

CS 559: HOMEWORK SET 4

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1 First problem

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -5 & -4 \\ 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 1 & -8 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & -5 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -5 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & -6 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

The final weight vector is $a = [-0.1010 \quad -0.1805 \quad -0.270]^T$.

Only two points were misclassified: $[0 \quad -3]$ and $[-1 \quad -3]$. The rest of the points were classified correctly.

1.1 MatLab code

```
D1 = [-2 1; -5 -4; -3 1; 0 -3; -8 -1];
D2 = [2 5; 1 0; 5 -1; -1 -3; 6 1];

b = 1;

ld1 = size(D1,1);
ld2 = size(D2,1);

bb = repmat(b,ld1+ld2,1);

Y = [ones(ld1,1) D1;
     -ones(ld2,1) -D2];

a = inv(Y'*Y)*Y'*bb;

% figure, scatter(D1(:,1), D1(:,2), 'b', '*')
% hold on, scatter(D2(:,1), D2(:,2), 'm', '*')
% grid on; axis equal;

d = [D1;D2];
```

```

tmp = sum([a(2)*d(:,1) a(3)*d(:,2) repmat(a(1),length(d),1)],2);
idx = double(tmp > 0);
idx(idx==0) = -1;

correct = sum(idx==Y(:,1));
disp(['correct:_' num2str(correct) '/' num2str(size(Y,1))])

```

2 Second problem

The margin is given by $m = 2/\|w\|$ and we want the distance to the closest samples to be large. In order to do that, we have to minimize $\|w\|$. Not mathematically, no. But we can minimize $\frac{1}{2}\|w\|^2$ instead.

3 Third problem

```

$ ./train -v 5 -c 1 ../pima2.data

optimization finished , #iter = 1
Objective value = -615.000000
nSV = 615

optimization finished , #iter = 1
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optimization finished , #iter = 1
Objective value = -614.000000
nSV = 614
Cross Validation Accuracy = 34.8958%

```

Where ../pima2.data was generated with the MatLab code below:

```

data = dlmread('pima-indians-diabetes.data');
data = [data(:,9) data(:,2:4)];

```

```

fid = fopen('pima2.data');
fprintf(fid, '%d_%d_%d_%d\n', data);
fclose(fid);

```

4 Fourth problem

Accuracy in boosting rounds:

- 1st: 75%
- 2nd: 65.5%
- 3rd: 65.36%
- Training accuracy: 67.06%

4.1 MatLab code

```

clear all;
data = dlmread('pima-indians-diabetes.data');

x = data(:,2:4);
y = data(:,9); y(y==0) = -1;

len = length(x);

% adaboost
w = repmat(1/len, len, 1);
cnt = 1;

for i = ['x' 'y' 'z']
    [eps, h, thres] = weakLearner(i, x, y, 50, w);

    alpha = .5*log((1-eps)/eps);

    w = w.*exp(-alpha.*y.*h);
    w = w/sum(w); % w/z

    finalh(cnt) = h;
    finalalpha(cnt) = alpha;
    cnt = cnt + 1;

    1-eps
end

```

```

%% % to test:
%% %  $H(x) =$ 
%     tmp = x > repmat(finalh, len, 1);
%     tmp = double(tmp);
%     tmp(tmp==0) = -1;
%     h = sign(sum(tmp.*alpha, 2));
%     acc = sum(h==y)/len

function [minerr, minh, minthres] = weakLearner(axiss, data, lbl, steps, weight)

    if strcmp(axiss, 'x')
        mode = 1;
    elseif strcmp(axiss, 'y')
        mode = 2;
    elseif strcmp(axiss, 'z')
        mode = 3;
    else
        return;
    end

    maxy = max(data(:, mode));
    miny = min(data(:, mode));

    thres = miny : (maxy-miny)/steps : maxy;

    for i = 1:length(thres)
        idx = data(:, mode) >= thres(i);
        idx = double(idx);
        idx(idx==0) = -1;
        %     err = exp(-idx.*lbl);
        err = sum(idx~=lbl)/length(data);
        tempeps(1, :) = sum(weight.*err);
        temph(1, :) = idx';

        idx = data(:, mode) < thres(i);
        idx = double(idx);
        idx(idx==0) = -1;
        %     err = exp(-idx.*lbl);
        err = sum(idx~=lbl)/length(data);
        tempeps(2, :) = sum(weight.*err);
        temph(2, :) = idx';

        [~, minidx] = min(tempeps);
        eps(i, :) = tempeps(minidx, :);
        h(i, :) = temph(minidx, :);
    end

```

```

end

[minerr,minidx2] = min(eps);
minh = h(minidx2,:);
minthres = thres(minidx2);

%      figure , scatter(data(lbl<0,1), data(lbl<0,2), '*','r');
%      hold on; scatter(data(lbl>0,1), data(lbl>0,2), '*','b');
%      grid on; axis equal;
%      if mode == 1
%          yy = min(data(:,1))-1:max(data(:,1))+1;
%          xx = repmat(thres(minidx2),1,size(yy,2));
%      else
%          xx = min(data(:,1))-1:max(data(:,1))+1;
%          yy = repmat(thres(minidx2),1,size(xx,2));
%      end
%      hold on, plot(xx,yy);

end

```