2. Review and the Lambda parameter

Exercises due Feb 22, 2023 08:59 -03 Completed

Introduction and Review

0:00 / 0:00 1.0x

Video
Download video file

Transcripts
Download SubRip (.srt) file
Download Text (.txt) file

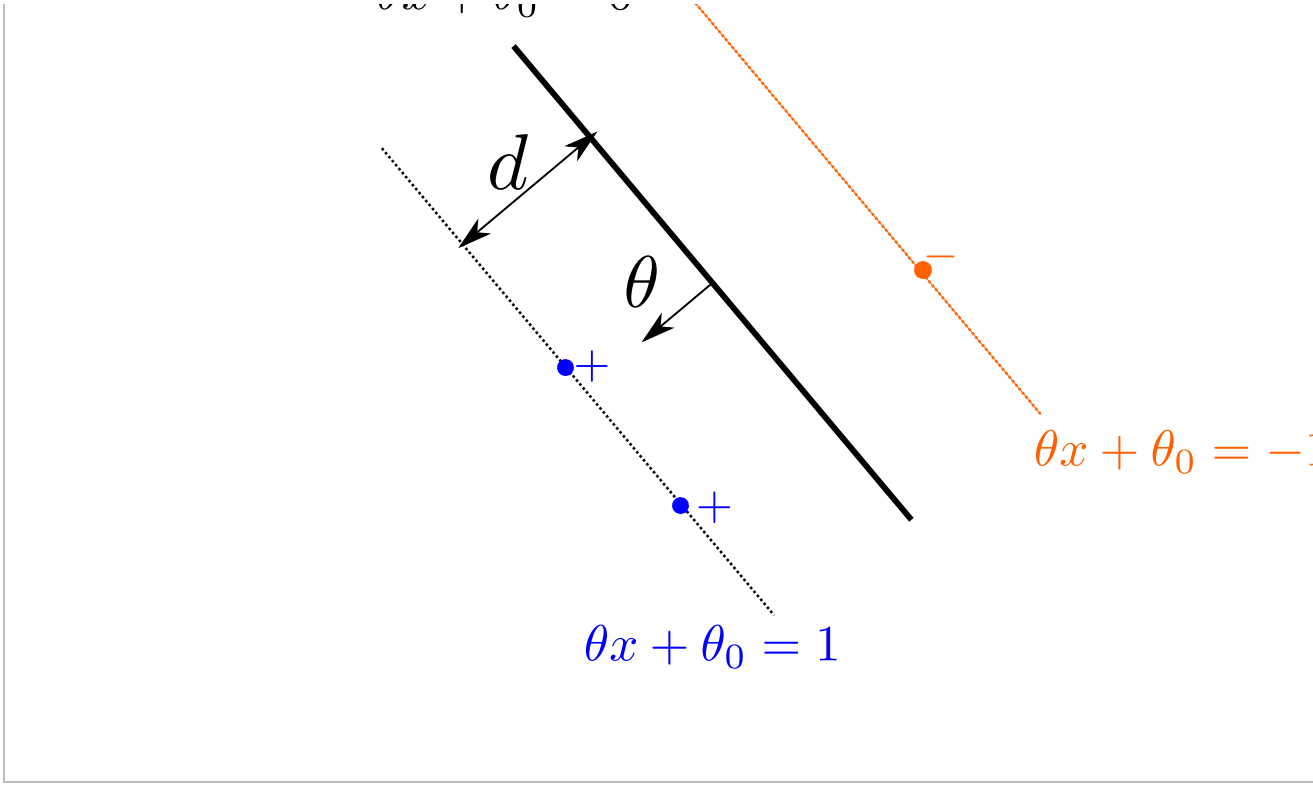
Distance from a line to a point in terms of components

1.0/1 point (graded)
In a 2 dimensional space, a line L is given by $L: ax + by + c = 0$, and a point P is g
What is d, the shortest distance between L and P? Express d in terms of a, b, c, x_0, y

abs(a*x_0 + b*y_0 + c) / sqrt(a^2

? STANDARD NOTATION

Submit You have used 1 of 3 attempts



- decreases
- increases
- converges to

Hint: You can answer with your intuition in this question. To see whether converges t
setting where we are working in 1 dimension with just two points with labels
and assume that is large enough where it dom
and pushes close enough to where all points are margin violators.

Submit You have used 1 of 2 attempts

Your answers were previously saved. Click 'Submit' to grade them.

Discussion

Topic: Unit 1. Line
Classification and

Previous Next

How d = 1/Theta?

link between lambda and norm of theta

To me it is not yet really clear why increasing lambda should vary the distance of the margin boundary. To va

Error

Please what is wrong with my answer d= abs((a*x_0 + b*y_0 + c))/(sqrt(a^2 +y^2))

How to write x0,y0

Hi all, anyone know how to write x0 and y0 as in question 1 of this section? It's not clear from the guide. Not

how do the values of the loss function are replace ?

Hi all, I have a question about how do the values of the loss function are replaced ? in the answer of the ques

Linearly shrink theta?

Couldnt we achieve a smaller norm of theta simply by linearly scaling it down? Like if theta is (5,10) then wou

Distance

A distance should be always positive, I tried to wrap the nominator on absoulte value but the system didn't a