# 096411 - חורף חורף אמידה סטטיסטית מבוססת נתונים HW2

מגישים: איתי ברקוביץ 039632732 אילן פרנק 043493386

B= 11W11, R=Mux 11xill, W= argain & 11x11: 4i, yi < W, x>>1}'~' < W\*, W (T+1) > > T 1. heir c. sixe I mossie (2) < (w, wf+) > - (w, wf) = (w, wf+) - w+> = < w\*, j; x; > = j; < w\*, x; > Zw\*, ω(T+1) >= { (∠ω\*, ω<sup>f+1</sup> > - ⟨ω', ω<sup>(f)</sup> >) = \( \frac{7}{2} \rightarrow 1 \righ => <w, w(F1)>>T 1 W (I-1) / < T R2 P'AN -30C11 T 83'N ANG NOW ? || W (+1) ||= || W (+) - - ); x; ||<sup>2</sup> : [->), \( \tau \) > 0 .

= || W (+) ||<sup>2</sup> = 2-); \( \Lambda \tau \), \( \tau \) > ); \( || \tau || \)! \( \tau \). < 11W(F)1/2+ R2 ور عبر الله المعلام المعلام المعرف المع المعرف المع المعرف المعرف المعلام المعرفة الم o> < ix, w> ; ( '`('`` ) ) ix (1) 12 ~ '\ 11 W (+1) 1/2 < TR2

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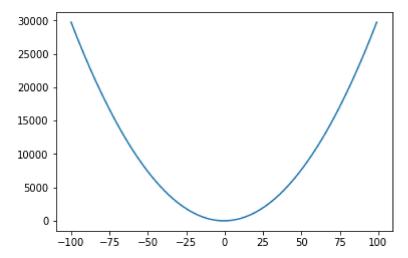
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# In [6]:

```
#2 שאלה
from utils import load_mnist
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

#2 שאלה
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

#2 שאלה
def func(x):
    x = np.array(x)
    y = eval('3+3*x+3*x**2')
    plt.plot(x, y)
    plt.show()
    pass
    x = range(-100, 100)
func(x)
```



# In [7]:

```
#ב סעיף ב
def grad(x):
return 3+6*x
```

# In [8]:

```
#נקודת הקיצון של הפנוקציה x_min = -0.5
```

## In [9]:

```
#ז סעיף

def updt(grad, x, a):

return x - a*grad(x)
```

## In [10]:

#### -0.50417333248

The value is different because of the convergence condition t=0.01. As t goes to 0, the value we get will be closer to -0.5.

## In [14]:

```
#question 3:
#downLoad data:
import requests
import pandas as pd

from sklearn.datasets import fetch_mldata

def load_mnist():
    try:
        mnist = fetch_mldata('MNIST original')
        data_df = pd.DataFrame(mnist['data'])
        label_df = pd.DataFrame(mnist['target'])

        return data_df, label_df
    except requests.exceptions.RequestException:
        print('HTTP exception, check you connection and try again')

data_df , label_df = load_mnist()
```

## In [15]:

```
import numpy as np
data_df = np.array(data_df)
label_df = np.array(label_df)
```

## In [16]:

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(data_df, label_df, test_size=0.25,
random_state=1000)
```

## In [18]:

```
#נירמול הערכים

from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler

scaler = MinMaxScaler()

X_train_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)

X_test_scaled = scaler.transform(X_test)
```

C:\Users\lenovo\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\utils\validation.py:47
5: DataConversionWarning: Data with input dtype uint8 was converted to flo at64 by MinMaxScaler.

warnings.warn(msg, DataConversionWarning)

## In [19]:

```
#האמת מודל: סעיף א: התאמת מודל: התאמת sklearn.svm import SVC # "Support vector classifier"

model = SVC(kernel='linear')

model.fit(X_train, y_train.ravel())
```

#### Out[19]:

```
SVC(C=1.0, cache_size=200, class_weight=None, coef0=0.0,
  decision_function_shape='ovr', degree=3, gamma='auto', kernel='linear',
  max_iter=-1, probability=False, random_state=None, shrinking=True,
  tol=0.001, verbose=False)
```

#### In [20]:

```
#ב סעיף ב
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)

from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix

confusion_matrix(y_pred, y_test)
```

#### Out[20]:

```
3,
array([[416,
                      2,
                            0,
                                       4,
                                                              1],
                1,
                                 1,
                                             5,
                                                   0,
           0, 482,
                     13,
                            4,
                                  1,
                                       2,
                                             0,
                                                   1,
                                                        4,
                                                              1],
                                             5,
                                                        9,
                2, 388,
                                       9,
                            4,
           2,
                                 2,
                                                   8,
                                                              6],
                3,
                      5, 386,
                                 1,
                                      20,
                                             1,
                                                   3,
                                                       10,
                                                              2],
           2,
                            0, 418,
       5,
                                                   8,
                                                        2,
                                                             23],
           0,
                2,
                      6,
                                             3,
                    0,
                          20,
                                 1, 368,
                                             2,
                                                   2,
                                                       14,
                                                             10],
           6,
                2,
                            0,
                                 3,
                                       6, 395,
                                                        3,
           5,
                0, 6,
                                                   0,
                                                              0],
                    4,
                0,
                            4,
                                             2, 404,
                                                        3,
           0,
                                 1,
                                       0,
                                                             13],
           2,
                2,
                          7,
                                 0,
                                             1,
                                                   1, 365,
                                                              21,
                      8,
                                      10,
           0,
                      2,
                                13,
                                       1,
                                             0,
                                                 13,
                                                        5, 389]], dtype=int64)
```

#### In [21]:

```
from sklearn import metrics
print (metrics.accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred))
```

0.9168

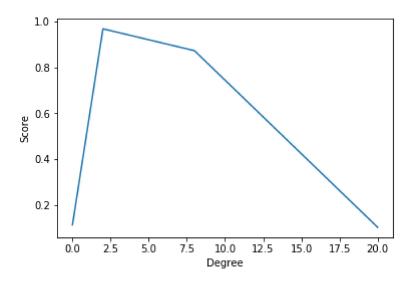
```
In [23]:
    model.score(X_test,y_test)
Out[23]:
0.9168
In [24]:
    model.score(X_train,y_train)
Out[24]:
1.0
```

# In [17]:

```
#טעיף ג
#changing the degress of the polynomial:
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
ind = [0,1,2,3]
degrees= [0,2,8,20]
score_matrix = np.zeros(4)
for i, deg in zip(ind,degrees):
    model = SVC(kernel = 'poly', degree = deg)
    model.fit(X_train, y_train.ravel())
    y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
    score_matrix[i] = metrics.accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)
plt.figure()
plt.plot(degrees, score_matrix)
plt.xlabel('Degree')
plt.ylabel('Score')
```

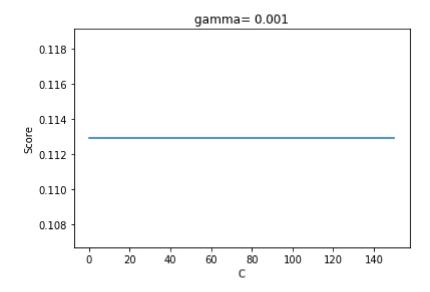
# Out[17]:

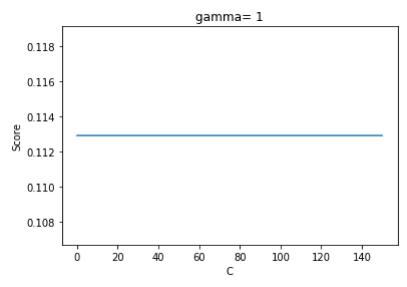
## Text(0,0.5, 'Score')

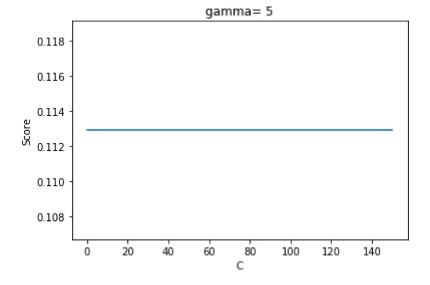


## In [24]:

```
#changing the X and gamma parameter for rbf kernel function:
index = [0,1,2]
gamma = [0.001, 1, 5]
C_{parameter} = [0.1, 1, 150]
score_matrix = np.zeros(3)
for this_gamma in gamma[:3]:
    for i, this_C in zip(index,C_parameter):
        model = SVC(kernel = 'rbf', gamma = this_gamma,C = this_C)
        model.fit(X_train, y_train.ravel())
        y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
        score_matrix[i] = metrics.accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)
    plt.figure()
    plt.plot(C parameter, score matrix)
    plt.title('gamma= {}'.format(this_gamma))
    plt.xlabel('C')
    plt.ylabel('Score')
```







# In [26]:

```
model = SVC(kernel = 'rbf', gamma = 0.1, C = 2)
model.fit(X_train, y_train.ravel())
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
score_matrix = metrics.accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)
```

## :סעיף ד

בחנו מספר סוגי מודלים עם פונקציות kernel שונות:

- עבור kernel פולינומי, בחנו את התנהגות המודל בהתאם לשינוי מעלת הפלונים. קיבלנו score matrix- תוצאה של 0.96 עבור
- עבור rbf kernel, בחנו את התנהגות המודל כפונקציה של שינוי ערכי C וערכי עבור rbf kernel, בחנו את התאמה נמוכה של המודל. הסיבה לכך כנראה נובעת מהאופי עבור כל המקרים, קיבלנו התאמה נמוכה של המודל. הסיבה לכך כנראה נובעת מהאופי הנתונים והפונקציה הנ"ל אינה יודעת לייצר הפרדה טובה בין הקבוצות.

מסקנה: עם kernel פולינומי ממעלה 2, הצלחנו לשפר את התאמת המודל.

## In [11]:

```
#4 שאלה
import datetime
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
from utils import load_mnist
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.datasets.samples_generator import make_blobs
import numpy as np
from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
def ex4(data):
    p_x = data["X"]
    p_y = data["y"]
    input dim = len(p x[0])
    w = np.zeros(input dim )
    max reps = 1000
    for t in range(max_reps):
        indicator = 1
        for i in range(len(p x)):
            if p_x[i] p_y[i] <= 0:
                w += p_x[i] * p_y[i]
                indicator = 0
                break
        if indicator == 1:
            return (w.transpose(),t)
בדיקת האלגוריתם#
def test_perceptron():
    data = load_iris()
    p x = np.array(data.data)
    p_y = np.array(data.target)
    # only the first class is separable
    selected_class = 0
    p_y[p_y != selected_class] = -1
    p_y[p_y == selected_class] = 1
    w,t = ex4({"X": p_x, "y": p_y})
    print(w,t)
test_perceptron()
```

```
[ 1.3 4.1 -5.2 -2.2] 5
```