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                                          . folia) - los - n
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                  + 1(R(N,Xi,yi)-R(U,Xi,yi))- 1(R(U,X,y)-R(V,X,y))
 wake gover a reser: (2)A = N, ((1)2) A=V. UgG:
                                                            90
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Ls"(A(S(1)) + X | A(S(1)) | 2 - (Ls (A(S)) + X | A(S)|12) + l(A(s(i), Xi, yi)_ l(A(s), Xi, yi) + l(A(s), Xi, yi)-l(A(s(i)), Xi, yi) < באדעו בהרציוה שמתשים לשוצ היא אב-קמונה חדן לכן: > ((2)A)28 - (((i)2)A)2 = \$ (A(S(i)2) - 8 (A(S))) = = l(A(s(i), Xi, yi)_ l(A(s), Xi, yi) + l(A(s), Xi, yi)-l(A(s(ii), Xi, yi))

(x 9.50) MA(S(i))- A(S)/12 = < 2 (A(S(i), Xi, yi)_ (A(S), Xi, yi) + (A(S), Xi, y')- ((A(S(i)), Xi, y')) < m 1)(2) A - ((1)2) A 11 Q C = $= ||(2)A - ((3)B)|| \le$ λm l(A(s(1), Xi, yi) - l(A(s), Xi, yi) ≤ $\leq b_{\parallel} \forall (c_{(i)}) - \forall (c_{\parallel}) \mid \leq b \cdot 3b = 3b_{5}$ 43.00.8-1 Justen (Expected RISH) W @ 201030 AIRED NIB ए हाटाच यव एपट्टी राण () שי הית שנים כאופן הפנה איר גע גע עני פעידם ערחפים ב OCI BN Diard 4000) (4164 B) UCBSIL Q-

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במט החיום"ם ששיליט מתוך כל החיום"ם (האוויתים) פאוצוסיה

בחם החיוםים שבייליט מתער החיומים שחץינו.

שיצוי מחלה מבפקת - נוצה לשלות כמה שיותר חולים בעולה \mathcal{S}° עבפסת על החושים באוצוסיה צני לצעצם הבססה,

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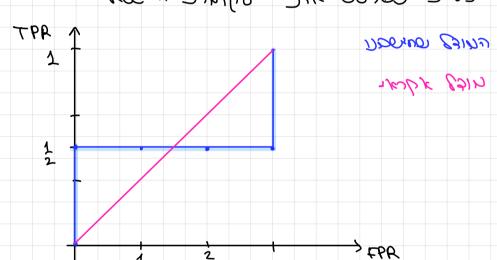
שילוד מחלה שטה שון סרטן - נרצה בגון שבור צין לצמצם נבגלים % 92991 "DE18" UBB BARY BAG WW BEAG.

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$$P_{\omega}(A_{1}=71\times1)=\frac{-0.9-02.8+0.25}{6}=0.032$$

90: 70:
$$TPR = \frac{TP}{TP+FN} = \frac{2}{2+0} = 1$$
 $\frac{FPR = \frac{FP}{FP+TN} = \frac{3}{3+0} = 1$

$$70.007$$
: $TPR = \frac{TP}{TP+FN} = \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{FPR = \frac{FP}{FP+TN} = \frac{3}{3+0} = 1$



10
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Question 3.1

```
In [44]: import numpy as np
   import pandas as pd
   from sklearn.datasets import fetch_openml
   import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
   from sklearn.svm import SVC as svc
```

```
In [45]: def fetch_mnist():
    #Download MNIST dataset
    X, y = fetch_openml('Fashion-MNIST', version=1, return_X_y=True)
    X = X.to_numpy()
    y = y.to_numpy()

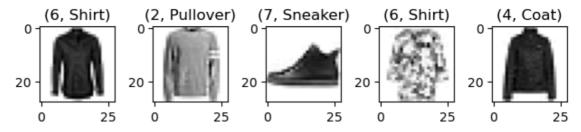
# Randomly sample 7000 images
    np.random.seed(2)
    indices = np.random.choice(len(X), 7000, replace=False)
    X, y = X[indices], y[indices]
    return X, y

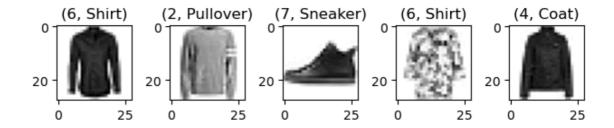
X, y = fetch_mnist()
    print(X.shape, y.shape)
```

C:\Users\emili\anaconda3\envs\data_analysis\lib\site-packages\sklearn\data sets_openml.py:932: FutureWarning: The default value of `parser` will change from `'liac-arff'` to `'auto'` in 1.4. You can set `parser='auto'` to silence this warning. Therefore, an `ImportError` will be raised from 1.4 if the dataset is dense and pandas is not installed. Note that the pandas parser may return different data types. See the Notes Section in fetch_openml's API doc for details.

```
warn(
(7000, 784) (7000,)
```

Question 3.2





Question 3.3

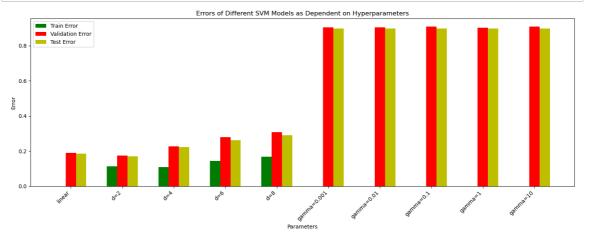
```
In [47]: def cross_validation_error(X, y, model, n_folds):
             indices = np.arange(len(X))
             np.random.shuffle(indices)
             folds = np.array_split(indices, n_folds)
             train_errors = []
             validation_errors = []
             for fold in range(n_folds):
                 val indices = folds[fold]
                 train_indices =
                 np.concatenate([folds[i] for i in range(n_folds) if i != fold])
                 X_train, y_train = X[train_indices], y[train_indices]
                 X_val, y_val = X[val_indices], y[val_indices]
                 model.fit(X_train, y_train)
                 train_preds = model.predict(X_train)
                 val_preds = model.predict(X_val)
                 train_errors.append(np.mean(train_preds != y_train))
                 validation_errors.append(np.mean(val_preds != y_val))
             avg_train_error = np.mean(train_errors)
             avg_val_error = np.mean(validation_errors)
             return avg_train_error, avg_val_error
```

```
In [52]: | def SVM_results(X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test):
             folds = 4
             results = {}
             # Polynomial and RBF parameter values
             pol_vals = [2, 4, 6, 8]
             RBF_{vals} = [0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 1.0, 10]
             # Linear SVM
             model = svc(kernel='linear')
             errors = cross_validation_error(X_train, y_train, model, folds)
             model.fit(X_train, y_train)
             test_predict = model.predict(X_test)
             test_error = np.sum(test_predict != y_test) / len(test_predict)
             results[f'SVM linear'] = (errors[0], errors[1], test_error)
             # Polynomial SVMs
             for d in pol_vals:
                 model = svc(kernel='poly', degree=d)
                 errors = cross_validation_error(X_train, y_train, model, folds)
                 model.fit(X_train, y_train)
                 test_predict = model.predict(X_test)
                 test_error = np.sum(test_predict != y_test) / len(test_predict)
                 results[f'SVM poly {d}'] = (errors[0], errors[1], test_error)
             # RBF SVMs
             for gamma in RBF_vals:
                 model = svc(kernel='rbf', gamma=gamma)
                 errors = cross_validation_error(X_train, y_train, model, folds)
                 model.fit(X_train, y_train)
                 test_predict = model.predict(X_test)
                 test_error = np.sum(test_predict != y_test) / len(test_predict)
                 results[f'SVM RBF {gamma}'] = (errors[0], errors[1], test_error)
             return results
```

Question 3.4

```
In [55]: x = np.arange(10)
         labels = [
             'linear', 'd=2', 'd=4', 'd=6', 'd=8',
              'gamma=0.001', 'gamma=0.01', 'gamma=0.1', 'gamma=1', 'gamma=10'
         train_errors = []
         val_errors = []
         test_errors = []
         # Polynomial and RBF parameter values
         pol_vals = [2, 4, 6, 8]
         rbf_vals = [0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 1.0, 10]
         # Append errors for linear SVM
         train_errors.append(results['SVM linear'][0])
         val_errors.append(results['SVM linear'][1])
         test_errors.append(results['SVM linear'][2])
         # Append errors for polynomial SVMs
         for d in pol_vals:
             train_errors.append(results[f'SVM poly {d}'][0])
             val_errors.append(results[f'SVM poly {d}'][1])
             test_errors.append(results[f'SVM poly {d}'][2])
         # Append errors for RBF SVMs
         for gamma in rbf_vals:
             train_errors.append(results[f'SVM RBF {gamma}'][0])
             val_errors.append(results[f'SVM RBF {gamma}'][1])
             test_errors.append(results[f'SVM RBF {gamma}'][2])
         # Plotting the errors
         plt.figure(figsize=(15, 6))
         bar_width = 0.2
         # Plotting train errors
         plt.bar(x, train_errors, width=bar_width, label='Train Error', color='g')
         # Plotting validation errors
         plt.bar(x + bar_width, val_errors, width=bar_width,
                 label='Validation Error', color='r')
         # Plotting test errors
         plt.bar(x + 2 * bar_width, test_errors, width=bar_width,
                 label='Test Error', color='y')
         # Setting labels and titles
         plt.xlabel('Parameters')
         plt.ylabel('Error')
         plt.title('Errors of Different SVM Models as Dependent on Hyperparameters')
         # Setting x-ticks with appropriate labels
         plt.xticks(x + bar_width, labels, rotation=45, ha='right')
         # Displaying the Legend
         plt.legend()
         # Show plot
         plt.tight_layout()
```

plt.show()



The best model for both CV and Test set is the polynomial kernel with d=2.