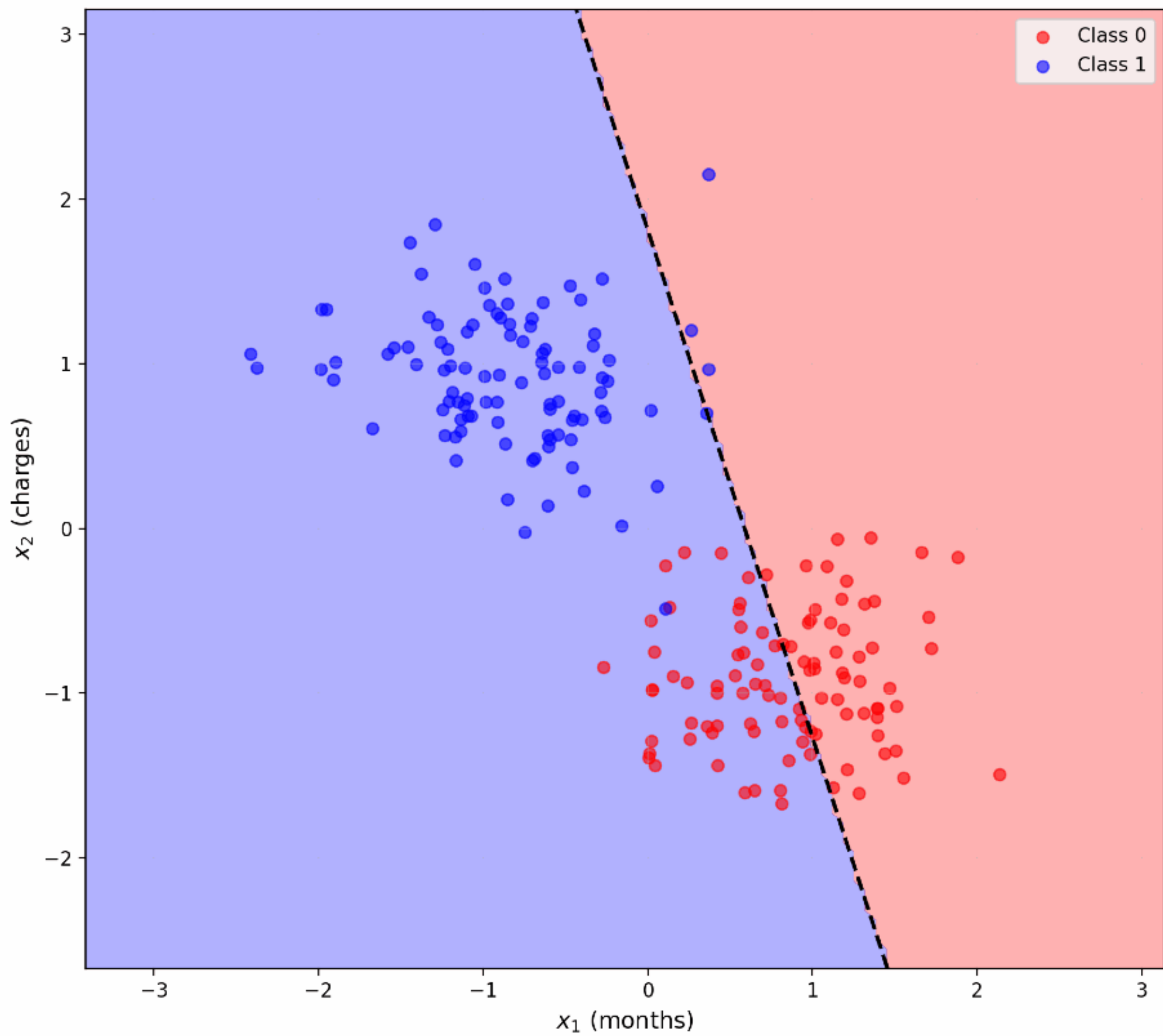




I N S E A





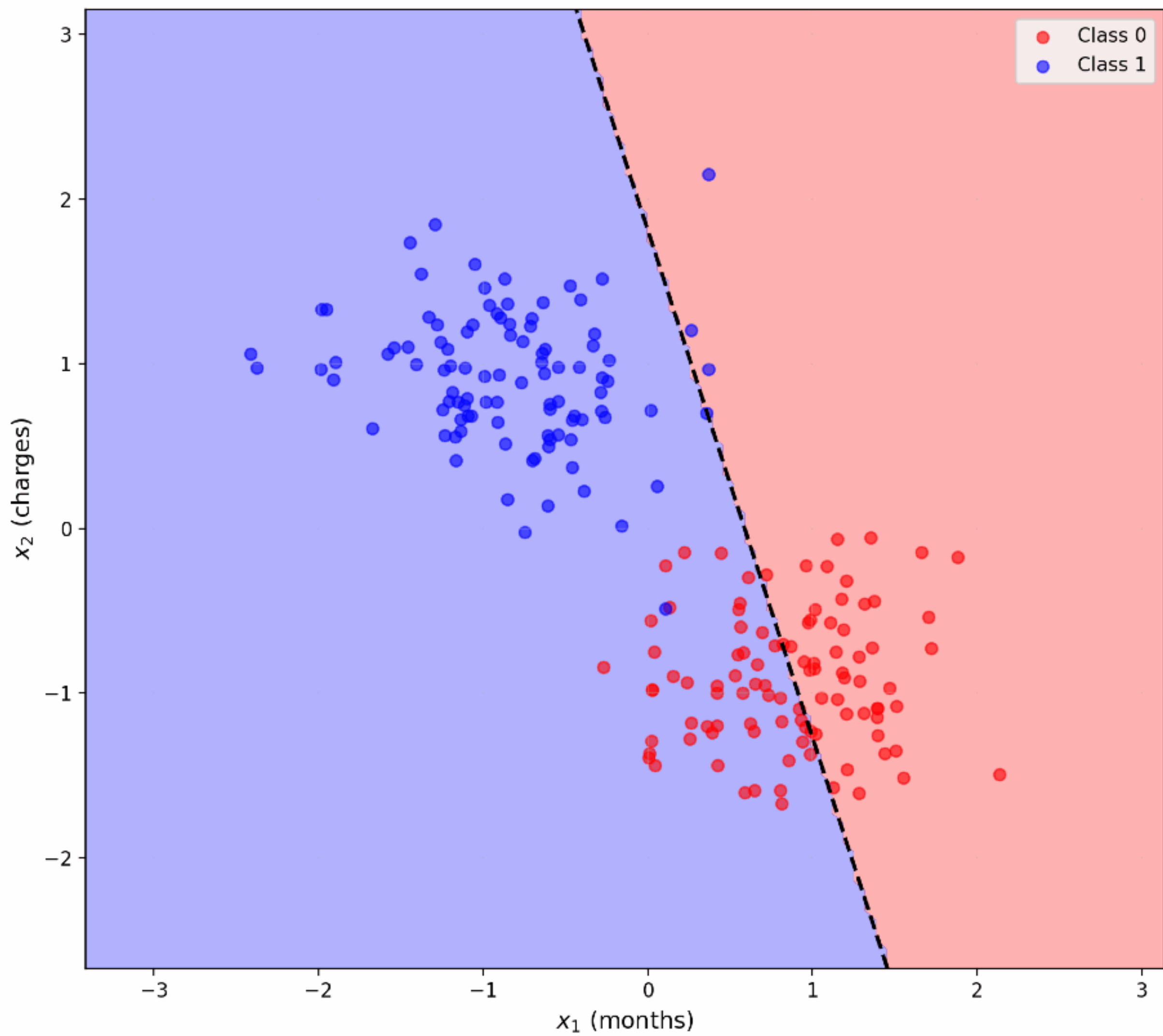
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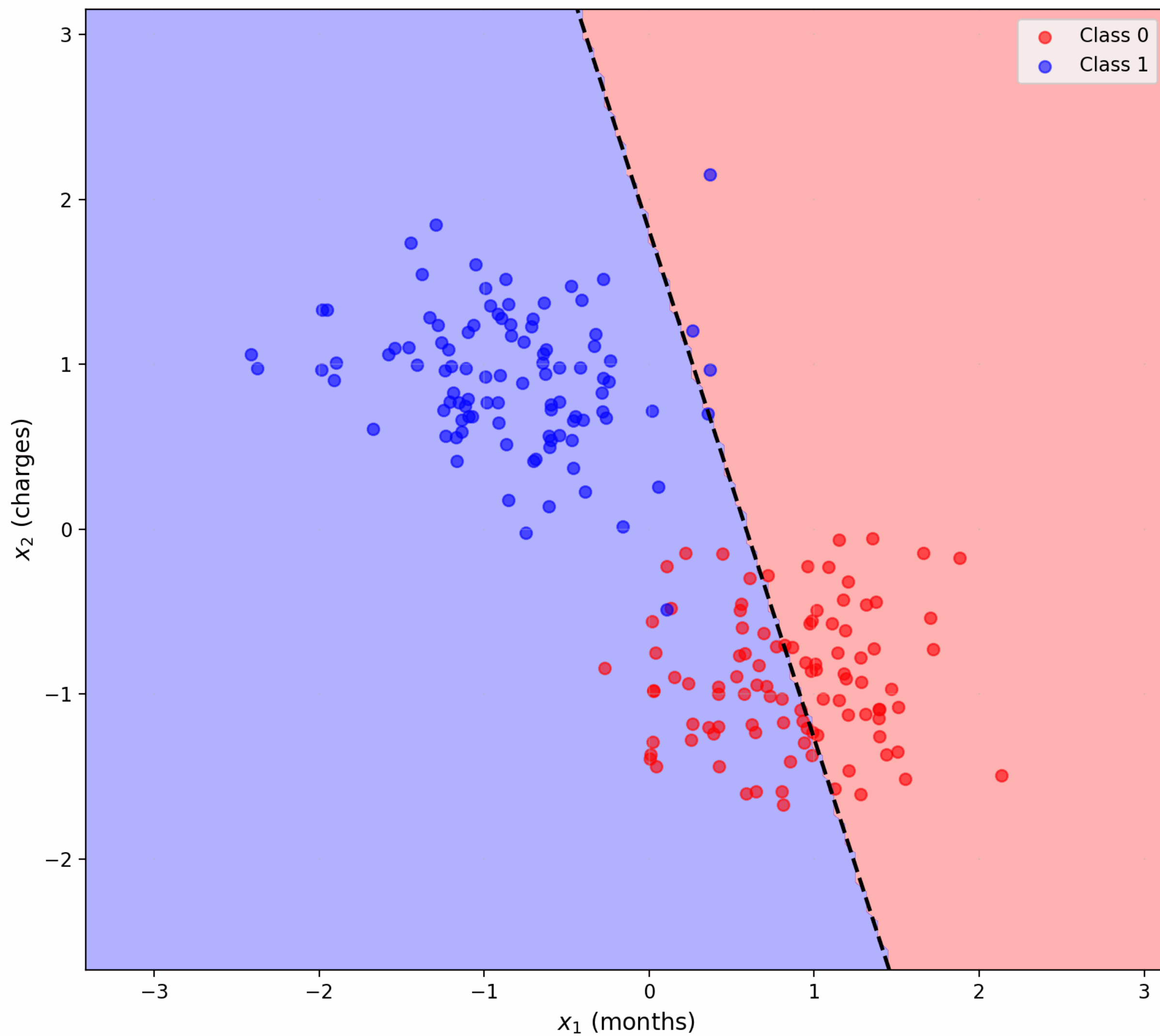
6

$$\min_{\alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \beta \in \mathbb{R}^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\mathbb{1}_{\{\alpha + \beta^\top \mathbf{x}_i \geq 0\}} - y_i \right)^2$$

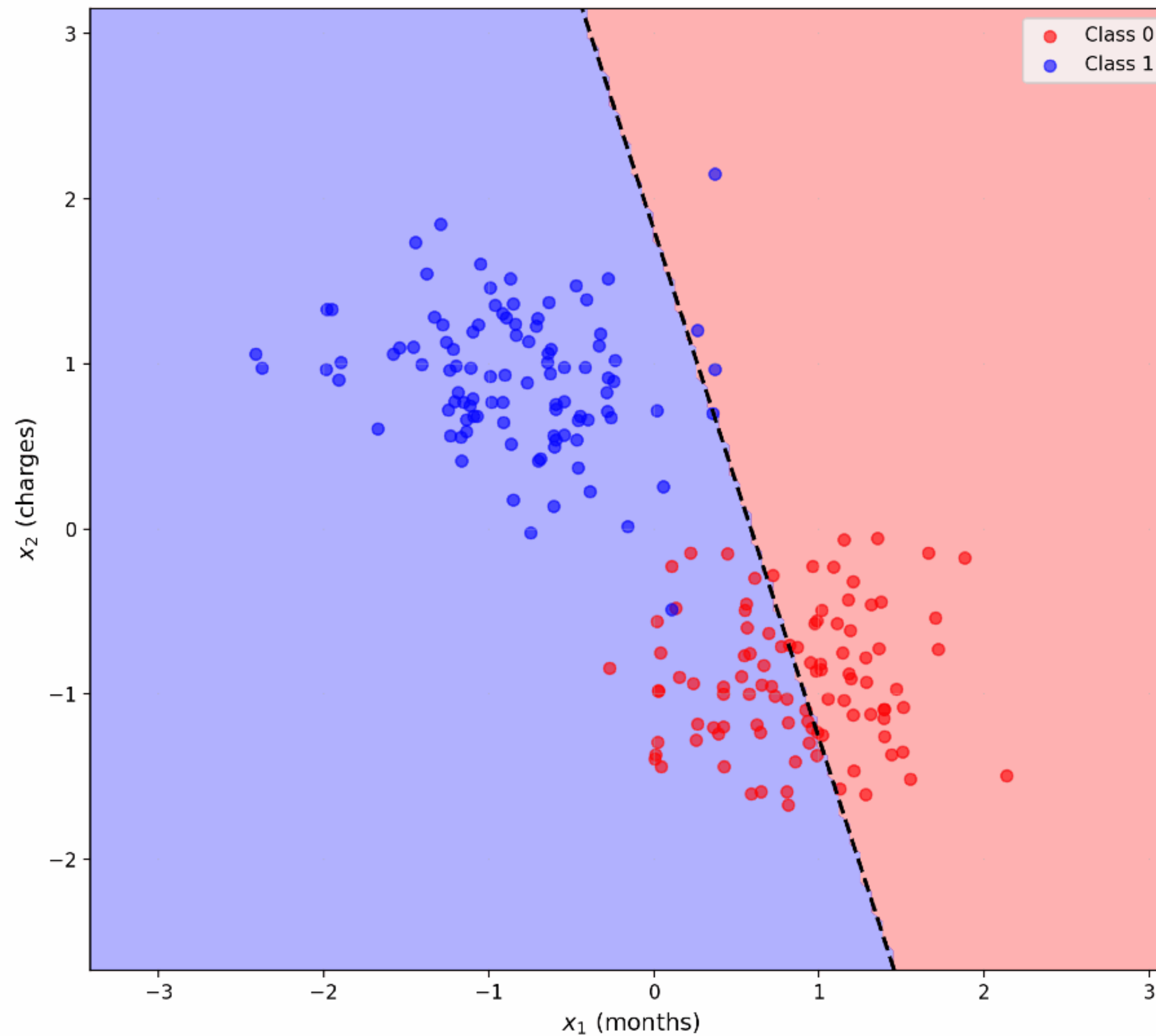
Machine learning classic: zero-to-hero

séparatément en 2





$$\min_{\alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \beta \in \mathbb{R}^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (\mathbb{1}_{\{\alpha + \beta^\top \mathbf{x}_i \geq 0\}} - y_i)^2$$



Et si on utilise trois variables:

$$g(\mathbf{x}) = \alpha + \beta_1 \mathbf{x}^1 + \beta_2 \mathbf{x}^2 + \beta_3 \mathbf{x}^3$$

$$g(\mathbf{x}) = \alpha + \beta^\top \mathbf{x}$$

Que forment les \mathbf{x} tels que $\{g(\mathbf{x}) = 0\}$?

