

Plot the training and testing datasets

September 26, 2019

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In [2]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
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$$\begin{aligned} i &= 1, 2, \dots, n \\ \hat{y}_i &= \sigma(z_i) \\ z_i &= w^T x_i + b \\ \sigma(z) &= \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-z)} \\ \mathcal{L} &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(w, b) \\ f_i(w, b) &= -y_i \log \hat{y}_i - (1 - y_i) \log(1 - \hat{y}_i) \end{aligned}$$

1. Plot two clusters of points for training dataset

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In [52]: # u_prime = u - 10^(-5) * x
# v_prime = v - 10^(-5) * y
# b_prime = b - 10^(-5)

x_lim = 1000

X = np.empty(200, dtype=float)
Y = np.empty(200, dtype=float)
L = np.empty(200, dtype=float)

# Training Dataset

x_1 = np.random.randint(0, 450, 100)
y_1 = np.random.randint(1200, 1900, 100)

x_2 = np.random.randint(550, 1000, 100)
y_2 = np.random.randint(0, 700, 100)

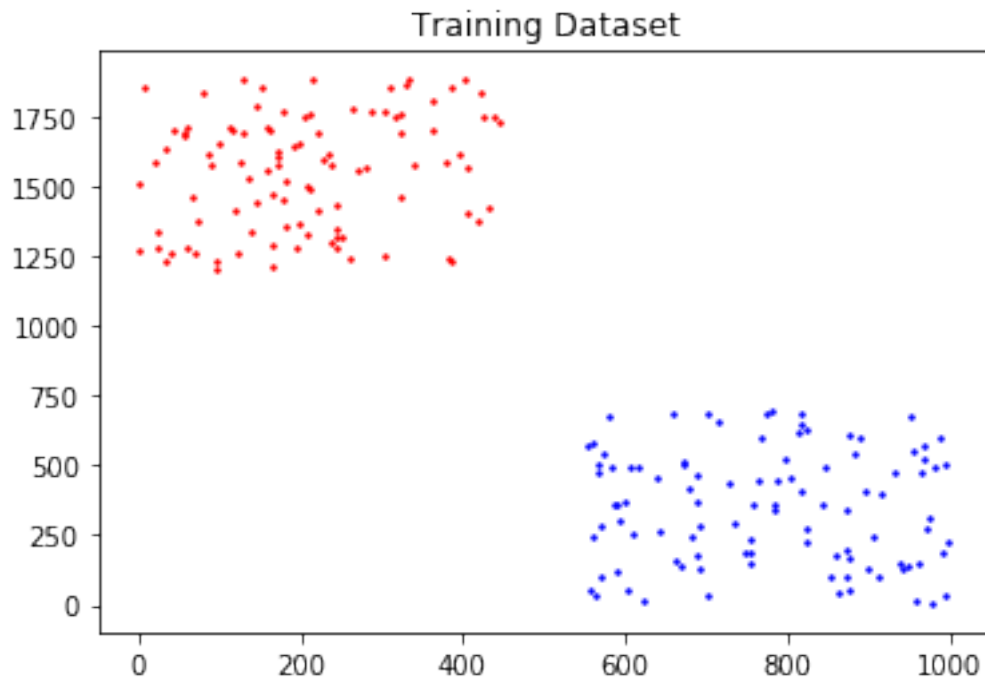
for i in range(100):
    X[i] = x_1[i]
    X[100 + i] = x_2[i]
    Y[i] = y_1[i]
    Y[100 + i] = y_2[i]
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L[i] = 0
L[100 + i] = 1

plt.title('Training Dataset')
for x in range(200):
    if x < 100:
        plt.scatter(X[x], Y[x], c='r', s=2)
    else:
        plt.scatter(X[x], Y[x], c='b', s=2)

```



2. Plot two clusters of points for testing dataset

In [53]: # Testing Dataset

```

tX = np.empty(200, dtype=float)
tY = np.empty(200, dtype=float)

tx_1 = np.random.randint(0, 450, 100)
ty_1 = np.random.randint(1200, 1900, 100)

tx_2 = np.random.randint(550, 1000, 100)
ty_2 = np.random.randint(0, 700, 100)

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for i in range(100):
    tX[i] = tx_1[i]
    tX[100 + i] = tx_2[i]
    tY[i] = ty_1[i]
    tY[100 + i] = ty_2[i]

plt.title('Testing Dataset')
for x in range(200):
    if x < 100:
        plt.scatter(tX[x], tY[x], c='k', s=2)
    else:
        plt.scatter(tX[x], tY[x], c='y', s=2)

```

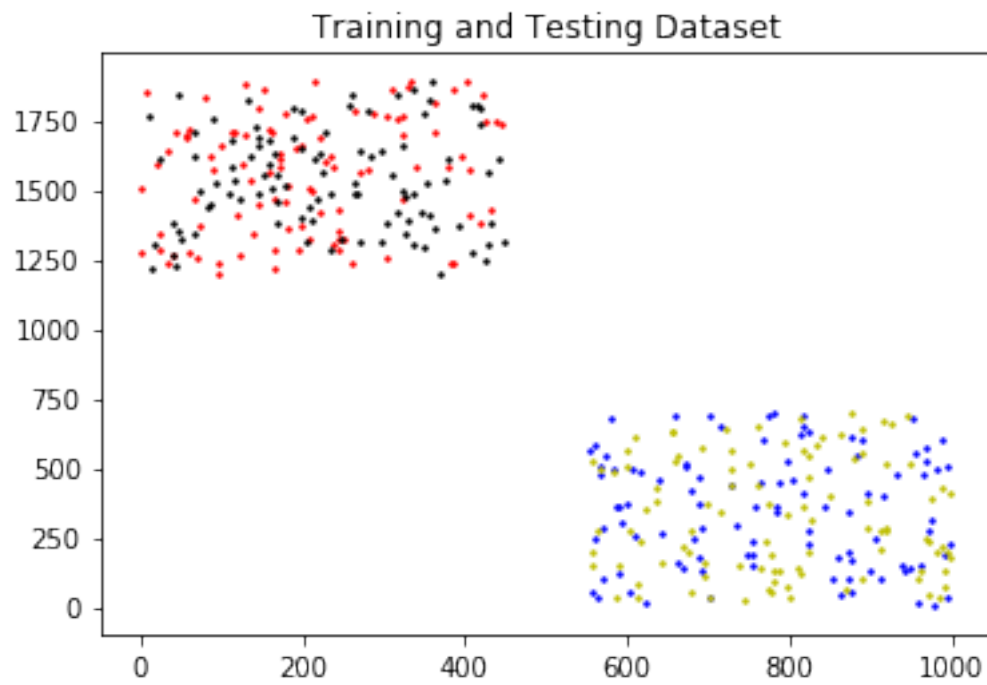


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In [60]: plt.title('Training and Testing Dataset')

for x in range(200):
    if x < 100:
        plt.scatter(X[x], Y[x], c='r', s=2)
    else:
        plt.scatter(X[x], Y[x], c='b', s=2)
for x in range(200):
    if x < 100:
        plt.scatter(tX[x], tY[x], c='k', s=2)
    else:
        plt.scatter(tX[x], tY[x], c='y', s=2)

```



In []: