

$X = \mathbb{R}^d$ $Y = \{-1, 1\}$
 2-class classification problem $X \times \{-1, 1\}$ to D $\rightarrow \text{label } y$
 i.i.d. plots
 IML 625-29
 3 Feb
 for full
 3/20/2021

$$\forall x \in X \quad h_0(x) \begin{cases} 1 & P(y=1|x) \geq \frac{1}{2} \\ -1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$h_0 = \arg \max_{y \in \{+1\}} P(x|y)P(y)$$

$$P(y|x) P(x) = P(x|y) P(y)$$

$$\arg\max_{y \in \{+1\}} P(x|y)P(y) = \arg\max_{y \in \{+1\}} P(y|x)P(x) = \arg\max_{y \in \{+1\}} P(y|x)P(x)$$

8) $\forall x \exists y \forall z P(x) \rightarrow Q(y) \wedge \neg Q(z)$

מאנגן $(y=1/x)$ ו- $(y=x)$ הן גראף של פונקציית y.

$$p(y=0|\lambda) < \frac{1}{2} \iff p(y=1|\lambda) > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\arg \max_{y \in \{0, 1\}} P(x|y)P(y) = \begin{cases} y & P(y=1|x) > \frac{1}{2} \\ y & P(y=0|x) < \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1 & P(y=1|x) > \frac{1}{2} \\ -1 & 0 \cdot w \end{cases}$$

$$= h_1(x)$$

F.L.N

$\mathbb{R}^d \ni y$ with $\eta(y)$ is $x | y \sim N(\mu_y, \Sigma)$ $\Rightarrow X = \mathbb{R}^d$ $\rightsquigarrow \exists$

$$f(x|y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^d \det(\Sigma)}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu_y)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x-\mu_y)}$$

is an α -level classifier for

$$h_0(x) = \arg \max_{y \in \{-1\}} f_y(x)$$

(P2) $f: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ($\exists p \in \mathbb{R}$, $s-1, s+1 \geq p$)

$$g(y) = x^T \Sigma^{-1} y - \frac{1}{2} y^T \Sigma^{-1} y + \ln p(x) - \ln p(y) - \ln 2\pi$$

$$h_0(x) \underset{y \in \{-1, 1\}}{\operatorname{argmax}} S_y(x) = \underset{y \in \{-1, 1\}}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(x|y)P(y)$$

ln → WILKINSON (1972); PROOF

$$\ln(h_0) = \underset{y \in \{-1, 1\}}{\operatorname{argmax}} \ln P(x|y)P(y) =$$

$$= \underset{y \in \{-1, 1\}}{\operatorname{argmax}} (\ln(P(x|y)) + \ln(P(y))) =$$

$$= \underset{y \in \{-1, 1\}}{\operatorname{argmax}} \left(\ln \left(\frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^d \det(\Sigma)} \right) e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x - \mu_y)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x - \mu_y)} + \ln(P(y)) \right) =$$

$$= \underset{y \in \{-1, 1\}}{\operatorname{argmax}} (-\frac{1}{2}(x - \mu_y)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x - \mu_y) + \ln(P(y)))$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} x^T \Sigma^{-1} x + \frac{1}{2} \mu_y^T \Sigma^{-1} x + \frac{1}{2} x^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_y - \frac{1}{2} \mu_y^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_y +$$

$$+ \ln(P(y))$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (x^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_y - \frac{1}{2} \mu_y^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_y + \ln(P(y))) =$$

$$= \underset{y \in \{-1, 1\}}{\operatorname{argmax}} \hat{S}_y(x)$$

$$S = (x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_m, y_m)$$

③

$$\hat{P}(y) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \delta(y_i = y)$$

$$\hat{\Sigma} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \bar{x}_y)(x_i - \bar{x}_y)^T$$

$$\bar{x}_y = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \bar{x}_y)(x_i - \bar{x}_y)^T$$

17. 2010. 01/02/10 16:45

100000 → 100000 16310 1110 1

→ 100000 100000 → 100000 1110 2

→ pre = 32) NC ENN = 1000 100000 → 100000 16310 1110

1110 1000, false positive. → 1000 1000 16310 1110

(Spdm-positive), (real-negative)
 $y=1$, $y=-1$

⑤

QP: $\underset{v \in \mathbb{R}^n}{\operatorname{argmin}} \left(\frac{1}{2} v^T Q v + a^T v \right)$ s.t. Aved,

$Q \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $d \in \mathbb{R}^m$ - fixed

Hard-SVM \rightarrow 3. 9. 2010 16:45

$\underset{(w,b)}{\operatorname{argmin}} \|w\|^2$ s.t. $y_i f_i (\langle w, x_i \rangle + b) \geq 1$

$\underset{(w,b)}{\operatorname{argmin}} \begin{pmatrix} w \\ b \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} w \\ b \end{pmatrix}$ s.t. $\begin{pmatrix} y_1 x_1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ y_m x_m & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} w \\ b \end{pmatrix} \geq \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$= \underset{(w,b)}{\operatorname{argmin}} \alpha \begin{pmatrix} w \\ b \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} 2I \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} w \\ b \end{pmatrix}$ s.t. $- \begin{bmatrix} y_1 x_1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ y_m x_m & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} w \\ b \end{pmatrix} \leq \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

i. p.s. 16:45 13.11.2010 16:45

$A = - \begin{bmatrix} y_1 x_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_m x_m \end{bmatrix}$ $v = \begin{pmatrix} w \\ b \end{pmatrix}$ $a = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $Q = 2I$

(6)

Soft-SVM Problem:

$$\underset{w, \xi}{\operatorname{argmin}} \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \xi_i \text{ s.t. } y_i (w^\top x_i) \geq 1 - \xi_i \text{ and } \xi_i \geq 0$$

$$\underset{w}{\operatorname{argmin}} \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \ell^{\text{hinge}}(y_i (w^\top x_i)),$$

$$\ell^{\text{hinge}}(a) = \max\{0, 1 - a\}$$

$$\therefore \xi_i > 1 - y_i (w^\top x_i) \quad \text{for all } i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$$

$$\xi_i > \ell^{\text{hinge}}(y_i (w^\top x_i))$$

$$\xi_i > \ell^{\text{hinge}}(y_i (w^\top x_i)) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \xi_i \geq \ell^{\text{hinge}}(y_i (w^\top x_i)) \geq 0$$

$$\ell^{\text{hinge}}(\xi_i) \geq \ell^{\text{hinge}}(1 - y_i (w^\top x_i))$$

$$y_i (w^\top x_i) > 1 - y_i (w^\top x_i)$$

$$1 - y_i (w^\top x_i) \geq 0$$

$$\xi_i = \ell^{\text{hinge}}(y_i (w^\top x_i))$$

$$\text{Lose } \xi_i \text{ s.t. } \ell^{\text{hinge}}(\xi_i) \leq 0$$

Practical Questions:

Q7:

Implemented in *models.py*

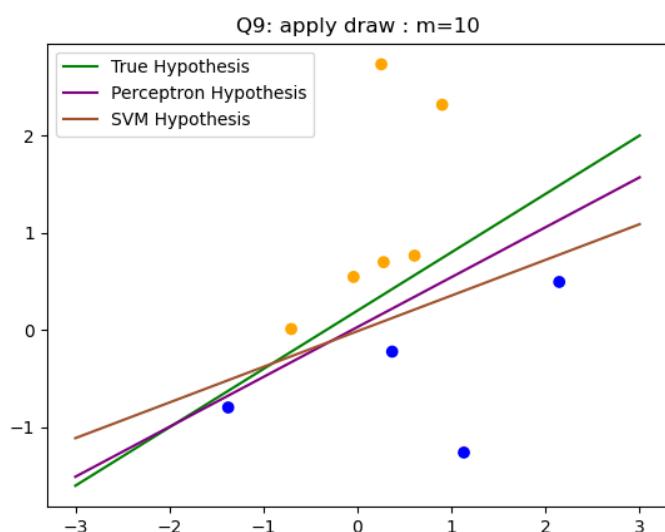
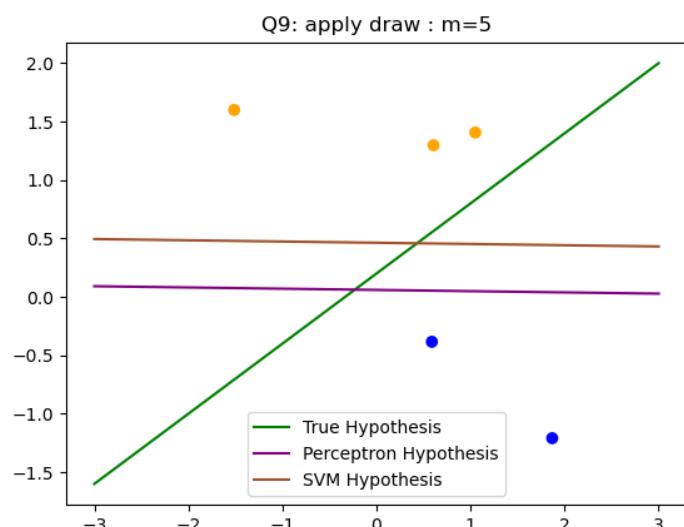
Q8:

Implemented in *comparison.py*

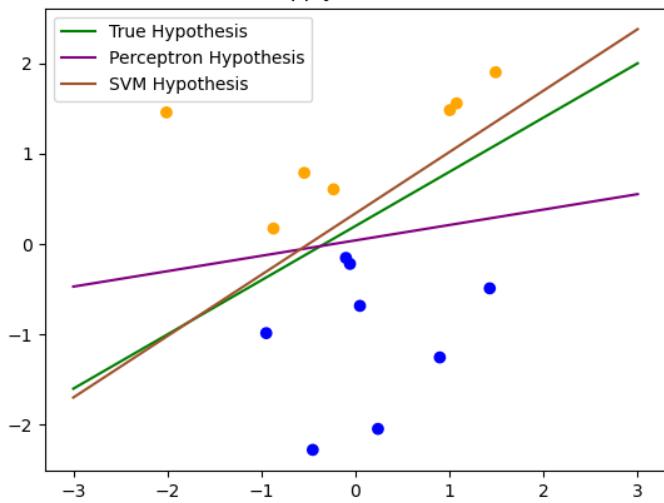
Q9:

The code that generates the graph is in the function "apply_draw"

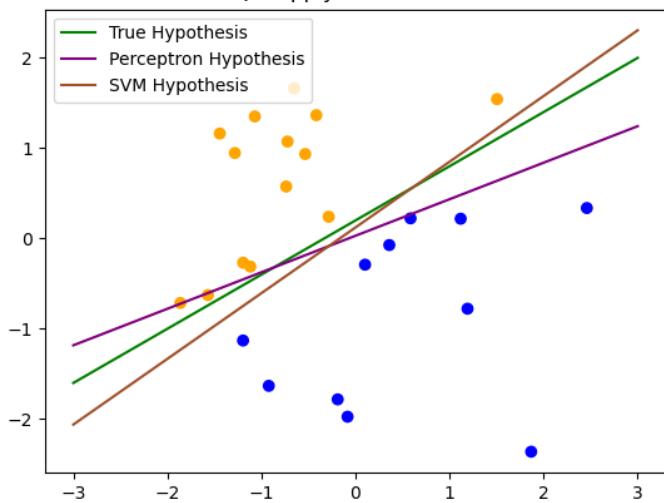
The requested Graphs:



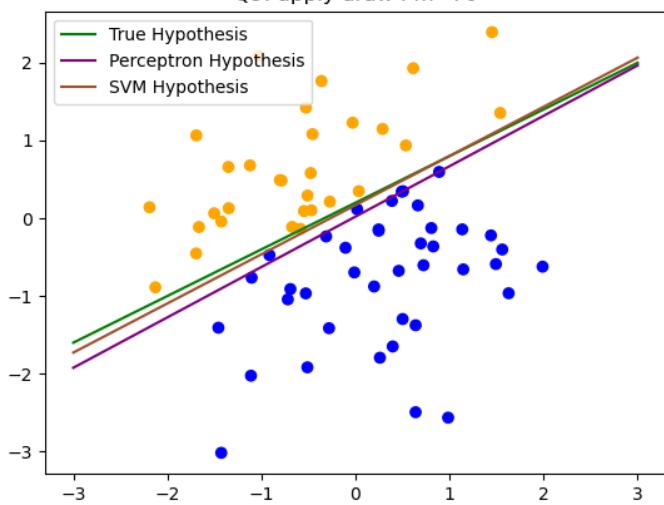
Q9: apply draw : m=15

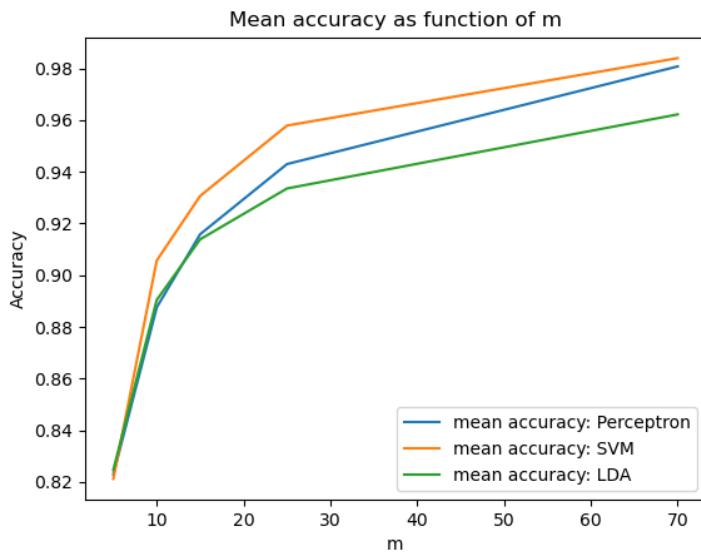


Q9: apply draw : m=25



Q9: apply draw : m=70

**Q10:****The requested Graph:**



Q11:

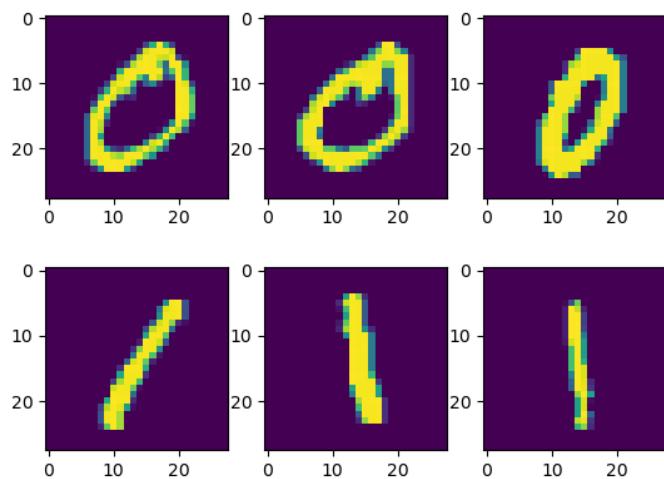
The SVM model did better in this instance.

This can be explained by the fact that this model is based on maximizing the margins between the labels of the actual samples and not on guessing the actual model. Perceptron is a close second, and the LDA did worse, probably because it wrongly assumes the true distribution is made of 2 gaussians.

Q12:

implemented in fumction *play_with_ds*

Requested images:

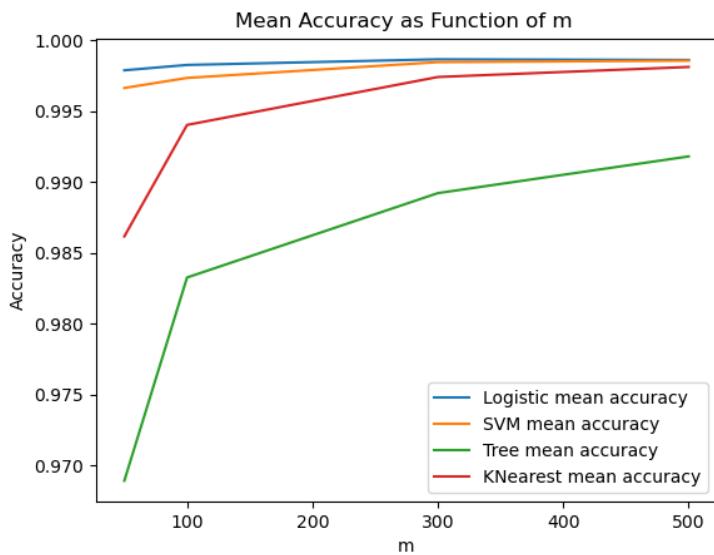


Q13:

implemented in function *rearrange_data*

Q14:

Requested graph



```
Logistic time:[0.0096577 0.01057609 0.01440191 0.02400233]
```

```
SVM time:[0.03295195 0.04133796 0.05709656 0.07117558]
```

```
Tree time:[0.01100782 0.01535079 0.0314739 0.05162932]
```

```
KNearest time:[0.23499504 0.2456953 0.27822554 0.30706699]
```

We see that the decision tree is the fastest in terms of running time (on average), while K-nearest neighbors is the slowest.

This is caused by the nature of calculations of K-nearest neighbors which is heavier than others due to its recursive action.