

a.

$$p(x) = x^2 - x - 1$$

$$p(0) = -1$$

$$p(1) = -1$$

$$p(2) = 1$$

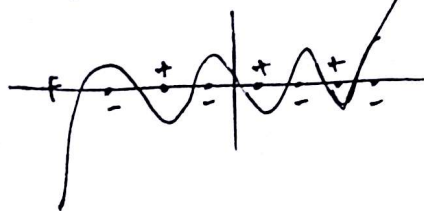
$$p(3) = 5$$

So, $p(0), p(1)$ classified -ve

$p(2), p(3)$ classified +ve.

b.

We know that a d -degree polynomial will have d roots. and ~~$d+1$~~
 So, the curve will cut the x -axis at d points. The most
 adverse configuration will be the alternate points configuration.
 and we can see we can correctly classify $d+1$ such points.



$$\text{So, VC-dimension} \leq d+1 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Again for VC-dimension $\geq d+1$,

Consider case for $d=1$,

we can correctly classify 2 points, ~~at most~~.

$$\text{i.e. VC-dimension} = 2 \geq 1+1 \geq d+1$$

Let's assume

Consider a case for $d=k$ has VC-dimension $\geq k+1$.

From the reasoning discussed earlier, if we increase d to $k+1$,

it can classify one more point than ~~$d=k$~~ .

$$\text{So, VC-dimension for } d=k+1 \text{ is } (VC_d + 1)$$

$$\geq k+1+1 \geq k+2$$

So, Since we have ~~$VC \geq 2$~~ for $k=1$,

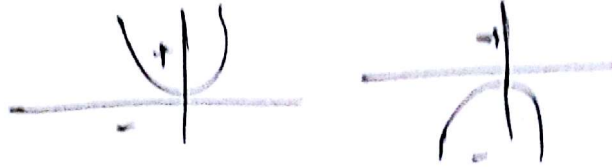
By induction,

$$VC \geq k+1 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

from (1) & (1)

$$\boxed{VC = d+1}$$

- c. If we restrict the coefficient to only positive, or say 1 we will decrease the v.c by 1 as we restrict the degree of freedom by 1. We can easily see in case of parabola.



Information Criteria.

①. $BIC(M) = l - \frac{1}{2} p \log n$

$BIC(M_2) = l_2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5p \log n$

$BIC(M_2) - BIC(M) > 0$

$l_2 - \frac{5}{2} p \log n - l_1 + \frac{1}{2} p \log n > 0$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{l_2 - l_1 \geq 2p \log n}$

- ② No, reducing n to increase BIC score is not a good idea. Learning parameter with less number of data points doesn't ensure complete ~~learn~~ proper learning as we may miss key characteristics.

- ③ The penalty term is for number of parameters is larger in BIC than in AIC & hence more parameters the more penalty in BIC. So, simpler model will have less parameter and hence ~~the~~ less penalty. So, BIC prefers simpler models.

K-Means & K-Medoids

⑦ 1st cluster. $\{(0,0), (0,6)\}$

center: $(0,-6)$

2nd cluster $\{~~(0,6)~~ (4,4), (-5,2)\}$ with center $(4,4)$

⑧ 1st cluster. $\{(-5,2), (0,0), (4,4)\}$

center $\{(0,0)\}$

2nd cluster $\{(0,-6)\}$

center $(0,-6)$

⑨ 1st cluster $\{(0,0), (0,-6)\}$ center $(0,-3)$

2nd cluster $\{(-5,2), (4,4)\}$

center $(-0.5, 3)$

Algorithm

$$\sum_{i=1} \log [0.5 N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2) + 0.5 N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)]$$

$$\ell(D; \theta) = \sum_i \sum_y P(y|i) \log \left[\frac{P(x^{(i)}, y; \theta)}{P(y|i)} \right]$$

$$= \sum_i \sum_y P(y|i) \log \left[\frac{\cancel{P(x^{(i)})} \pi N(x^{(i)}, \theta)}{P(x|\theta)} \right]$$

$$= \sum_i \sum_y P_y \cdot \frac{N(x; \mu^{(y)}, \theta_y^2 I)}{P(x|\theta)} \cdot \log \left[\frac{\pi N(x^{(i)}, \theta)}{\frac{\sum_{j=1}^K \pi P_y N(x, \mu^{(j)})}{\sum_{j=1}^K \pi P_y N(x, \mu^{(j)})}} \right]$$

$$\hat{\ell}(D; \theta) = \sum_i \sum_y 1 \cdot \log \frac{1}{\sum_{j=1}^K \pi P_y N(x; \mu^{(j)}, \theta_y^2 I)}$$

$$\frac{P(y=2|x^{(i)}, \theta_0)}{P(y=1|x^{(i)}, \theta_0)} > 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_2^2}} \exp(-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu_2)^2/\sigma_2^2)}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_1^2}} \exp(-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu_1)^2/\sigma_1^2)} > 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{1}} \cdot \frac{\exp(-\frac{1}{2}(x-7)^2/4)}{\exp(-\frac{1}{2}(x-6)^2/1)} > 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(x-7)^2 - 4(x-6)^2}{4}\right) > 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \exp\left[\frac{1}{8} \cdot (-x^2 + 14x + 49 + 4x^2 - 48x + 36 \times 4)\right] > 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \exp\left[\frac{1}{8} (3x^2 - 34x + 36 \times 4 + 49)\right] > 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \log \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} (x-5)(3x-19) > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x = 4.15, x = 7.18} \quad x \in [4.15, 7.18]$$

So, the point x^3, x^4 are more likely to assign to class y_2 . Then x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3 will have $P(y=2|x^{(i)}, \theta_0) > P(y=1|x^{(i)}, \theta_0)$

d.

Both ~~fixed~~ Gaussians will move to left. since the mean of both clusters is greater than actual values.

e. σ_1 will increase & σ_2 will decrease.

f. Cluster 2 will have larger variance since it has 4 values and ranging from -1 to 4. But Cluster 1 has only 2 points, with range 1 to 2.