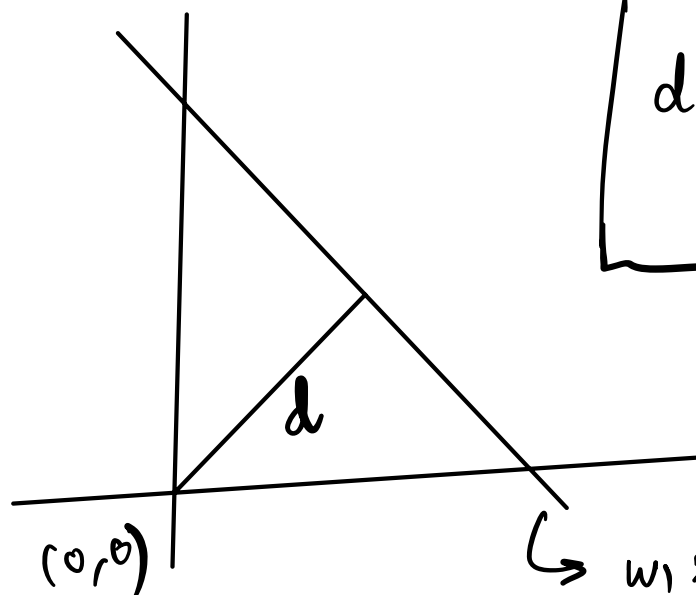


# Linear Algebra - 4

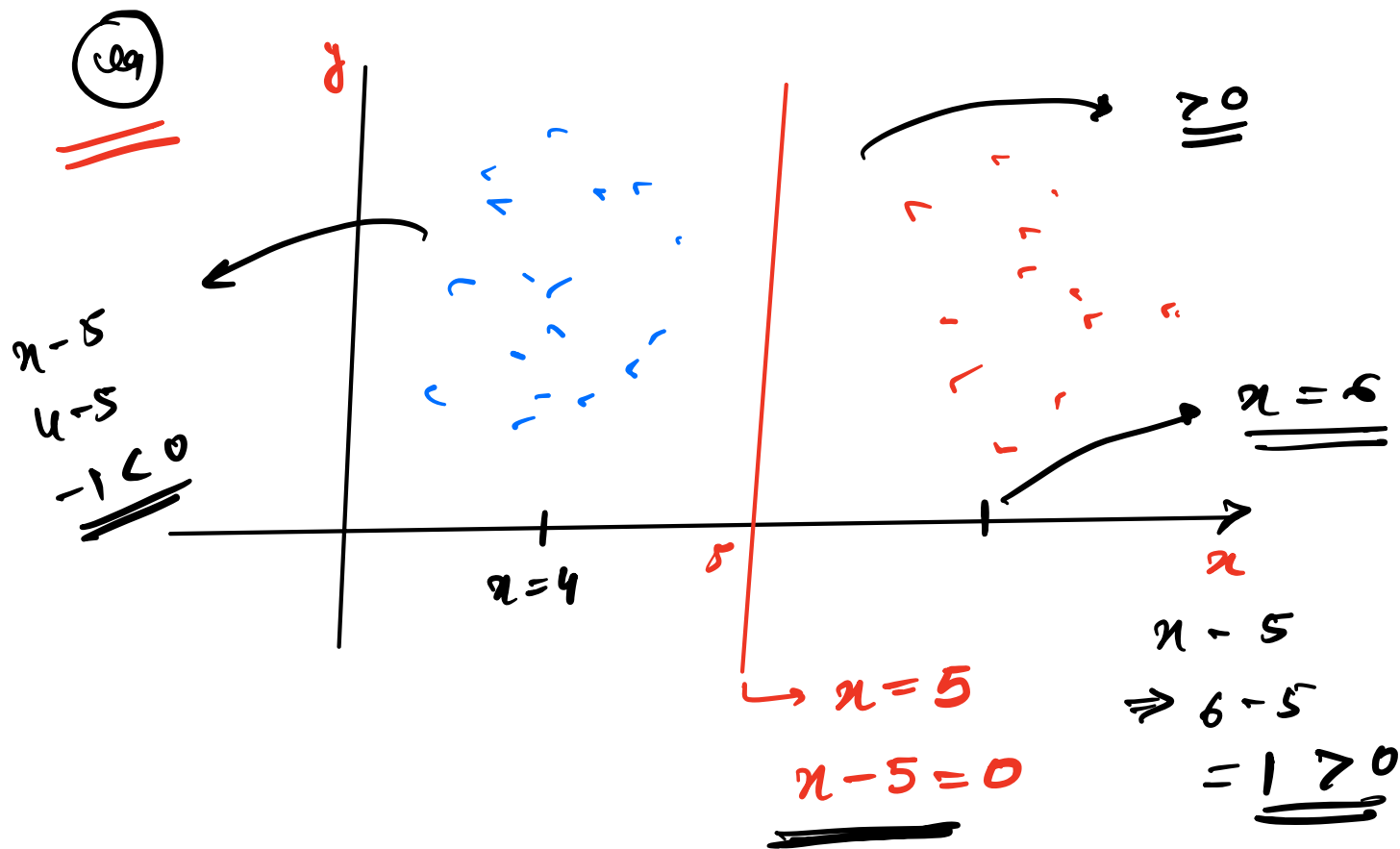
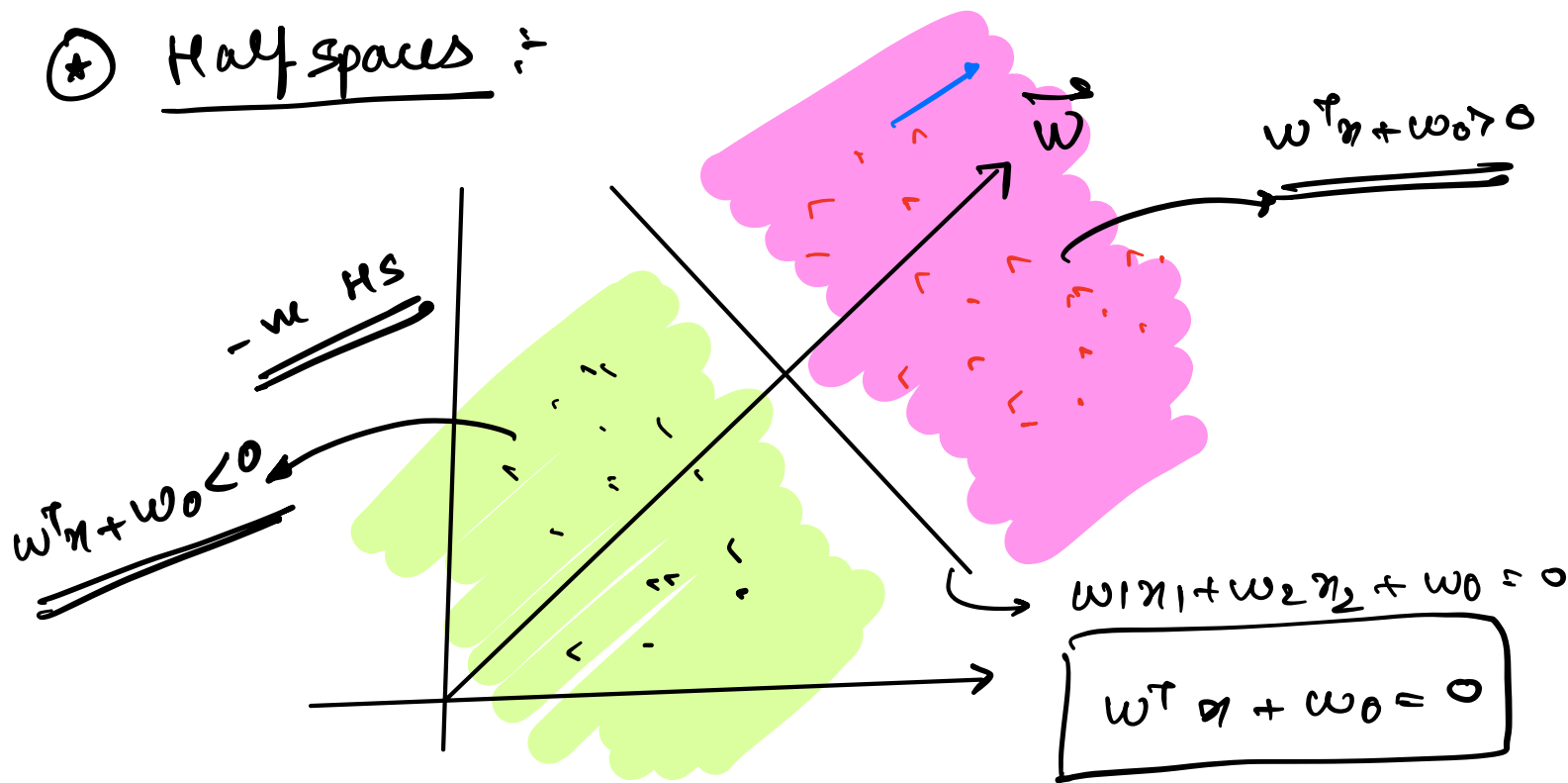
Recap:-



$$d = \frac{-w_0}{\|\vec{w}\|}$$

$$\hookrightarrow w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + w_0 = 0$$

# ⊛ Half spaces :



eq 1

$$x+y=0$$

(2,2)

$$\downarrow x+y$$

$$2+2 > 0$$

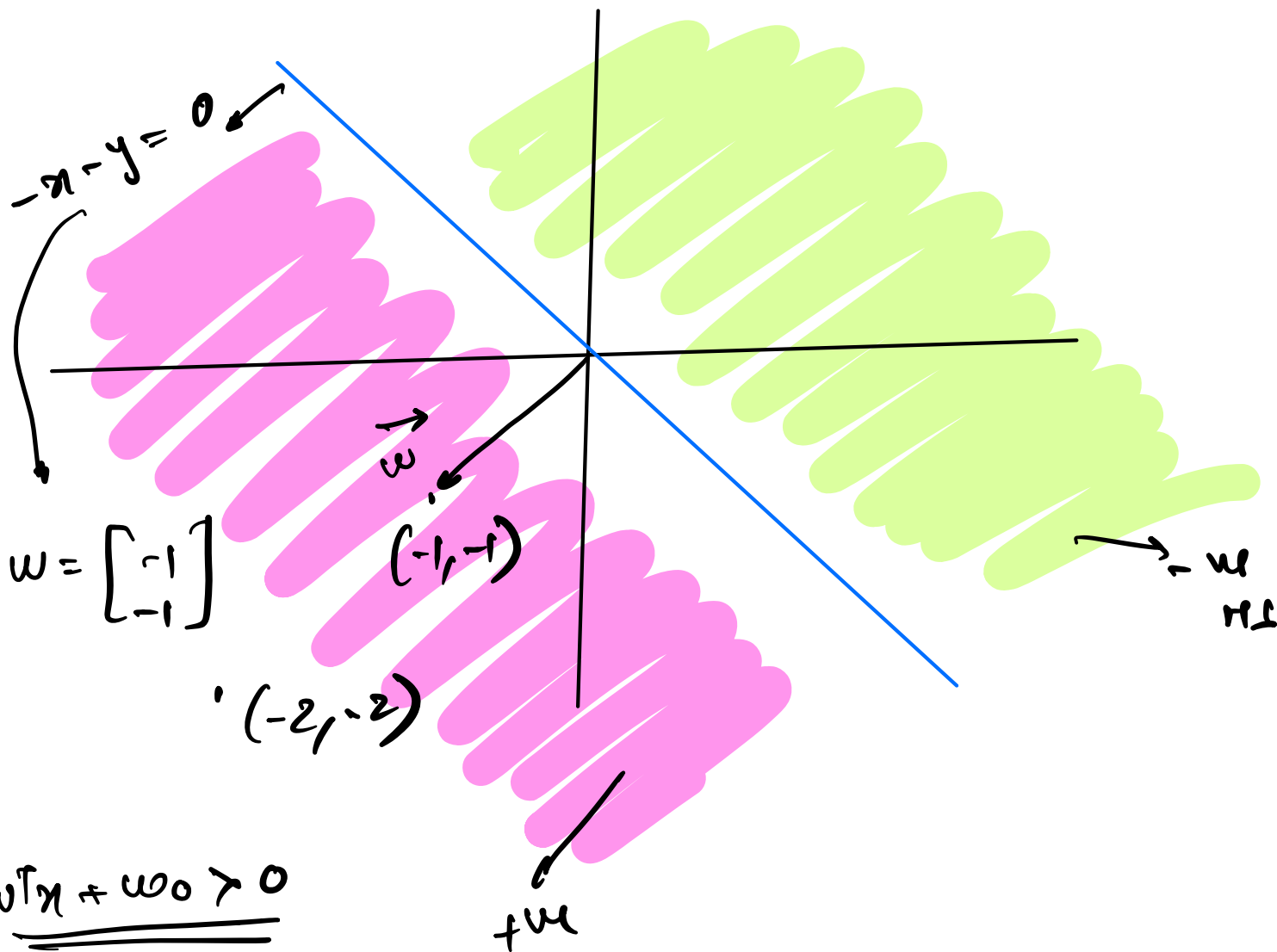
          

$$1 \neq x + 1 \neq y + 0 = 0$$

$$w_1=1, w_2=1, w_0=0$$

$$\vec{w} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hookrightarrow w^T x + w_0 = 0$$



$$\underline{\underline{w^T x + w_0 > 0}}$$

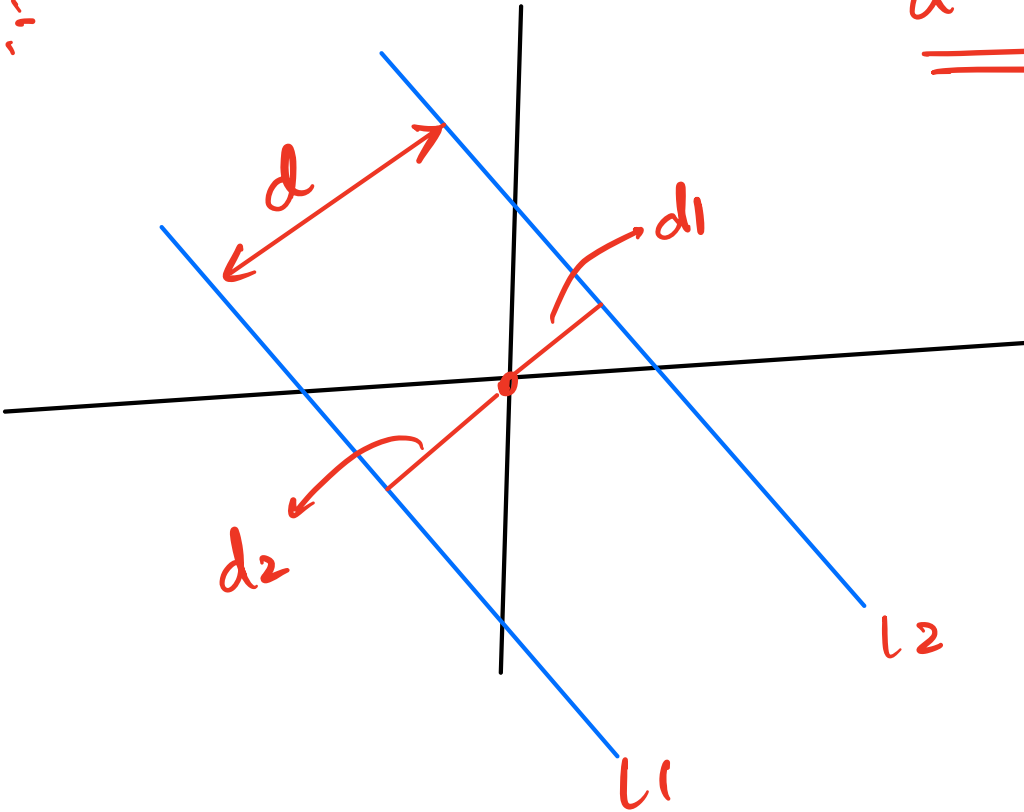
$$-x - y$$

$$-(-2) - (-2)$$

$$2 + 2 = \underline{\underline{4 > 0}}$$

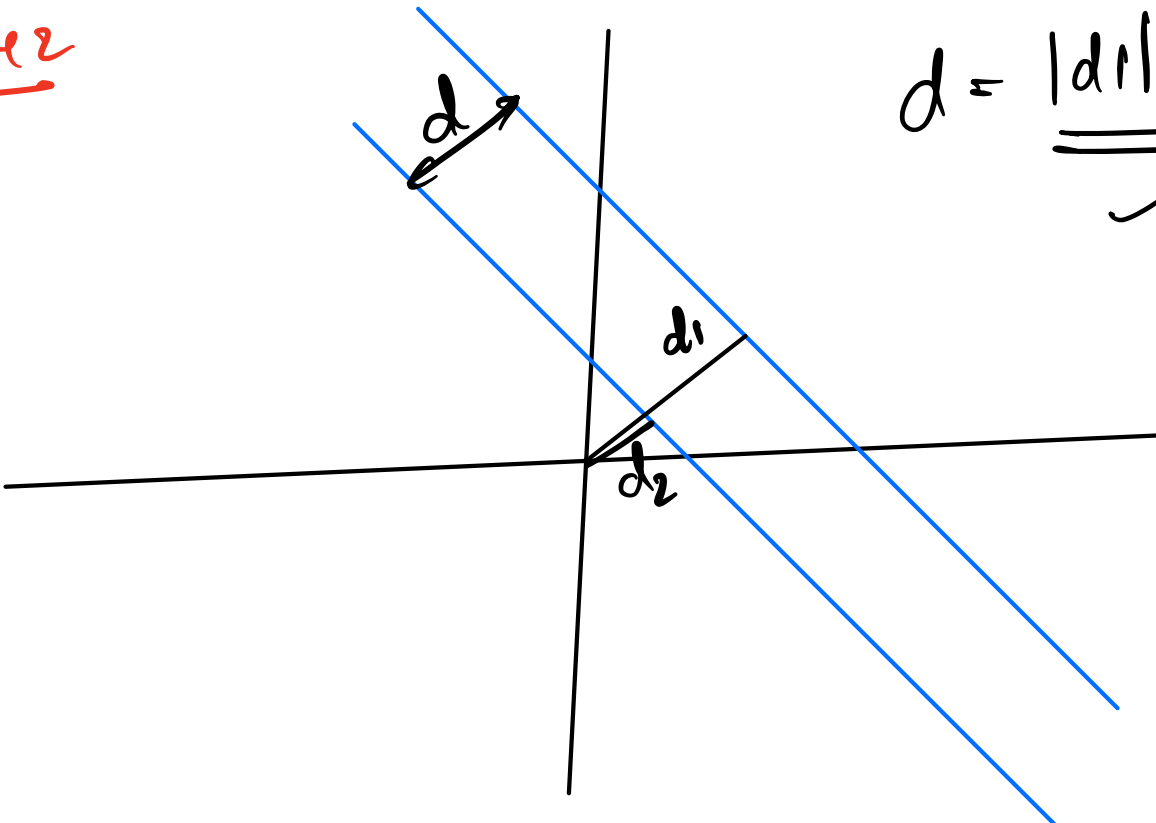
# ⑦ Distance between 2 Parallel lines

Case 1 :-



$$\underline{\underline{d = |d_1| + |d_2|}}$$

Case 2



$$\underline{\underline{d = |d_1| - |d_2|}}$$

eg: L1:  $w^1 = [4, 3]$ ,  $w_0^1 = 3$

L2:  $w^2 = [16, 12]$ ,  $w_0^2 = 7$

$d = ?$

$$d_1 = \frac{-w_0^1}{\|w^1\|} = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{4^2 + 3^2}} = \frac{-3}{5}$$

$$d_2 = \frac{-w_0^2}{\|w^2\|} = \frac{-7}{\sqrt{16^2 + 12^2}} = \frac{-7}{20}$$

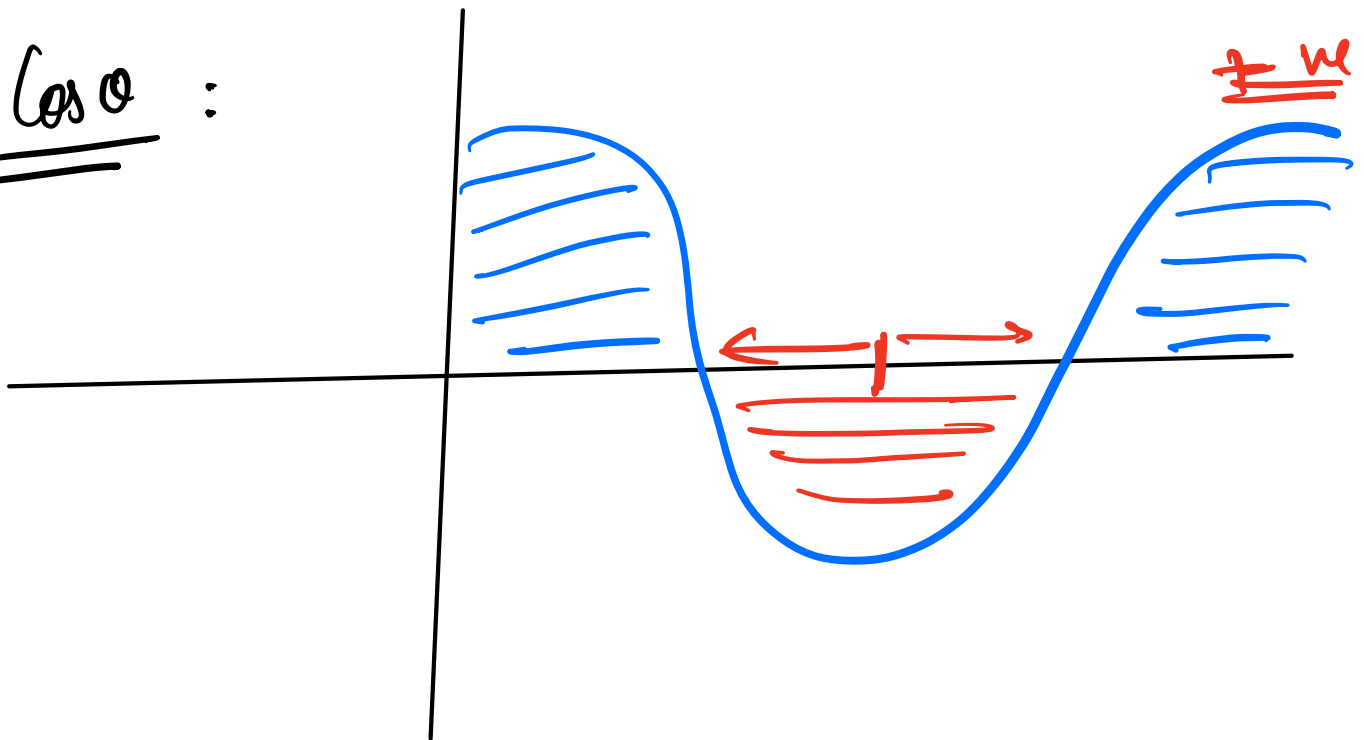
$$d = |d_1| - |d_2| \quad (|d_1| > |d_2|)$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} - \frac{7}{20} = \frac{12-7}{20} = \frac{5}{20}$$

$= 1/4 = \boxed{0.25}$

method 2 :-

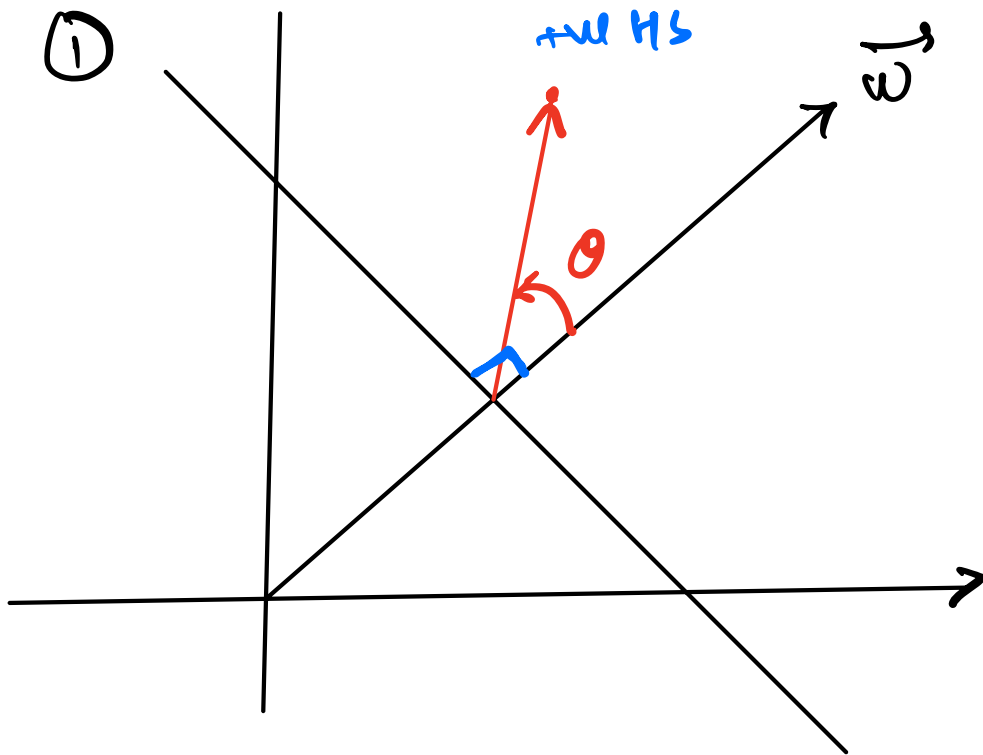
$\cos \theta$  :



$$\underline{\cos \theta > 0} \rightarrow \theta \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} 0 - 90 \\ 270 - 360 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\cos \theta < 0 \rightarrow \theta \Rightarrow \boxed{90^\circ - 270^\circ}$$

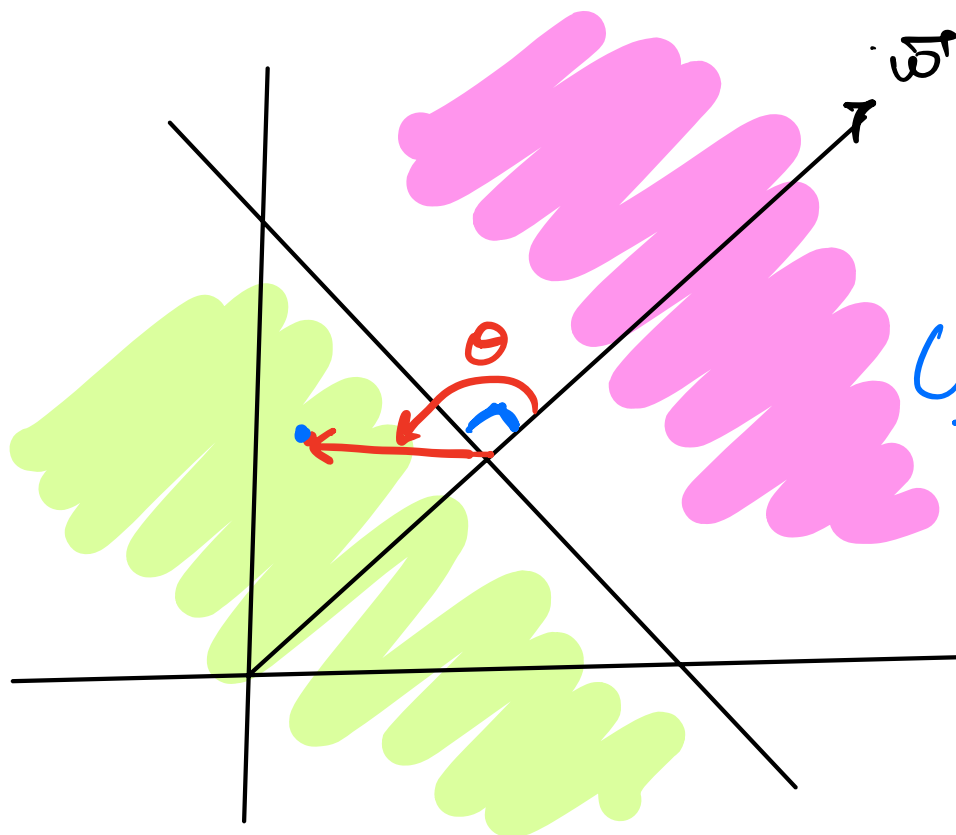




$$\theta \rightarrow \underline{\underline{0 - 90}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\cos \theta > 0}}$$

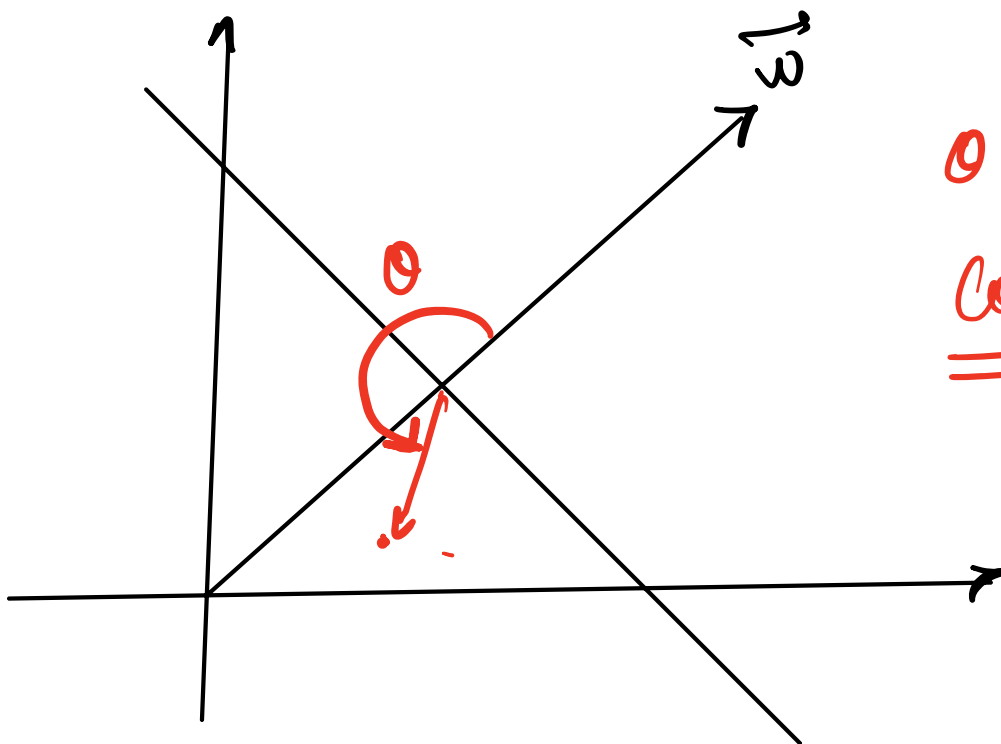
②



$$\theta \rightarrow \underline{\underline{90 - 180}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\cos \theta < 0}}$$

③

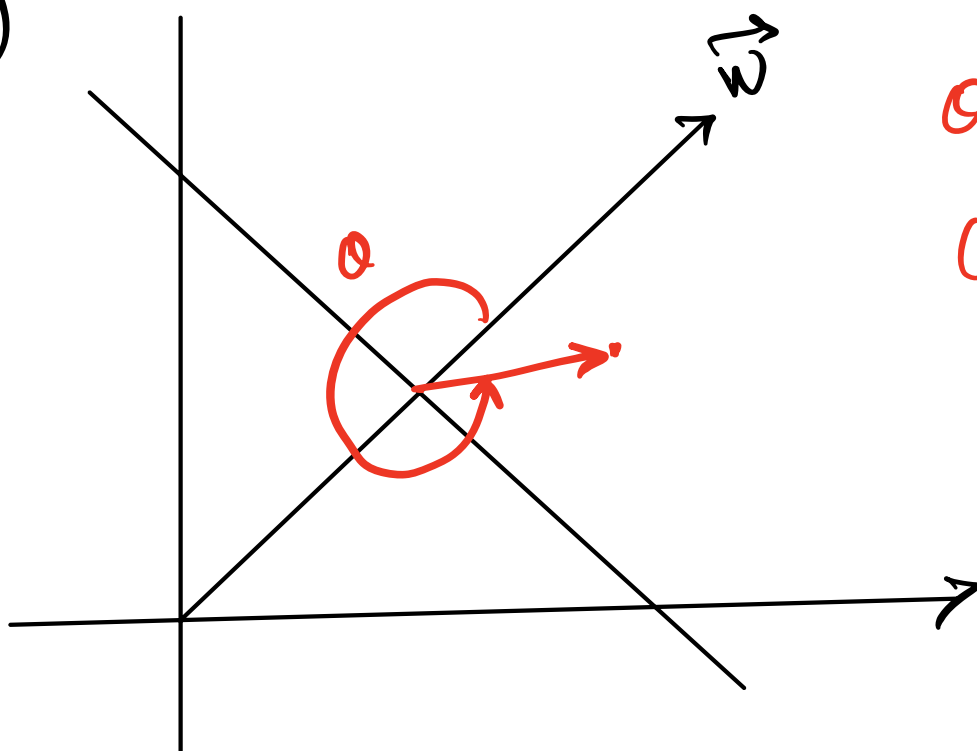


$$\theta \Rightarrow 180 - 270$$

$$\underline{\underline{\cos \theta < 0}}$$



④



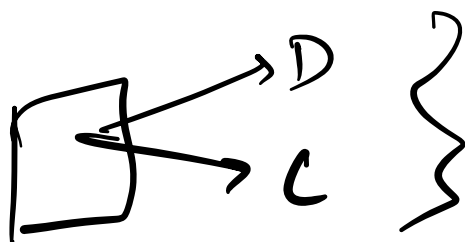
$$\theta \rightarrow 270 - 360$$

$$\underline{\underline{\cos \theta > 0}}$$

(69)

dog  $\rightarrow$  +ve  $\rightarrow$  +1

Cat  $\rightarrow$  -ve  $\rightarrow$  -1

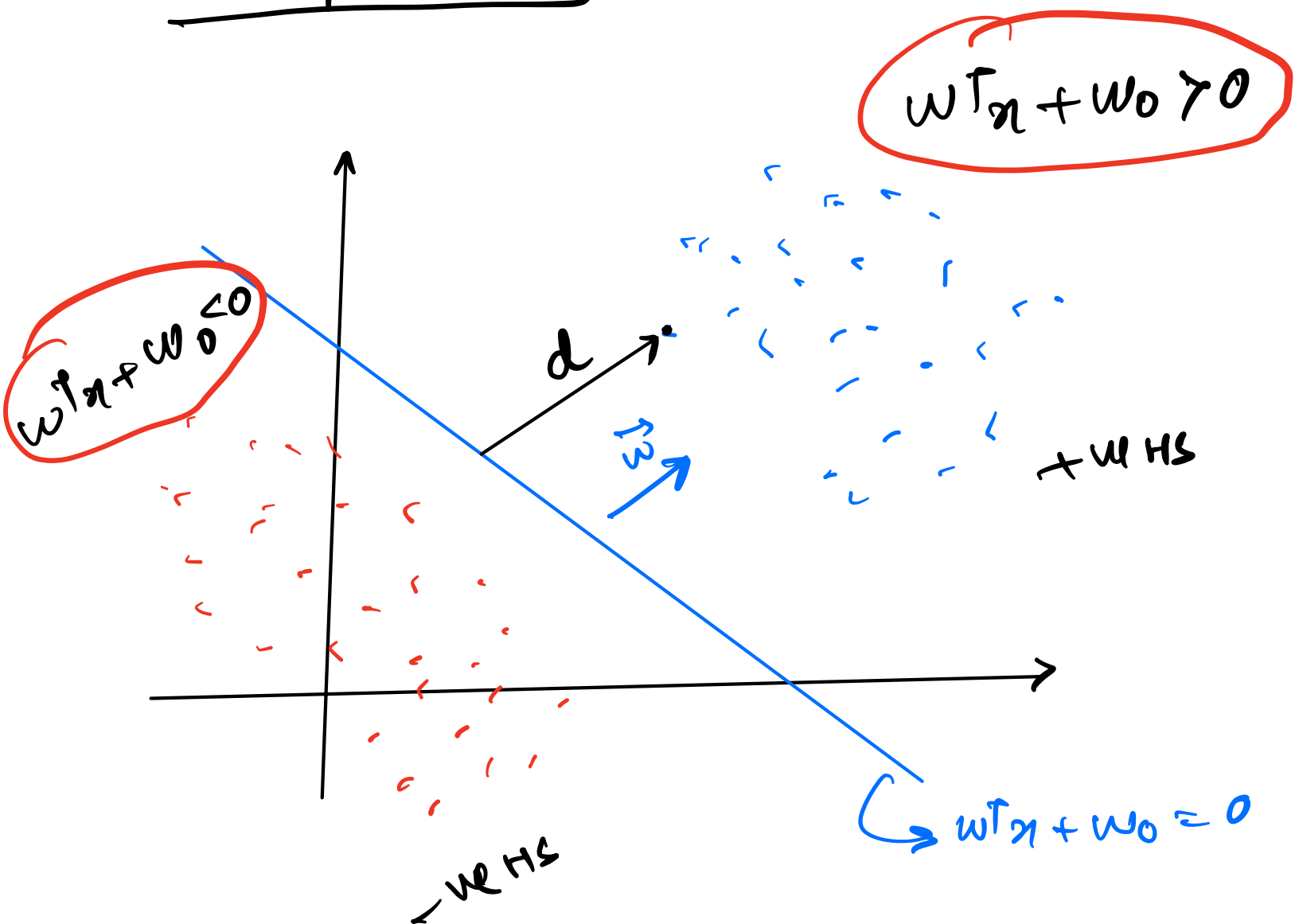


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\* Distance of a point from the hyperplane.

$$d = \frac{\omega^T x_0 + \omega_0}{\|\vec{\omega}\|}$$

\* Loss function :

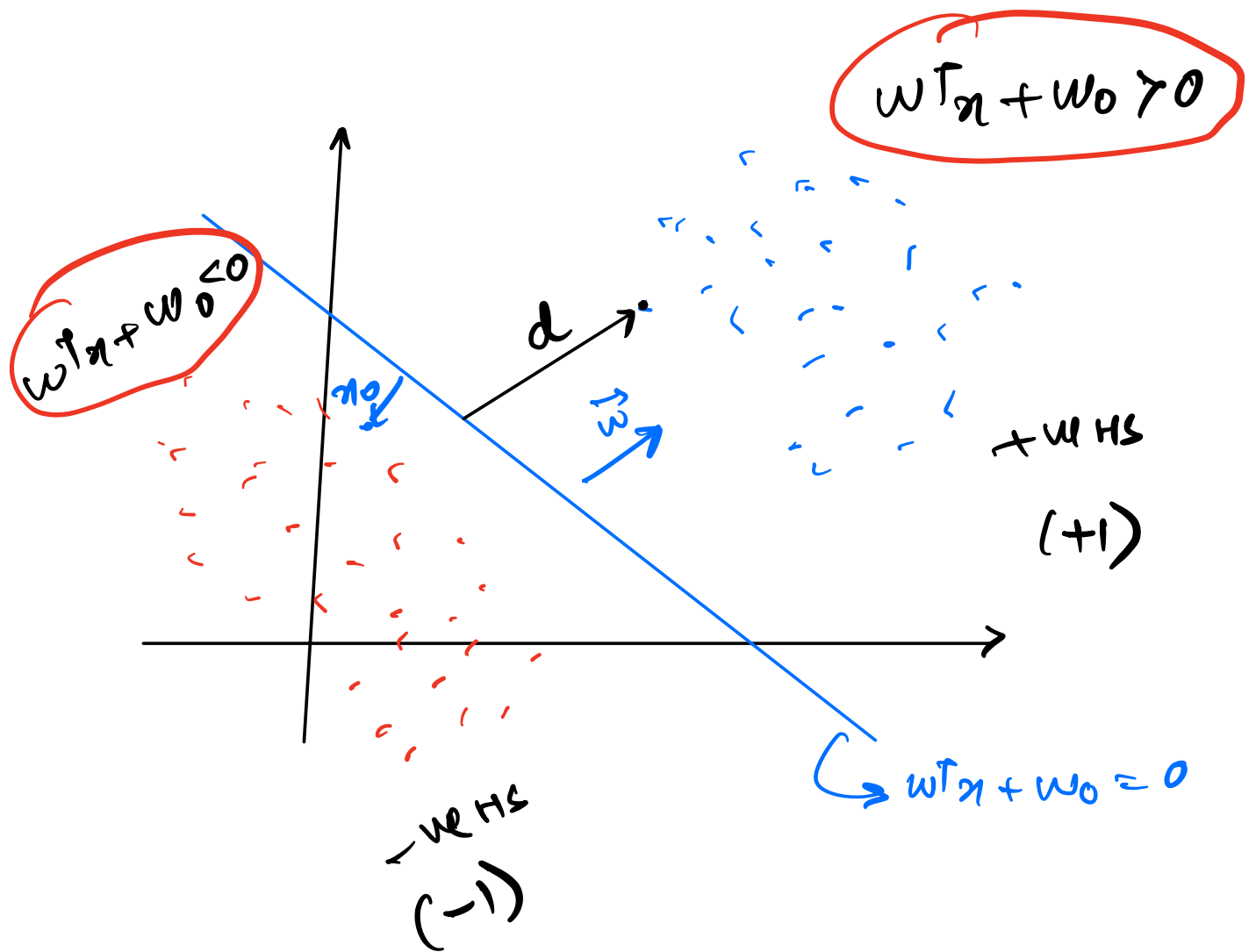


✓ 
$$d = \left( \frac{w^T x + w_0}{\|\vec{w}\|} \right)$$

Annotations for the formula:

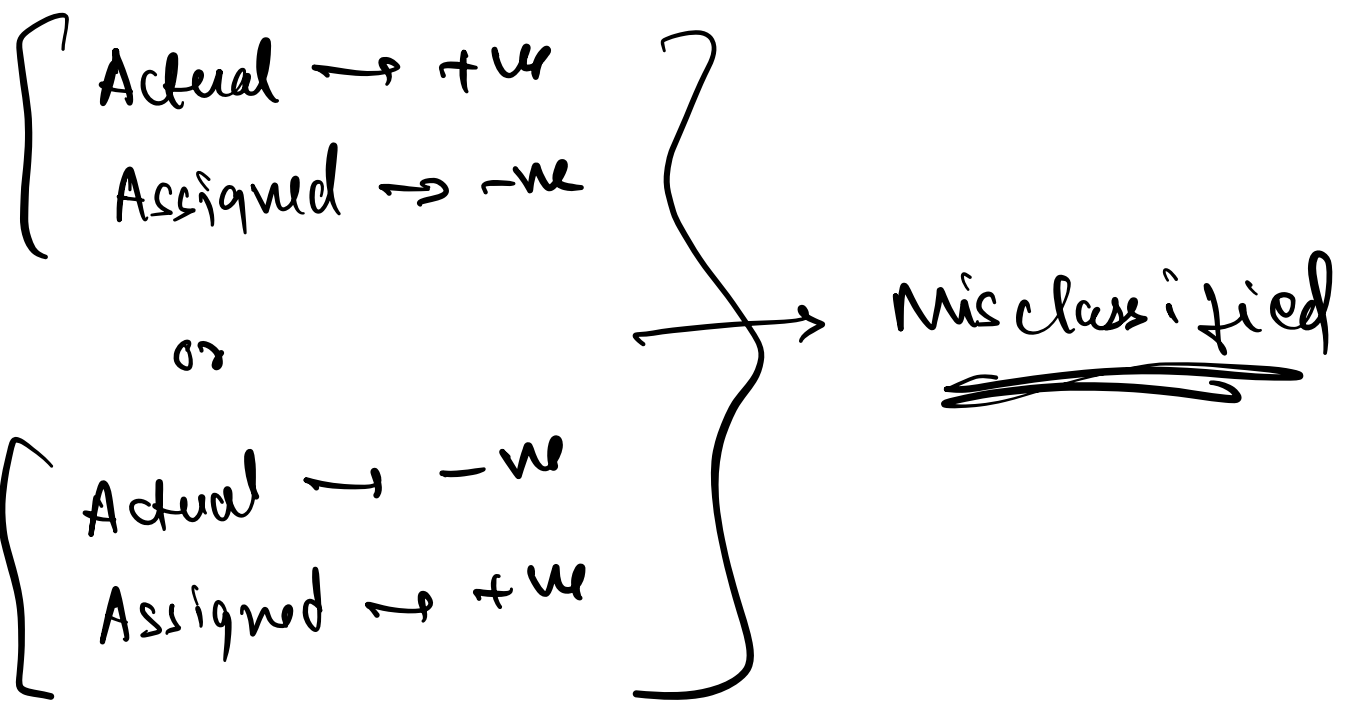
- $w^T x + w_0$  is circled in red.
- Red arrows point from the circled term to  $+w$  ( $+w HS$ ) and  $-w$  ( $-w HS$ ).





$\vec{n}_0 \Rightarrow$  Actual  $\rightarrow +ve$

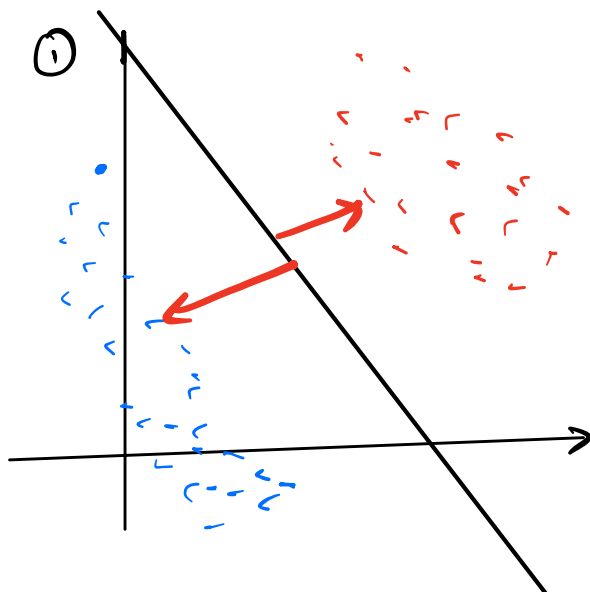
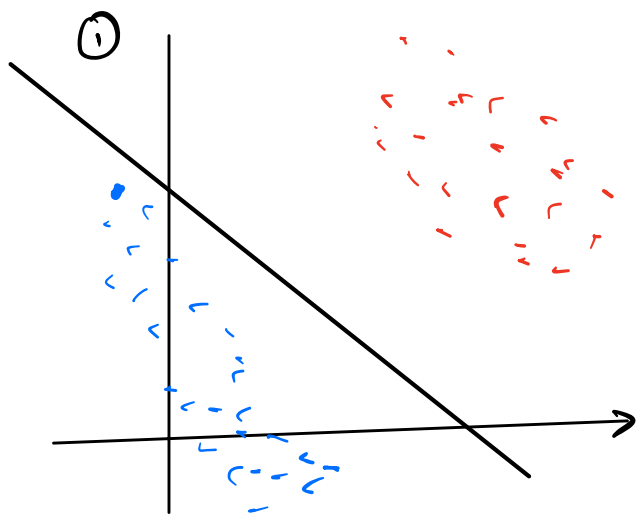
Assigned  $\rightarrow -ve$



How to assign labels :

$$d = \frac{w^T x_0 + w_0}{\|\vec{w}\|}$$

$d > 0 \rightarrow \text{Assign } +1$   
 $d < 0 \rightarrow \text{Assign } -1$





Goal : We need to maximize these distances.

→ Mathematical Notation:

$$D = \{ \underline{x_i}, \underline{y_i} \}_{i=1}^n$$

$x_i \rightarrow$  data point for feature  $w$

$y_i \rightarrow$  Actual label.

A diagram illustrating a transition from a state labeled  $+1$  to a state labeled  $-1$ . A curved arrow points from the  $+1$  state to the  $-1$  state.

$$G(D, w, w_0) = \max_{\vec{w}} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{w^T x_i + w_0}{\|\vec{w}\|} \right)$$

✓ +ve  
✓ +ve  
-----  
or  
-ve  
-ve

→ Correct

$\mu \neq \omega \neq \rho$

$\mu \neq \omega$

$\mu$



$\mu \neq \omega$



Soln:-

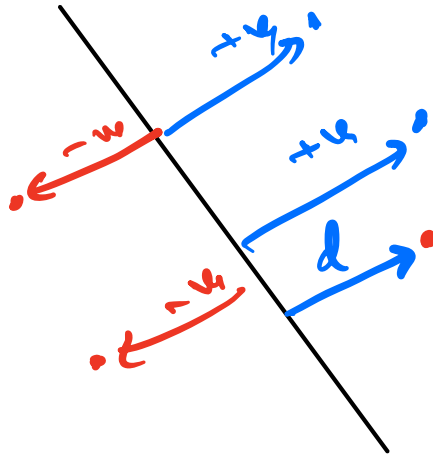
Actual point  $\rightarrow$  +ve

$d_i$   $\rightarrow$  -ve

$d_i * \text{sign (Actual point)}$

-ve \* +ve  $\rightarrow$  -ve

Actual Class	d	$d * \text{sign (Actual value)}$ $\hookrightarrow y_i$
+ve	+ve	+ve ✓
+ve	-ve	-ve ✗
-ve	+ve	-ve ✗
-ve	-ve	+ve ✓



$$[d * \text{sign}(y_i)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\downarrow \\ &+d * -1 \\ &\Rightarrow -d \end{aligned}$$

$$G(D, w, w_0) = \max_{\vec{w}} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ \frac{w^T x_i + w_0}{\|\vec{w}\|} * \underline{y_i} \right]$$

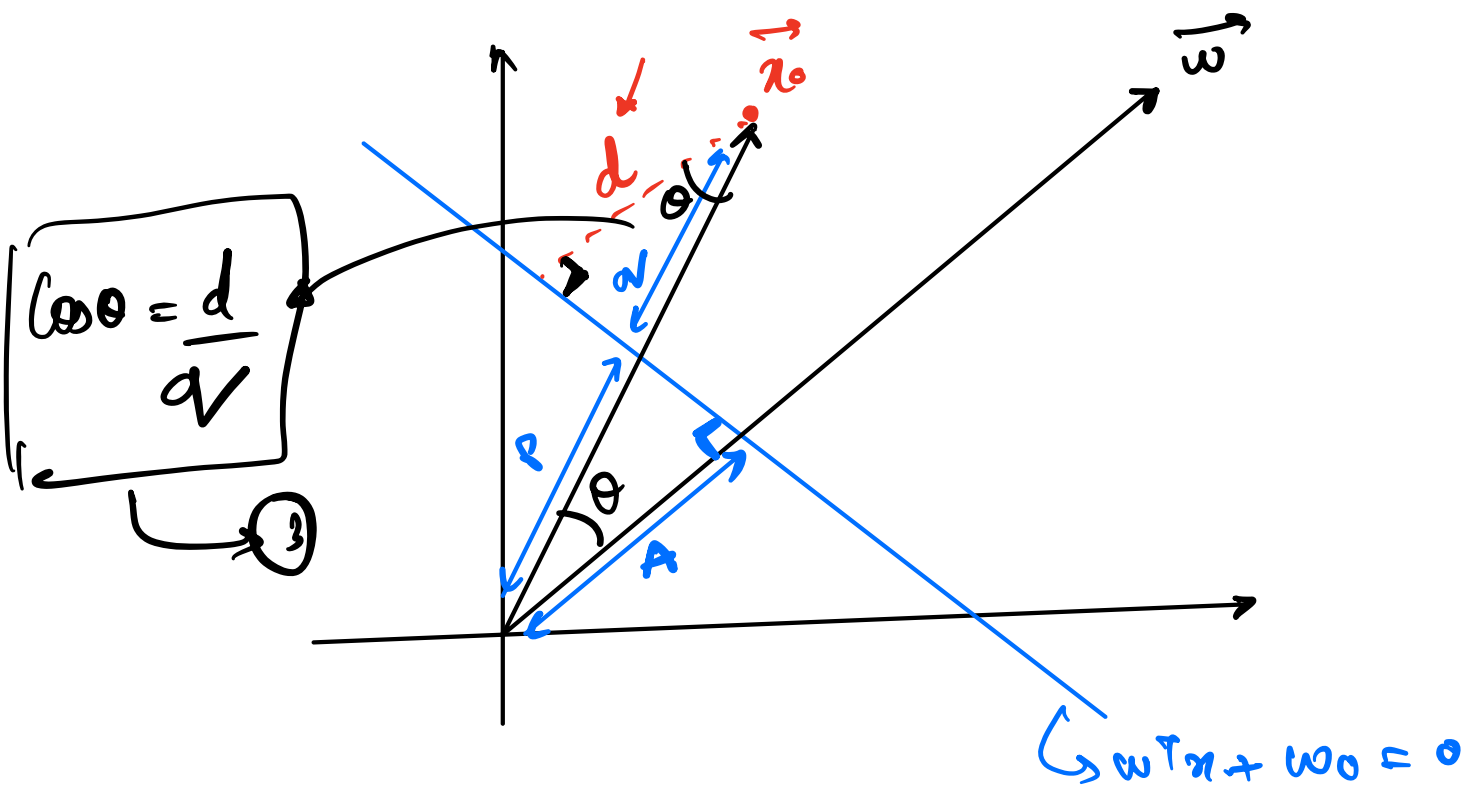
Gain  $\rightarrow$   $\max \sum d_i * l_i$

$\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   
 dist (assigned)      label (actual)

$$\text{Loss} \rightarrow \min - \sum d_i * d_i$$

$$L(D, \vec{w}, w_0) = - \log(D, \vec{w}, w_0)$$

# (\*) Distance between Point and line



$$\cos \theta = \frac{A}{P}$$

$$P = \frac{A}{\cos \theta}$$

$$A = \frac{-w_0}{\|w\|}$$

(1)

(2)

$$p + q = \|\vec{r}_0\|$$

$$q = \|\vec{r}_0\| - p$$

Put  $p$  from eqn ①

$$q = \|\vec{r}_0\| - \frac{A}{\cos \theta}$$

from ③  $\cos \theta = \frac{d}{q}$

$$d = q * \cos \theta$$

$$d = \left( \|\vec{r}_0\| - \frac{A}{\cos \theta} \right) * \cos \theta$$

$$d = \|\vec{x}_0\| * \cos \theta - A$$

from Angle between 2 vectors  $\vec{w}, \vec{x}_0$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{w}^T \vec{x}_0}{\|\vec{w}\| * \|\vec{x}_0\|} \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

$$d = \cancel{\|\vec{x}_0\|} * \left( \frac{\vec{w}^T \vec{x}_0}{\|\vec{w}\| * \cancel{\|\vec{x}_0\|}} \right) - A$$

$$d = \frac{\vec{w}^T \vec{x}_0}{\|\vec{w}\|} - A$$

↓ from eqn (2)



$$d = \frac{\omega^T x_0}{\|\vec{\omega}\|} - \left( \frac{-\omega_0}{\|\vec{\omega}\|} \right)$$

$$d = \frac{\omega^T x_0 + \omega_0}{\|\vec{\omega}\|}$$

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