

## Inferences on K-NN

The given distribution is a well balanced R2 co-ordinates with dimilar number of samples on either side of the Y-axis.

As a result, unless the test-sample is extremely close to Y-axis and near origin, the number of neighbors doesn't matter much

### EXAMPLE :

Consider  $[1e-5, 0.1]$  for 300 nearest neighbors gives a label -1 where as looking at the dataset, the trend is clear that the labels are assigned depending on where they are on the R2 plane

Also, an interesting observation is that