

## Homework 2. Numpy and matplotlib

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- Submission date: 04/09

Remark. If any kind of loops including for-loop, while-loops, list comprehension, and other loops are found, you get no points (0점).

Use numpy wherever it is possible.

Total: 45 pts

### Problem 1 (5 pts)

- The centroid of a finite set of  $k$  points  $\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_k$  in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  is

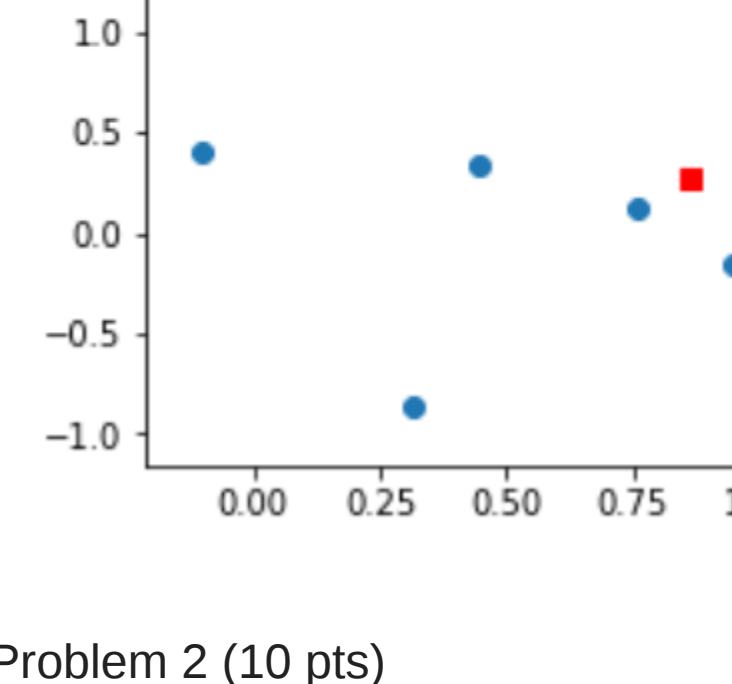
$$\mathbf{C} = \frac{\mathbf{x}_1 + \mathbf{x}_2 + \dots + \mathbf{x}_k}{k}$$

- This point minimizes the sum of squared Euclidean distances between itself and each point in the set.
- Compute centroid
- Plot dataset and centroid

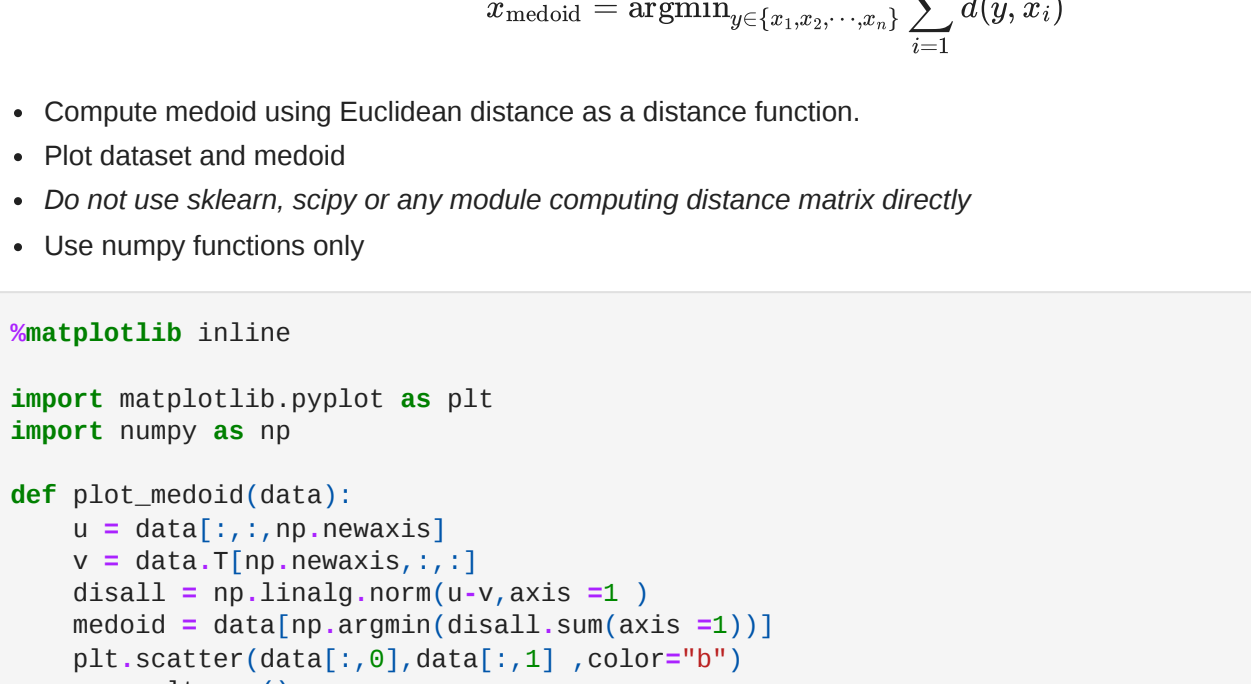
```
In [1]: %matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

def plot_centroid(data):
    centroid = data.mean(axis=0)
    plt.scatter(data[:,0],data[:,1],color="b")
    ax = plt.gca()
    ax.scatter(centroid[0],centroid[1],marker = 's', color="r")
    return plt.show()
```

```
In [2]: # DO NOT EDIT THIS CELL
np.random.seed(0)
data = np.random.randn(10,2)
plot_centroid(data)
```



You output must be:



### Problem 2 (10 pts)

- Let  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  be a set of  $n$  points in a space with a distance function  $d$ .
- Medoid is defined as

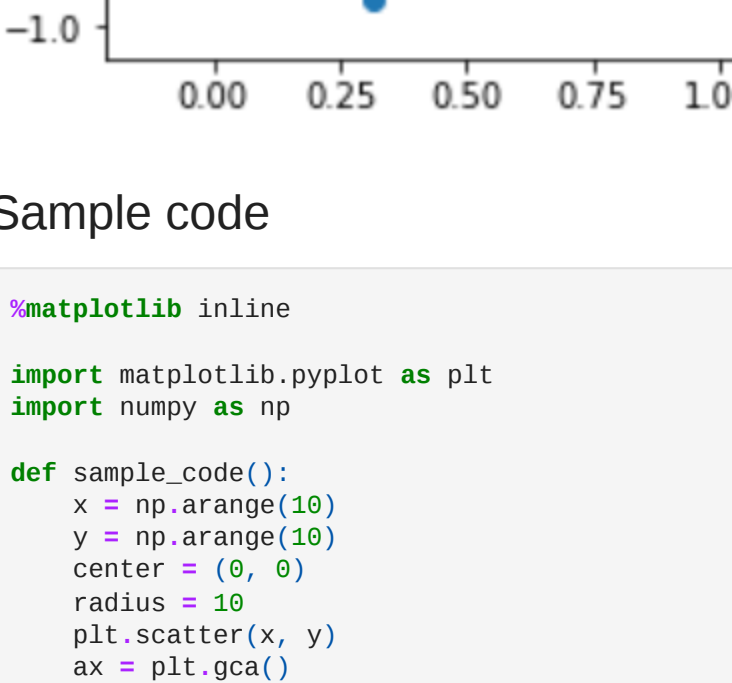
$$x_{\text{medoid}} = \underset{y \in \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}}{\text{argmin}} \sum_{i=1}^n d(y, x_i)$$

- Compute medoid using Euclidean distance as a distance function.
- Plot dataset and medoid
- Do not use sklearn, scipy or any module computing distance matrix directly
- Use numpy functions only

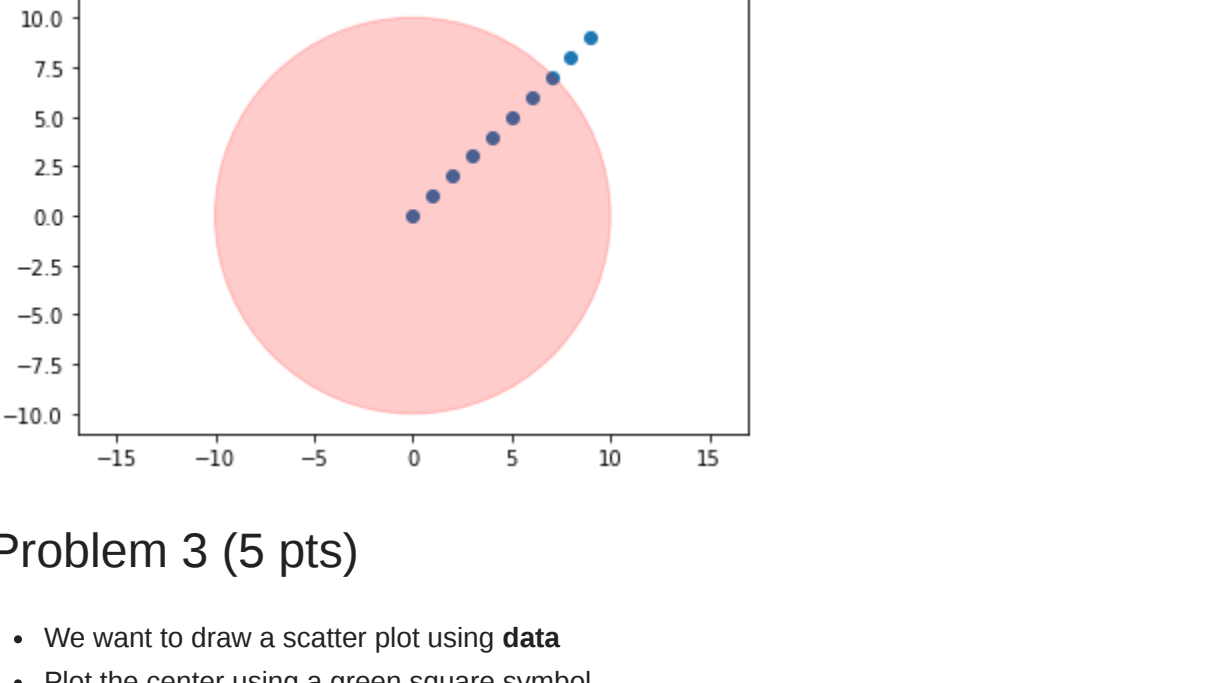
```
In [3]: %matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

def plot_medoid(data):
    u = data[:,1,np.newaxis]
    v = data[:,0,np.newaxis,:]
    disall = np.linalg.norm(u-v,axis=1)
    medoid = data[np.argmin(disall.sum(axis=1))]
    plt.scatter(data[:,0],data[:,1],color="b")
    ax = plt.gca()
    ax.scatter(medoid[0],medoid[1],marker = 's', color="r")
    return plt.show()
```

```
In [4]: d = np.array([[1,2],[4,3],[5,6],[1,4],[5,2],[1,6]])
v = d[:,1,np.newaxis]
u = d[:,0,np.newaxis,:]
disall = np.linalg.norm(u-v,axis=1)
print(d[np.argmin(disall.sum(axis=1))])
```



You output must be:

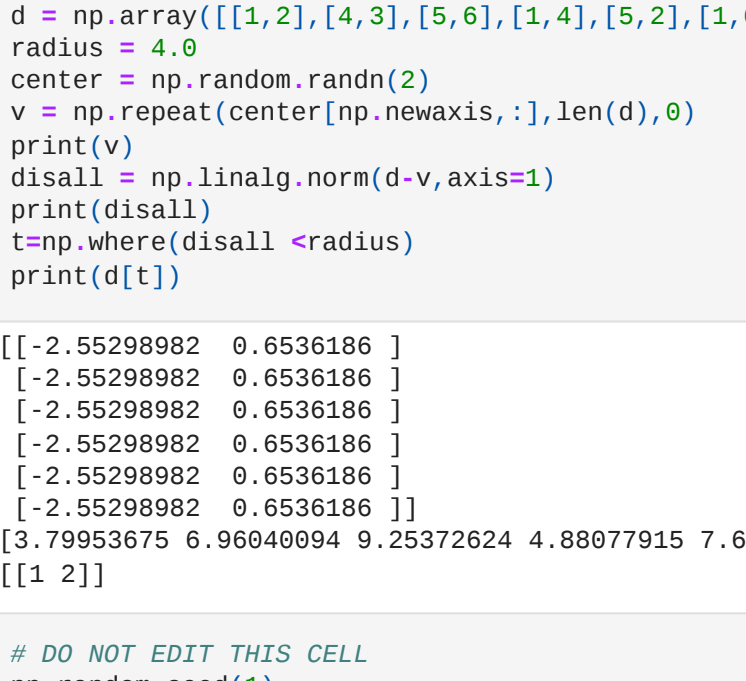


### Sample code

```
In [6]: %matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

def sample_code():
    x = np.arange(10)
    y = np.arange(10)
    center = (0, 0)
    radius = 10
    plt.scatter(x, y)
    ax = plt.gca()
    ax.add_patch(plt.Circle(center, radius, color='r', alpha=0.2))
    plt.axis('equal')
    plt.show()

sample_code()
```



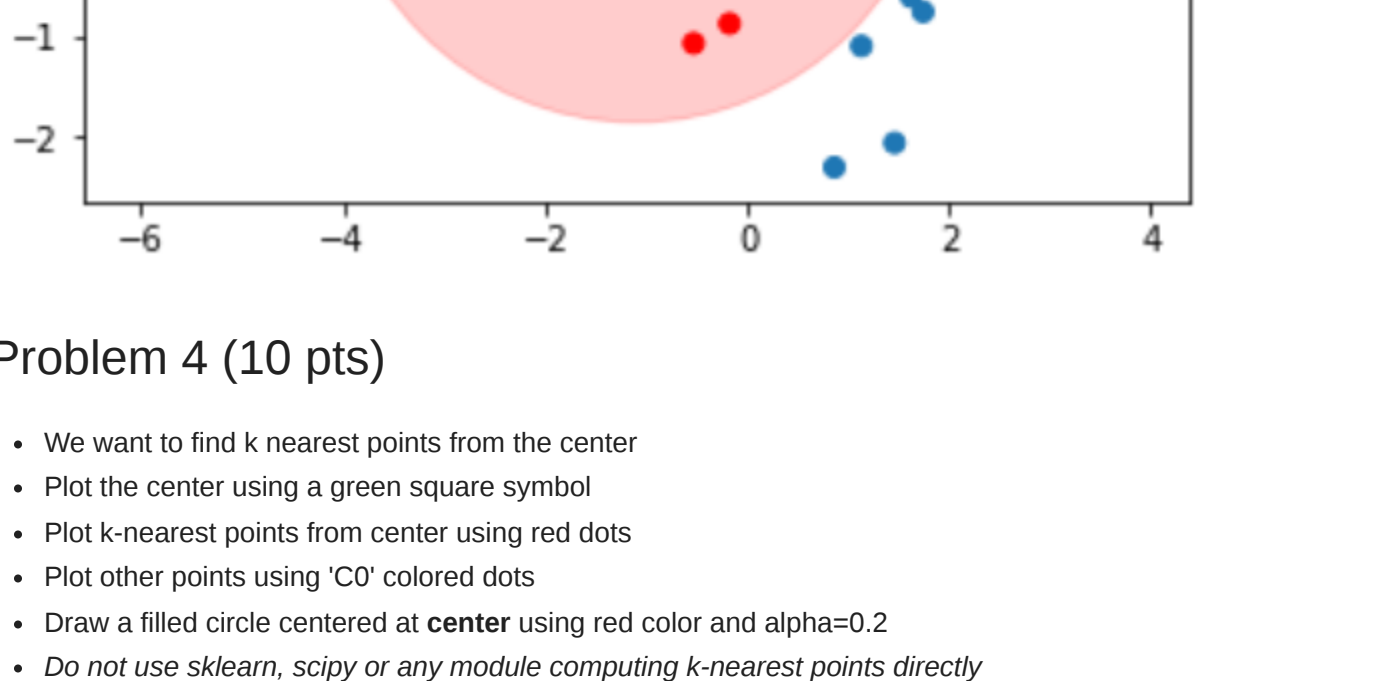
### Problem 3 (5 pts)

- We want to draw a scatter plot using data
- Plot the center using a green square symbol
- Plot points inside radius from center using red dots
- Plot points out of the radius from center using 'C0' colored dots
- Draw a filled circle centered at center using red color and alpha=0.2

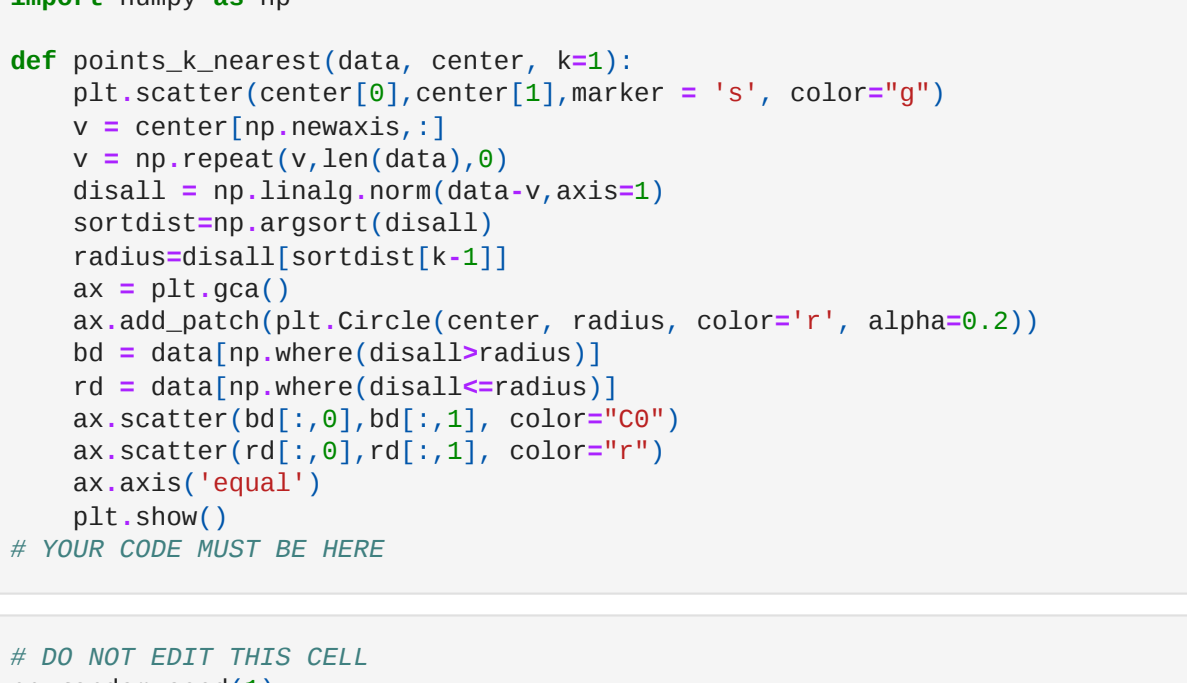
```
In [7]: %matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

def points_within_radius(data, center, radius):
    plt.scatter(center[0],center[1],marker = 's', color="g")
    ax = plt.gca()
    ax.add_patch(plt.Circle(center, radius, color='r', alpha=0.2))
    v = center[np.newaxis,:1]
    v = np.repeat(v,len(data),0)
    disall = np.linalg.norm(data-v,axis=1)
    bd = data[np.where(disall>radius)]
    rd = data[np.where(disall<=radius)]
    plt.scatter(bd[:,0],bd[:,1],color="C0")
    plt.scatter(rd[:,0],rd[:,1],color="r")
    plt.axis('equal')
    plt.show()
```

```
In [8]: d = np.array([[1,2],[4,3],[5,6],[1,4],[5,2],[1,6]])
radius = 4.0
center = np.random.randn(2)
v = np.repeat(center[np.newaxis,:1],len(d),0)
print(v)
disall = np.linalg.norm(d-v,axis=1)
print(disall)
t=np.where(disall <=radius)
print(d[t])
```



You output must be:



### Problem 4 (10 pts)

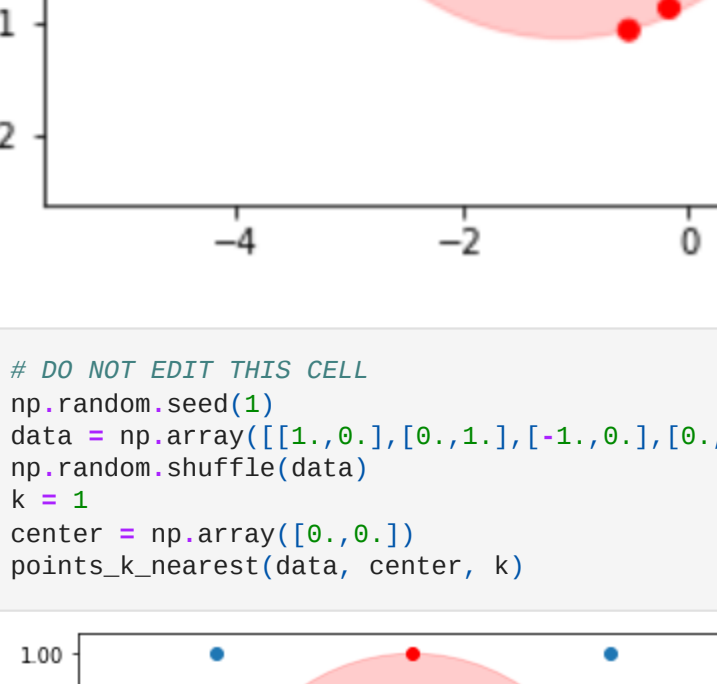
- We want to find k nearest points from the center
- Plot the center using a green square symbol
- Plot k-nearest points from center using red dots
- Plot other points using 'C0' colored dots
- Draw a filled circle centered at center using red color and alpha=0.2
- Do not use sklearn, scipy or any module computing k-nearest points directly
- Use numpy functions only

```
In [10]: %matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

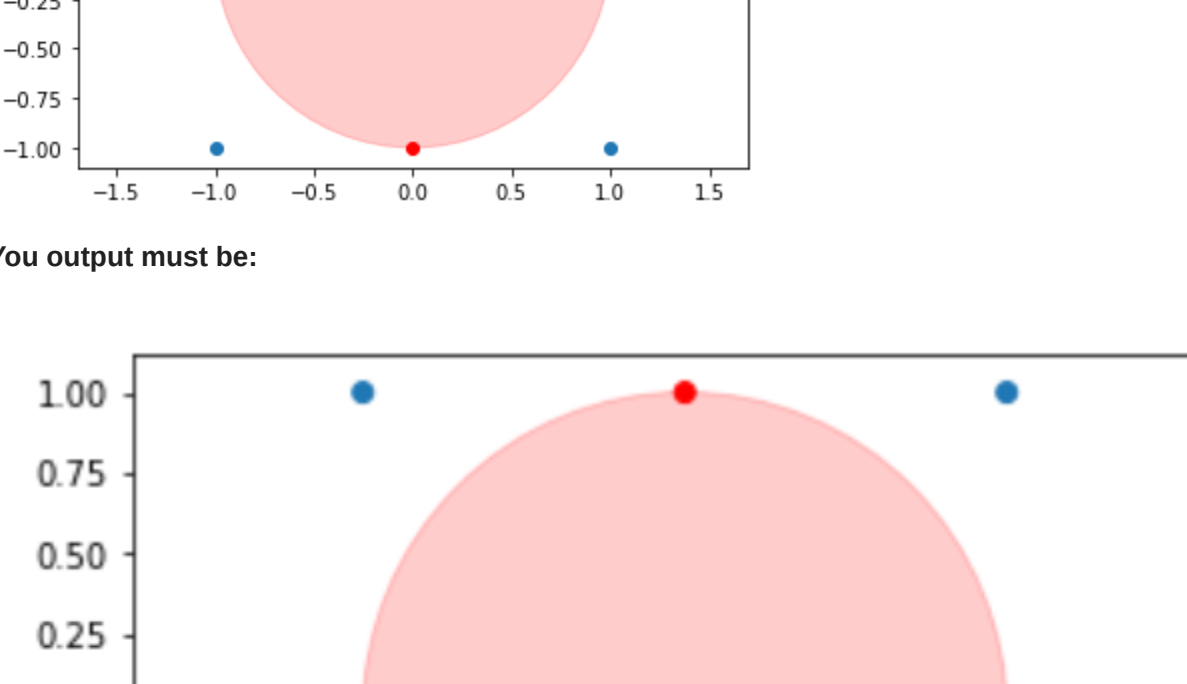
def points_k_nearest(data, center, k=1):
    plt.scatter(center[0],center[1],marker = 's', color="g")
    v = center[np.newaxis,:1]
    v = np.repeat(v,len(data),0)
    disall = np.linalg.norm(data-v,axis=1)
    sortdist=np.argsort(disall)
    radius=disall[sortdist[k-1]]
    ax = plt.gca()
    ax.add_patch(plt.Circle(center, radius, color='r', alpha=0.2))
    bd = data[np.where(disall>radius)]
    rd = data[np.where(disall<=radius)]
    ax.scatter(bd[:,0],bd[:,1],color="C0")
    ax.scatter(rd[:,0],rd[:,1],color="r")
    ax.axis('equal')
    plt.show()

# YOUR CODE MUST BE HERE
```

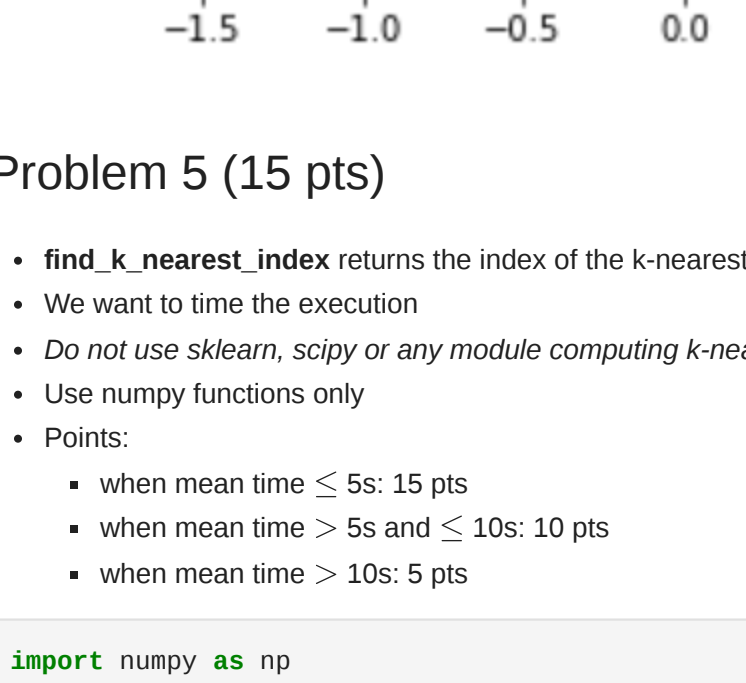
```
In [11]: # DO NOT EDIT THIS CELL
np.random.seed(1)
data = np.random.randn(10,2)
radius = 3.0
center = np.random.randn(2)
points_k_nearest(data, center, k)
```



You output must be:



```
In [12]: # DO NOT EDIT THIS CELL
np.random.seed(1)
data = np.array([[1.,0.],[0.,1.],[-1.,0.],[0.,-1.],[1.,1.],[1.,-1.],[-1.,1.],[-1.,-1.]])
np.random.shuffle(data)
k = 1
center = np.array([0.,0.])
points_k_nearest(data, center, k)
```



You output must be:



### Problem 5 (15 pts)

- find\_k\_nearest\_index returns the index of the k-nearest
- We want to time the execution
- Do not use sklearn, scipy or any module computing k-nearest points directly
- Use numpy functions only
- Points:
  - when mean time  $\leq$  5s: 15 pts
  - when mean time  $>$  5s and  $\leq$  10s: 10 pts
  - when mean time  $>$  10s: 5 pts

```
In [13]: import numpy as np

def find_k_nearest_index(data, center, k=1):
    v = np.repeat(center[np.newaxis,:1],len(data),0)
    disall = np.linalg.norm(data-v,axis=1)
    radius=disall[np.argsort(disall)[k-1]]
    return np.where(disall<=radius)[0]

# YOUR CODE MUST BE HERE
```

```
In [14]: # DO NOT EDIT THIS CELL
np.random.seed(0)
data = np.array([[1.,0.],[0.,1.],[-1.,0.],[0.,-1.],[1.,1.],[1.,-1.],[-1.,1.],[-1.,-1.]])
np.random.shuffle(data)
k = 1
center = np.array([0.,0.])
print(find_k_nearest_index(data, center, k))
```



You output must be:



```
In [15]: # DO NOT EDIT THIS CELL
np.random.seed(100)
data = np.random.randn(1000000,20) # 10 million data
k = 5
center = np.random.randn(20)
print(find_k_nearest_index(data, center, k))
%timeit find_k_nearest_index(data, center, k)
```



Your time must be around:



If your computer is in poor spec, don't buy new one.

Use google colab! In google colab, I got 1.2s. Google colab outperforms my i5-16GB laptop.



Ethics:

If you cheat, you will get negative of the total points. If the homework total is 22 and you cheat, you get -22.

### What to submit

- Run all cells after restarting the kernel
- Goto "File -> Print Preview"
- Print the page as pdf
- Pdf file name must be in a form of: homework\_2\_홍길동\_202000001.pdf
- Submit the pdf file in google classroom
- No late homeworks will be accepted
- Your homework will be graded on the basis of correctness and programming skills