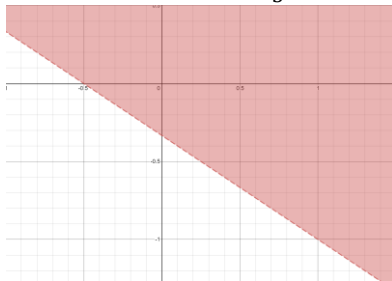


Group Members (Group 9)

1. Brendan Rizzo
 - a. Brought out some good points to grasp the question and our answer.
2. Richard Huang
 - a. Listed many equations and theories(?) that maybe useful to solve the question since he already took MTH 314 and helped me construct the answer.
3. Jiashang Cao
 - a. Had hard time trying to understand the question, but ended up understanding and helped us to get the answer.
4. **Eden Seo**
 - a. Organized what Brendan and Richard provided and came up with an explanation.

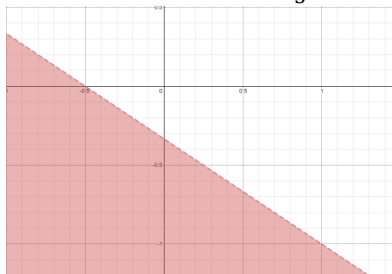
Problem 1.2

- a. If $h(x) = +1$ and $h(x) = -1$, I can assume that $w^T x > 0$ and $w^T x < 0$ respectively. So the linear line that separates these two is where $w^T x = 0$, which can be rewritten as $w_0 + w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 = 0$. This equation can be expressed as $x_2 = ax_1 + b$ where $a = -\frac{w_1}{w_2}$ and $b = -\frac{w_0}{w_2}$, where a is the slope and b is the threshold
- b. If $w = (1, 2, 3)^T$, then $a = -\frac{2}{3}$ and $b = -\frac{1}{3}$. so $x_2 = -\frac{2}{3}x_1 - \frac{1}{3}$



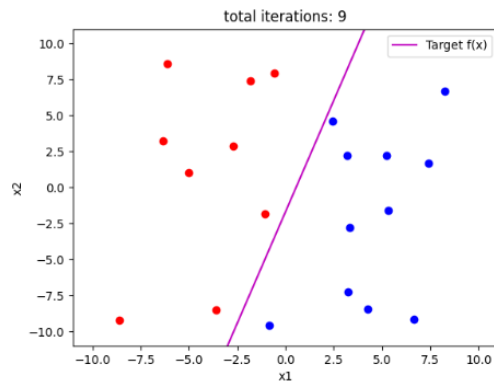
a.

- c. If $w = -(1, 2, 3)^T$, then $a = -\frac{2}{3}$ and $b = -\frac{1}{3}$. so $x_2 = -\frac{2}{3}x_1 - \frac{1}{3}$

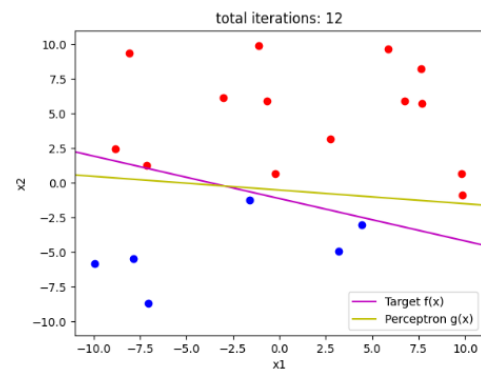


a.

Problem 1.4

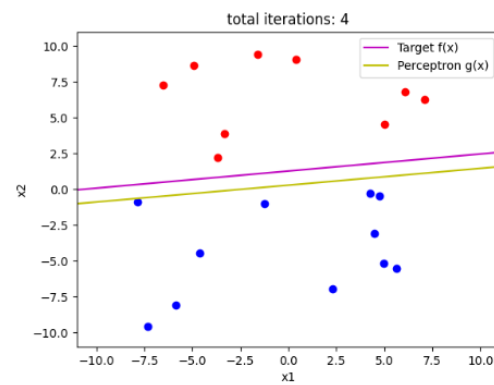


a.

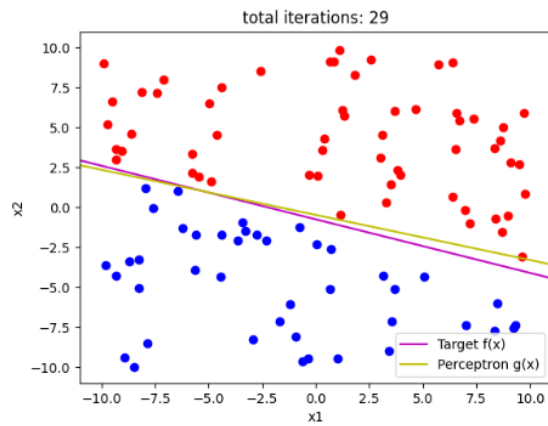


b.

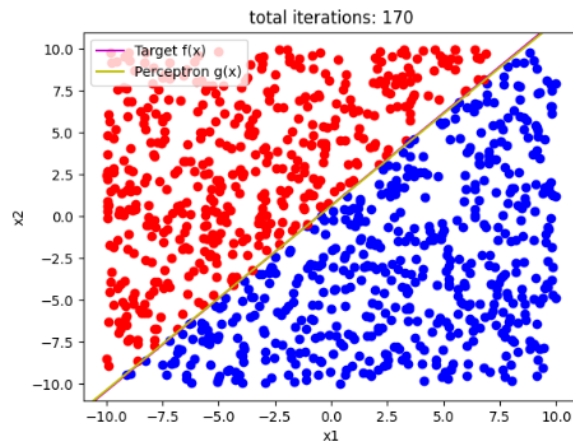
Perceptron $g(x)$ is close enough to the target $f(x)$



c.



d.



e.

Question 3

1. The Perceptron code is inside the .py file that I turned it in via mimir. It is part of the code that I used to solve Problem 1.4