

4. $H \rightarrow$ נוסחה $\frac{d(\ell-1)}{2}$ ו' פתח נעל (2

מחלקת פס x_0 נמך גורר שרור ההיבט "מחלקת".
 (ב) $d \geq 6$, $|n_0| = \frac{(d-1)(d-2)}{2}$, $|n_1| = d-1$ שם $|n_0| > |n_1|$
 פרק 33 קטן שם אחר גורר שם H קטן
 יוצר פס גורר מור הודעה "הסבר" קטן, שם
 מורר, פס PH שם מור הודעה גורר, שם
 פרק 36 נ"ס $|H_1| = d-1$ שם

$\mu = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$ ממוצע
 $\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu)^2$ סטימט
 $d-2$

p_8 א'א זאן
 פח פ'א - פ'א
 $y_1=1$ פ'א
 $H_2 = \sum h_{x_0, x_1}$

[illegible]

$$P[\epsilon_p(\text{ERM}(S)) - \min_{h \in H} \epsilon_p(h) \geq \epsilon] \leq 4 \left(\frac{2en}{d} \right)^d \exp\left(-\frac{n\epsilon^2}{32}\right) \quad (4)$$

על פי משפט 1.1 (משפט 1.1) נקבל כי:

$$4 \left(\frac{2en}{d} \right)^d \exp\left(-\frac{n\epsilon^2}{32}\right) \leq \delta$$

$$\ln 4 \left(\frac{2en}{d} \right)^d \cdot \frac{1}{\delta} \leq \frac{n\epsilon^2}{32} \Rightarrow n \geq \frac{32}{\epsilon^2} \left(\ln \frac{4}{\delta} \left(\frac{2en}{d} \right)^d + \ln(n^d) \right) =$$

$$= \frac{32}{\epsilon^2} \ln \frac{4}{\delta} \left(\frac{2e}{d} \right)^d + \frac{32d}{\epsilon^2} \ln(n)$$

$$b = \frac{32}{\epsilon^2} \ln \frac{4}{\delta} \left(\frac{2e}{d} \right)^d, \quad a = \frac{32d}{\epsilon^2}, \quad x = n$$

נשתמש במשפט 1.1 (משפט 1.1) ונקבל כי:

$$x \geq 4a \ln(2a) + 2b \Rightarrow n \geq \frac{128d}{\epsilon^2} \ln\left(\frac{64d}{\epsilon^2}\right) + \frac{64}{\epsilon^2} \ln \frac{4}{\delta} \left(\frac{2e}{d} \right)^d$$

$$= \frac{128d}{\epsilon^2} \ln\left(\frac{64d}{\epsilon^2}\right) + \frac{64}{\epsilon^2} \ln(4) + \frac{64}{\epsilon^2} \ln\left(\frac{1}{d}\right) + \frac{64}{\epsilon^2} d (\ln(2e) + \ln\left(\frac{1}{d}\right)) =$$

$$= \frac{64d}{\epsilon^2} \ln\left(\left(\frac{128d}{\epsilon^2}\right)^2\right) + \frac{64}{\epsilon^2} \ln\left(\frac{1}{d}\right) + \frac{64}{\epsilon^2} (\ln(4) + \ln(e)) + \frac{64d}{\epsilon^2} \ln\left(\frac{1}{d}\right) =$$

$$\geq \frac{64d}{\epsilon^2} \left[\ln\left(\frac{128}{\epsilon^2}\right)^2 + \ln d^2 + \ln \frac{1}{d} \right] + \frac{256}{\epsilon^2} \ln\left(\frac{1}{d}\right) =$$

נשתמש במשפט 1.1 (משפט 1.1) ונקבל כי:

$$= \frac{128d}{\epsilon^2} \left[2 \ln\left(\frac{128}{\epsilon^2}\right) + \ln d \right] + \frac{256}{\epsilon^2} \ln\left(\frac{1}{d}\right) =$$

$$= \frac{256d}{\epsilon^2} \ln\left(\frac{128d}{\epsilon^2}\right) + \frac{256}{\epsilon^2} \ln\left(\frac{1}{d}\right)$$

לכן

דפן מרזמן (5)

$$E[\Delta(y, h(x; \theta))] = \sum_{x,y} p[X=x, Y=y] \cdot \Delta(y, h(x; \theta))$$

$$p[X=x, Y=0] \cdot \Delta(0, h(x; \theta)) + p[X=x, Y=1] \cdot \Delta(1, h(x; \theta)) =$$

$$= p[X=x] [p(Y=0|X=x) \cdot (-\ln(1-h(x; \theta))) + p(Y=1|X=x) \cdot (-\ln(h(x; \theta)))] =$$

$$= p[X=x] \cdot [p(Y=0|X=x) \ln\left(\frac{e^{\theta(x)}}{e^{\theta(x)}+1}\right) - p(Y=1|X=x) \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1}{1+e^{\theta(x)}}\right)]$$

פסוקס נסון סון גאן נס נס נס נס

0-5 נסון ז'ס נסון , $z = \theta(x)$ נס , $p(X=x) = N$

$$f(z) = p_0 \ln\left(\frac{e^z}{e^z+1}\right) - p_1 \ln(1+e^z)$$

↓

$$f'(z) = p_0 \frac{1}{e^z+1} - p_1 \frac{e^z}{e^z+1}$$

↓

$$f'(z) = 0 \Rightarrow p_0 \frac{1}{e^z+1} = p_1 \frac{e^z}{e^z+1}$$

↓

$$p_0 = p_1 e^z$$

↓

$$e^z = \frac{p_0}{p_1}$$

↓

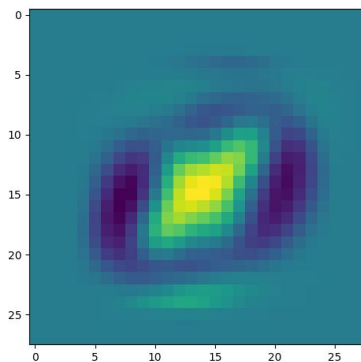
$$\theta(x) = z = \ln\left(\frac{p_0}{p_1}\right) = \ln\left[\frac{p(Y=0|X=x)}{p(Y=1|X=x)}\right]$$

Question 1:

N	Mean Accuracy	5% Percentile	95% Percentile
5	0.9180348004094167	0.8380501535312179	0.9626407369498464
10	0.9440327533265098	0.9067809621289662	0.971417604912999
50	0.9621033776867965	0.9528659160696008	0.9759467758444217
100	0.9646315250767654	0.9554503582395087	0.9739252814738997
500	0.9655987717502561	0.9626151484135107	0.9682702149437052
1000	0.9659570112589558	0.9631525076765609	0.968295803480041
5000	0.9671750255885364	0.9662231320368475	0.9677584442169908

Question 2:

Here is a visual representation of the weight vector:



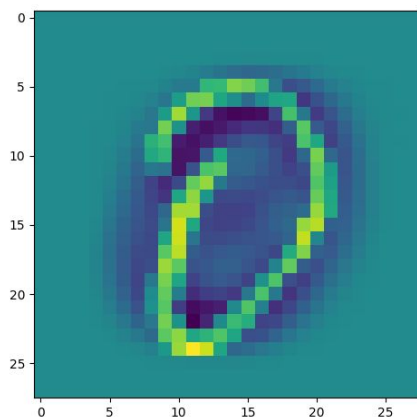
My intuition is that it prioritizes the center of the images over the margins.

Question 3:

The accuracy I received was 0.9672466734902764

Question 4:

I got a misclassification for the following image:



This makes sense - in this image the focus is on the margins and the center is “empty”, exactly the opposite of the Perceptron’s results.