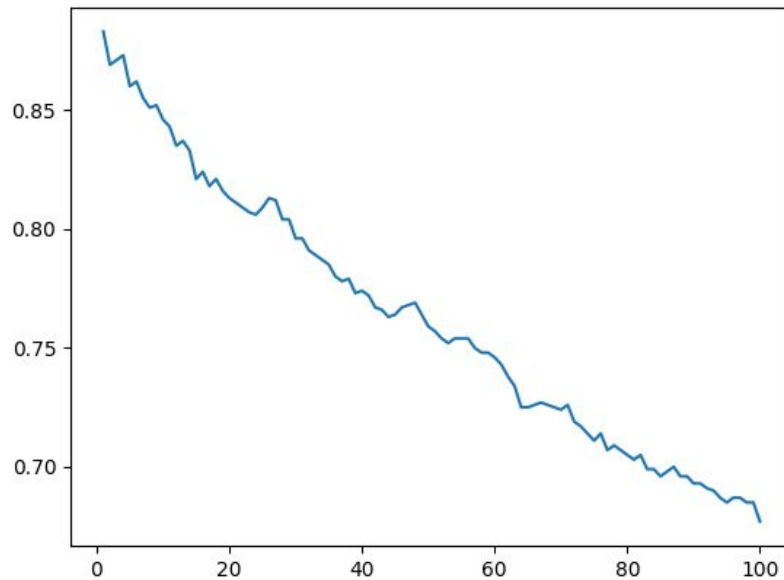
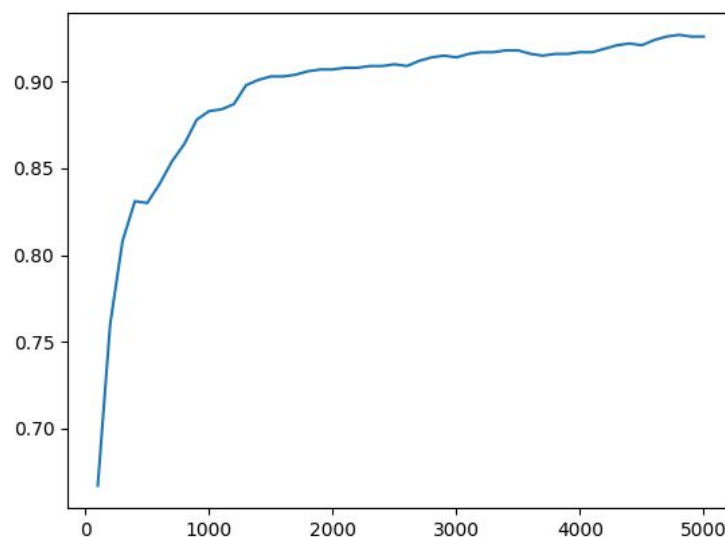


Programming assignment

- a. Submitted separately
- b. The accuracy is 0.846. In a random classifier I'd expect to get an accuracy of 0.1, the chance of choosing the right label out of 10 possible ones under a uniform distribution.
- c. As you can see in the following chart, the optimal k is 1 (x-axis: k, y-axis: accuracy):



- d. As you can see in the following chart the more training images the more accurate the model is. This correlation is somewhat logarithmic:



$$\frac{f_X(\hat{X}|y=1) \cdot p(y=1)}{f_X(\hat{X})} > \frac{f_X(\hat{X}|y=0) \cdot p(y=0)}{f_X(\hat{X})} \quad \text{NIR} \quad \text{פונקציה של } \hat{X} \quad (2)$$

$$f_X(\hat{X}|y=1) \cdot p > f_X(\hat{X}|y=0) \cdot (1-p) \quad \text{NIR}$$

$$\frac{\exp(-\frac{1}{2}(\hat{X}-\mu_1)^T \Sigma^{-1}(\hat{X}-\mu_1)) \cdot p}{2\pi^{d/2} |\Sigma|^{1/2}} > \frac{\exp(-\frac{1}{2}(\hat{X}-\mu_0)^T \Sigma^{-1}(\hat{X}-\mu_0)) \cdot (1-p)}{2\pi^{d/2} |\Sigma|^{1/2}} \quad \text{NIR}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}[(\hat{X}-\mu_1)^T \Sigma^{-1}(\hat{X}-\mu_1) - (\hat{X}-\mu_0)^T \Sigma^{-1}(\hat{X}-\mu_0)] > \ln\left(\frac{1-p}{p}\right)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\hat{X}^T \Sigma^{-1} \hat{X} - \hat{X}^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_1 - \mu_1^T \Sigma^{-1} \hat{X} + \mu_1^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_1 - \hat{X}^T \Sigma^{-1} \hat{X} + \hat{X}^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_0 + \mu_0^T \Sigma^{-1} \hat{X} - \mu_0^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_0 < 2 \ln\left(\frac{1-p}{p}\right)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\hat{X}^T \Sigma^{-1} (\mu_0 - \mu_1) + \Sigma^{-1} \hat{X} (\mu_0 - \mu_1) + \mu_1^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_1 - \mu_0^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_0 < 2 \ln\left(\frac{1-p}{p}\right)$$

$$\Sigma^{-1} \text{ PD} \quad \text{PSI} \quad \text{NIR} \quad \Sigma \quad \cup \quad \hat{X}^T \Sigma^{-1} = \Sigma^{-1} \hat{X} \quad \text{ל} \quad \text{PSI} \quad \text{NIR}$$

$$\hat{X}^T \Sigma^{-1} (\mu_0 - \mu_1) < \ln\left(\frac{1-p}{p}\right) - \mu_1^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_1 + \mu_0^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_0$$

$$\text{NIR}, \Sigma = \text{var}(X) \quad \text{ל} \quad \text{NIR} \quad d=1$$

$$\hat{X} \text{ var}(X) (\mu_0 - \mu_1) < \ln\left(\frac{1-p}{p}\right) + (\mu_0^2 - \mu_1^2) \text{var}(X)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\hat{X} < \frac{\ln\left(\frac{1-p}{p}\right)}{\text{var}(X) (\mu_0 - \mu_1)} + \mu_0 + \mu_1$$

קריטריון \hat{X} - bound (הם) נקראים \hat{X} - bound

$$\hat{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{NIR} \quad d=2$$

bound - הם x_1, x_2 סמנים

PSI $(\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$ סמנים

PSI $(\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$ סמנים

hyperplane d נקראים d - hyperplane

PSI $d-1$ נקראים $d-1$ - PSI

$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$ - נגזרת של פונקציה (7)
 $f(x) = x^t A x$

$$f(x+h) = (x+h)^t A (x+h) = x^t A x + h^t A x + x^t A h + h^t A h =$$

$$= x^t A x + h^t A x + h^t A^t x + h^t A h$$

: נוס

$$f(x+h) - f(x) = \cancel{x^t A x} + h^t A x + h^t A^t x + h^t A h - \cancel{x^t A x} =$$

$$= h^t (A + A^t) x + h^t A h$$

$h \rightarrow 0$ נגזרת של פונקציה
 $h^t A h$ - פונקציה של h שגודלה $O(h^2)$
 $(A + A^t) x$ - וקטור

(2) $g(p) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n p_i \right) - 1$
 : פונקציה של p

$$h(p, \lambda) = - \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \ln(p_i) + \lambda g(p) = - \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \ln(p_i) + \lambda \left[\sum_{i=1}^n p_i - 1 \right]$$

: 0-8 וקטור

$\forall i \leq n$:

$$\left(\frac{\partial h(p, \lambda)}{\partial p} \right)_i = -(\ln p_i + 1) + \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \ln p_i = \lambda - 1$$

$\forall i, j \leq n$: $\ln p_i = \ln p_j \Rightarrow p_i = p_j$
 כל ה p_i שווים

