

- ▶ All points in such a cell are labeled by the class of the training point, forming a *Voronoi tessellation* of the feature space.

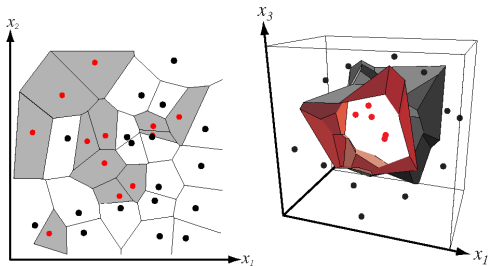


Figure 1: In two dimensions, the nearest neighbor algorithm leads to a partitioning of the input space into Voronoi cells, each labeled by the class of the training point it contains. In three dimensions, the cells are three-dimensional, and the decision boundary resembles the surface of a crystal.