import coo_matrix import numpy as np import cvxpy as cp import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

1.1.1 A6.30.b

```
[2]: from team_data import *
A1 = coo_matrix((train[:, 2], (range(m), train[:, 0])), shape=(m, n)).toarray()
A2 = coo_matrix((-train[:, 2], (range(m), train[:, 1])), shape=(m, n)).toarray()
A = A1 + A2
```

```
[3]: a = cp.Variable(n)
  objective = cp.Minimize(cp.sum(cp.logistic(-2 / sigma * A @ a)))
  constraint = [a <= 1, a >= 0]
  prob = cp.Problem(objective, constraint)
  prob.solve()
  a_hat = a.value - min(a.value)
```

1.1.2 A6.30.c

```
[4]: prediction = np.zeros(shape=(m, 3))
    i = 0
    for j in range(n):
        for k in range(j + 1, n):
            prediction[i, :] = [j, k, np.sign(a_hat[j] - a_hat[k])]
            i = i + 1

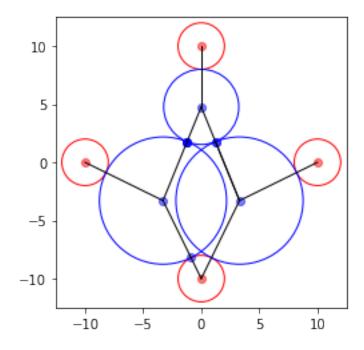
print(
        " prediction accuracy:",
        round(100 * sum(prediction[:, 2] == test[:, 2]) / m, 2),
        "%",
```

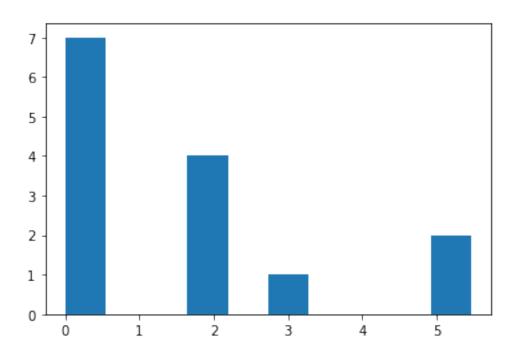
```
"\n biased prediction accuracy:",
100 * round(sum(train[:, 2] == test[:, 2]) / m, 2),
"%",
)
```

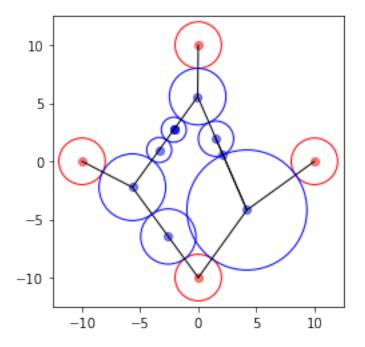
prediction accuracy: 75.56 %
biased prediction accuracy: 71.0 %

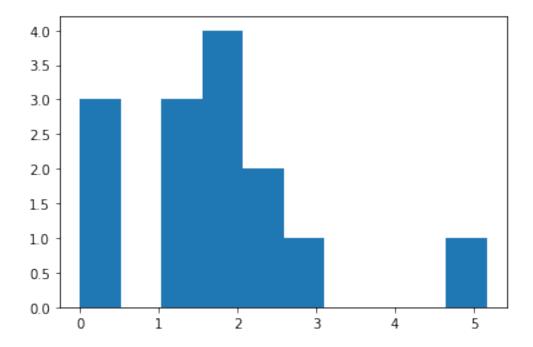
1.1.3 A7.23

```
[5]: from disks_data import *
     C = cp.Variable(shape=(n, 2))
     R = cp.Variable(n)
     constraint = [C[:k] == Cgiven, R[:k] == Rgiven, R >= 0]
     constraint += [
         cp.norm(C[row[0, 0]] - C[row[0, 1]]) <= R[row[0, 0]] + R[row[0, 1]]</pre>
         for row in Gindexes
     objective1 = cp.Minimize(cp.sum(R))
     objective2 = cp.Minimize(cp.sum(R ** 2))
     problem1 = cp.Problem(objective1, constraint)
     problem2 = cp.Problem(objective2, constraint)
     problem1.solve()
     plot_disks(C.value, R.value, Gindexes.astype(int))
     plt.hist(R.value)
     problem2.solve();
     plot_disks(C.value, R.value, Gindexes.astype(int))
     plt.hist(R.value);
```









As we can see in histograms, fewer radiuses are near zero in the second histogram but instead, the maximum radius is less than the first solution. In the first solution there are more radiuses equal to zero.

1.1.4 A14.30

```
[6]: from currency_exchange_data import *

X = cp.Variable(shape=(n, n))
values = np.zeros(n)
for i in range(n):
    values[i] = np.sqrt(F[i, 0] / F[0, i])

c_f = c_init - cp.sum(X, 0) + cp.diag(X @ (1 / F.T))
constraint = [cp.diag(X) == 0, c_init >= cp.sum(X, 0), c_req <= c_f , X>=0]
objective = cp.Maximize(values @ c_f)
problem = cp.Problem(objective, constraint)
print("optimal cost is:",round(c_init @ values - problem.solve(),2))
```

optimal cost is: 7.72

مارم درولش - 12 0109674 - ين 12 - ين ساري 6.30 الن) المای حراری درستای متندی ازی and T Prob (V> - J; (aj-a;")) -است که در نتیم در سنای کل برام خوصربع با: 6 (1- F (-y,(a,"-0,"))) 6 6 Con. -- 27: (a, -a) 6 6 1 حال فا رائم كرفتن از تابع درستناي داريم. (L 40 -2 كه مايد در مشينه شدد. هر مد از احدد درتول ع ميى از عنهر بردار -E-h · Oul · june - 2 A a سقوى Car. JAHAN NAMA 5

for = Exi _ bus , 1 / sed of 9 14.7 **6** 1 آ). شرط دو را- شکل - بر در نولسی می لینم: in . 6 (1) Pro, 1P=1, RTP=0 : 1 gsb P silver 6 6 جون اگر م ترابط تبلی ا داشته ماشد ، کانی است در ید صرب صرب 6 6 :do . Jel 15/ 179+0 1 • 16 R = R 1 • AP: R'P, CALL, Pao . ك طيق لم خاركاش معادل است ، , 3x' G R" : R'x' 60 · Contx>o JAHAN NAMA

3

ショショ

حال ار در به به مای ند از ند استی ، و دارم .

] x'er": R'x'>0, e"x'<0

ائر كاردسي: (١٠٤) ينه دارج:

JXER . KER: Rx. k 1 , o, KKO

لس

JxGR", KER: KYO, RX>K

که معادل است نا:

3xER, Rx>.

ب ماتقه به بخش قبل استرتزی دور دجود دار دائر وتهاام

RTP=0, P),0, EP=1 Somerie P

(RTP) = = = P; + 1: P= 000 -1+(1,+1) P:=0

23 GOP, = 1

JAHAN NAMA

اے حین مردنہ کس شرط روز انفاق بنی انتر E G **JAHAN NAMA**

: de . el am E (5.) - _ nes

min ZE. (5:)

, st. 25: W- ZW:

-) مع سرطای ۱.2. ق بدلیل عن وجود نامیلی ، مقط

. - w 25; : W- ZW;

مرط مرادی :

1 d Pos(x)2 = 2 Pos(x) = d Pos(-x)2 = -2Pos(-x)

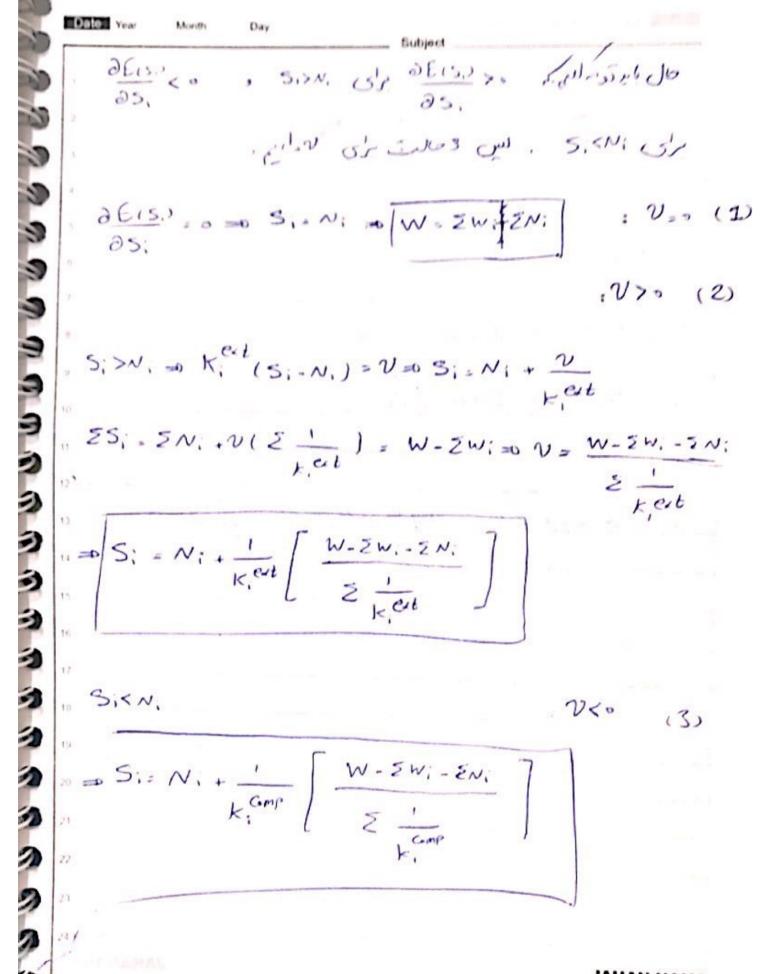
= 2 E; (S:) = K; Pos(S:-Ni) - K; Pos(N:-S:)

db 2/2

LIS, v) = E E: (S.) + V(W- ES:) , W' = W- EW.

21 <u>al</u> = <u>aliss</u> - v = 0

JAHAN NAMA



JAHAN NAMA