# **Final Course Assignment**

### Mark Niehues, Stefaan Hessmann Mathematical Aspects in Machine Learning

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#### 1 Introduction

In the past course we dealt with the broad mathematical foundations of machine learning. To get an idea of what the consequences of those mathematical theorems and approaches are and to get in touch with the standard Python tools, we have evaluated an comparatively easy data science example found on kaggle.com. The example dataset [1] consists of the historic passenger records of the disastrous Titanic maiden voyage in 1912.

Listing 1: Hello World

```
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```

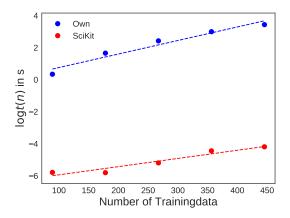


Abbildung 1: Benchmark

```
16 import numpy as np
  class Kernels:
19
20
      Class that holds different Kernels
21
22
23
      def __init__(self, gamma):
        self.gamma = gamma
24
        self.kernels = {
              "rbf" : self.kernel_rbf,
26
              "linear": self.kernel_lin}
27
     def get_kernel(self, kernel_name):
29
          return self.kernels[kernel_name]
30
      def kernel_lin(self, x, y):
32
33
          Linear kernel
34
35
36
         return x.dot(y)
      def kernel_rbf(self, x, y):
38
39
          RBF Kernel
40
42
          d = x - y
          return np.exp(-np.dot(d, d) * self.gamma)
```

### 2 Applying Machine Learning Methods on the Titanic Disaster

blalba

## 3 Implementation of an easy SMO Algorithm

#### Literatur

[1] Kaggle. Titanic: Machine Learning from Disaster. 13. Juli 2017. URL: https://www.kaggle.com/c/titanic.