

# Week 1 Exercises

The questions below are due on Sunday September 10, 2017; 11:00:00 PM.

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- Videos
  - Week 1, Lecture 1 ([https://introml.mit.edu/lecture\\_videos/lec1.mp4](https://introml.mit.edu/lecture_videos/lec1.mp4))
  - Week 1, Lecture 2 ([https://introml.mit.edu/lecture\\_videos/lec2.mp4](https://introml.mit.edu/lecture_videos/lec2.mp4))
- Class Notes for Week 1 ([https://introml.mit.edu/\\_\\_STATIC\\_\\_/fall17/exercises/ex01/Wk1\\_notes.pdf](https://introml.mit.edu/__STATIC__/fall17/exercises/ex01/Wk1_notes.pdf))
- Required Exercises

1) Consider a linear classifier through the origin in 4 dimensions, specified by

$$\theta = (1, -1, 2, -3)$$

. Which of the following points are classified as positive?

1.  $(1, -1, 2, -3)$
2.  $(1, 2, 3, 4)$
3.  $(-1, -1, -1, -1)$
4.  $(1, 1, 1, 1)$

Enter a Python list with a subset of the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4.

`[1, 3]`

2) Consider another parameter vector

$$\theta' = (-1, 1, -2, 3)$$

.

1. Does  $\theta'$  represent a different hyperplane than  $\theta$  does?

2. Does  $\theta'$  represent a different separator than  $\theta$  does? ☒ yes

3) Does the fact that the training data are *linearly separable* mean:

1. There exists  $\theta, \theta_0$  such that  $\mathcal{E}(\theta, \theta_0) = 0$  ☐ no

2. There exists  $\theta, \theta_0$  such that  $\mathcal{E}_n(\theta, \theta_0) = 0$  ☒ yes

3. A separator with 0 training error exists ☒ yes

4. A separator with 0 testing error exists, for all possible test sets ☐ no

5. There is an efficient computational algorithm for finding  $\theta, \theta_0$  such that  $\mathcal{E}_n(\theta, \theta_0) = 0$  ☒ yes

4) Provide 4 points in 2 dimensions that are linearly separable but not linearly separable through the origin.

Enter a Python list with one or more entries of the form `[[ x0, x1], label]` where label is 1 or -1

5) Give values for  $\theta$  (two dimensions, no offset),  $x$  (two dimensions), and  $y$  (+1 or -1) such that:

- $\theta$  misclassifies the pair  $(x, y)$
- after the perceptron update, the new  $\theta$  value also misclassifies the pair  $(x, y)$

Enter a Python list of the form `[[ th_1, th_2], [x_1, x_2], y]` where `[th_1, th_2]` are the components of  $\theta$ , `[x_1, x_2]` are the components of  $x$  and  $y$  is a label (1 or -1)