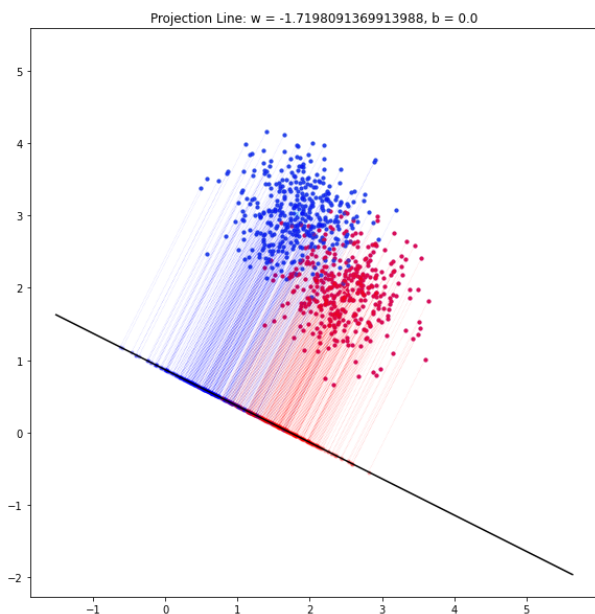


1. mean vector of class 1: [2.47107265 1.97913899]  
mean vector of class 2: [1.82380675 3.03051876]
2. Within-class scatter matrix SW:  
[ [140.40036447 -5.30881553]  
[-5.30881553 138.14297637] ]
3. Between-class scatter matrix SB:  
[ [ 0.41895314 -0.68052227]  
[-0.68052227 1.10539942] ]
4. Fisher's linear discriminant:  
[[-0.50266214] [ 0.86448295]]
5. Accuracy of test-set 0.912
6. 1) best projection line on the training data and show the slope and intercept on the title  
2) colorize the data with each class  
3) project all data points on your projection line.



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$$L(\lambda, \omega) = \omega^T(m_2 - m_1) + \lambda(\omega^T\omega - 1)$$

① Taking gradient of  $L$  with respect to  $\omega$ , we obtain

$$\nabla L = (m_2 - m_1) + 2\lambda\omega$$

② Setting  $\nabla L = 0$  gives

$$\omega = \frac{-1}{2\lambda}(m_2 - m_1)$$

from which it follows that  $\omega \propto (m_2 - m_1)$

2.

$$eq6 = J(\omega) = \frac{(m_2 - m_1)^2}{S_1^2 + S_2^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} (m_2 - m_1)^2 &= (\omega^T m_2 - \omega^T m_1)^2 \dots \dots eq2 \\ &= \omega^T (m_2 - m_1) (m_2 - m_1)^T \omega \\ &= \omega^T S_B \omega \dots \dots eq4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} S_k^2 &= \sum_{n \in C_k} (x_n - m_k)^2 \dots \dots eq3 \\ &= \sum_{n \in C_k} (\omega^T x_n - \omega^T m_k)^2 \dots \dots eq1 \\ &= \sum_{n \in C_k} \omega^T (x_n - m_k) (x_n - m_k)^T \omega \\ &= \omega^T \left[ \sum_{n \in C_k} (x_n - m_k) (x_n - m_k)^T \right] \omega \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow S_1^2 + S_2^2 &= \omega^T \left[ \sum_{n \in C_1} (x_n - m_1) (x_n - m_1)^T + \sum_{n \in C_2} (x_n - m_2) (x_n - m_2)^T \right] \omega \\ &= \omega^T S_w \omega \dots \dots eq5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{According to } \textcircled{1} \textcircled{2}, J(\omega) &= \frac{(m_2 - m_1)^2}{S_1^2 + S_2^2} \\ &= \frac{\omega^T S_B \omega}{\omega^T S_w \omega} \end{aligned}$$

3.

$$E(\omega) = - \sum_{n=1}^N \{ t_n \ln y_n + (1 - t_n) \ln (1 - y_n) \} \dots \dots eq9$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \frac{\partial E}{\partial y_n} &= - \left[ \frac{t_n}{y_n} - \frac{(1 - t_n)}{1 - y_n} \right] \\ &= \frac{-t_n(1 - y_n) + y_n(1 - t_n)}{y_n(1 - y_n)} \\ &= \frac{y_n - t_n}{y_n(1 - y_n)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \frac{\partial y_n}{\partial a_n} &= \frac{\partial \sigma(a_n)}{\partial a_n} = \sigma(a_n) [1 - \sigma(a_n)] \dots \dots eq8 \\ &= y_n(1 - y_n) \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{3} a_n = \omega^T \phi_n \Rightarrow \nabla a_n = \phi_n \text{ where } \nabla \text{ denotes the gradient with respect to } \omega.$$

According to  $\textcircled{1} \textcircled{2} \textcircled{3}$ , we have :

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla E &= \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{\partial E}{\partial y_n} \frac{\partial y_n}{\partial a_n} \nabla a_n \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^N (y_n - t_n) \phi_n \end{aligned}$$