

✓ { Linear Algebra &
Coordinate Geometry - 3

① Eqn of line/plane in depth

$$y = mx + c$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} ax + by + c = 0 \quad - 2D \\ ax + by + cz + d = 0 \quad - 3D \\ \vdots \\ w^T x + w_0 = 0 \quad \text{--- } d \end{array} \right] \text{ extra update}$$

$d\text{-dim}$ $d\text{-dim}$

②



ML

on which side of
the plane

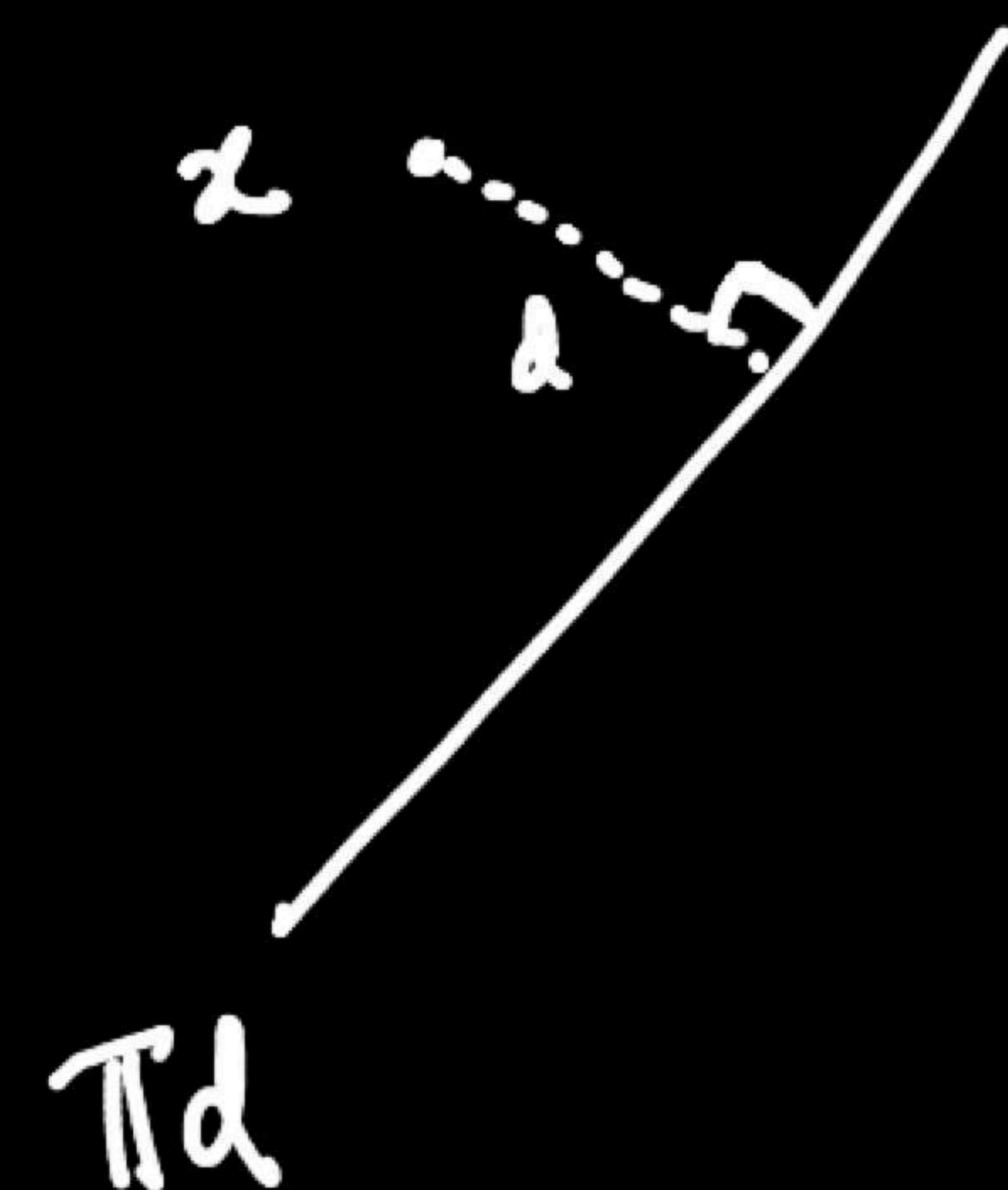
↳ simplest separation in d-dim

d-dim

↓
2-sides (half-spaces)

③ How far are we from π_d

confidence



4

```
graph TD; A["l, w, \u03c9, ..."] --> B["non-numeric"]; A --> C["numeric"]; C --> D["Type1 \u2225\u00b2"]; C --> E["geometric intuition"]
```

The diagram illustrates a flow from physical parameters to different types of analysis. At the top left, the parameters l, w, ω, \dots are shown. An arrow points from these to the term "non-numeric". Another arrow points from the same parameters to the term "numeric". From the "numeric" term, two arrows point downwards: one to the text "Type1 $\propto r^2$ " and another to the text "geometric intuition".

1

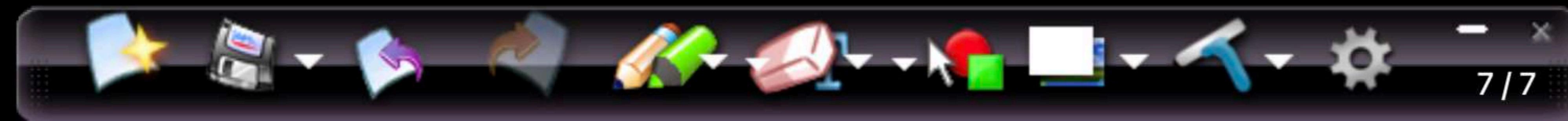
$$\Pi_d: \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + \underline{w_0} = 0$$

d-dim ↓ scalar

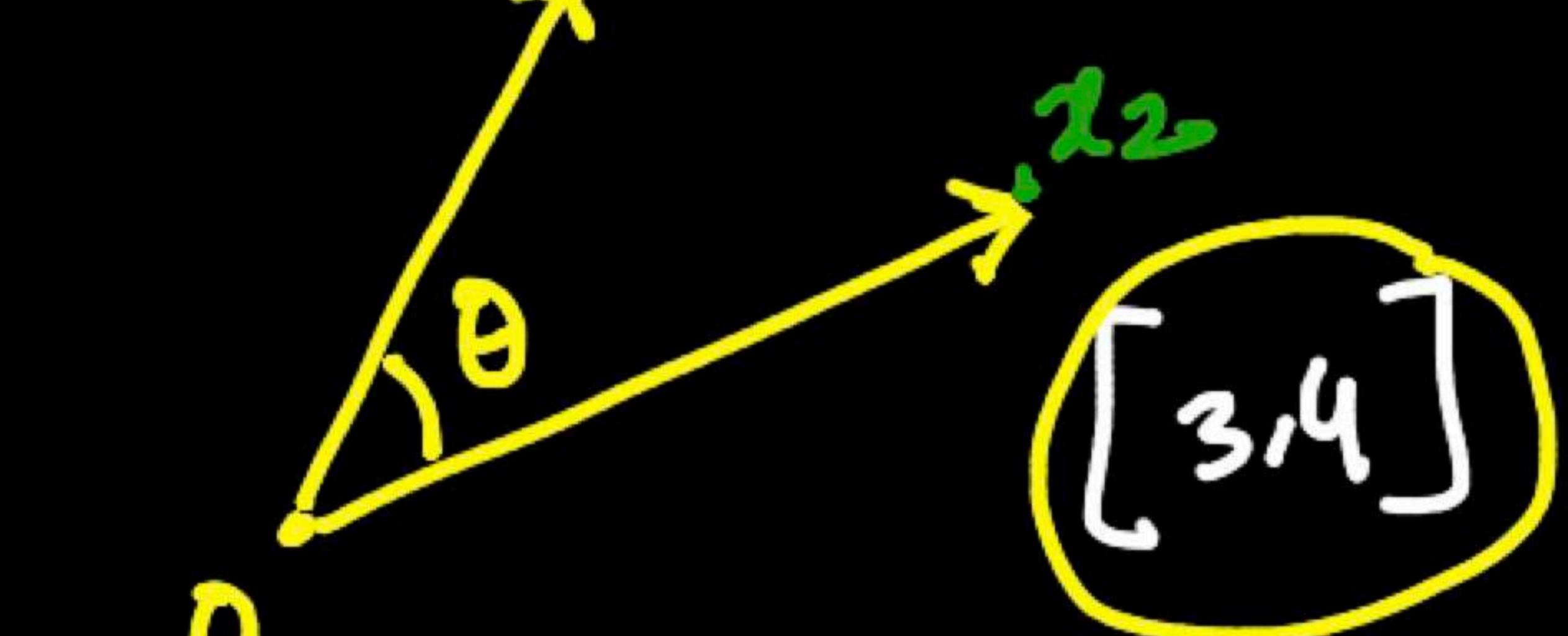
geometrically =

$$\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + \underline{b} = 0$$

↳ angle between vectors
↓
dot - product
→ $\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}$; w_0 mean



$$\begin{bmatrix} 2,3 \end{bmatrix} \quad [3] = 6 + 12 = 18$$

 x_1^T x_2 $\begin{bmatrix} 2,3 \end{bmatrix}$ 

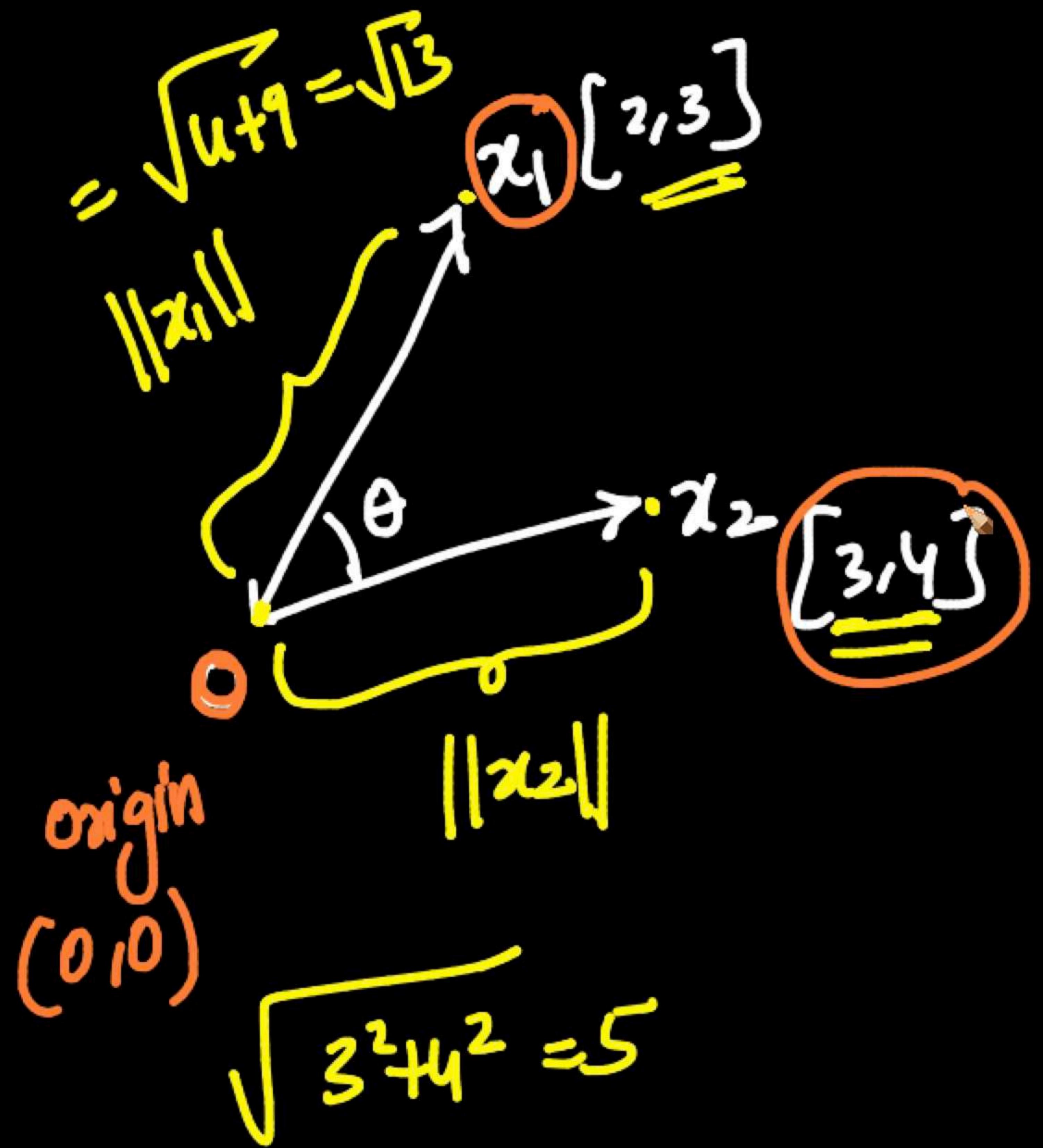
$$\checkmark \quad x_1 \cdot x_2 = x_1^T x_2 =$$

$$\|x_1\| \cdot \|x_2\| \cdot \cos \theta$$

$x_1, x_2, \dots \rightarrow d\text{-dim data points}$

$f_1, f_2 \rightarrow \text{features}$

Equivalence
Proof

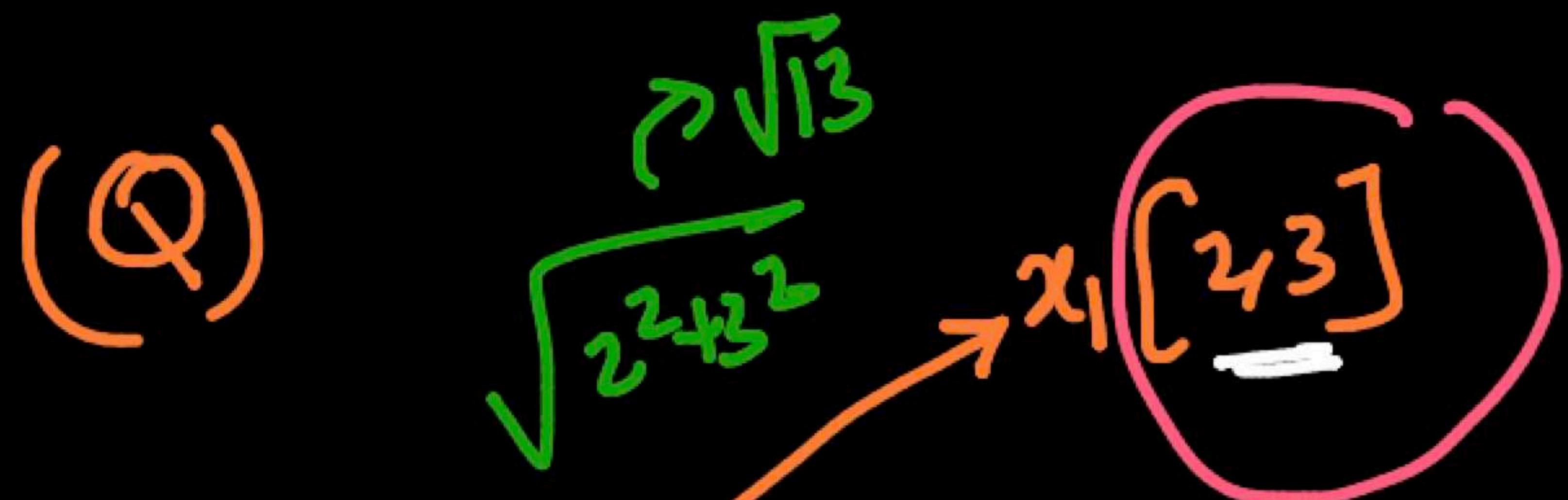


$$x_1 \cdot x_2 = x_1^T x_2 = \|x_1\| \|x_2\| \cos \theta$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{x_1^T x_2}{\|x_1\| \|x_2\|} \right)$$

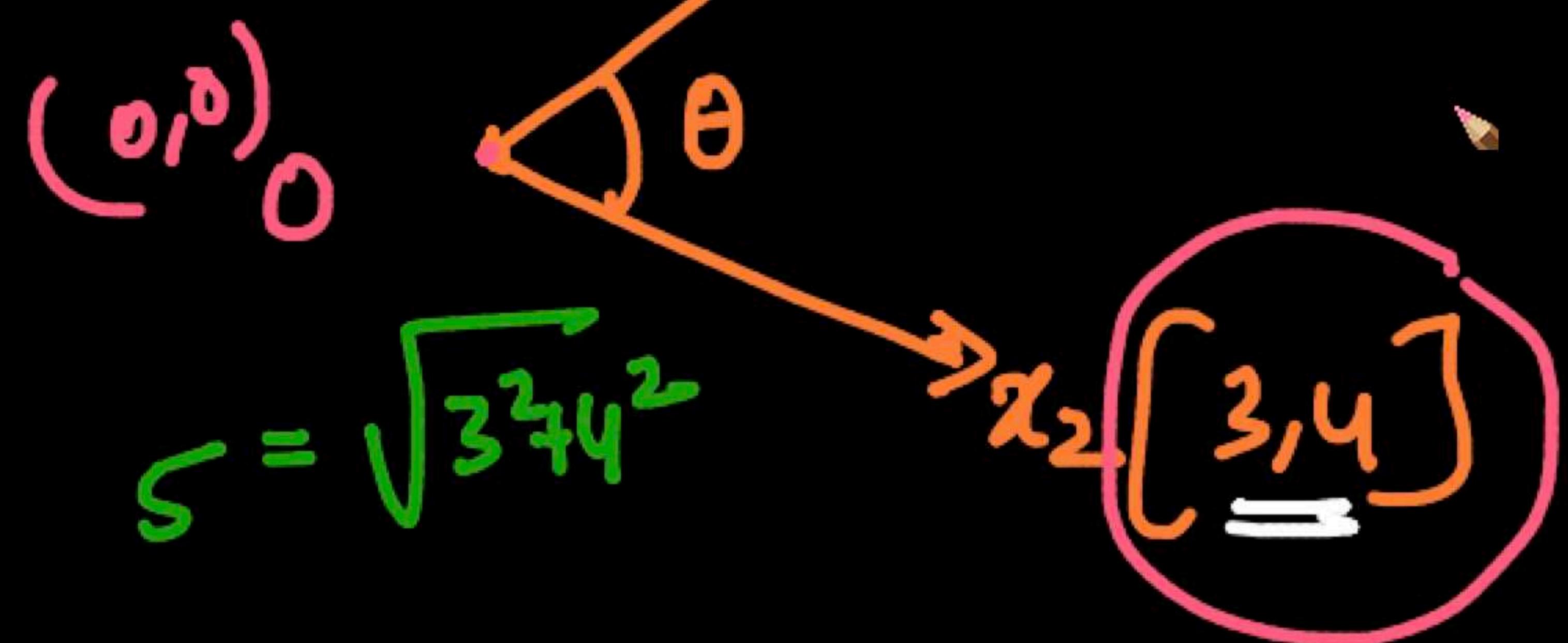
$$\|x_1\| = |x_1|$$

t confusion



degrees

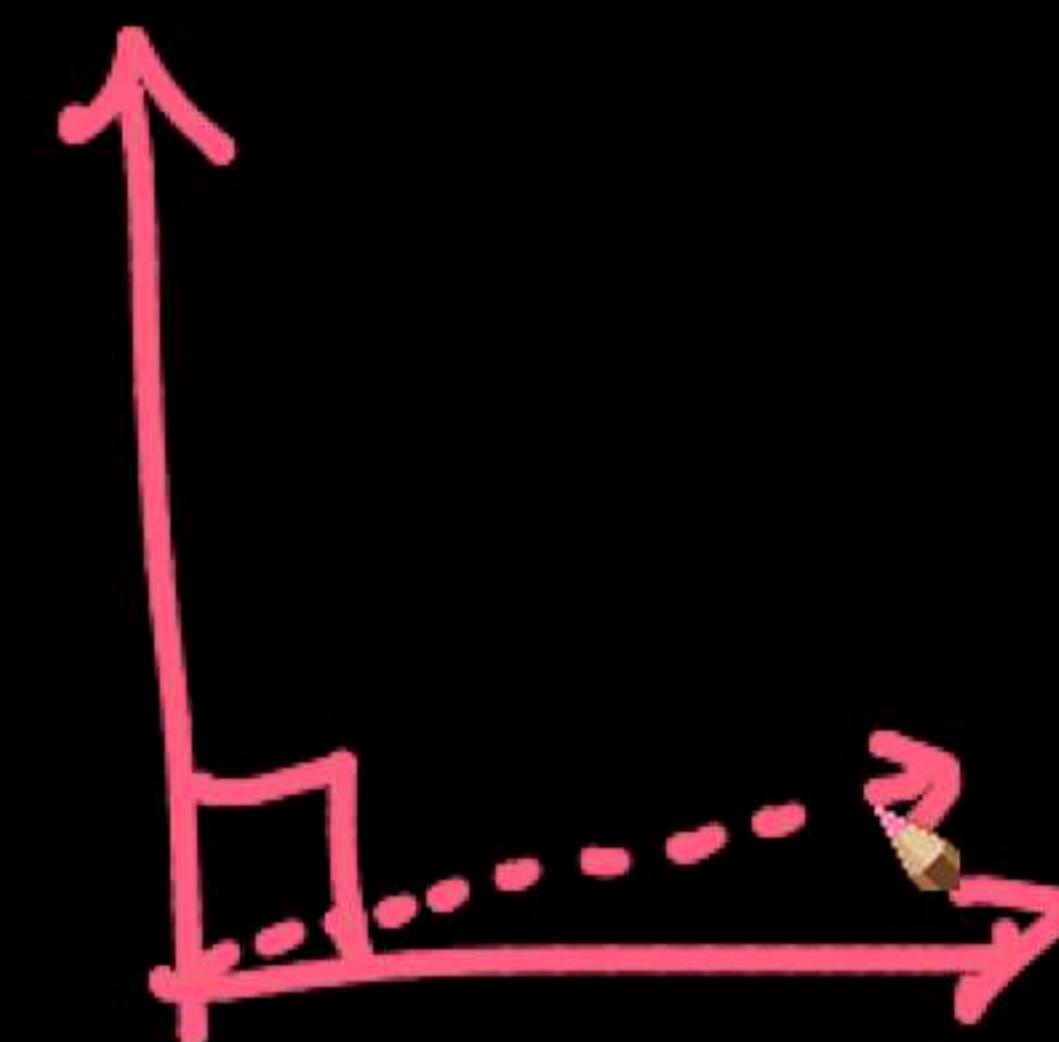
$\theta = ?$



$$= (6+12) / \sqrt{13} \cdot 5$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{x_1^T x_2}{\|x_1\| \|x_2\|} = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}}{\sqrt{13} \cdot 5}$$

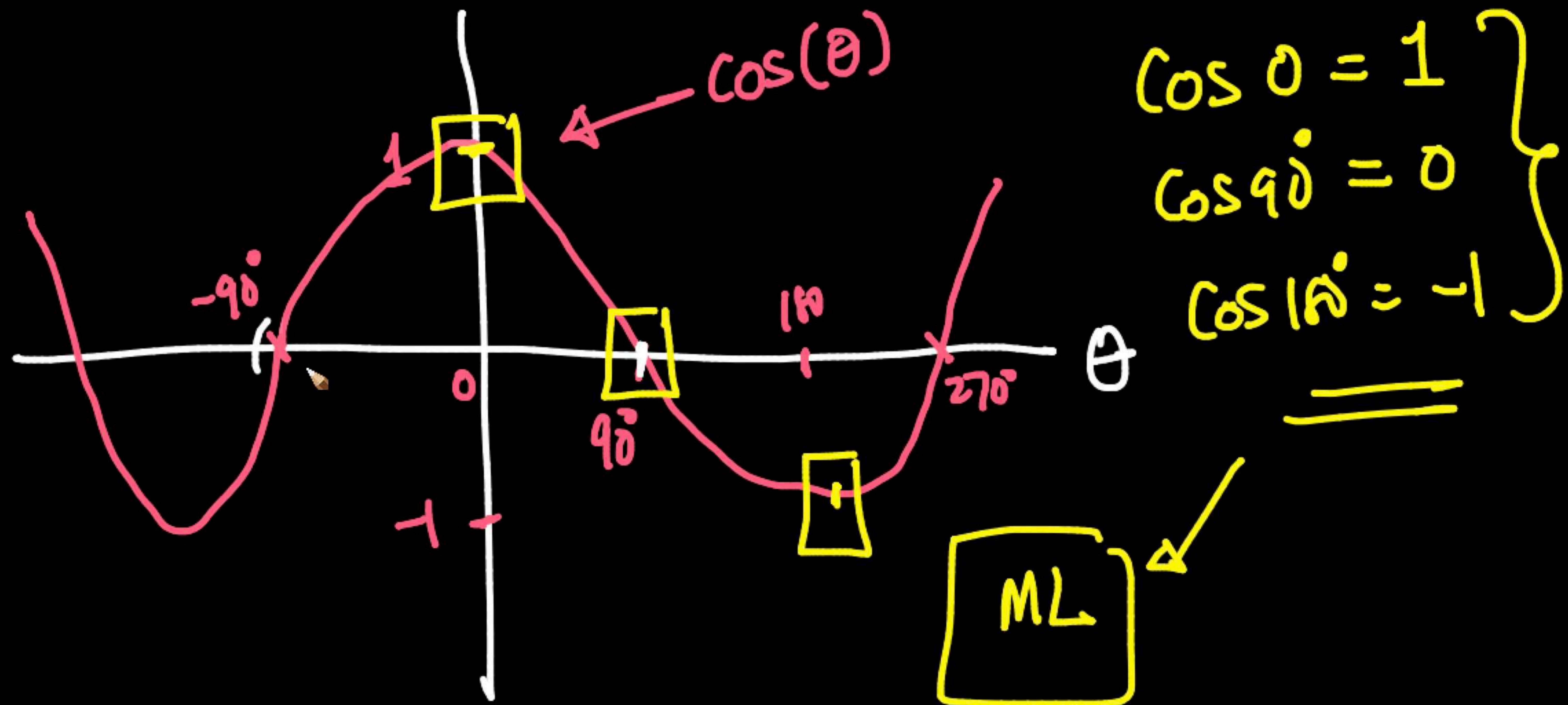
$$\frac{18}{5\sqrt{3}} = \cos \theta$$

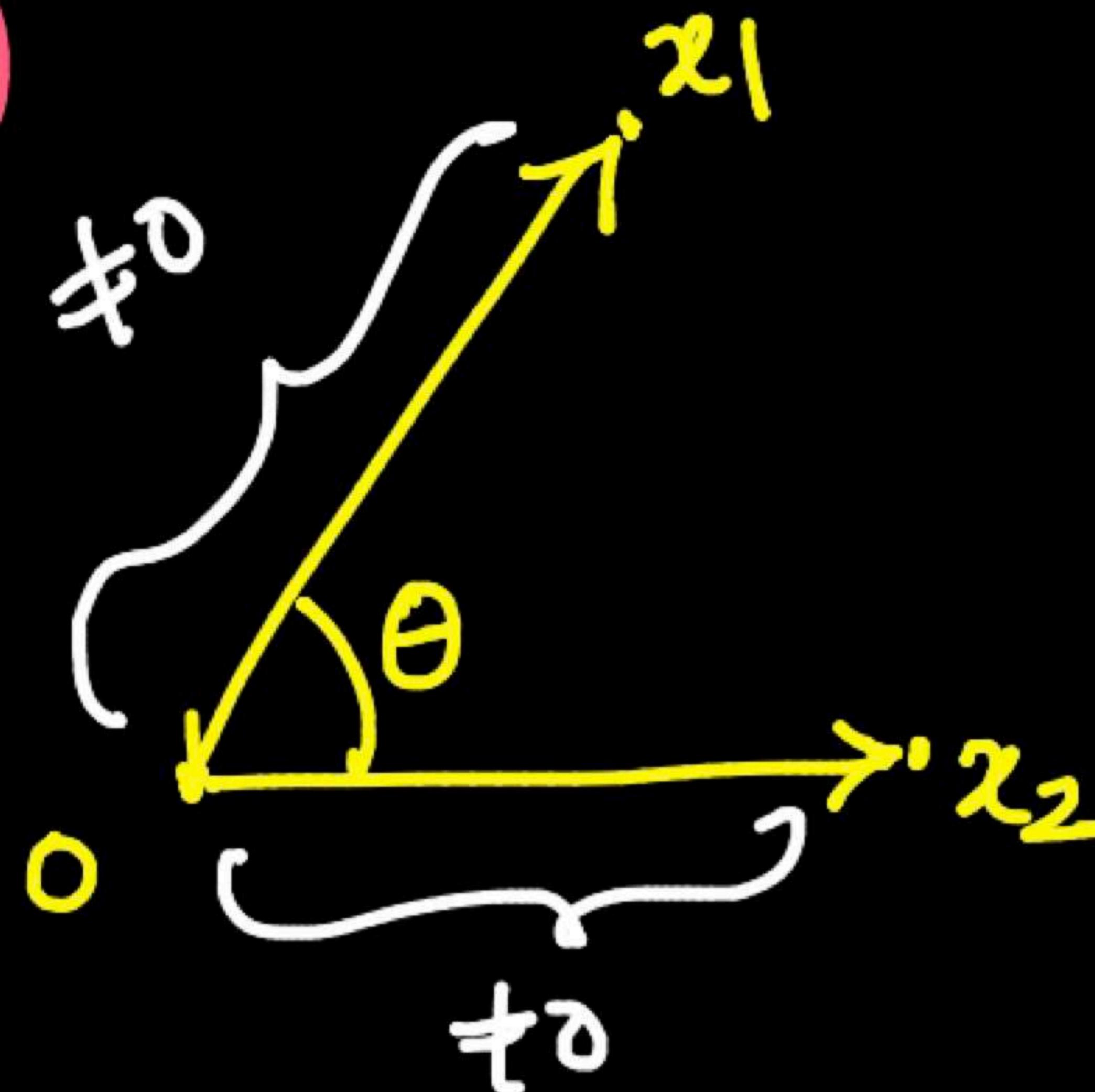


$$\cos^{-1} \left(\frac{18}{5\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$$\theta = 3.179^\circ$$

$$\sim 0.05 \text{ rad}$$





d-dim Vec

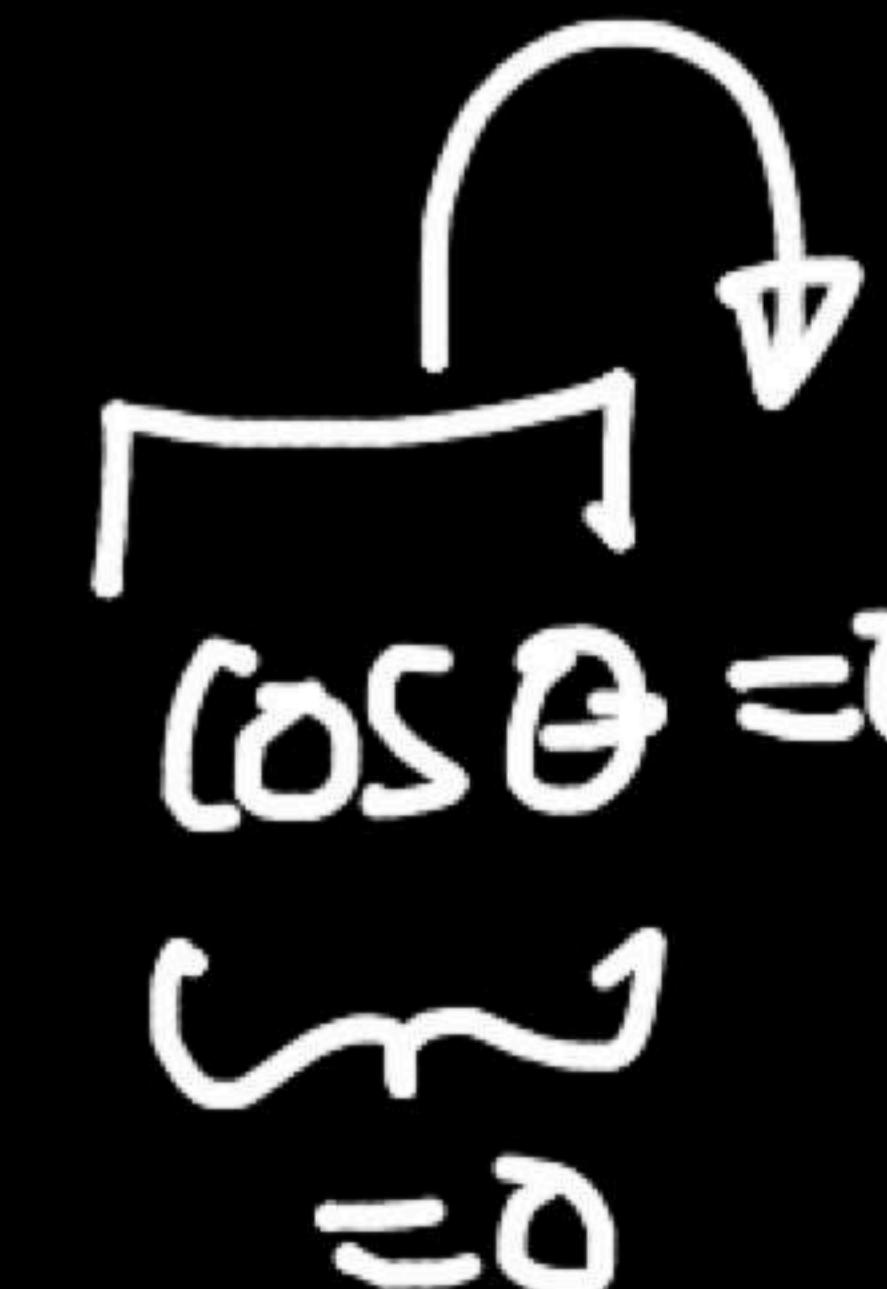
$x_1 \perp x_2$

Let's assume

$$x_1 \cdot x_2 = 0$$

$\Theta = ?$

$$x_1 \cdot x_2 = \frac{\|x_1\| \|x_2\| \cos \theta}{\neq 0 \quad \neq 0} = 0$$

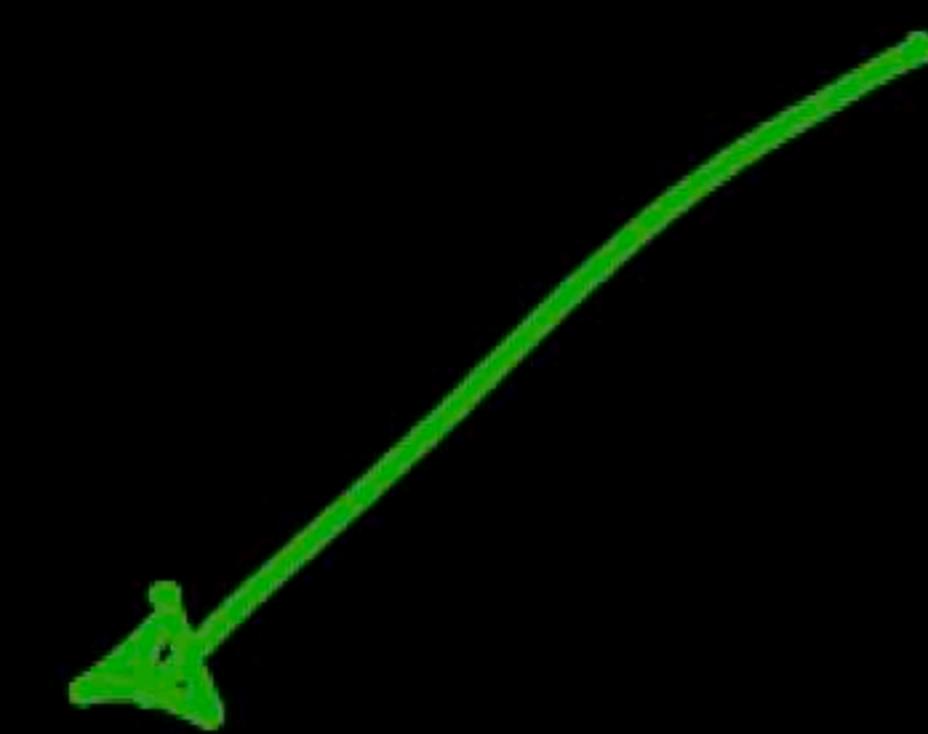


$x_1 \perp x_2 \leftarrow$ perpendicular (ML)

$x_3 \parallel x_4 \leftarrow$ parallel

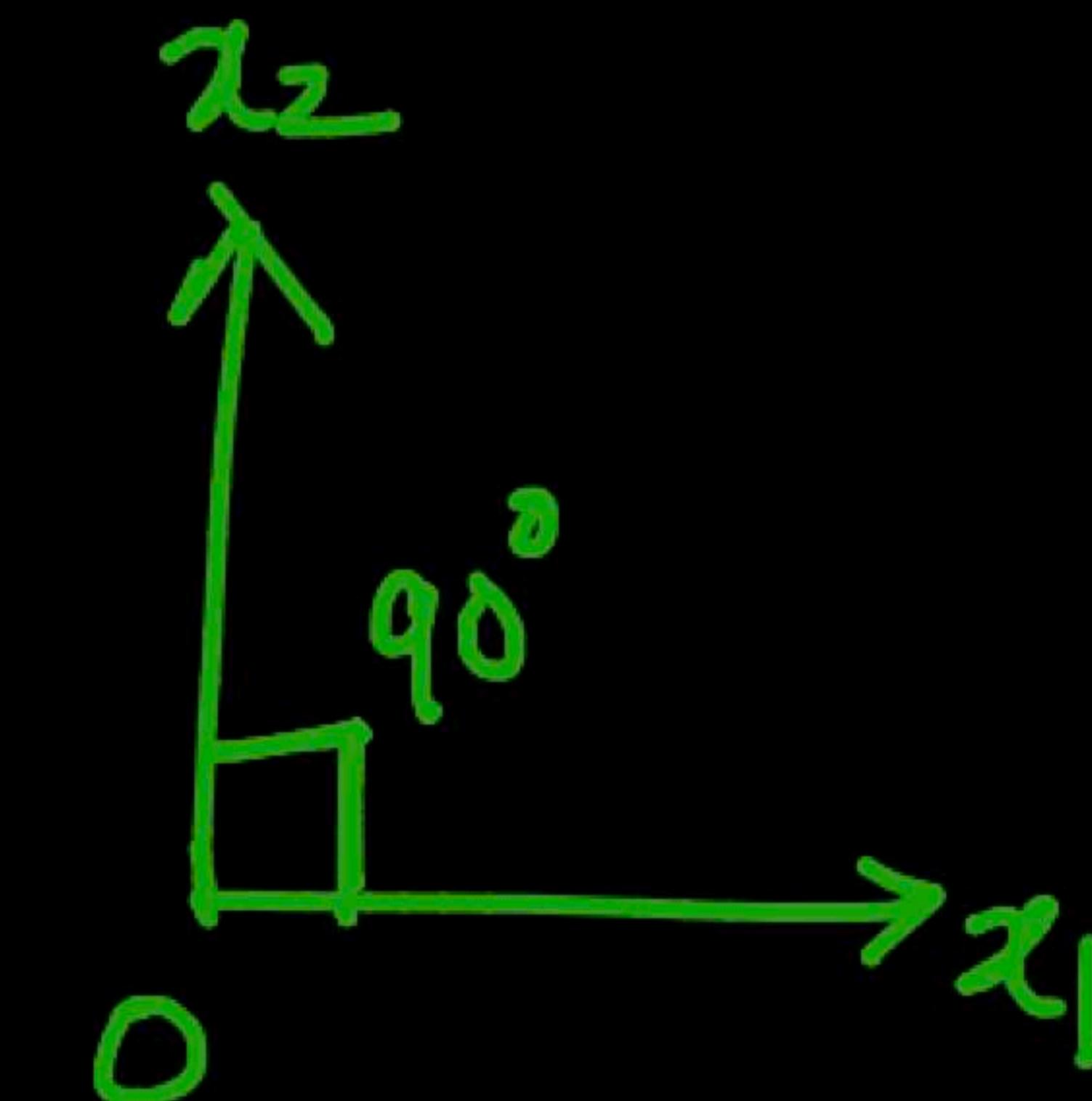
Orthogonal Vectors

$x_1 \perp x_2$



(perpendicular)

$$\underbrace{x_1 \cdot x_2 = 0}_{\|x_2\| \neq 0} \text{ & } \underbrace{\|x_1\| \neq 0}_{\|x_2\| \neq 0}$$



↑ ML

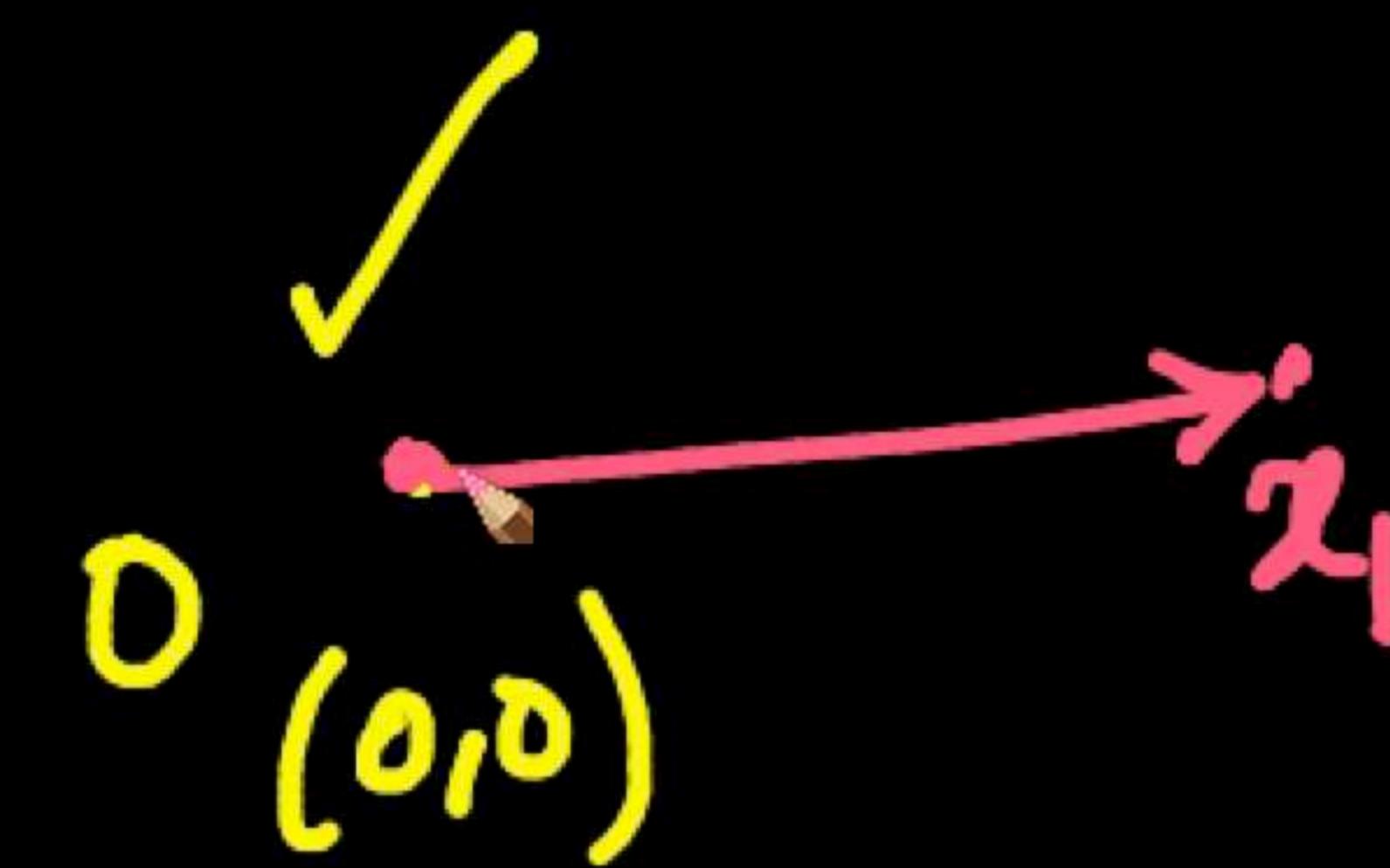
�d: $w^T x + w_0 = 0$

↓

$w \cdot x$ (dot-product)

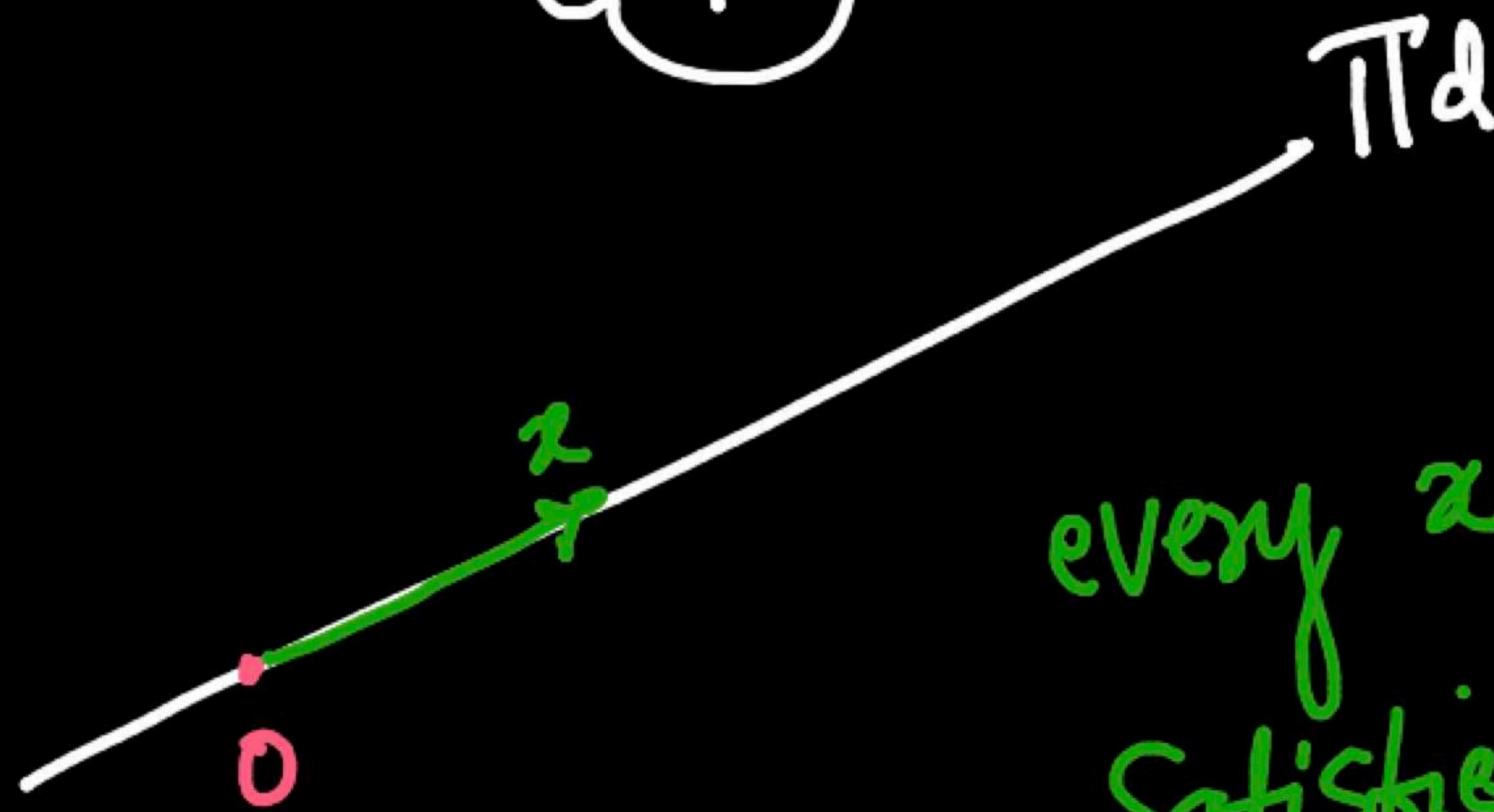
(Q)

which vec has len=0



$$z_1 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\pi_d: \underline{w^T x + w_0 = 0}$$



Plane through
Origin

$$\omega^T x + w_0 = 0$$

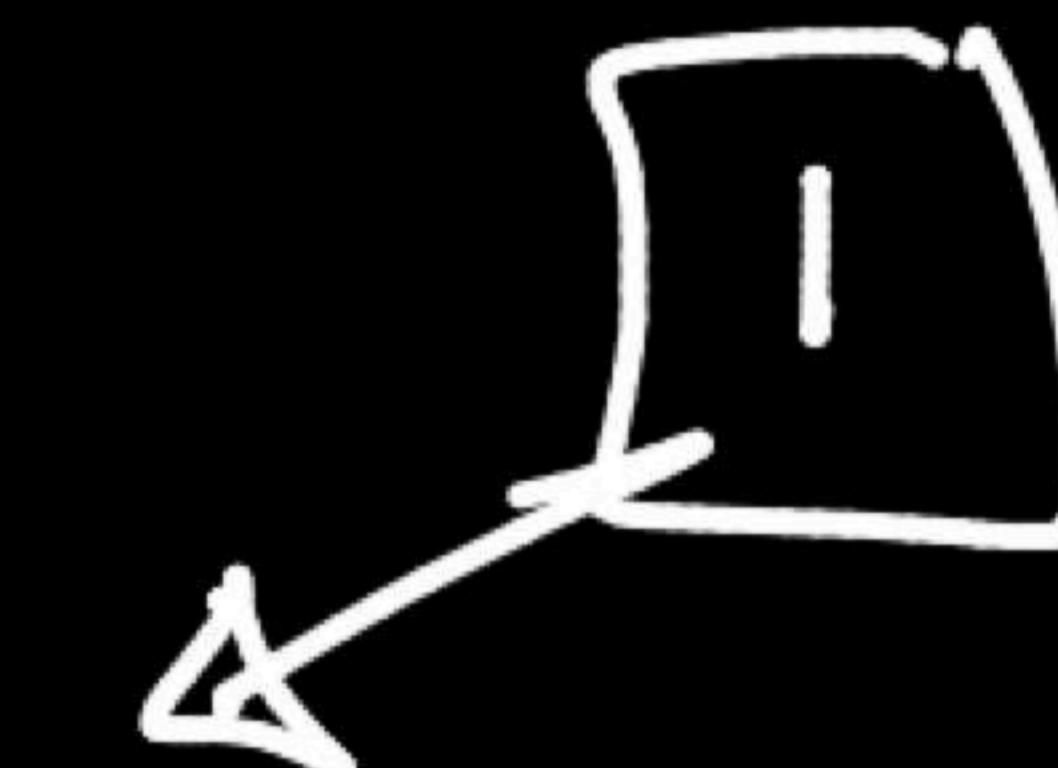
$$[w_1 \ w_2 \dots \ w_d] \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + w_0 = 0$$

= 0

$y = mx + c$ $\rightarrow 0$ if line through origin

$$\pi_d$$
$$\pi_d: w^T x + \cancel{w_0} = 0$$

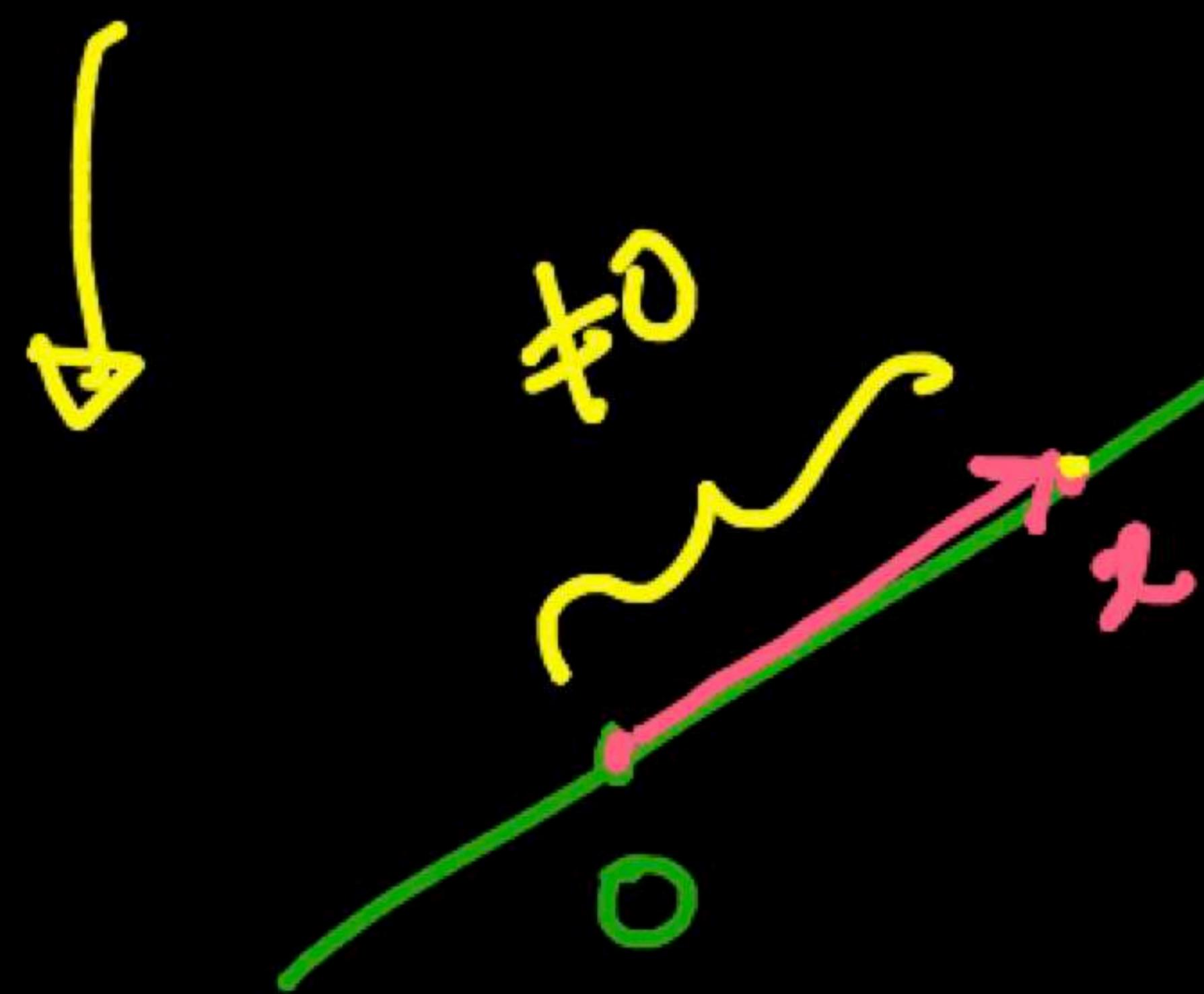
$w_0 = 0$ for a plane
through origin



every x on Π_d satisfies

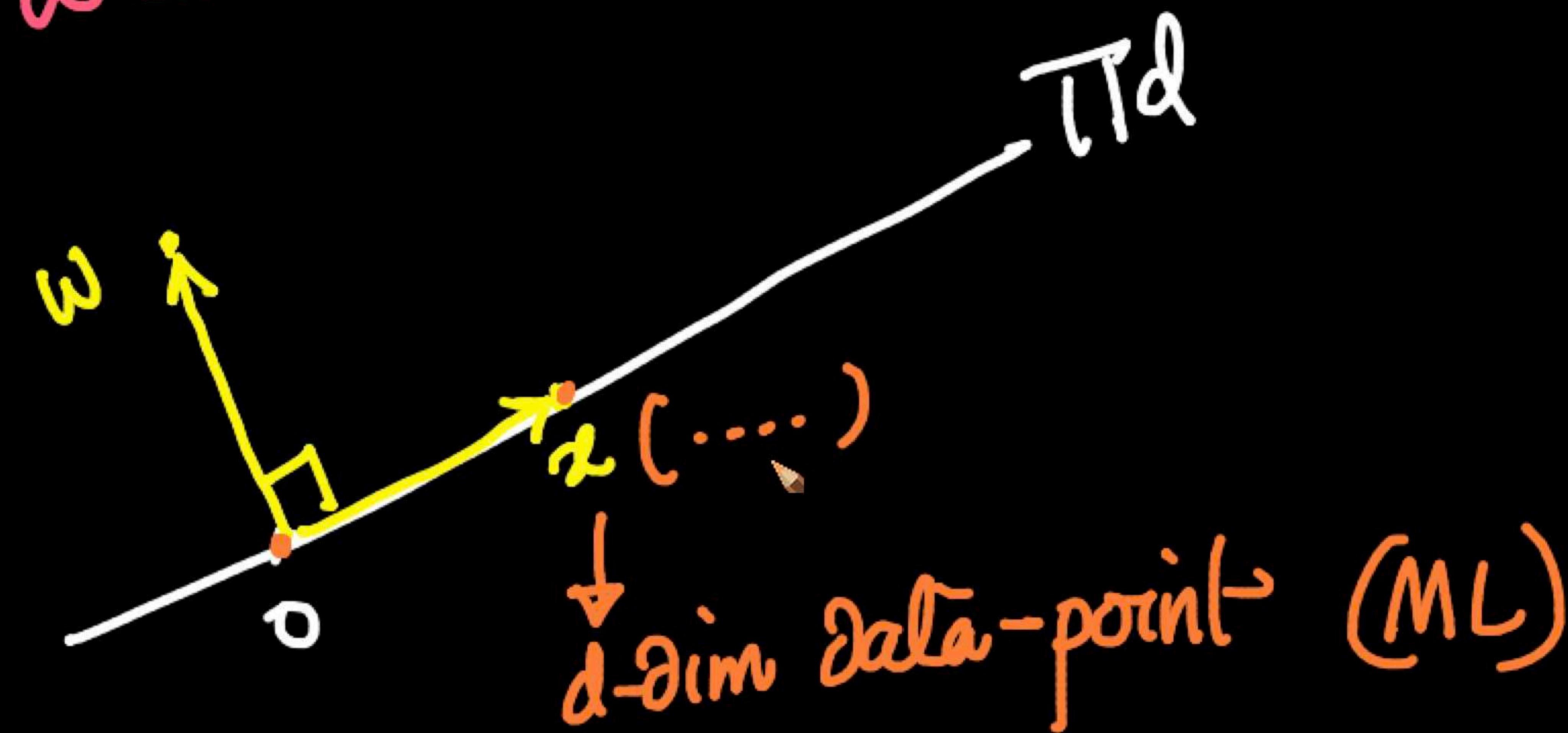
$$\Pi_d: \underline{w^T x = 0}$$

Plane through
Origin



$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_d: & \quad w^T x = 0 \\ (?) \quad & \quad \boxed{w \cdot x = 0} \\ \cancel{t \neq 0} \quad & \quad \cancel{\|w\|} \quad \cancel{\|x\|} \quad \cancel{\cos \theta = 0} \end{aligned}$$

$\omega \perp x$



✓ $\omega^T x = \omega \cdot x = \|\omega\| \|\boldsymbol{x}\| \cos \theta$

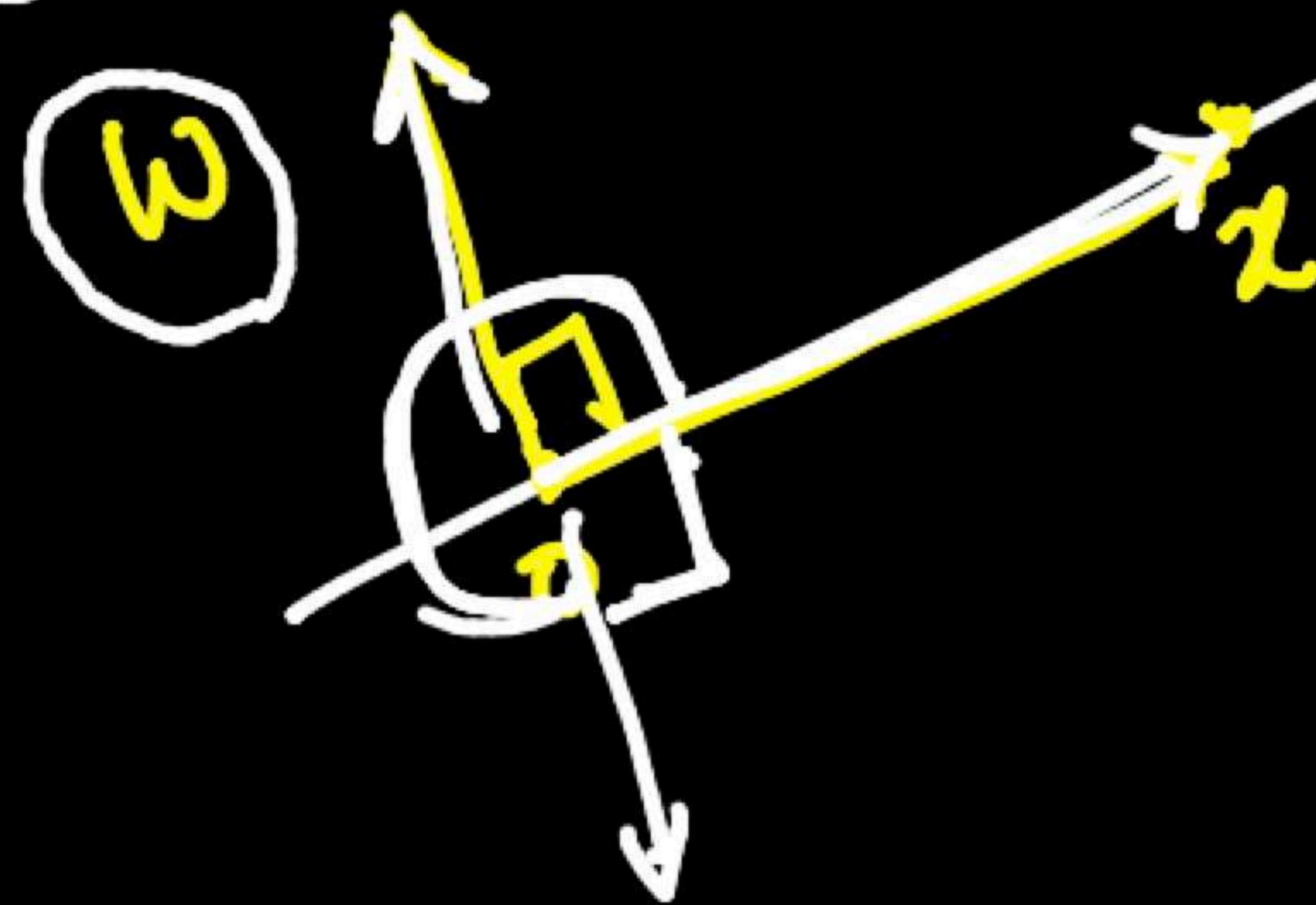
$$x_1^T x_2 = x_1 \cdot x_2 = \|x_1\| \|x_2\| \cos \theta$$

$\tilde{w}^T \tilde{x}$ = $w \cdot \underline{x}$ *d-dim point*
(, ,)

$$\begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_d \end{bmatrix}_{d \times 1} \quad \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_d \end{bmatrix}_{d \times 1}$$



$[w_1, w_2, \dots, w_d]$



d-dim point

w

✓ { plane through
origin

$$\text{Plane: } w^T x = 0$$

$$\|w\| = 0 \\ \Rightarrow w = \vec{0}$$

$\pi_d : \omega^\top x + w_0 = 0$

$\omega \perp \pi_d$

if π_d passes through origin $w_0 = 0$

$$\pi_d: \omega \cdot x + w_0 = 0$$

need not be

$\omega \perp x$



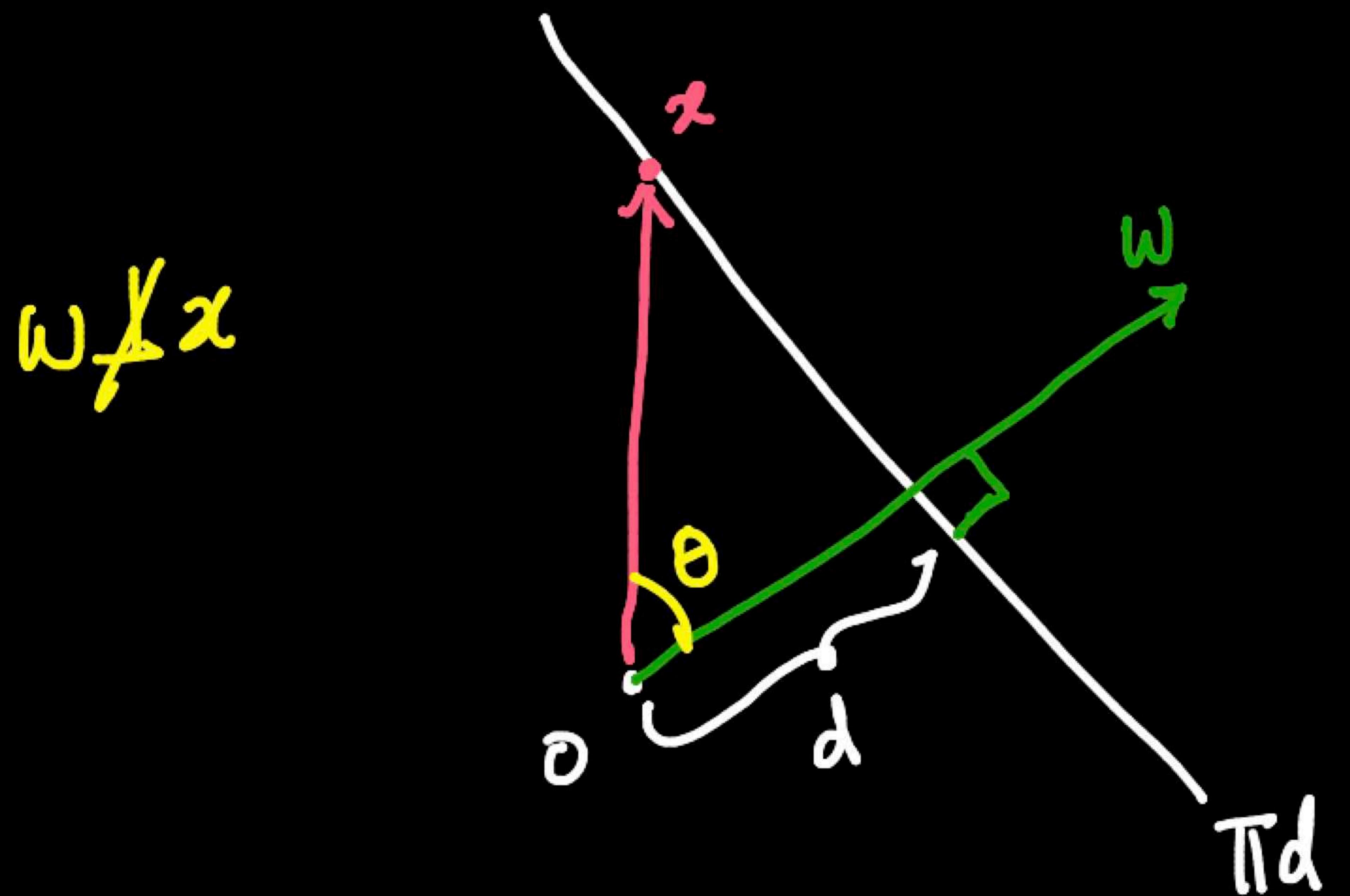
①

$\omega \perp \pi_d$

②

ω passes through origin

$\omega \perp \pi_d$; ω through origin



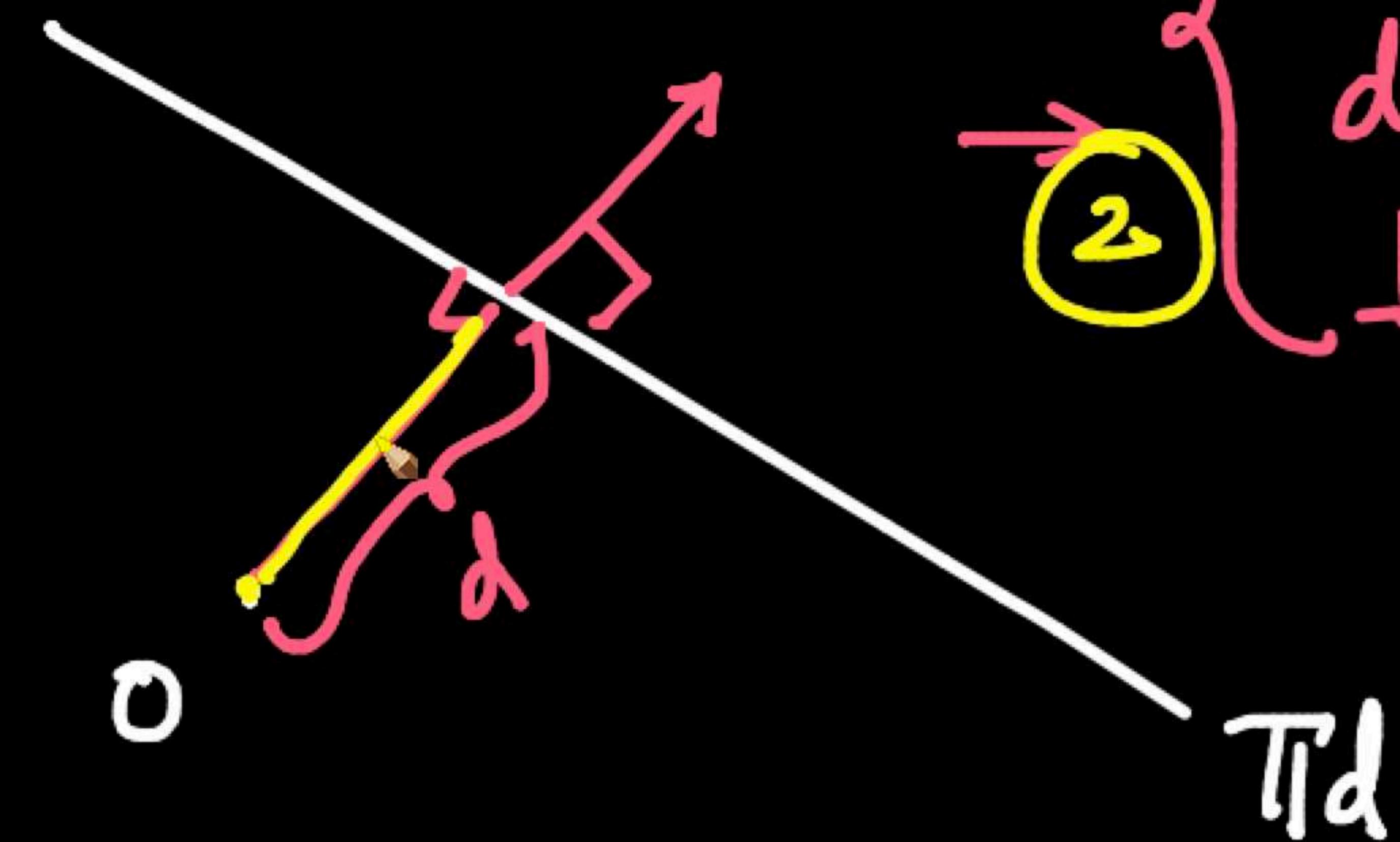
$\omega \not\perp x$

Plane not through origin

$$\pi_d: \underline{\omega^T x + w_0 = 0}$$

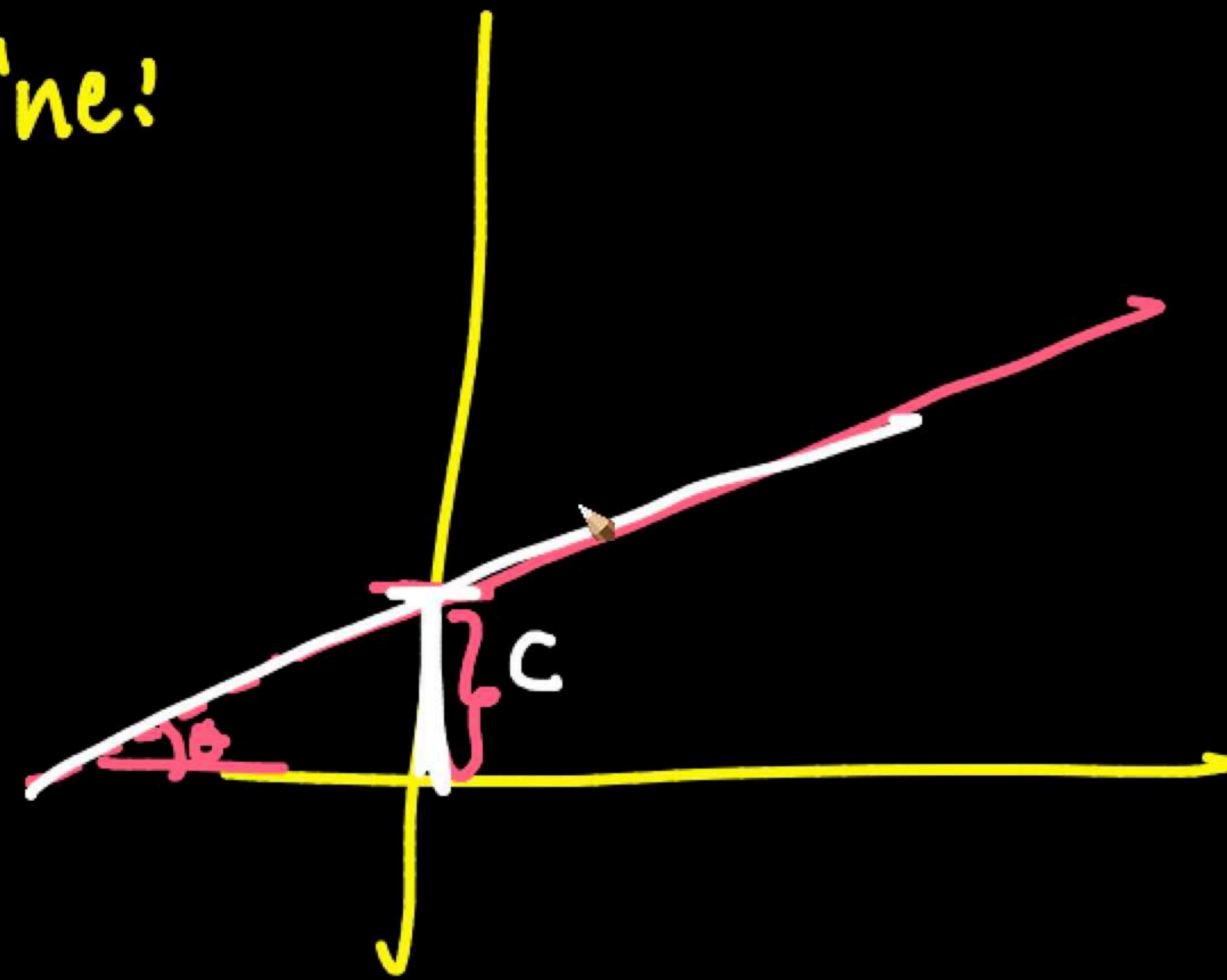
\downarrow
 $\neq 0$

define a plane:

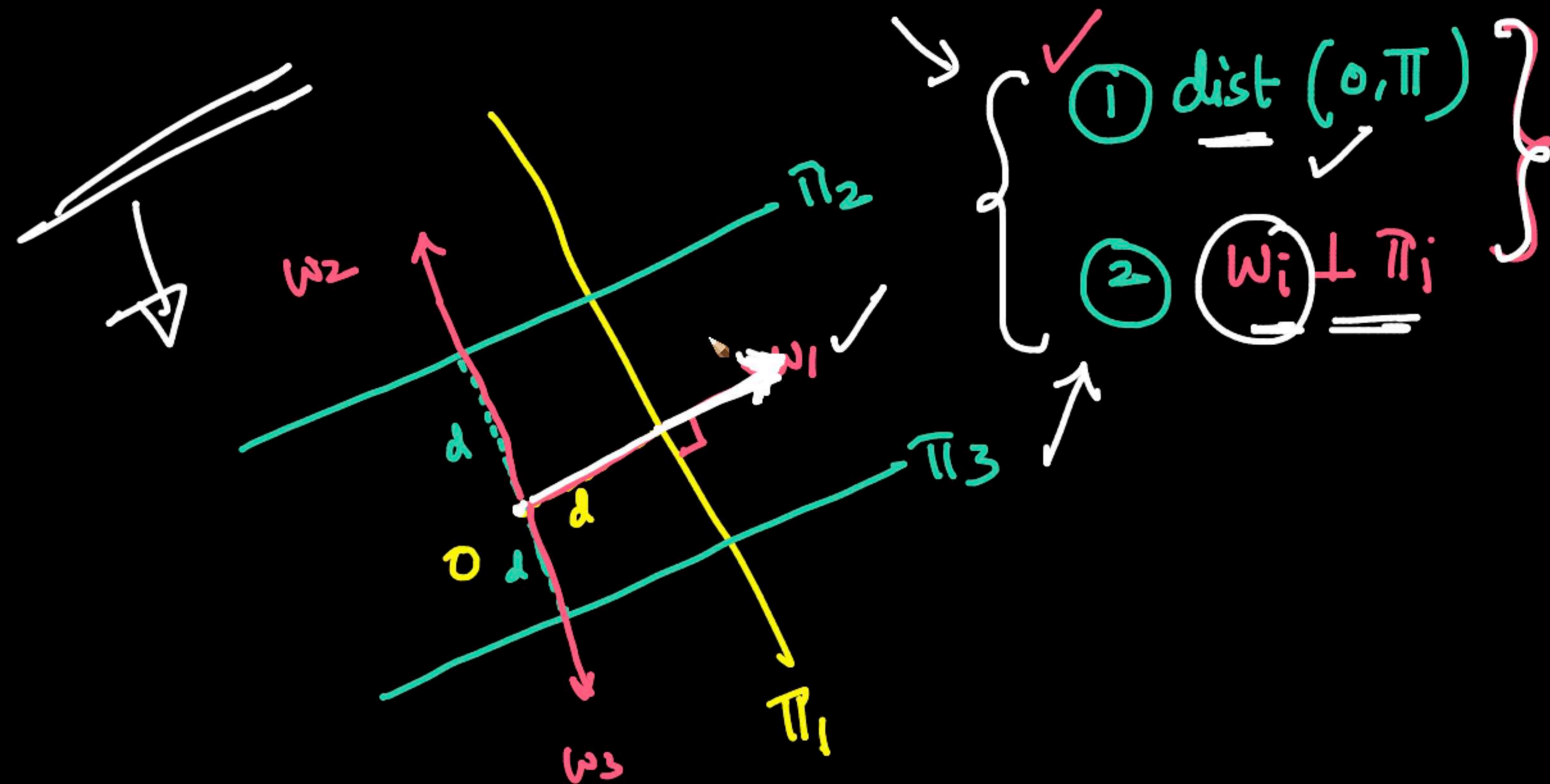


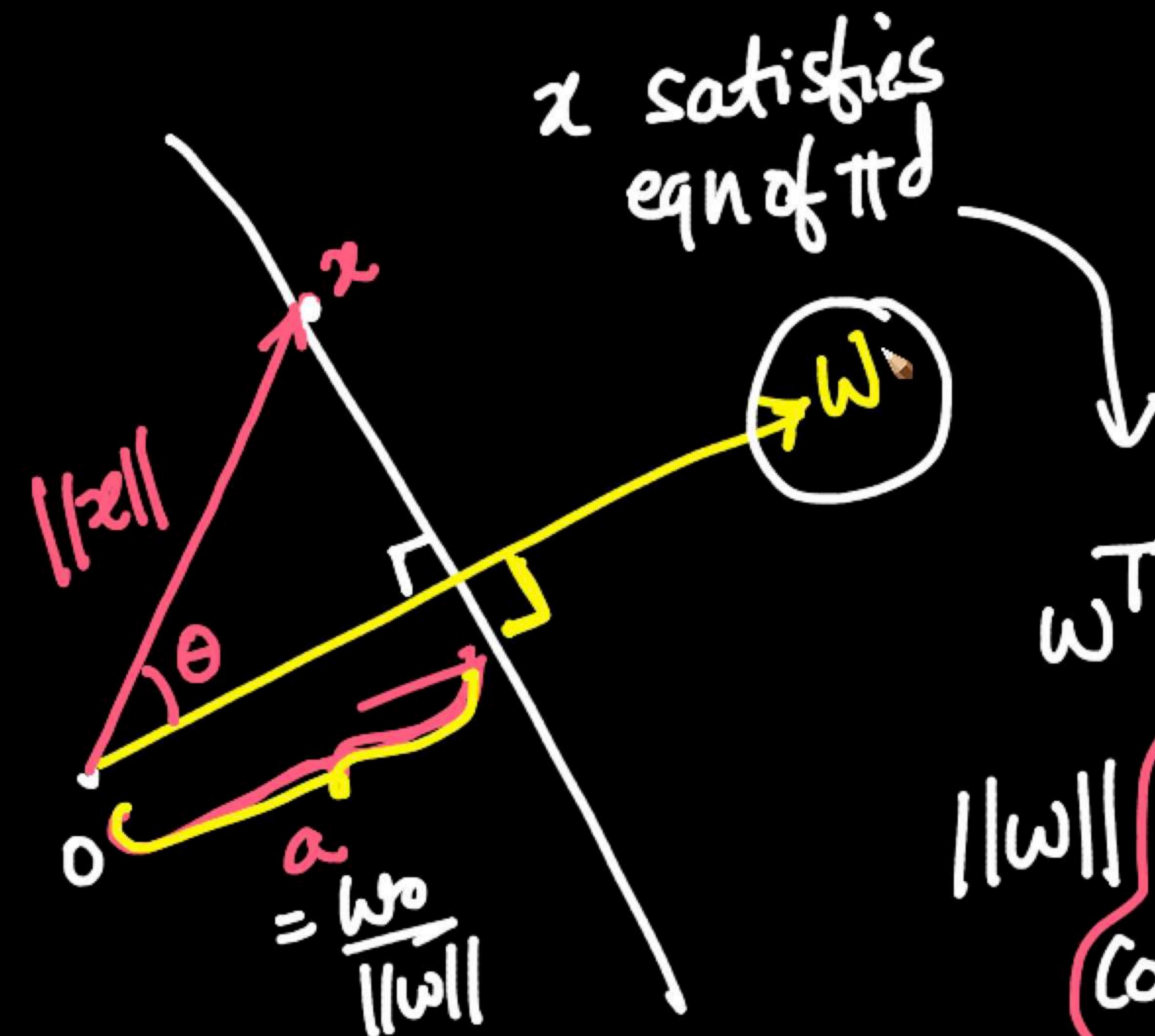
① $\text{dist}(O, \pi d)$
direction that is
 \perp to πd

Line!



✓
m, c ✓





$w \perp \Pi_d$

$w \neq x$

$$w^T x + w_0 = 0$$

$$\|w\| \|x\| \cos \theta + w_0 = 0$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{\|x\|} = \cos \theta$$

Π_d

$$\alpha = -\frac{w_0}{\|w\|}$$

$\star \star \star$

\prod^d : $\omega^\top x + w_0 = 0$ scalar

$\omega \perp \prod^d$

① $\text{dist}(0, \prod^d) = \frac{|w_0|}{\|\omega\|}$

② $\text{dist}(0, \prod^d) = \frac{\|\omega\|}{\|\omega\|} = 1$

\dots

$[i, \omega, \dots]$

if $w_0 = 0$

\downarrow

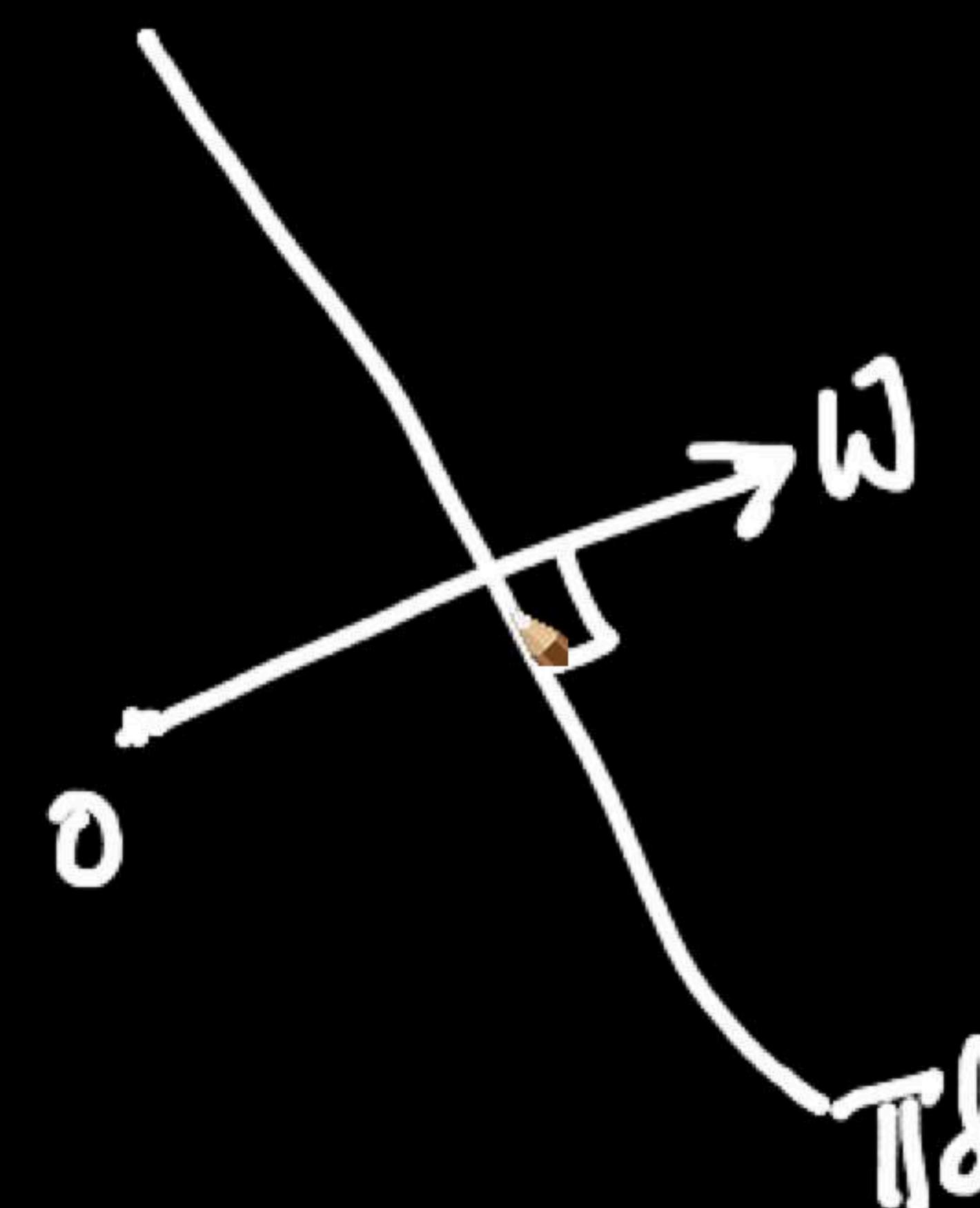
$\text{dist}(0, \prod^d) = 0$

\uparrow



Till now \rightarrow

$$\text{TiD: } \underline{\omega^T x + w_0 = 0}$$



dot · product
 $x_1 \cdot x_2$

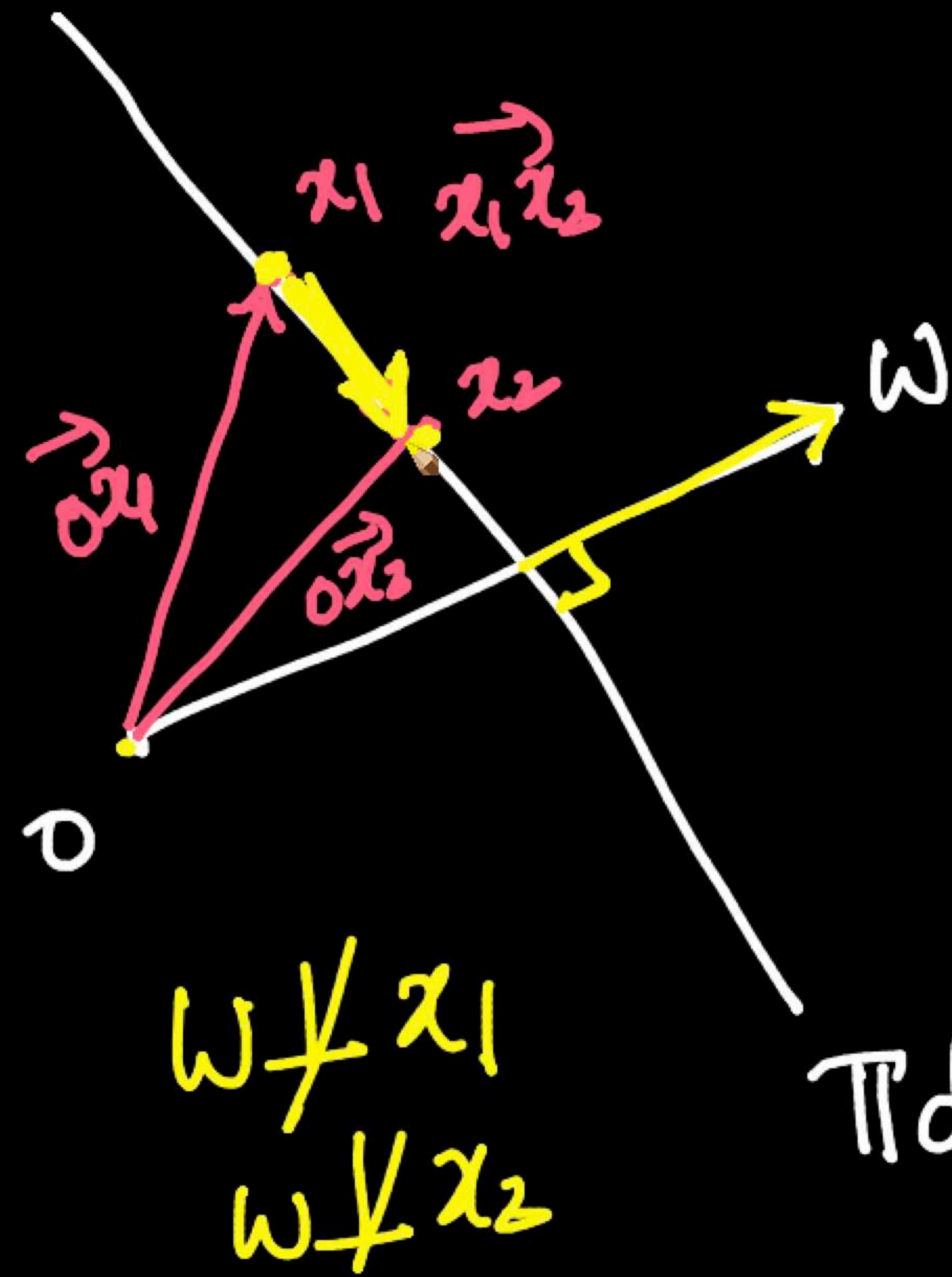
{ $\tilde{a} \tilde{b} \tilde{c} \times 5$ } \times

5×6 ✓

$5 \times 6 \cdot 2$ ✓

$$\vec{x}_1 \vec{x}_2 \perp \omega$$

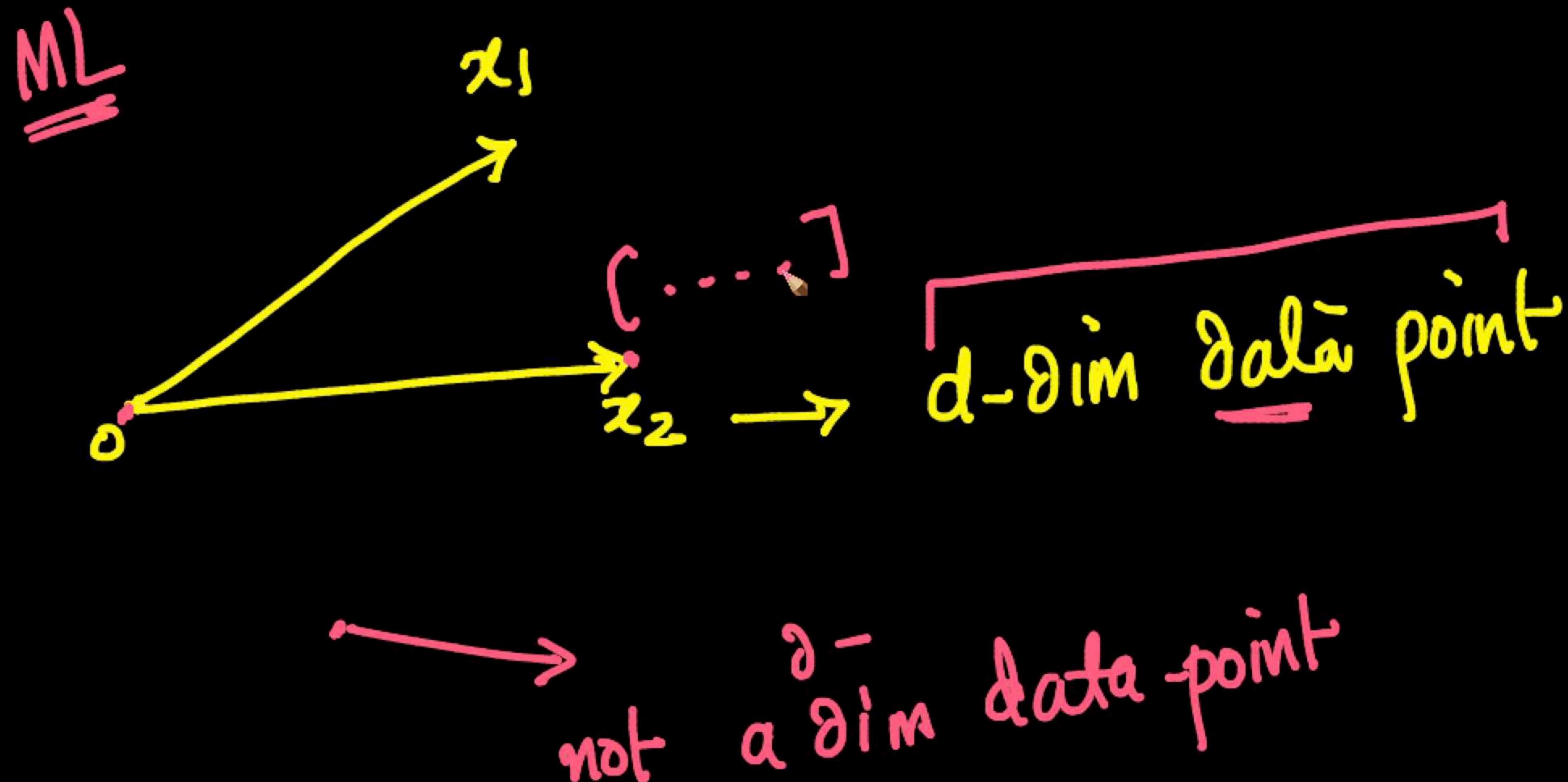
$$\vec{x}_2 - \vec{x}_1 \perp \omega$$



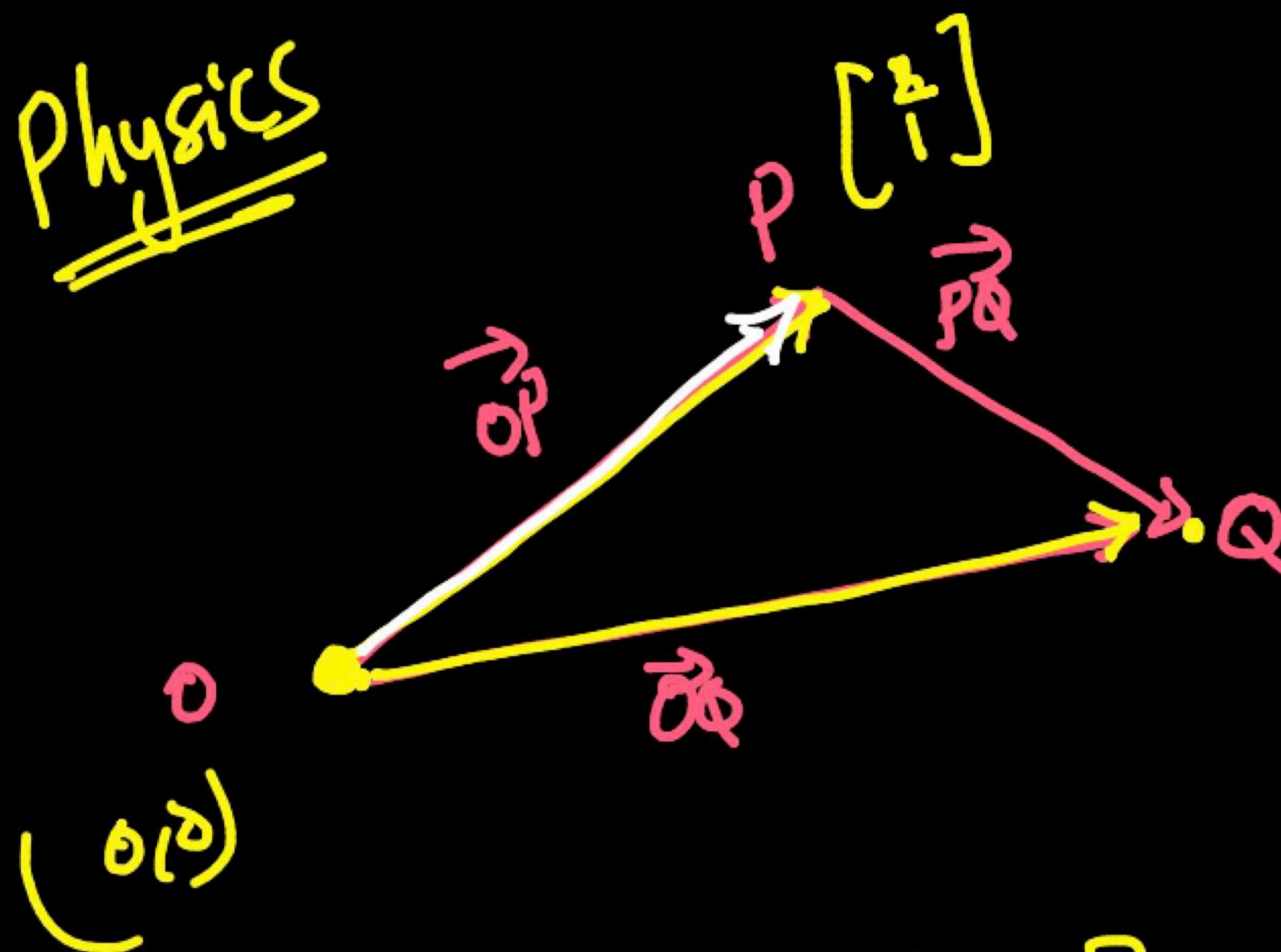
$$\vec{Ox}_4 + \vec{x}_4 \vec{x}_2 = \vec{Ox}_2$$

$$\vec{x}_1 + \vec{x}_1 \vec{x}_2 = \vec{x}_2$$

$$\vec{x}_1 \vec{x}_2 = \vec{x}_2 - \vec{x}_1$$



Physics



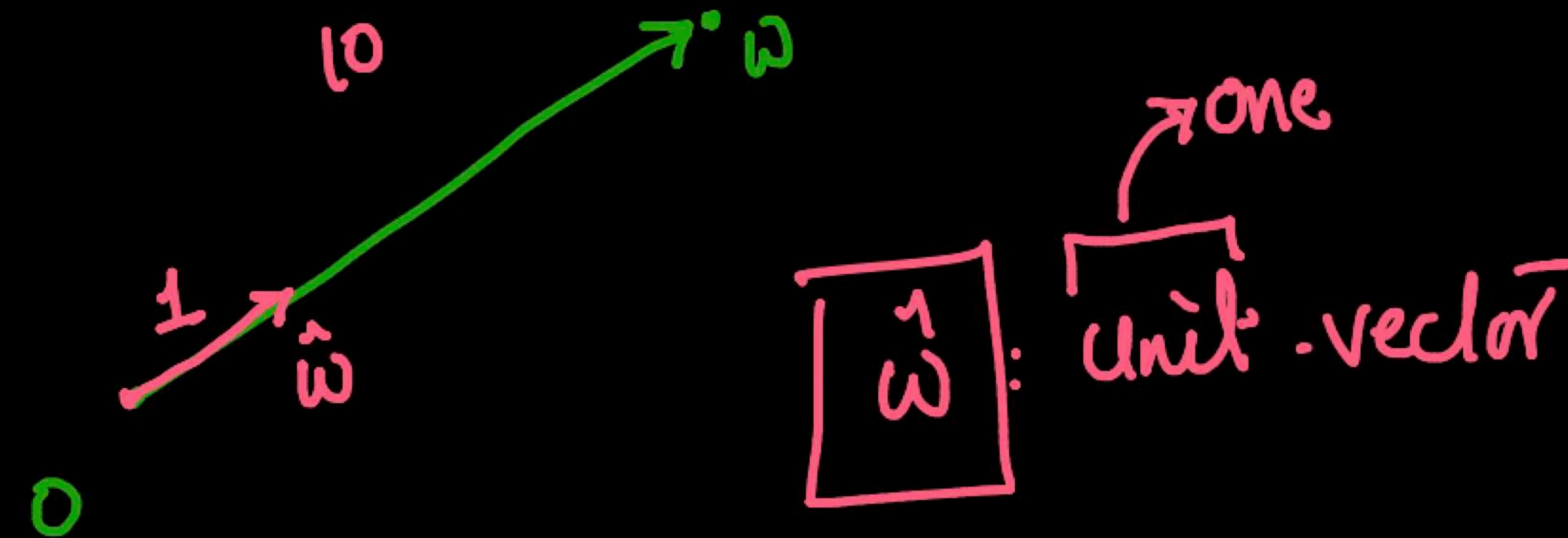
$$\checkmark \vec{PQ} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{OP} + \vec{PQ} = \vec{OQ}$$

$$\vec{PQ} = \vec{OQ} - \vec{OP}$$

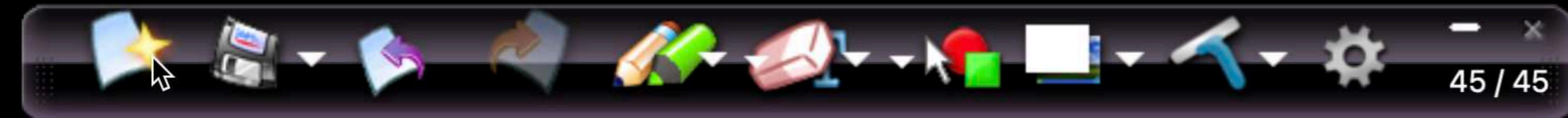
$$\underline{\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{OP} + \vec{PQ} = \vec{OQ}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \underline{\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}}$$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Pencil icon} \quad \vec{\Pi}_d : \hat{\omega} \cdot \vec{x} + \omega_0 = 0 \\ \omega = \text{unit vec } \underline{\omega} \end{array} \right.$$







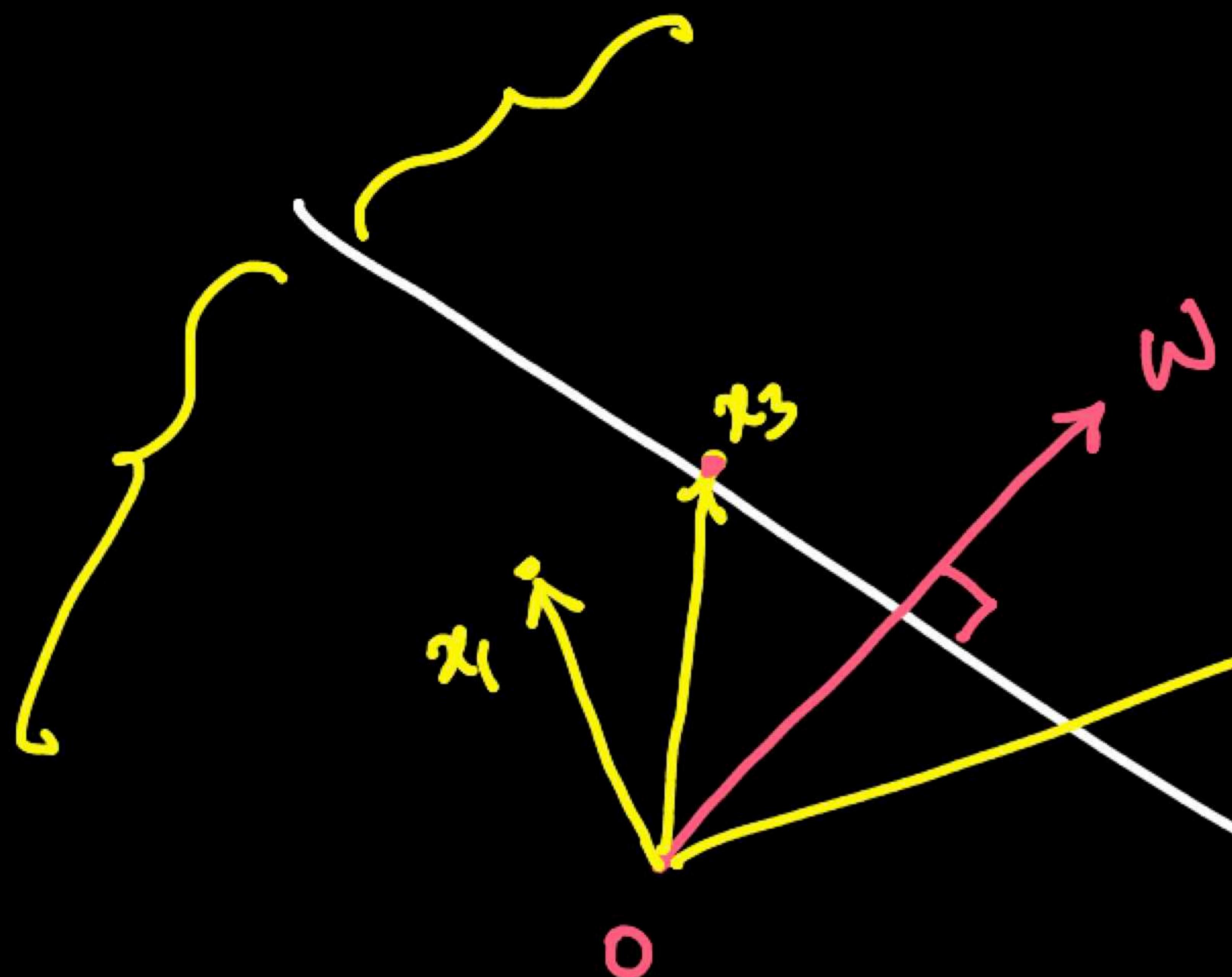




x_{qj} : [10, 2, ...]
half-spaces

TD: $w^T x + w_0 = 0$

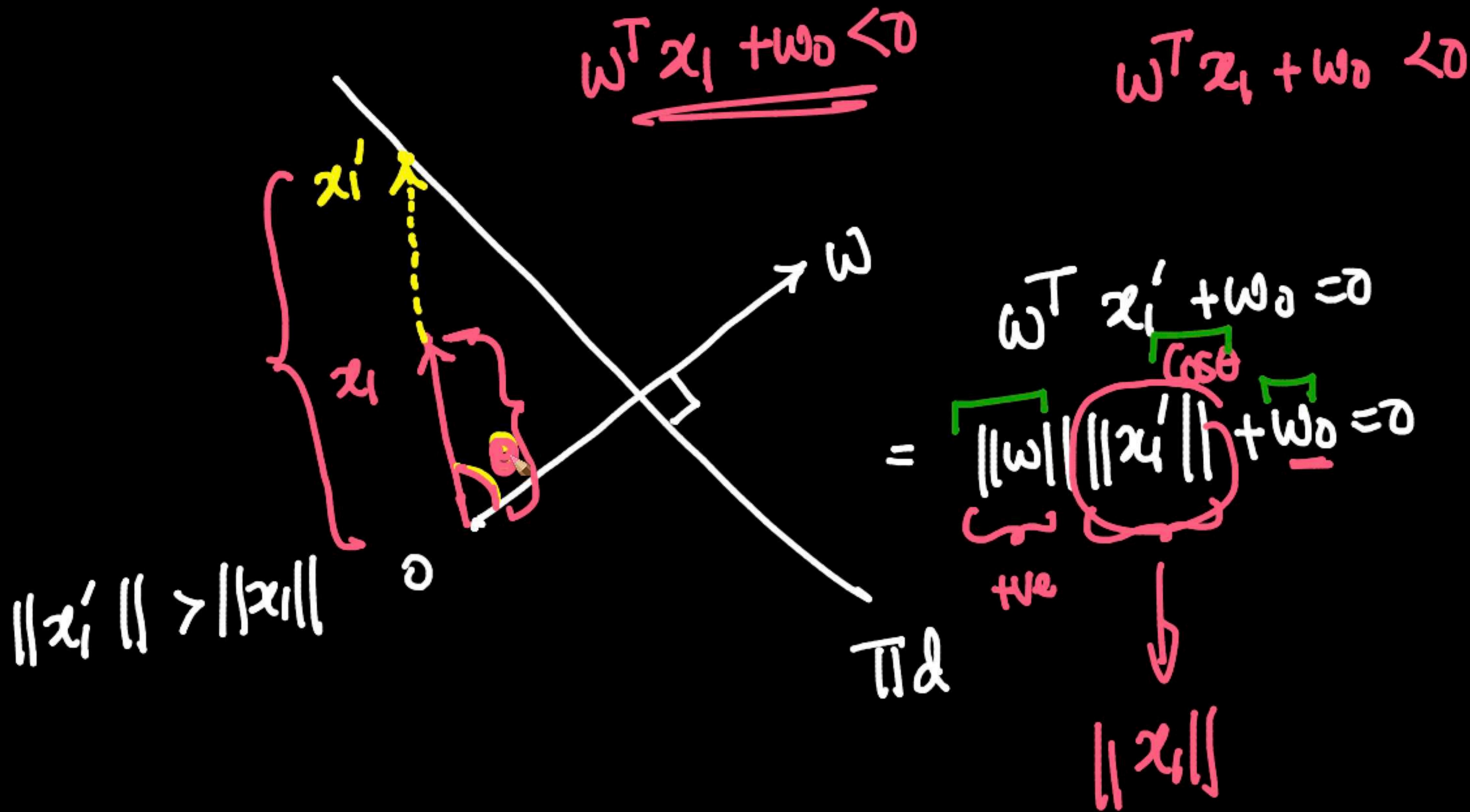
w , w_0 , ...]



$$\overline{w}^T \chi_3 + w_0 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \overline{w}^T \chi_1 + w_0 \leq 0 \\ \overline{w}^T \chi_2 + w_0 > 0 \end{array} \right.$$

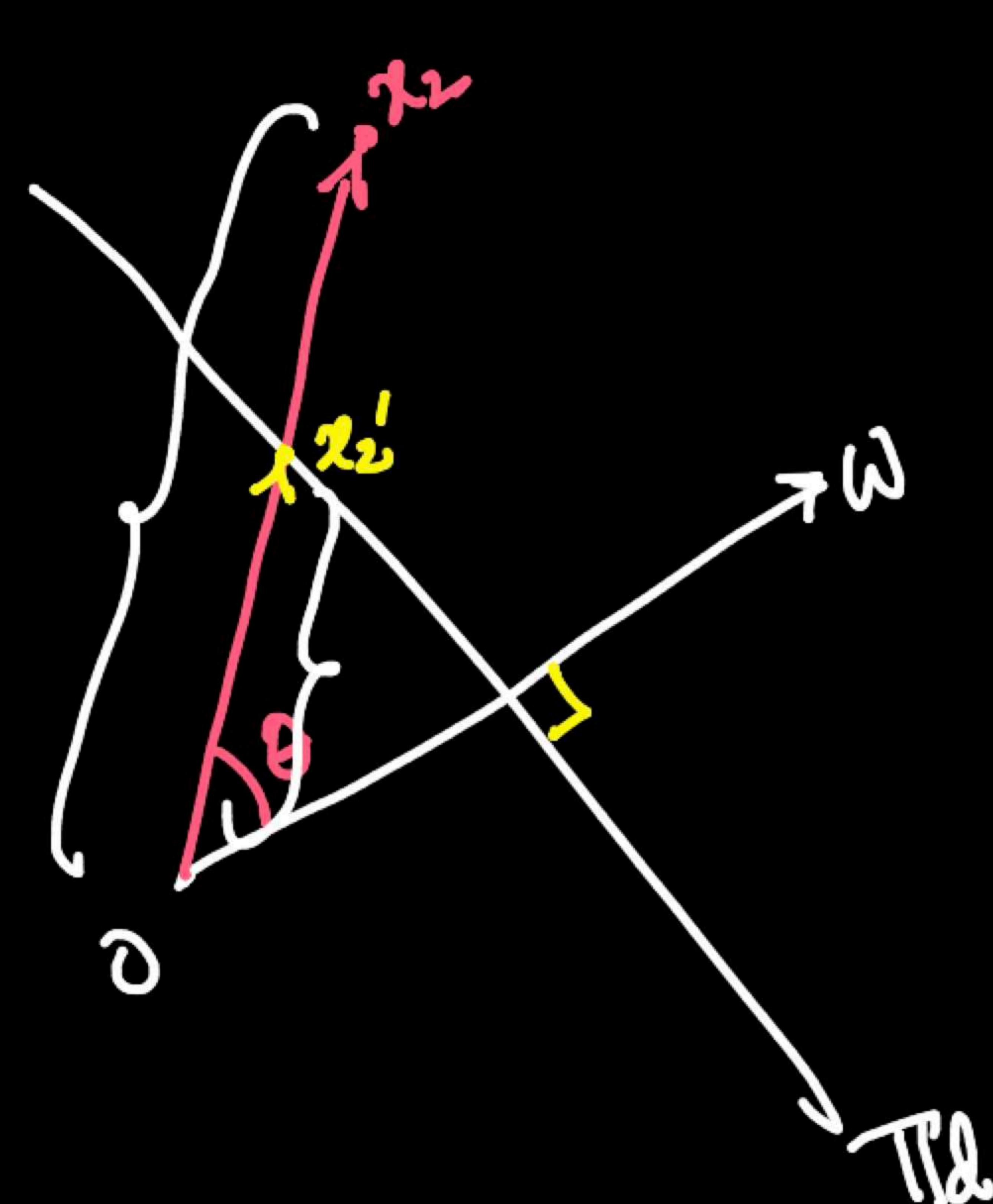
�d: $\overline{w}^T \chi_2 + w_0 = 0$



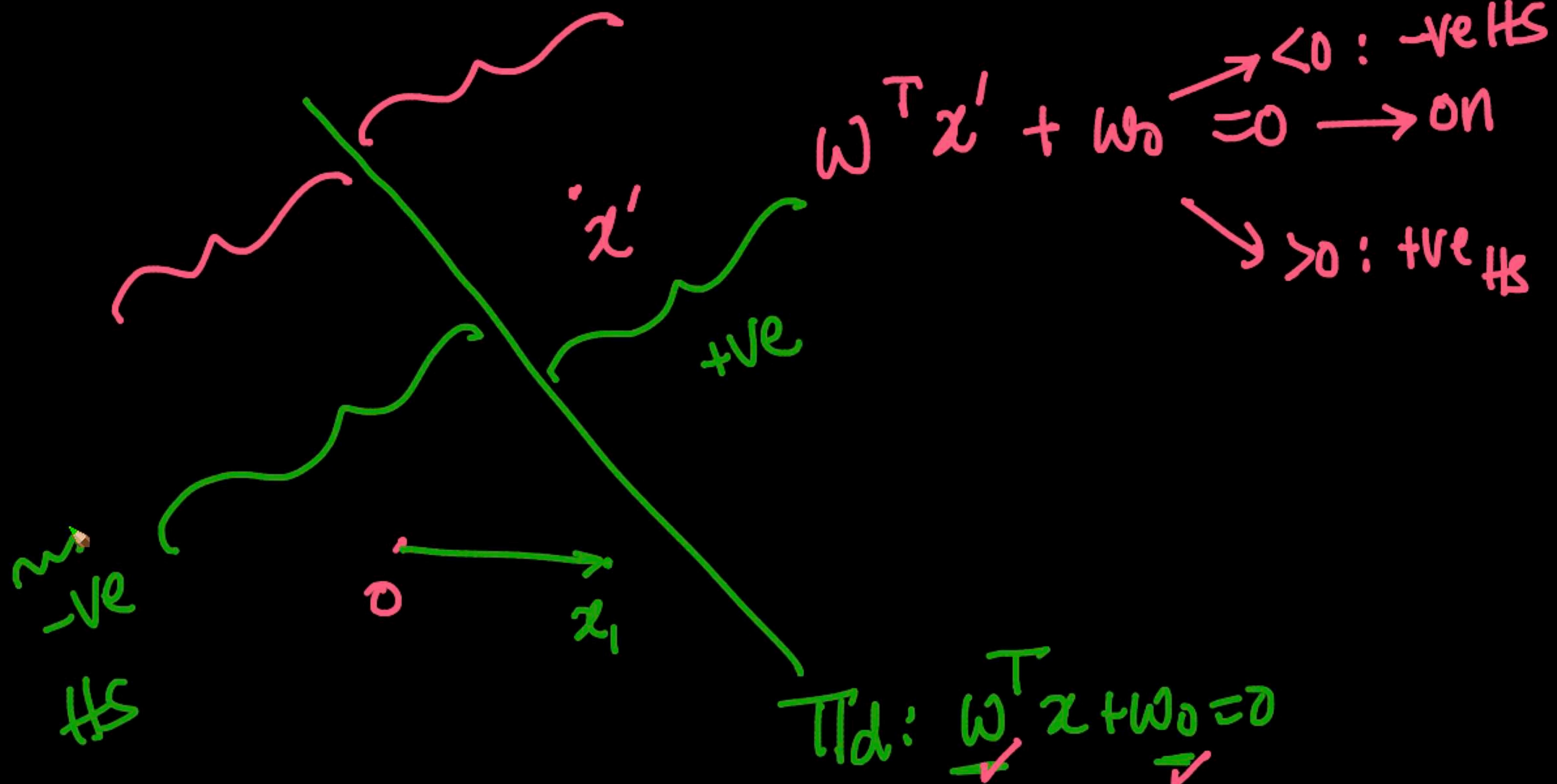
$$2. 5 \cancel{+} 10 = 0$$

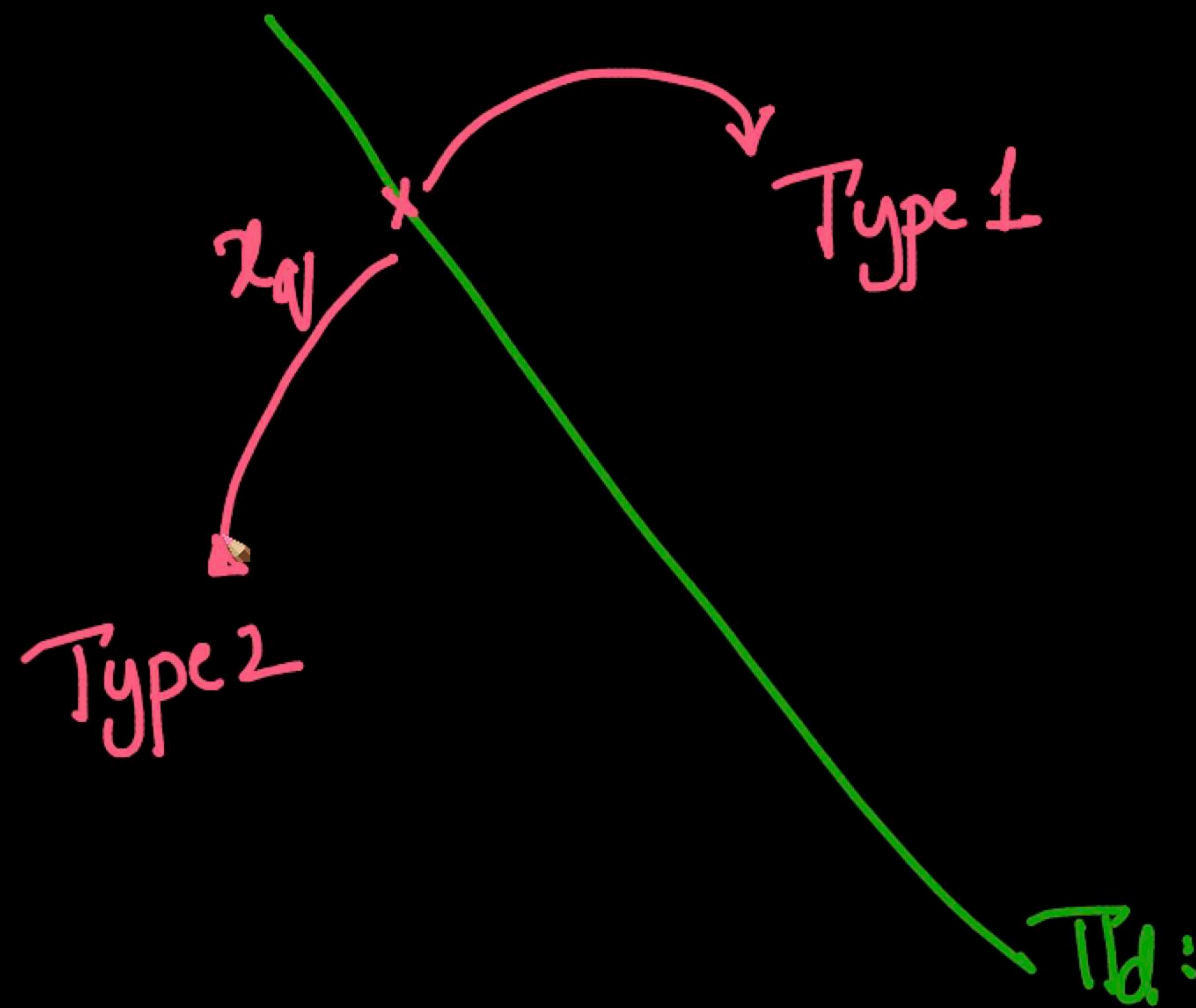


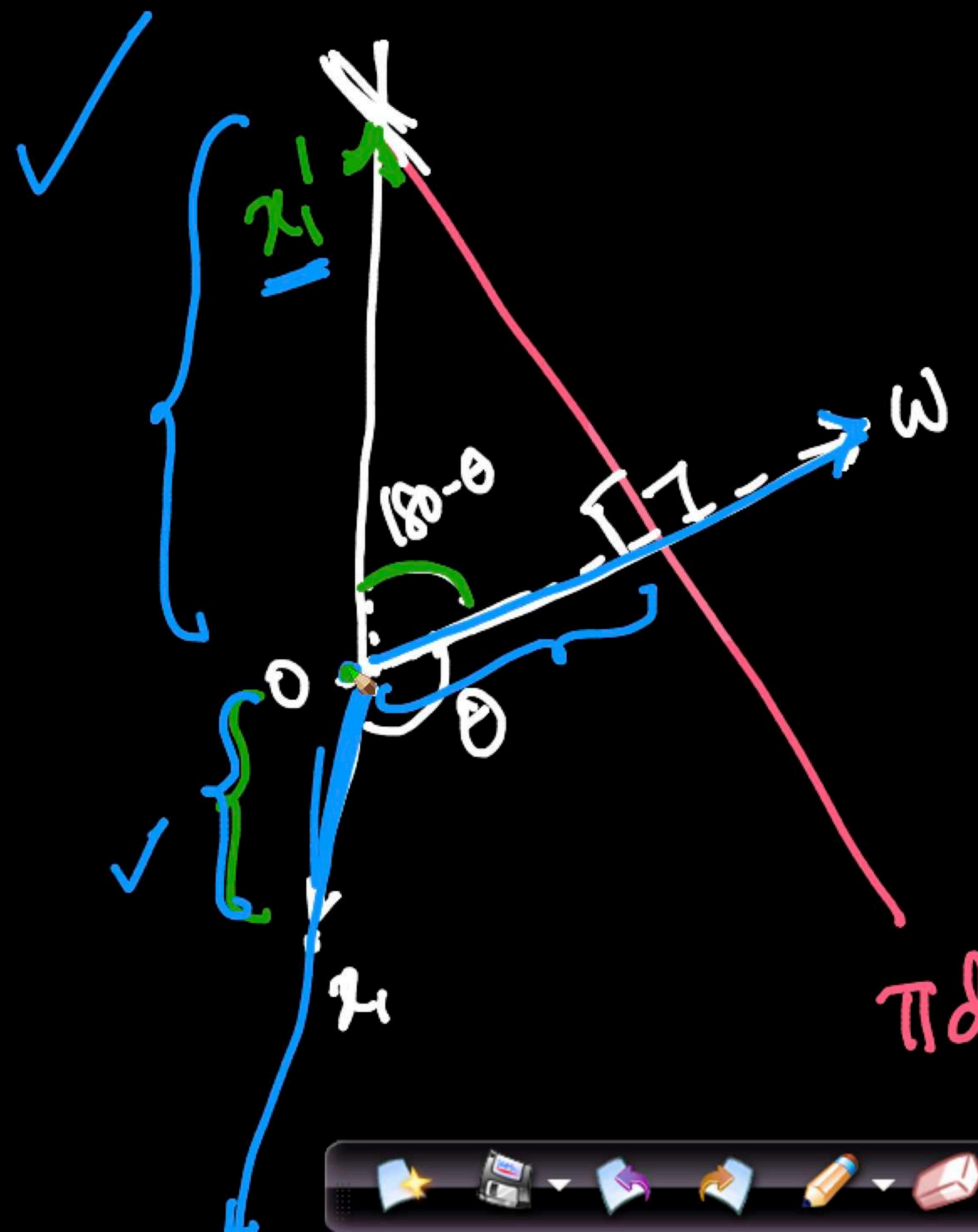
$$2. 3 \cancel{+} 10 < 0$$



$$\begin{aligned} w^T x_2' + w_0 &= 0 \\ \|w\| \|x_2'\| \cos \theta + w_0 &= 0 \\ \underline{\underline{\cos \theta}} \end{aligned}$$
$$\underline{\underline{w^T x_2 + w_0 = 0}}$$







$$\checkmark \boxed{\cos(180 - \theta) = -\cos\theta}$$

$$\|w\| \|x_1'\| \epsilon \cos\theta + w_0 = 0$$

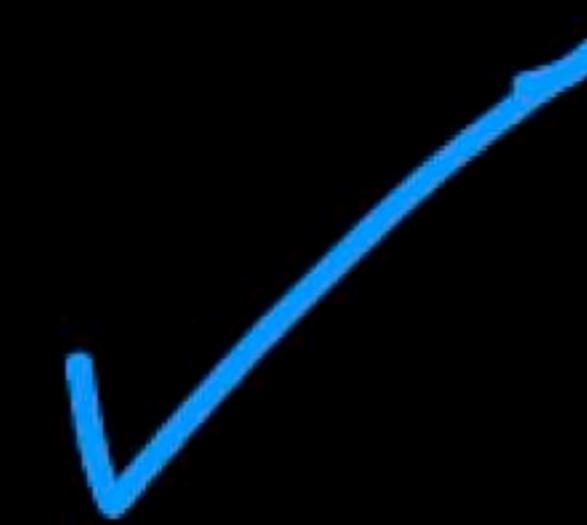
$$\omega \cdot x_1 + w_0$$

$$\|w\| \|x_1\| (-ve) + w_0 = 0$$

recap:

①

$$\Pi_d: \omega^T x + w_0 = 0$$

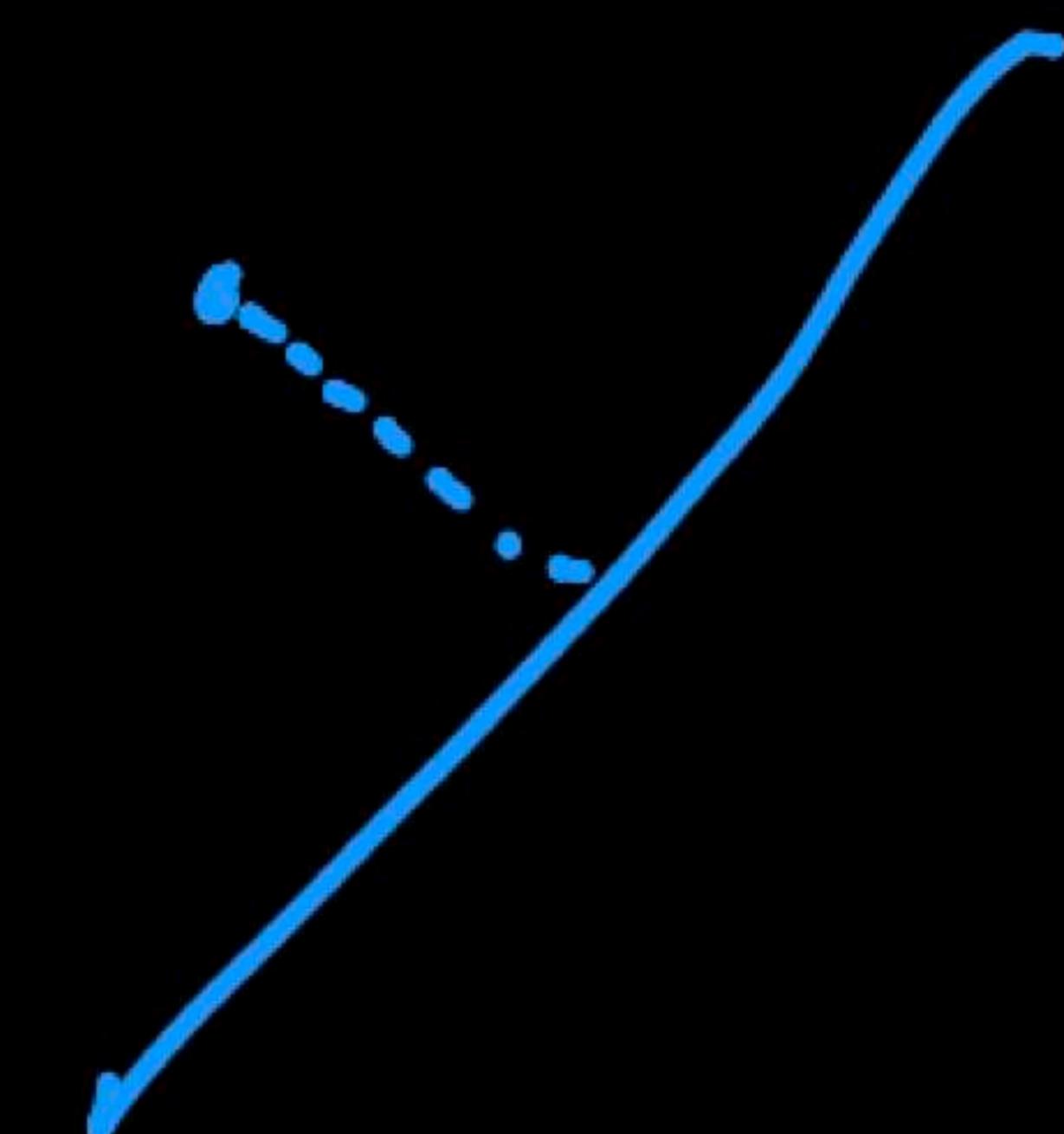


②

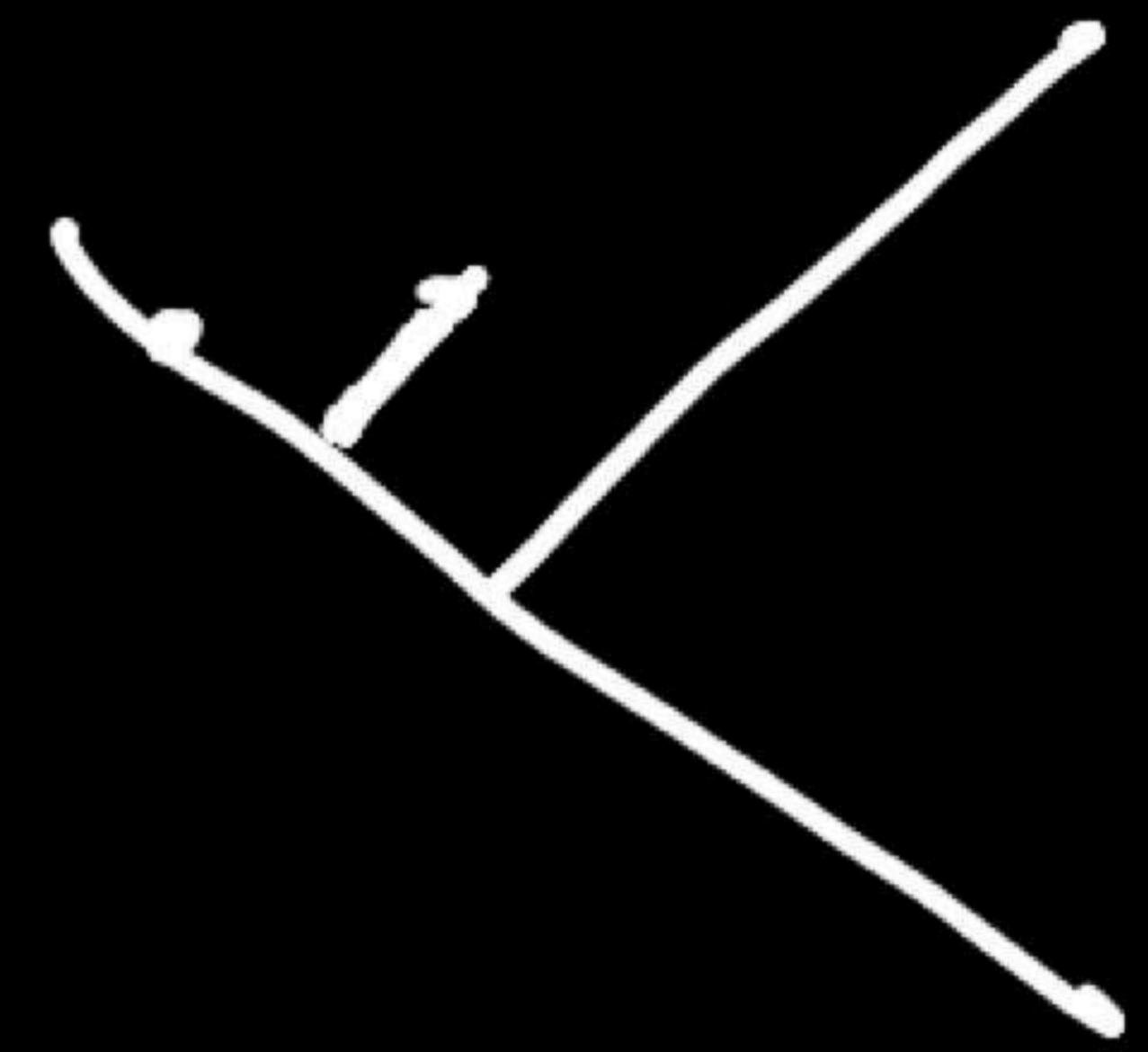
half-spaces: which side ✓ Type I m2

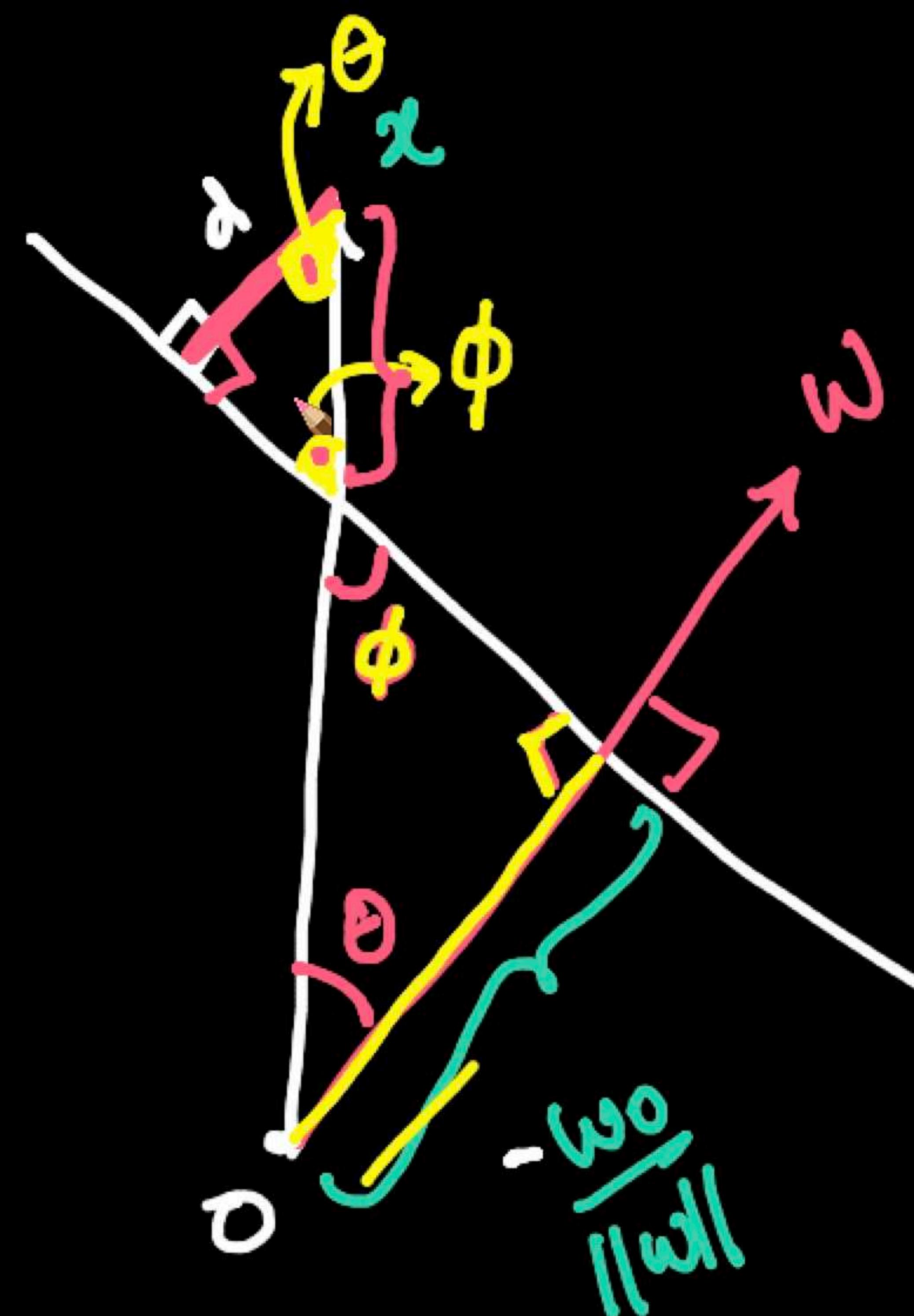
③

distance



distances from
 x to πd
→ Confident



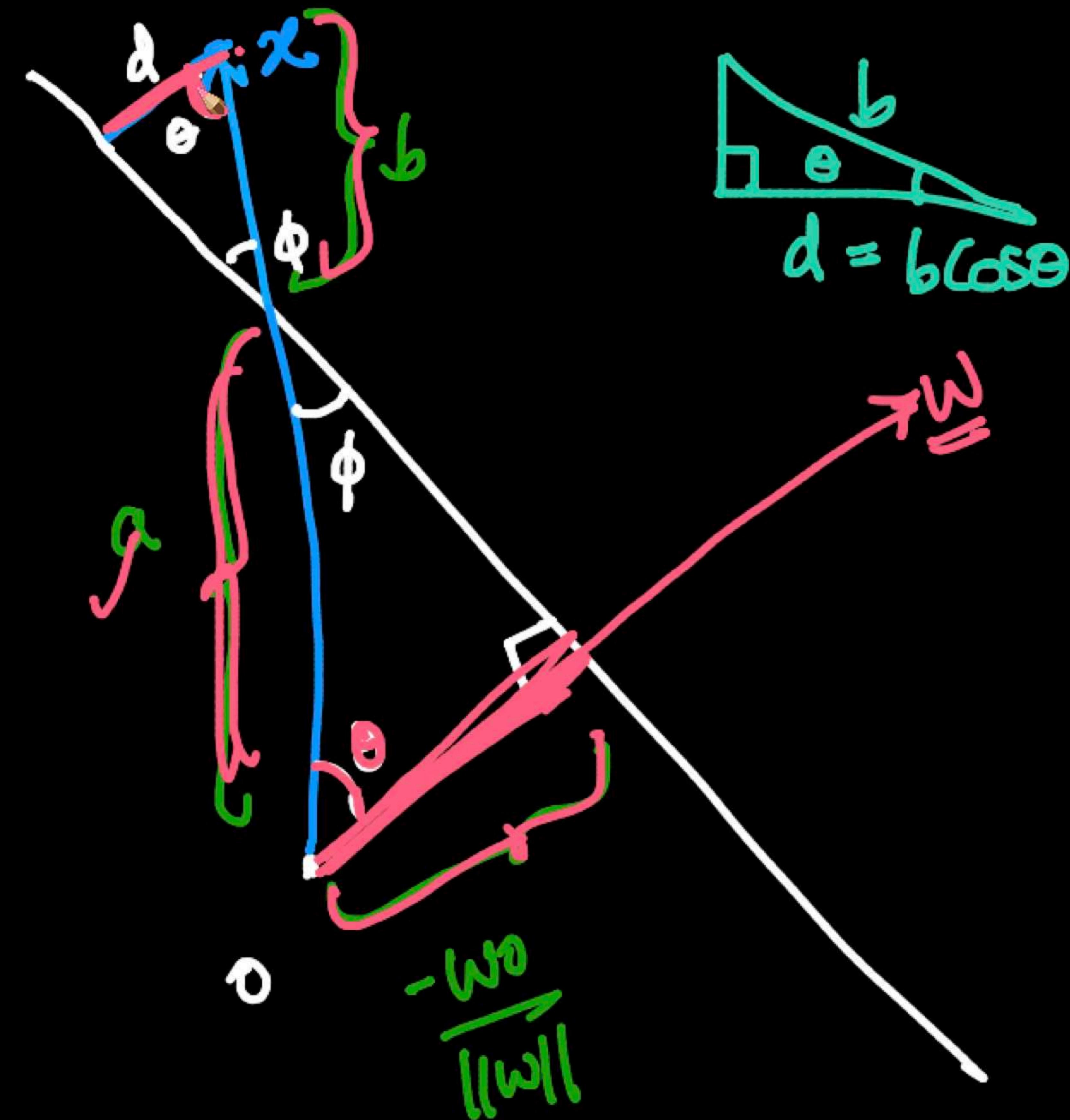


$w, w_0, \chi \leftarrow \text{given}$
 $d \leftarrow \text{find}$

θ

$\phi = q_0 - \theta$

$$\underline{\underline{\tau}}^d : \underline{\underline{\omega}}^T \underline{\underline{x}} + \underline{\underline{w}}_0 \overset{=}{\rightarrow}$$



$\omega, \omega_0, z \leftarrow \text{gen}$

$$a \cos \theta = \frac{-\omega_0}{\|\omega\|}$$

$$a = \frac{-\omega_0}{\|\omega\| \cos \theta}$$

$$b = \|x\| - \omega$$

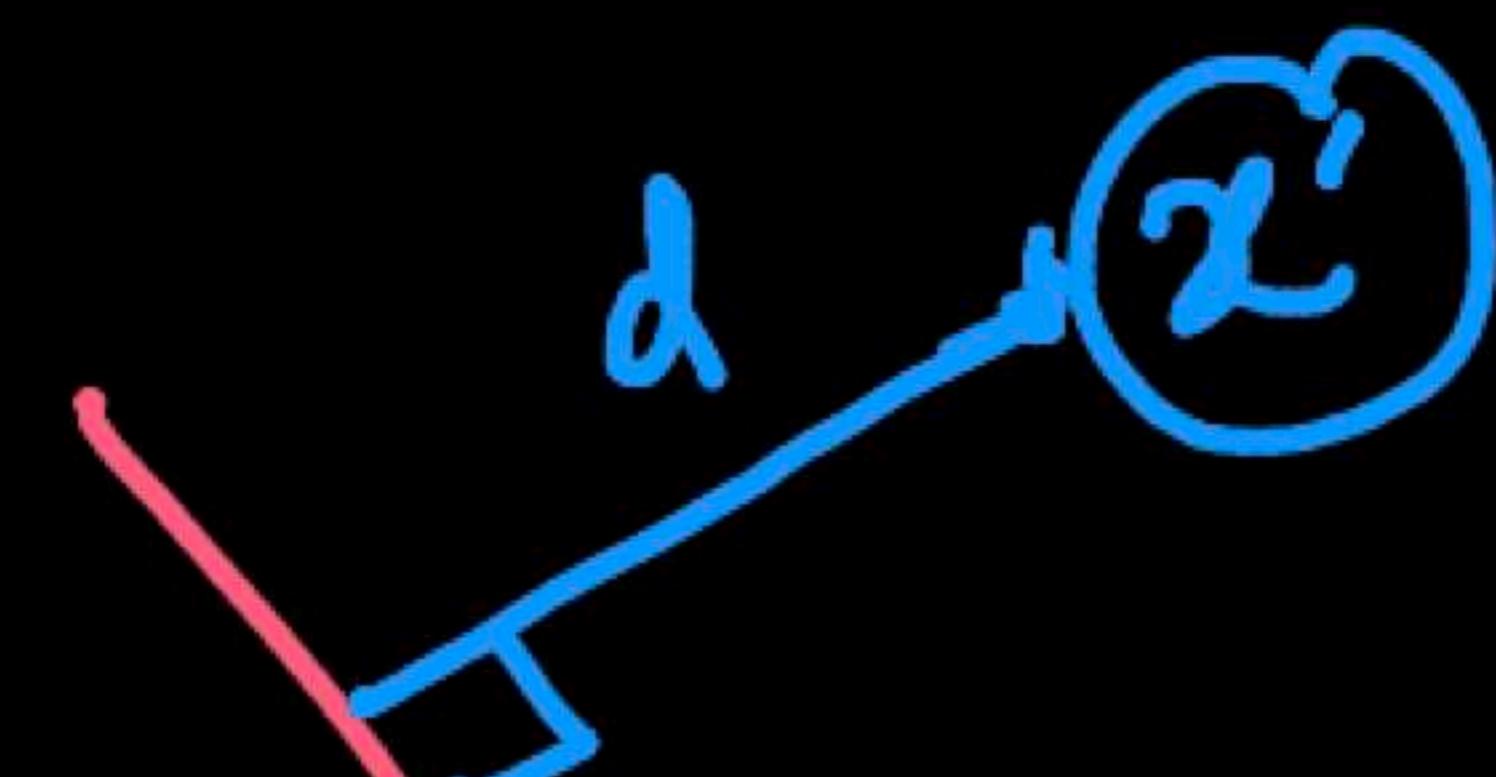
$$b = \|x\| + \frac{\omega_0}{\|\omega\| \cos \theta}$$

$$d = b \cos \theta = \|x\| \cos \theta + \frac{\omega_0}{\|\omega\|}$$

$$d = \|x\| \cos \theta + \frac{w_0}{\|w\|}$$

$$= \frac{\|w\| \|x\| \cos \theta + w_0}{\|w\|}$$

$$\delta = \frac{w^T x + w_0}{\|w\|}$$



$$d = \frac{\omega^T x + w_0}{\|\omega\|}$$

$$\Pi: \omega^T x + w_0 = d$$

Try it out on your own!



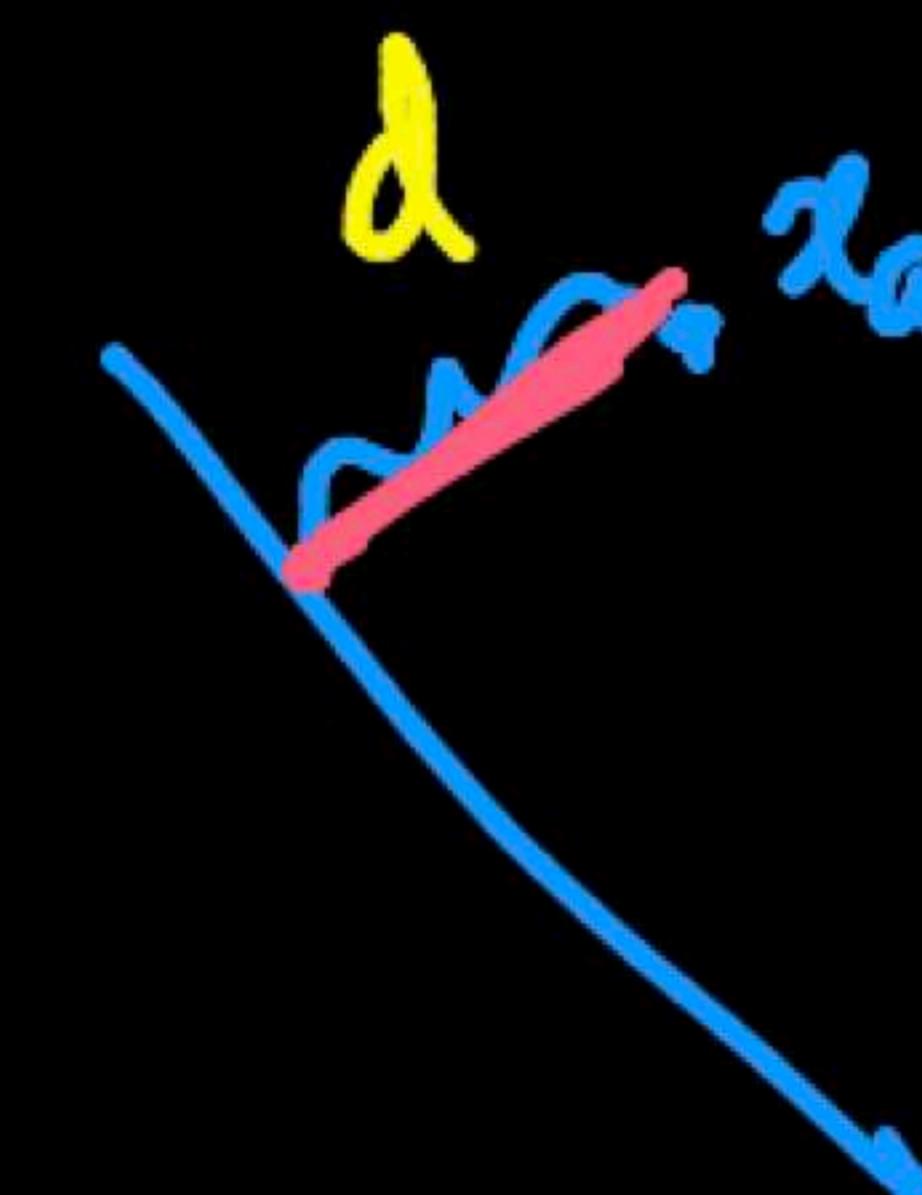
1 $\Pi_d: \vec{\omega}^T \vec{x} + w_0 = 0$

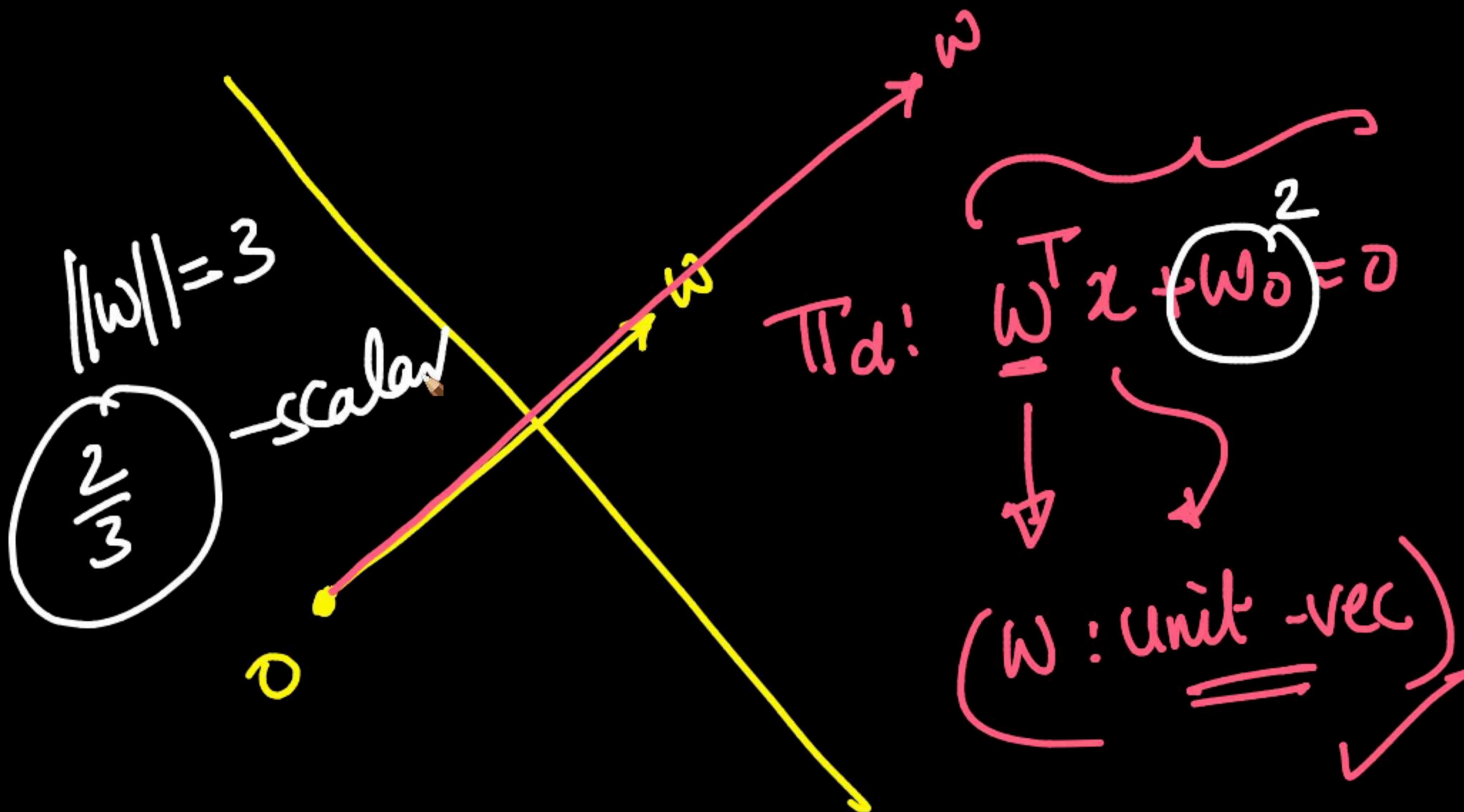


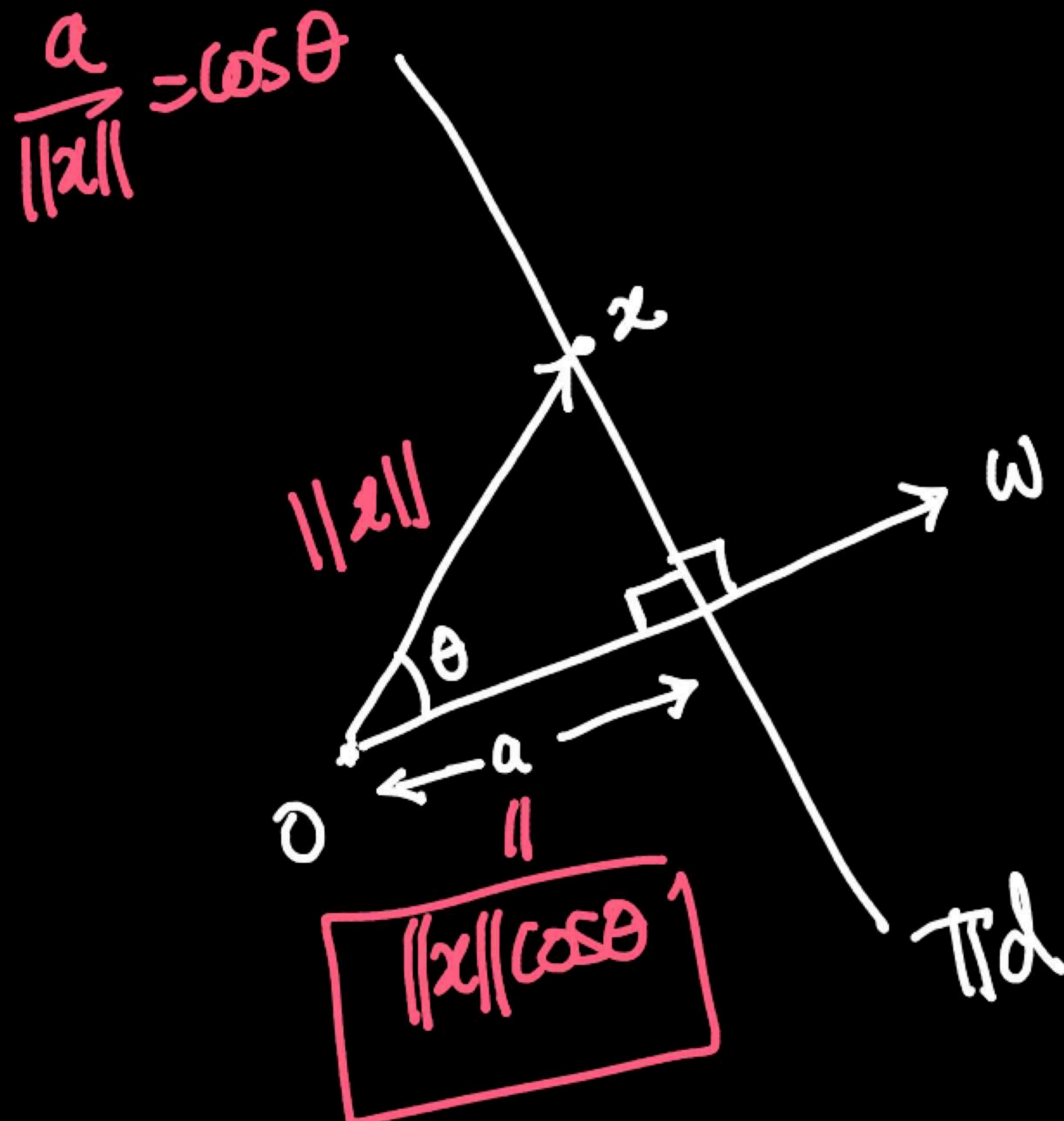
2 half-spaces! x_0

$\vec{\omega}^T \vec{x}_0 + w_0 \rightarrow >0: +ve$
 $=0 \rightarrow \text{plane}$
 $\rightarrow <0: -ve$

3 $\frac{\vec{\omega}^T \vec{x}_0 + w_0}{\|\omega\|} = d$





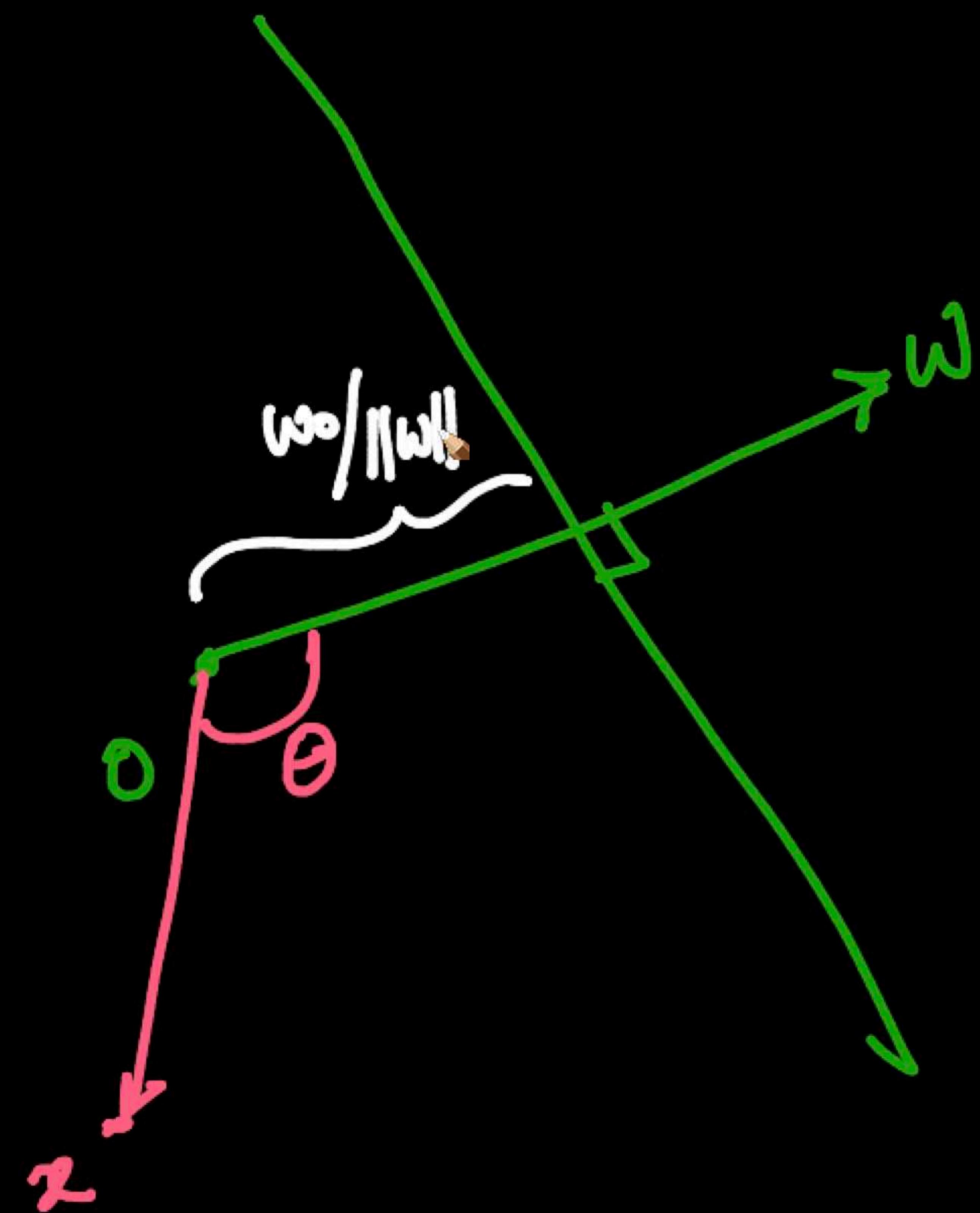


$$w^T x + w_0 = 0$$

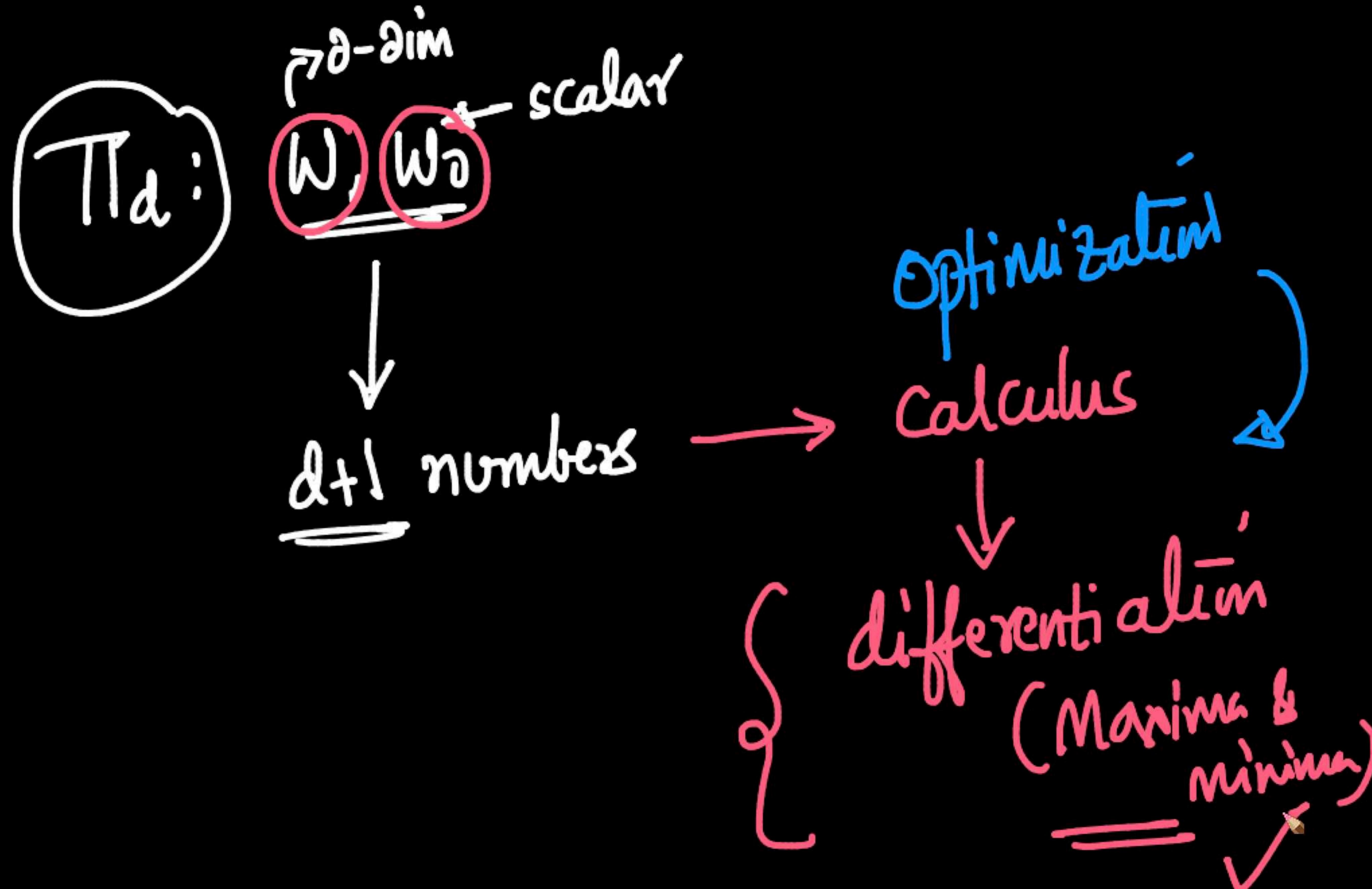
$$\|w\| \|x\| (\cos \theta + w_0) = 0$$

$$\|w\| \cdot a + w_0 = 0$$

$$a = \frac{-w_0}{\|w\|}$$



$$\|\omega\| |\beta| \cos \theta + \omega_0 = 0$$



Battle-force!

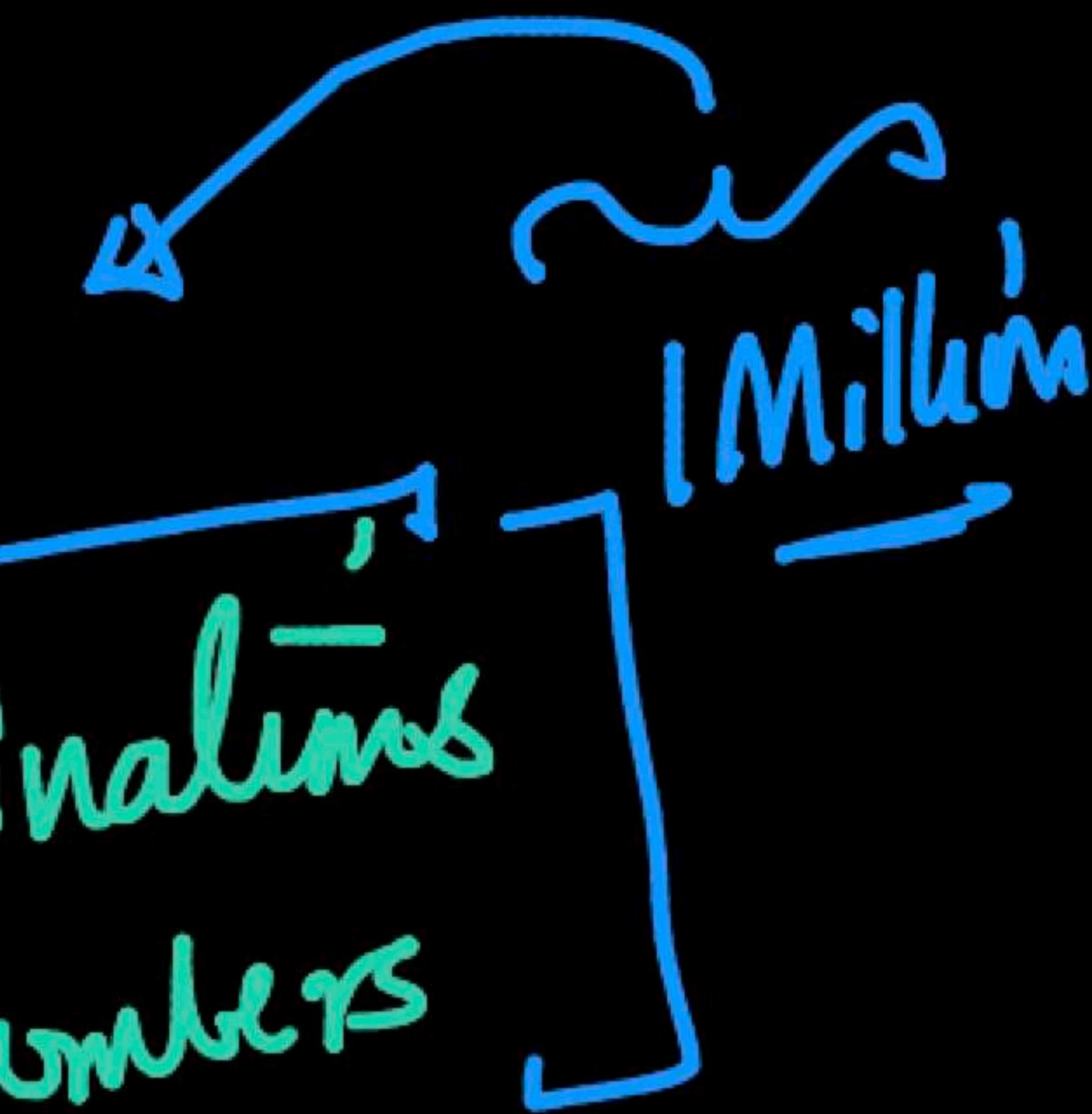


try out

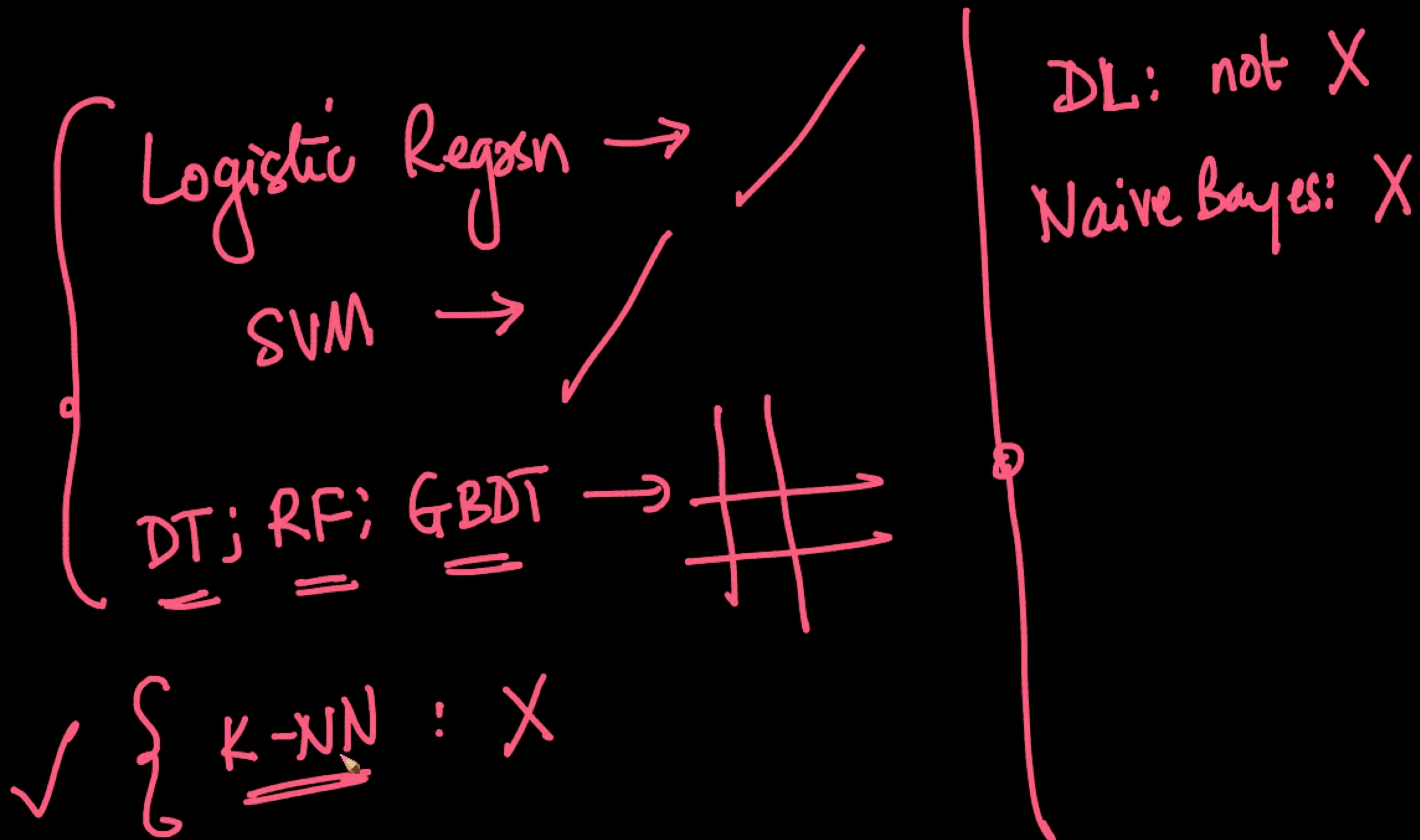
various

combinations
for d+1 numbers

{ # misclassification for
every combination of d+1
values





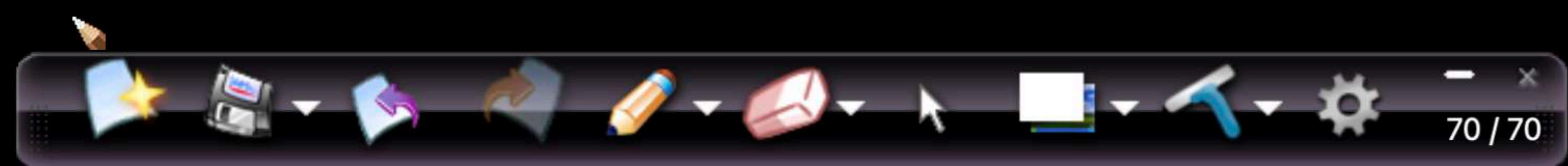


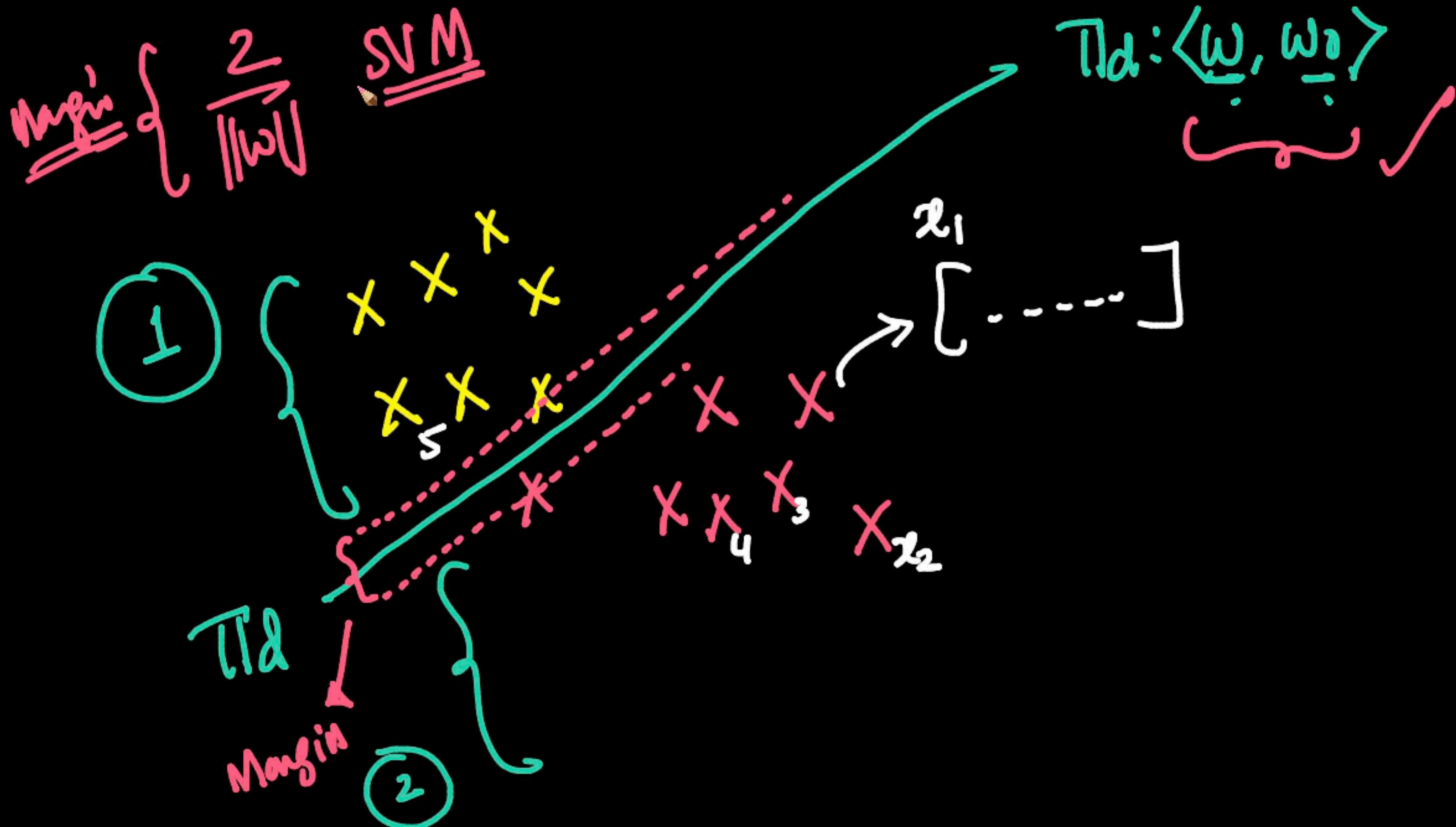
fish solving
5-dim

$x: [l, w, w_g; \dots]$

data-point

a fish





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SR Sri Ramya Toleti

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Aayush Saxena

AV Adarsh Vinayak

Aditya Yadav

AP Aman Prakash

AS Amit Srivastava

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Deepak Kumar

Cowtham

Start Doubt Session

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Questions

73 / 73

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AV Adarsh Vinayak

Aditya Yadav

AP Aman Prakash

AS Amit Srivastava

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$\lambda, \omega, \omega_0 \rightarrow 0$

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74 / 74

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74

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