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**Machine Learning with Python-From Linear Models to Deep Learning**[Course](#)[Progress](#)[Dates](#)[Discussion](#)[Resources](#)[Course](#) / [Unit 2. Nonlinear Classification, Linear regression,...](#) / [Lecture 6. No](#)[< Previous](#)

## 2. Higher Order Feature Vectors

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Exercises due Mar 8, 2023 08:59 -03 Completed

## Higher Order Feature Vectors



### Video

[!\[\]\(de95854c7ee024cfadc48187bbb781b2\_img.jpg\) Download video file](#)

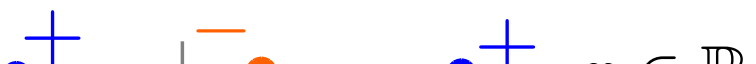
### Transcripts

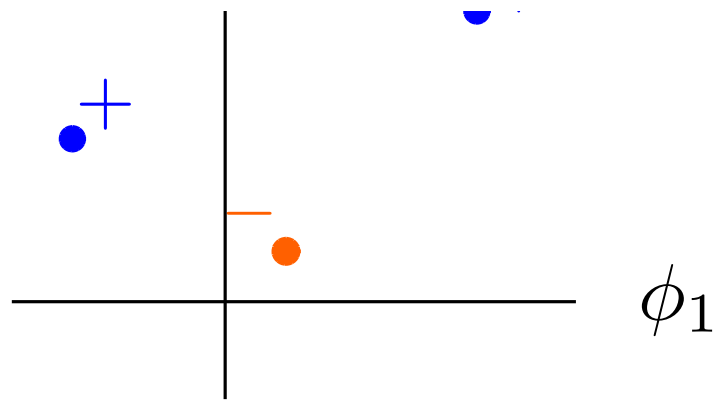
[!\[\]\(6059a5aa8b4ca7bb793408023d6c6e42\_img.jpg\) Download SubRip \(.srt\) file](#)[!\[\]\(c50c8b7b2cc2cf9ff925edec0ee94c0d\_img.jpg\) Download Text \(.txt\) file](#)

We can use linear classifiers to make non-linear predictions. The easiest way to do this is to map examples  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d$  to different feature vectors  $\phi(\mathbf{x}) \in \mathbb{R}^p$  where typically  $p$  is much larger than  $d$ . We then simply use a linear classifier on the new (higher dimensional) feature vectors, pretending that they are the original input vectors. As a result, all the linear classifiers we have learned remain linear in the original coordinates, but act as non-linear classifiers in the original coordinates.

There are many ways to create such feature vectors. One common way is to use polynomial functions of the original coordinates as the components of the feature vectors. We have seen two examples of this. We will recall the 1-dimensional example here and see another 2-dimensional example.

**Example:** Given 3 training examples with  $\mathbf{x}^{(t)} \in \mathbb{R}^1$  ( $t = 1, 2, 3$ ) that are not linearly separable in 1-dimensional space as shown below,

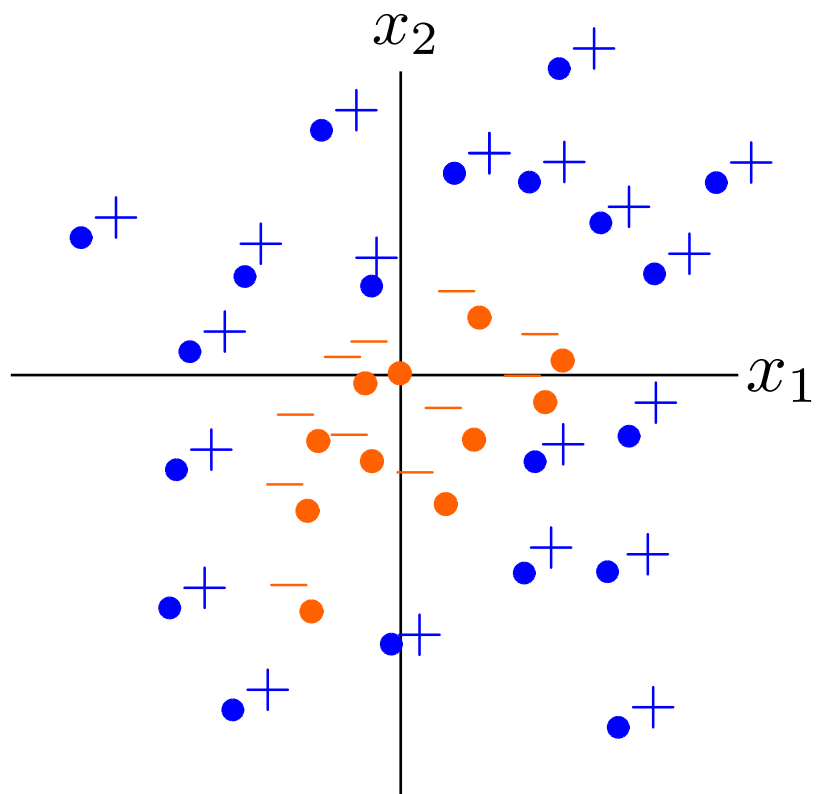




The new training set is linearly separable in the 2-dimensional  $\phi$ -space, and we can use a "linear classifier" that is linear in the  $\phi$ -coordinates.

## Another 2-Dimensional Example

0/1 point (graded)



Given the training examples with  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  above, where a boundary between the positively-labeled examples and the negatively-labeled examples is an ellipse, which of the following functions will guarantee that the training set is linearly separable? (where  $\phi$  is a vector of features)

**Hint:** You'll likely find it helpful to review equations for ellipses. We implicitly include bias terms in the features.

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You have used 3 of 3 attempts

## Discussion

**Topic:** Unit 2. Nonlinear Classification, Linear regression, Collaborative Filtering (2 weeks):Lecture 6. Nonlinear Classification / 2. Higher Order Feature Vectors

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? So for higher power like 3, will there always be a term  $x_1 \times x_2 \times x_3$ ?

Just trying to understand for higher power if the same concept applies and why this is so.

? Slides?

Are clean slides available anywhere?

✓ Purpose of higher order feature vectors

1. Can we say that, in summary, the higher order feature vectors perform a transformation on our dataset such

💬 Read Carefully

Read careful what is written in the problem description: > where a boundary between the positively-labeled e

💬 Any hint? I don't know how to interpret the last one,  $\Phi(x)$

I don't know how to interpret the last equation on the options provided. I can't make sense out of it. Can som

? How much does the third element of a 3D mapping need to resemble the target shape?

So, it's fairly obvious that you can't use just any shape in the higher dimension. But I'm not clear on the paran

💬 Keeping Original features from Polynomial Transformation?

Is it necessary to keep the original feature  $x$  when we use  $x^2$  in our classifier?

💬 Wrong separator at time 3:07 in the video

Because theta is one dimensional, it can not be a vector as shown in the video. theta is just a scalar, so shou

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