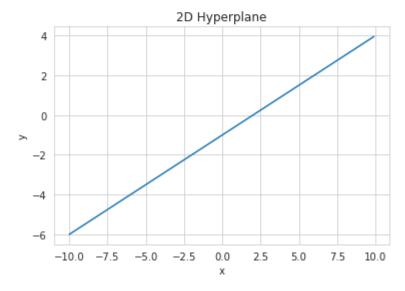
9.a. 2D Hyperplane

```
w = [-1, 2]^{T}
b = 2
w_{1}x + w_{2}y + b = 0
-x + 2y + 2 = 0
y = (1/2)x - 1
```

```
[6]: x = np.arange(-10,10,0.1)
y = 0.5 * x -1
```

```
[15]: plt.plot(x,y)
   plt.xlabel("x")
   plt.ylabel("y")
   plt.title("2D Hyperplane")
```

[15]: Text(0.5, 1.0, '2D Hyperplane')

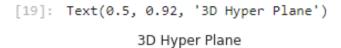


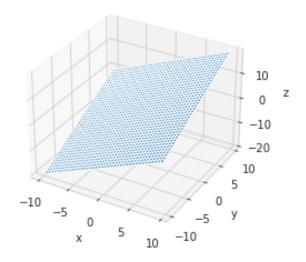
9.b. 3D Hyperplane

```
w = [1,1,1]<sup>T</sup>
b = 0
w<sub>1</sub>x + w<sub>2</sub>y + w<sub>3</sub>z + b = 0
x + y + z = 0

[17]: x = np.arange(-10,10,0.5)
y = np.arange(-10,10,0.5)
X, Y = np.meshgrid(x,y)
Z = X + Y

[19]: ax = plt.axes(projection="3d")
ax.plot_surface(X,Y,Z)
ax.set_xlabel("x")
ax.set_ylabel("y")
ax.set_zlabel("z")
plt.title("3D Hyper Plane")
```





```
[4]: import numpy as np

[6]: A = np.array([[1, 0, 2], [3, 1, 2], [1, 2, 2]])
b = np.transpose(np.array([1, -2, 1]))
c = np.transpose(np.ones(3))
```

11 a. Evaluate A⁻¹

11 b. Computing A⁻¹ b

```
[14]: # InvA * b
print(InvA * b)

[[-0.25 -1. -0.25 ]
[-0.5 -0. 0.5 ]
[ 0.625 0.5 0.125]]
```

11 b. Computing A⁻¹ c

```
[17]: # A * c
print(A * c)

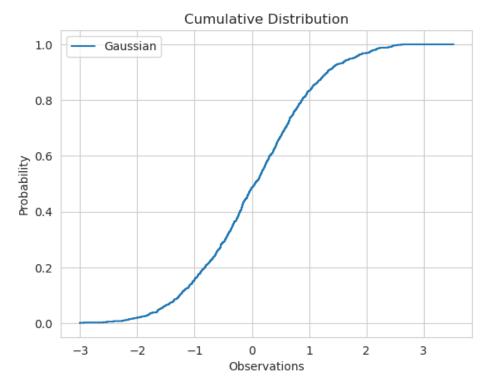
[[1. 0. 2.]
      [3. 1. 2.]
      [1. 2. 2.]]
```

12 a. Gaussian CDF Plot

```
[9]: n = 1000
Z = np.random.randn(n)

[12]: plt.step(sorted(Z), np.arange(1,n+1)/float(n), label = "Gaussian")
plt.legend()
plt.title("Cumulative Distribution")
plt.xlabel("Observations")
plt.ylabel("Probability")
```

[12]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Probability')



12 b. Multiple CDF Plots

```
[17]: li = [1, 8, 64, 512]
for k in li:
    sums = np.sum(np.sign(np.random.randn(n, k)) * np.sqrt(1./k), axis=1)
    plt.step(sorted(sums), np.arange(1,n+1)/float(n), label = k)

plt.step(sorted(Z), np.arange(1,n+1)/float(n), label = "Gaussian")

plt.legend()
plt.title("Cumulative Distribution")
plt.xlabel("Observations")
plt.ylabel("Probability")
```

[17]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Probability')

