

1.A

$$\hat{\theta}_{ML} = ? \text{ or } p(x; \theta) = \frac{1}{L} \theta^{-x} e^{(-\lambda)} \quad \text{if } x > 0$$

No.

Date

Nuw tis ektecknis ouropcnons kai ens uororias ons  
muapiu va utio bayiou dn ouropcnon Agapiluktis nDroyd  
reias

$$L(x; \theta) = L(\theta) = \ln \prod_{k=1}^N p(x_k; \theta) = \sum_{n=1}^N \ln p(x_n; \theta)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^N \ln \left( \frac{1}{\theta} \cdot e^{-x/\theta} \right) \stackrel{(log)}{=} \sum_{k=1}^N \ln \frac{1}{\theta} + \sum_{k=1}^N -\frac{x}{\theta} \stackrel{\lambda = 1/\theta}{=} \sum_{k=1}^N -\frac{x}{\lambda}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{\ln x} &= x \\ \ln e^x &= x \end{aligned} \quad = \sum_{k=1}^N -\lambda x + \sum_{k=1}^N -\lambda = N \cdot -\lambda + \sum_{k=1}^N -x = N \cdot -\lambda - \sum_{k=1}^N x$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = N \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda} - \sum_{k=1}^N x_i \quad \textcircled{1}$$

An zo deouue ioo ue undev.

$$\frac{N}{\lambda} = \sum_{k=1}^N x_i \Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda_{ML} = \frac{N}{\sum_{k=1}^N x_i}} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

Eris tyes wixroune zo  $\theta$ , onde

$$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\theta_{ML}} = \frac{N}{\sum_{k=1}^N x_i} \Rightarrow \boxed{\theta_{ML} = \sum_{k=1}^N x_i \cdot \frac{1}{N}}$$

J.B.  $\hat{\theta}_{ML}$  jia  $p(x_j|\theta) = \frac{1}{2\theta} - \frac{\theta - x_j}{2\theta^2}$  - b(x|\theta)  $\alpha$  dan

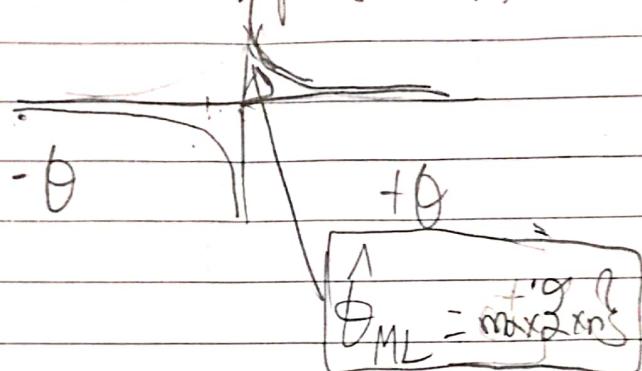
Indicator function

$$P(x_j|\theta) = \prod_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{2\theta} \cdot I(\cdot)$$

all values  $x_n > \theta$   $\Rightarrow$   $\theta < x_{\min}$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{2\theta} \right)^N \cdot I(\theta \geq \max_{n=1, \dots, N} \{x_n\}) \cdot I(\min_{n=1, \dots, N} \{x_n\} \geq \theta)$$

Visualized:  $p(x_1, \dots, x_N|\theta)$



2

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3, \quad \text{A3 M=3}$$

$$P(w_1) = P(w_2) = P(w_3) = 1/3; \quad P(x_i | w_i) \sim N(\mu_i, \Sigma)$$

$$\mu_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mu_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mu_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Bayesian classifier  
jedekswa repnives klasas

Tia kafte klasen i<sup>o</sup> discriminant function elva!

$$g_i(x) = \text{constant} - \frac{1}{2} (x - \mu_i)^T (x - \mu_i) =$$

+100 jis mit klasen

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^T x + \cancel{\frac{1}{2} x^T \mu_i} + \cancel{\frac{1}{2} \mu_i^T x} - \frac{1}{2} \mu_i^T \mu_i + c$$

$$= \text{constant} + \frac{1}{2} x^T x + \mu_i^T x - \frac{1}{2} \mu_i^T \mu_i$$

Class 1:  $g_1(x) = \left[ c - \frac{1}{2} x^T x \right] + x_1 + x_2 - x_3 - \frac{1}{2} (11 - 11)$

$$= \boxed{\left[ c - \frac{1}{2} x^T x \right] + x_1 + x_2 - x_3 - \frac{3}{2}}$$

Class 2:  $g_2(x) = \left[ c - \frac{1}{2} x^T x \right] - x_1 + x_2 - x_3 - \frac{1}{2} (-11 - 11)$

$$= \boxed{\left[ c - \frac{1}{2} x^T x \right] - x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + 11}$$

Class 3:  $g_3(x) = \boxed{-x_2 - x_3 - 1 + \left[ c - \frac{1}{2} x^T x \right]}$

Suywv. ue i<sup>o</sup> Bayes, o<sup>o</sup> akoludta npeiti va ioxiuv yia  
ea decision boundaries:

$$g_1(x) > g_2(x) \Leftrightarrow x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + 1 > -x_1 + x_2 - x_3 - 1 \Leftrightarrow x_1 > 0$$

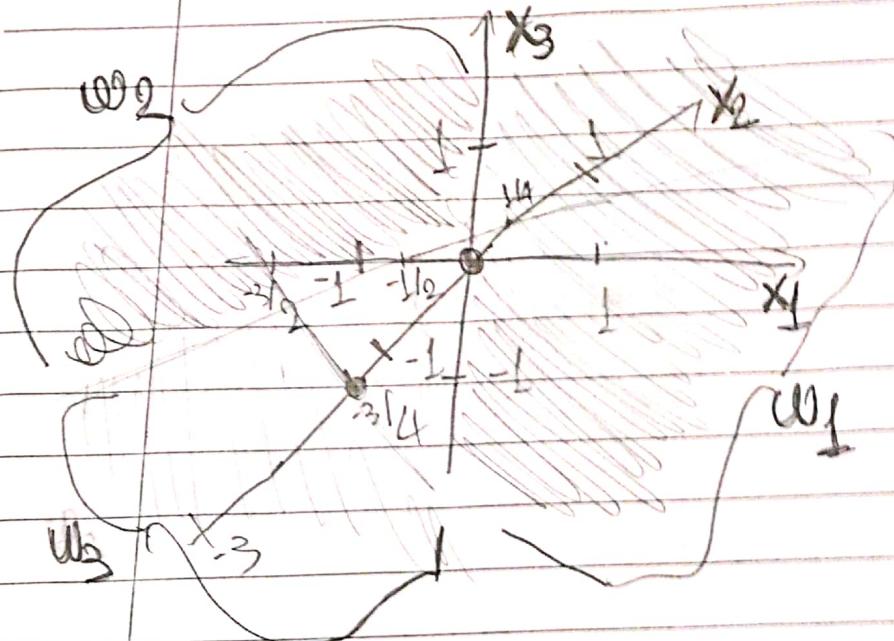
$$g_1(x) > g_3(x) \Leftrightarrow x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + 1 > -x_2 - x_3 - 1 \Leftrightarrow x_1 + 2x_2 + 3 > 0$$

To znr  $w_2$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet g_2(x) &\geq g_1(x) \Leftrightarrow x_1 < 0 && \text{b} \\ \bullet g_2(x) &\geq g_3(x) \Leftrightarrow -x_1 + x_2 > -\frac{1}{2} && +\frac{1}{2} > -x_2 - x_3 + 1 \Leftrightarrow -x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 < 1 \end{aligned}$$

To znr  $w_3$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet g_3(x) &\geq g_1(x) \Leftrightarrow x_1 + 2x_2 + \frac{3}{2} < 0 && \text{b} \\ \bullet g_3(x) &\geq g_2(x) \Leftrightarrow -x_1 + 2x_2 - \frac{1}{2} < 0 \end{aligned}$$



$w_3$  graphs

$$\begin{aligned} x_1: 0 & \quad 2x_2 = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{3}{8} \\ x_2: 0 & \quad x_1 = -\frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1: 0 & \quad 2x_2 = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{1}{8} \\ x_2: 0 & \quad -x_1 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$w_2$  graphs:  
 $x_3 < 0$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1: 0 & \quad x_2 = \frac{1}{4} \\ x_2: 0 & \quad x_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

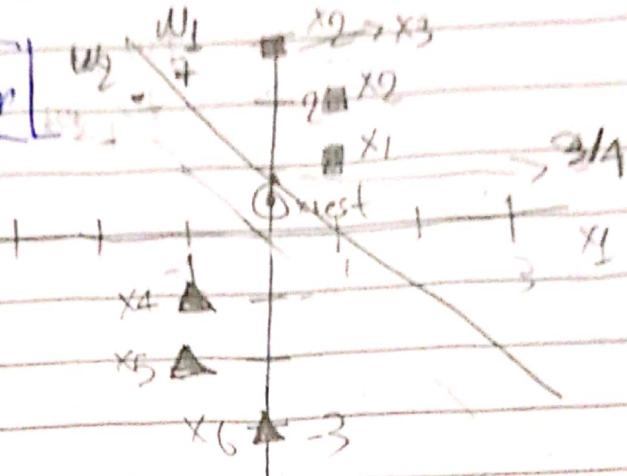
$w_1$  graphs:  
 $x_1 \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1: 0 & \quad x_2 = \frac{3}{4} \\ x_2: 0 & \quad x_1 = -\frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

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3  $w_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, w_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, w_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, w_4 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, w_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}, w_6 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $x_{\text{test}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$

### 3.A Visualization



- O<sub>1</sub> Σειρά κλίσης ( $\Delta$  και  $\square$ ) είναι προπόντις γραμμής διαχωτοφόρης
- H ευθεία  $x_2 + x_1 = 3/4$  είναι μία τέτοια κλίση, η  $w_2$

$$g(x) = x_1 + x_2 - 3/4 \quad \text{καταντήστε } g(x) = w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + w_0$$

όπου  $w_1 = 1, w_2 = 1, w_0 = -3/4$   
 Έστιαν  $w = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -3/4 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\dots g(x_{\text{test}}) = g([0 \ 1/2]^T) = 0 + 1/2 - 3/4 = -1/4 < 0 \rightarrow x_{\text{test}} \in w_2$$

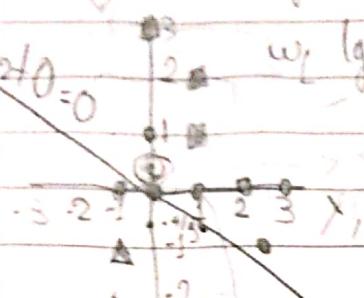
3.B  $L$ -NN  
 kNN( $k=1$ )  $\rightarrow$  Χρησιμοποιώντας τη Manhattan Distance,  
 με δύο ή περισσότερες τινά απόστολα ως μέσος για να πάρετε  
 το ανατολικό πλευρά της κορύτας.

$$\text{Manhattan}(x_{\text{test}}, x_1) = |1-0| + |1-1| = 1.5$$

$x_1 \in w_1$ , σημειώνεται  $x_{\text{test}} + w_1$  είναι το κέντρος της προβοτέρης  
 γειτονιάς είναι το  $x_1$ .

3.4 PERCEPTRON (batch-training) με  $w(0) = [0 \ 0 \ 0]^T$   
 $\rho = \text{learning rate} = \text{arbitrary}$

$$x^i = (x_1^i \ x_2^i)^T \text{ για όλα } i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$



Η αρχική αύλα είναι η

$$g(x) = w^T(0) \cdot x_i^T = 0 \quad \text{η οποιαδήποτε σύνθεση}$$

μετά την εφαρμογή της διάλεξης

Weights Update:  $w(1)$

$$\begin{aligned} w(1) &= w(0) + \rho \cdot (x_1 + x_2 + x_3) - \rho(x_4 + x_5 + x_6) \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 9 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = w(1) \rightarrow w^T(1) \cdot x_i^T = \begin{cases} 13 > 0 \\ 8 > 0 \\ 27 > 0 \\ -13 < 0 \\ -9 < 0 \\ -27 < 0 \end{cases}$$

Όλα τα επίπεδα ταξινομούνται σωστά  
μετά update και  $\rho = 1$ .

To  $w(1) \cdot x_{\text{test}} = 4 \cdot 0 + 9 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 1 = \frac{13}{2} > 0 \rightarrow$  σωστή είναι  
misclassification on test set

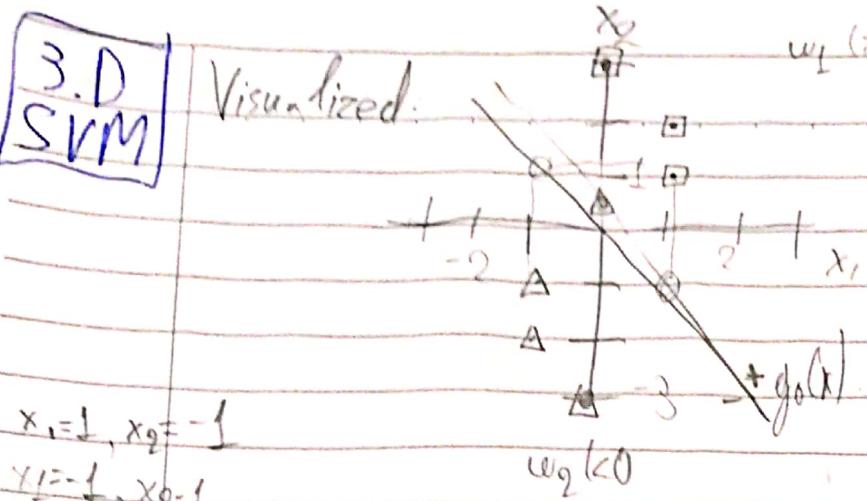
To decision boundary:  $g(x) = 4x_1 + 9x_2 + 0 = 0$

- αναλογία: Για  $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 0$

Για  $x_1 = 1, x_2 = -1 \Rightarrow g = -0.444$  (6.1. οπτικό πέραν)

3.D  
SVM

Visualized:



$w_1(x)$

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$$x_1=1, x_2=-1$$

$$y_1=-1, x_2=1$$

$$w_2(x)$$

Προφανώς, πιο ευθέλια σαν τη  $g_0(x)$  είναι η  $g_1(x)$   
το μεγαλύτερο περιθέμα που χωρίζεται

$$\lambda = \frac{1+1}{-1+1} = -1 \quad x_2 - 1 = -1(x_1 + 1) \Rightarrow x_2 = x_1 - 1 \Rightarrow x_1 + x_2 = 0$$

$$\text{Επομένως } w_D^T \cdot x_1' = 1 \quad \text{και} \quad w_D^T \cdot x_4' = -1$$

$$\text{Αυτό είναι το γενετικό } y_1 = A = B = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \text{συντεταγμένη } g(x) = \frac{1}{2}x_1 + \frac{1}{2}x_2$$

$$\text{Ανταρτή, } w_D = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad w_D^T \cdot x_1' = 1 \quad \text{και} \quad w_D^T \cdot x_4' = -1 \quad \checkmark$$

Συνολικά, 2 ομοια έκπλισης βρίσκονται στο  
σημείο του περιθέματος το  $x_1$  και το  $x_4$ .

$$w_D^T \cdot x_1' = 1 \quad \text{και} \quad w_D^T \cdot x_4' = -1$$

Τέρμα πρέπει να εκφράσω τα  $w_{D1}$  και  $w_{D2}$  ως γραμμικά.  
συνδυώνομε των 2 παραπάνω ομοιων  $x_1$  και  $x_4$ .

$$\text{Συνεπώς, } \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0.5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_1 \cdot y_1/x_1 + \lambda_4 \cdot y_4/x_4 \quad (\Rightarrow)$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0.5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \lambda_4 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (=)$$

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_4 = 0.5 \quad (1) \quad \text{και} \quad \lambda_1 - \lambda_4 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_4$$

$$\text{Συνεπώς, } 2\lambda_1 = 0.5 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_4 = 0.25$$

$$\text{margin} = \frac{2}{\|w_D\|} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}}} = 2.00 \quad g(x_{\text{test}}) = 0.5 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \geq 0$$

(η προφανώς,  $w_0 = 0$ )



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$x_{\text{test}}$  &  $w_1$

B.E.  
L.S.E

Explain SW cor. extended minima x vs y

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Biokw to  $X^T X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow X^T X = \boxed{\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 & 0 & 7 \\ 6 & 28 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}}$$

Biokw  $X^T y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 12 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

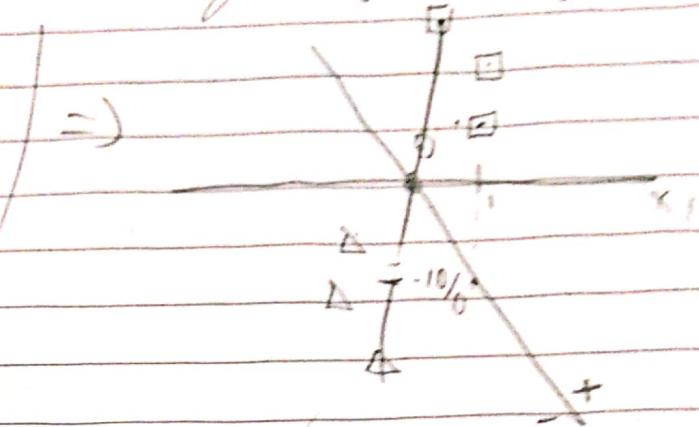
$$M^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(M)} \times \text{Adj}(M) \quad // \det(X^T X) = (28 \cdot 6 \cdot 0) \cdot 4 + 6(36 \cdot 0) + 0 = 888$$

$\therefore w_E = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y = \frac{1}{19} \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 6 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Gewünschtes Ergebnis ist  $g(x) = \frac{10}{19}x_1 + \frac{6}{19}x_2 + 10$

$$x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = 0$$

$$x_1 = 1 \Rightarrow x_2 = -\frac{10}{6} = \frac{-10}{6}$$



Die Empfehlung muss zu  $g(x_{\text{test}}) > 0$ , d.h. das  $x_{\text{test}}$  liegt oberhalb der Linie

$$\text{Total error: } \sum_{i=1}^{N=6} (y_i - x_i^T w)^2 = 2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{19}(10+6) \right)^2 + 2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{19}(10+12) \right)^2 + 2 \left( 1 + \frac{12}{19} \right)^2 \approx 7.68$$

3. f  
PCA + INN

Παρατημει ισι. n. μετα. την. επιφ. στην. θ. καθισ.

$$\frac{1}{6} \sum_{i=1}^{N=6} x_i = \frac{1}{6} \left( \begin{matrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{matrix} \right) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & -1 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 6}$$

ενω  $R = \frac{1}{6} X X^T = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 6 & 28 \end{bmatrix}$

Επιλογή της ιδιότητας  $(\lambda - 4)(\lambda - 28) - 36 = 0 \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 29.41$  και  $\lambda_2 = 2.58$ .

Επιλογή της πρώτης διάστασης στην  $\lambda_1$

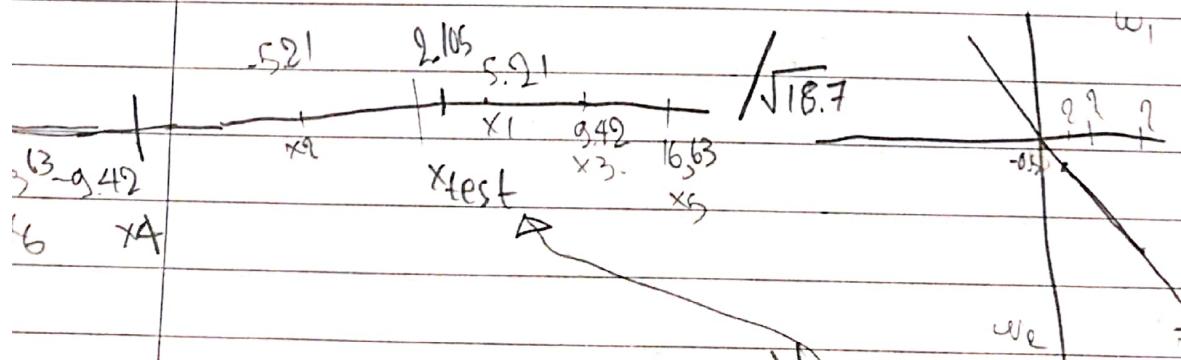
$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 6 & 28 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = 29.41 \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\Rightarrow 4x_1 + 6x_2 = 29.41x_1 \\ 6x_1 + 28x_2 = 29.41x_2)$$

$$(\Rightarrow 4x_1 + 6x_2 = 0)$$

Σημείωση  $w_{PCA} = \begin{bmatrix} 4.27 \\ -1.11 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  ευθεία

κατά γένος στην πρώτη σταύρωση  $w_{Proj} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.71 \\ 5.21 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Ο προβολής των σημείων στην επιφ.  $w^T x_i$   $\|w_{Proj}\|$



Προβολής χρησιμοποιώντας  $1-NIN$ , θα έχει σαν κλίση την  $x_1$ , σημείωση  $w_1$ .

3.9  
LDA + INN

O. choices that 1000 times for  $P(w_1) = P(w_2) = 1/2$

Bioroku has modes equal over k features.

$$\mu_1 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} x_1 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \sum_{i=1}^N x_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mu_2 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} x_1 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -6 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2/3 \\ -2 \\ 1/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Sigma_1$  no bprn to  $\Sigma_2$ .

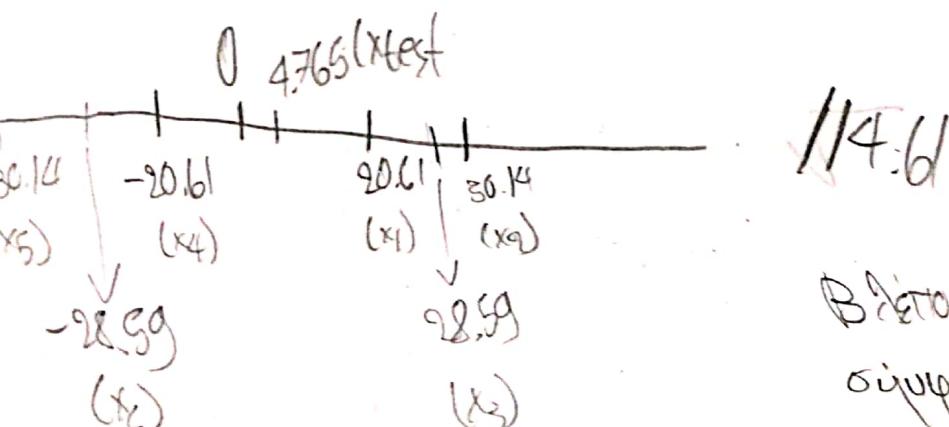
$$[\bar{x}_1 - \mu_1, \bar{x}_2 - \mu_1, \bar{x}_3 - \mu_1] = \begin{bmatrix} 1/3 & 1/3 & -2/3 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \Sigma_L = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1/3 & 1/3 & -2/3 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1/3 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -2/3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1/3 & 1/3 & -2/3 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1/3 & 0 & -2/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1.11 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \Sigma_2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Sigma_1 = \Sigma_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.55 & -0.5 \\ -0.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Exm  $\Sigma_2 = \Sigma_L$ , so  $S_w = P(w_1)\Sigma_1 + P(w_2)\Sigma_2 = \frac{1}{2}(2\Sigma_1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.55 & -0.5 \\ -0.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

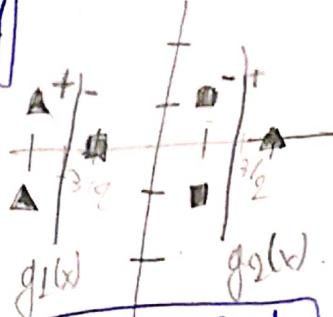
Invert  $w_{proj}^{(LDA)} = S_w^{-1}(\mu_1 - \mu_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 3.33 & 1.66 \\ 1.66 & 1.83 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4/3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 71.08 \\ 9.53 \end{bmatrix}$

Bioroku as probabilities on L-axis ( $w^T \text{pri}_i x_i / \|w\|$ )



Bioroku has  $d(x_{test}, x_1) < d(x_{test}, x_2)$   
similar to Manhattan distance  
for  $x_{test} \in w_1$

4.A



Προγραμματικά οι 2 είδης  $w_1$  και  $w_2$  σε γραμμή είναι επαργίες.

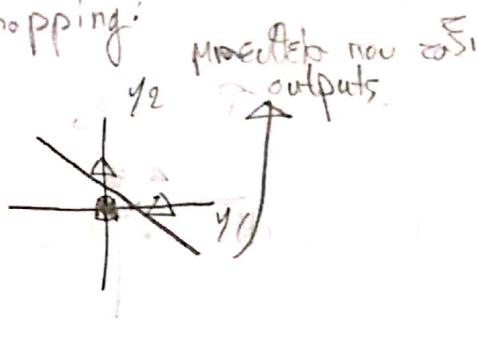
### 4.B PERCEPTRON WITH 2 LAYERS

Τι πεπει να κάνουμε τα δύο mapping:

$x_1$	$x_2$	$y_1$	$y_2$
1	$\pm 1$	0	0
-1	0	0	0
2	0	0	1
-2	$\pm 1$	1	0

$\rightarrow$   $w_1$  visual

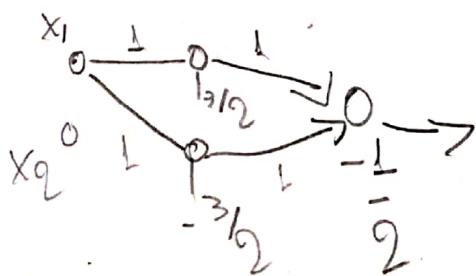
$$\begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array}$$



Τοποθίστε τις 2 είδης  $x_2 = -3/2 \Rightarrow x_1 + 0 \cdot x_2 + 3/2 = 0 = g_1(x)$   
 (1<sup>ο</sup> layer) &  $x_1 + 0 \cdot x_2 - 3/2 = 0 = g_2(x)$

... Επίσημα οι δύο πάνω δεσμά γράφονται ότι τα συντελεία οι δύο mapped  
 κώνοι μπορούν να διαχωρίζονται από την επόμενη  
 $y_1 = \frac{1}{2}, y_2 = 0, y_1 = 0, y_2 = \frac{1}{2}$   $\Rightarrow y_2 - 0 = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - 0}{0 - \frac{1}{2}} (y_1 - \frac{1}{2}) \Rightarrow y_2 = -y_1 + \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow y_1 + y_2 - \frac{1}{2} = 0$   
 (2<sup>ο</sup> layer)  $g(y)$ .

Διαγράφεται το 2-layer perceptron:



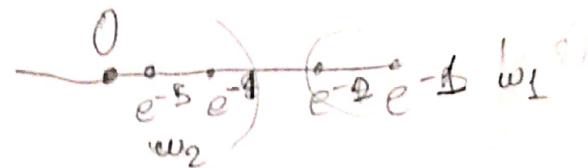
To decision plane είναι σαν στο 4.A

$$[5] x_1 = \sqrt{0.7}, x_2 = \sqrt{0.7} + -\sqrt{0.7} \quad (\text{at } t=0)$$

4.G RBF: Is a radial basis function equivalent to  $y = \sum_{i=1}^2 w_i e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x_i - x_i^*)^2}$

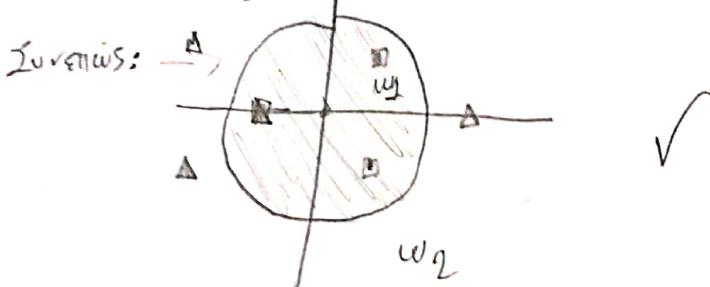
Example linear mapping:

$x_1$	$x_2$	$\rightarrow y$	KERNEL
1	$\pm 1$	$e^{-2}$	$w_1$
-1	0	$e^{-1}$	$w_1$
-2	$\pm 1$	$e^{-8}$	$w_1$
-2	0	$e^{-4}$	$w_2$



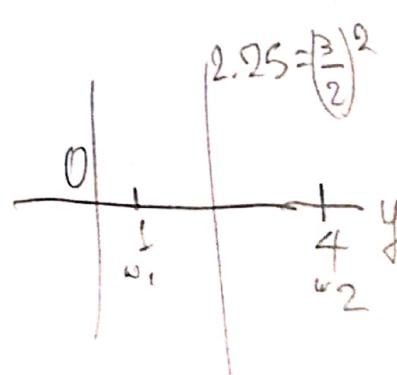
Ans to δεστιγιοποίησης διένομη στη threshold  $e^{-3}$  ή αλλαγή σε επίπεδων τα 2 κλασικά

$$\text{Ans } y \geq e^{-3} \Rightarrow e^{\frac{(-x_1^2 - x_2^2)}{2}} \geq e^{-3} \Rightarrow x_1^2 + x_2^2 \leq 3$$



FID-POLYNOMIAL Δοκιμήσω mapping.  $y = x_1^2$

Έποι έκω	$x_1$	$x_2$	$\rightarrow y$	KERNEL	Συντονισμός	
1	$\pm 1$	1	1	$w_1$	→	
-1	0	1	1	$w_1$		
2	0	4	4	$w_2$		
-2	$\pm 1$	4	4	$w_2$		



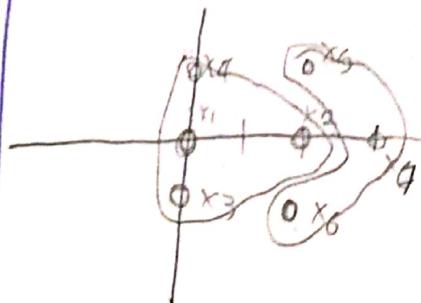
threshold  $2.25 = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2$  μπορεί να διακρίνεται ως κλασικός

$$y \geq \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 \Rightarrow x_1^2 \geq \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 \quad (\Rightarrow -\frac{3}{2} \leq x_1 \leq \frac{3}{2}) \quad \text{για } x_1 < w_1$$

και  $x_1 < -\frac{3}{2}$  ή  $x_1 > \frac{3}{2}$

$$\bar{6} \quad [5] \quad x_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, x_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, x_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, x_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, x_5 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, x_6 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, x_7 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

5. A  
 BSAS,  $\theta = 2.1$   
 L1 dist (Manhattan),  
 centroids  
 $k_{\max} = \inf = \text{No of FR}$



Step  
1

CLUSTER

$\{x_1, x_2\}$

2

$$d(x_2, x_1) = 2-0+0-0=2 < \theta.$$

Maikei oso cluster kai exour centroid  $c_1 = \frac{x_1+x_2}{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$\{x_1, x_2\}$

3

$$d(x_3, c_1) = |1-0| + |0-1| = 2 < \theta$$

Maikei oso cluster kai exour centroid  $c_1' = \frac{(0,0)+(1,0)}{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$

Osoze exoupe  $\{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ -0.5 \end{bmatrix} = c_1'$$

4

$$d(x_4, c_1') = |0-0.5| + |1-0.5| = 2 < \theta$$

Maikei oso cluster kai exour centroid  $c_1'' = \frac{(0.5, 0.5) + (0, 0)}{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.25 \\ 0.25 \end{bmatrix}$

Osoze exoupe  $\{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4\}$

5

$$d(x_5, c_1'') = |2-0.25| + |-0.25| = 1.75 + 0.25 > \theta.$$

Osoze dianyloggel veo cluster μe  $c_2 = x_5$

Apo exoupe  $\{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5\}$

6

$$d(x_6, c_1'') = |2-0.25| + |1-0.25| = 1.75 + 1.25 = 3 > \theta.$$

$$d(x_6, c_2) = |2-2| + |1-1| = 2 < \theta$$

Apo μaikei oso 2<sup>ο</sup> cluster kai exour  $c_2' = \frac{(2, 0) + (0, -1)}{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -0.5 \end{bmatrix}$

Arhadi exoupe πdei  $\{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6\}$

$$d(x_7, c_1'') = |3-0.25| + |0-0.25| > \theta.$$

$$d(x_7, c_2') = |3-1| + |0-(-0.5)| = 4 > \theta$$

Apo μaikei oso 2<sup>ο</sup> cluster μe centroid  $c_2'' = \frac{(2, -0.5)}{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -0.25 \end{bmatrix}$

Kai exoupe  $(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$  kai  $(x_5, x_6, x_7)$

$\sqrt{4E}$

DT

II

$\frac{3}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

D  
I

$w_1$   
 $w_2$

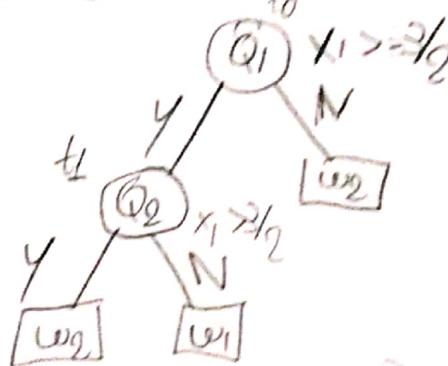
T

3

t

1

$Q_1: x_1 > \frac{3}{2}$  or  $Q_2: x_1 > \frac{1}{2}$   
Even without decision tree there is no info;



So what side traps  $x_1 = \frac{3}{2}$  for?  $x_1 > \frac{3}{2}$ .

So Q1 is the first decision node, we can't do anything about it.

$\Rightarrow$  4 regions now when I.

$$\text{Overall value } I_1 = -\frac{2}{6} \log \frac{2}{6} - \frac{4}{6} \log \frac{4}{6} = 0.26$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c}
\text{Region} & \text{Value} & \text{Probability} & \text{Weight} \\
\hline
1 & 0.26 & 0.11 & 0.11 \\
2 & 0.11 & 0.22 & 0.22 \\
3 & 0.11 & 0.22 & 0.22 \\
4 & 0.11 & 0.22 & 0.22
\end{array}$$

$$I_{Q_2}(y) = -\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2} = 0.25 \rightarrow I_{Q_2} = 1 - I_{Q_2}(y) = 1 - 0.25 = 0.75$$

$$I_{Q_1}(H_N) = 0$$

$$\text{even } I_{Q_2}(y) = 0 \quad 0.11$$

$$I_{Q_2}(H_N) = -\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2} = 0.25$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c}
\text{Region} & \text{Value} & \text{Probability} & \text{Weight} \\
\hline
1 & 0.25 & 0.11 & 0.11 \\
2 & 0.25 & 0.22 & 0.22 \\
3 & 0.25 & 0.22 & 0.22 \\
4 & 0.25 & 0.22 & 0.22
\end{array}$$

C12

<p><u>5.8 Init S.A.</u></p> <p>K-Means ↳ dist (Euclidean)</p>	<p>On enedes (ou protokolyar ozo S.A. givo, or εfni: <math>\{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4\}, \{x_5, x_6, x_7\}</math>)</p> <p>To kimo autov rivo: <math>c_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.25 \\ 0.25 \end{bmatrix}</math> kai <math>c_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2.5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}</math></p>
$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$	<p><u>RE-CLUSTERING:</u></p>

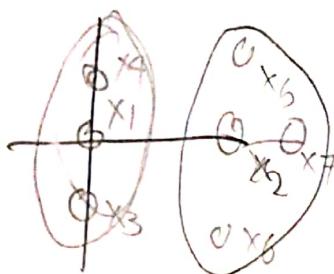
$d(x_1, c_1) = \sqrt{(0 - 0.25)^2 + (0 - 0.25)^2} = 0.35$	$d(x_1, c_2) = \dots = 2.5$	$d(x_2, c_1) = 1.76$	$d(x_2, c_2) = 0.5$	$d(x_3, c_1) = 1.27$	$d(x_3, c_2) = 2.69$
$d(x_4, c_1) = 3.75$	$d(x_4, c_2) = 4.71$	$d(x_5, c_1) = 1.90$	$d(x_5, c_2) = 1.11$	$d(x_6, c_1) = 2.15$	$d(x_6, c_2) = 1.11$
$d(x_7, c_1) = 2.76$	$d(x_7, c_2) = 0.5$	$d(x_8, c_1) = 1.27$	$d(x_8, c_2) = 2.69$	$d(x_9, c_1) = 1.27$	$d(x_9, c_2) = 2.69$
$d(x_{10}, c_1) = 1.76$	$d(x_{10}, c_2) = 0.5$	$d(x_{11}, c_1) = 1.27$	$d(x_{11}, c_2) = 2.69$	$d(x_{12}, c_1) = 1.27$	$d(x_{12}, c_2) = 2.69$

Apox. zetaikou exoupe zo clusters  
 $\{x_1, x_3, x_4\}$  kai  $\{x_2, x_5, x_6, x_7\}$

με centroids

$$c_1' = \frac{x_1 + x_3 + x_4}{3} = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}}{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad c_2' = \frac{x_2 + x_5 + x_6 + x_7}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow c_2' = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}}{4} = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}{4} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.25 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



5.6

Medoids for a b)

cluster

es medoid optima το ομβέλο σεν ομίδα που  
ναι παραπλεύτερο στη μέση αριθμητικής  
es dissimilarity δωρεάν προσέγγιση στην εύθυνη  
distance μεταξύ πλευρών των προσέγγισην της cluster.  
προχωράει, για τις ομίδες του 5.6) είναι:

$$\underline{\text{medoid}_{c1} = x_1} \quad \text{και} \quad \underline{\text{medoid}_{c2} = x_7}$$

Opainεις, για τις ομίδες του 5.6) είναι:

$$\underline{\text{medoid}_{c1} = x_1} \quad \text{και} \quad \underline{\text{medoid}_{c2} = x_2}$$

5.7. Agglomerative clustering  
with L1 (Manhattan),  
&  
single vs complete link

Πρόσφατη την πιάνω σημαντικότητα για  
τα  $\rightarrow$  διανυσματικά.

	$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$	$x_5$	$x_6$	$x_7$
$x_1$	0	2	1	1	3	3	3
$x_2$	2	0	3	3	2	1	1
$x_3$	1	3	0	2	4	3	4
$x_4$	1	3	2	0	2	+	4
$x_5$	3	2	4	2	0	2	2
$x_6$	3	1	3	4	2	0	2
$x_7$	3	1	4	4	2	2	0

SIMPLE LINK ( $d=d_{min}$ )

ΜΑΤΡΙΚΗ  $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6, x_7$  ( $d=1$ )

	$x_1, x_2$	$x_3, x_4$	$x_5, x_6$	$x_7$
$x_1$	0	2	1	3
$x_2$	2	0	3	2
$x_3$	1	3	0	4
$x_4$	3	2	4	4
$x_5$	2	4	0	2
$x_6$	1	4	2	0
$x_7$	3	1	4	0

COMPLETE LINK ( $d=d_{max}$ )

ΜΑΤΡΙΚΗ  $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6, x_7$  ( $d=3$ )

	$x_1, x_2$	$x_3, x_4$	$x_5, x_6$	$x_7$
$x_2$	0	3	3	2
$x_1, x_3$	5	0	2	4
$x_4$	3	2	0	2
$x_5$	2	4	0	2
$x_6$	1	3	4	0
$x_7$	1	4	4	0

(вариан 5.Д)

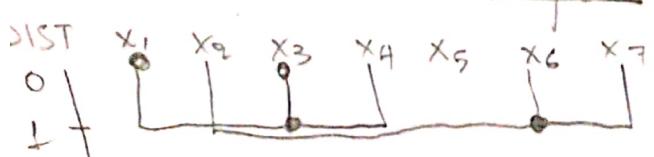
		$x_1$	$\mu_E$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$(d=1)$
		$x_4$	$x_5$	$x_6$	$x_7$	
$x_1, x_3, x_4$	0	2	3	3	3	
$x_2$	2	0	2	0	1	
$x_5$	3	2	0	2	2	
$x_6$	3	1	2	0	2	
$x_7$	3	1	2	2	0	

		$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$	$x_5$	$x_6$	$x_7$	$(d=1)$
		$x_8$	$x_9$	$x_{10}$	$x_{11}$	$x_{12}$	$x_{13}$	$x_{14}$	
$x_1, x_3, x_4$	0	2	1	4	2	4	2	4	
$x_4$	2	0	1	0	2	4	2	4	
$x_5$	4	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	
$x_6$	3	4	2	0	2	0	2	0	
$x_7$	4	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	

		$x_2$	$\mu_E$	$x_6$	$(d=1)$
		$x_7$	$x_8$	$x_9$	
$x_1, x_3, x_4$	0	2	3	3	
$x_2, x_6$	2	0	2	1	
$x_5$	3	2	0	2	
$x_7$	3	1	2	0	

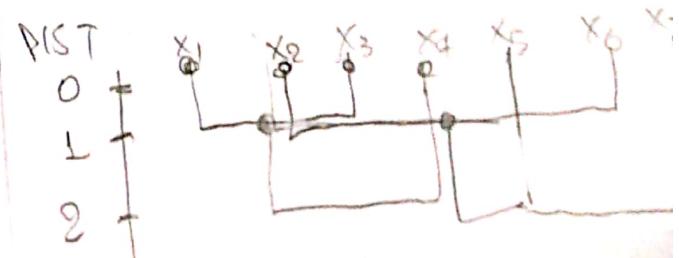
		$x_7$	$\mu_E$	$x_8, x_9, x_{10}$	$d=1$
		$x_1, x_3, x_4$	$x_2, x_6$	$x_5$	
$x_1, x_3, x_4$	0	2	3	3	
$x_2, x_6, x_7$	2	0	2	2	
$x_5$	3	2	0	0	

		$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$	$x_5$	$x_6$	$x_7$	$x_8$	$x_9$	$x_{10}$	$(d=2)$
		$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$	$x_5$	$x_6$	$x_7$	$x_8$	$x_9$	
$x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6, x_7$	0	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
$x_5$	2	0	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	
$x_6$	3	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
$x_7$	3	1	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	
$x_8$	3	1	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	
$x_9$	3	1	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	
$x_{10}$	3	1	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	

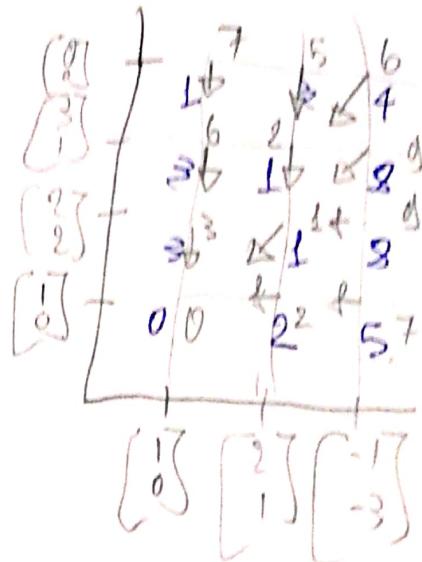
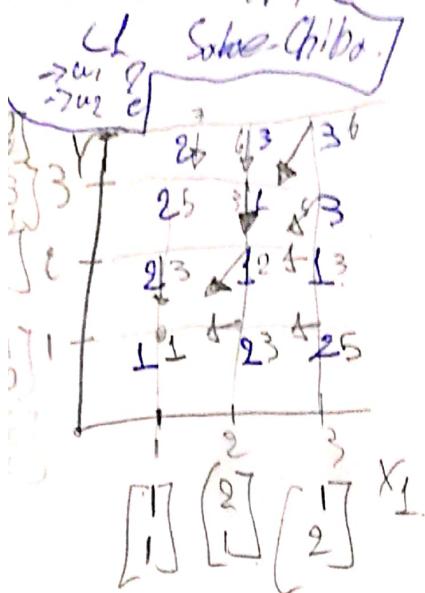


		$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$	$x_5$	$x_6$	$x_7$	$x_8$	$x_9$	$x_{10}$	$(d=2)$
		$x_1, x_3, x_4$	$x_2, x_6$	$x_5$	$x_7$	$x_8$	$x_9$	$x_{10}$	$x_1, x_3, x_4$	$x_2, x_6$	$x_5$	
$x_1, x_3, x_4$	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
$x_2, x_6$	4	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
$x_7$	4	2	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	

DENTROGRAMMA



## 6. DTW TM



Blokeri Li distance για τις δύο σειρές με για την επίλογη  
σύμφωνα με Sakoe-Chiba:  $\delta = \min_{\delta} \{ \delta_1, \delta_2 \}$

$$\delta = \min_{\delta} \{ \delta_1, \delta_2 \}$$

Σημείωση για την επίλογη για την πρόσθια κατηγορία και την κατεύθυνση για

Το αλγόριθμος σύμφωνα με Sakoe-Chiba είναι για να μην  
πάρει πολλή η διαδικασία στην πρόσθια κατηγορία για την επίλογη.

$$\text{Αντίστοιχη } d(y_2 w_1) = b = d(y_2 w_2)$$

The proposed method can classify the handwritten digits

εκπαίδευση: Το  $x_1$  παραπομπής διατίθεται για αντίστοιχη  $\left[ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \end{array} \right]$ , κατά την

οποία μπορεί να αναληφθεί, συνεπώς  $X_1 = \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{array} \right]$