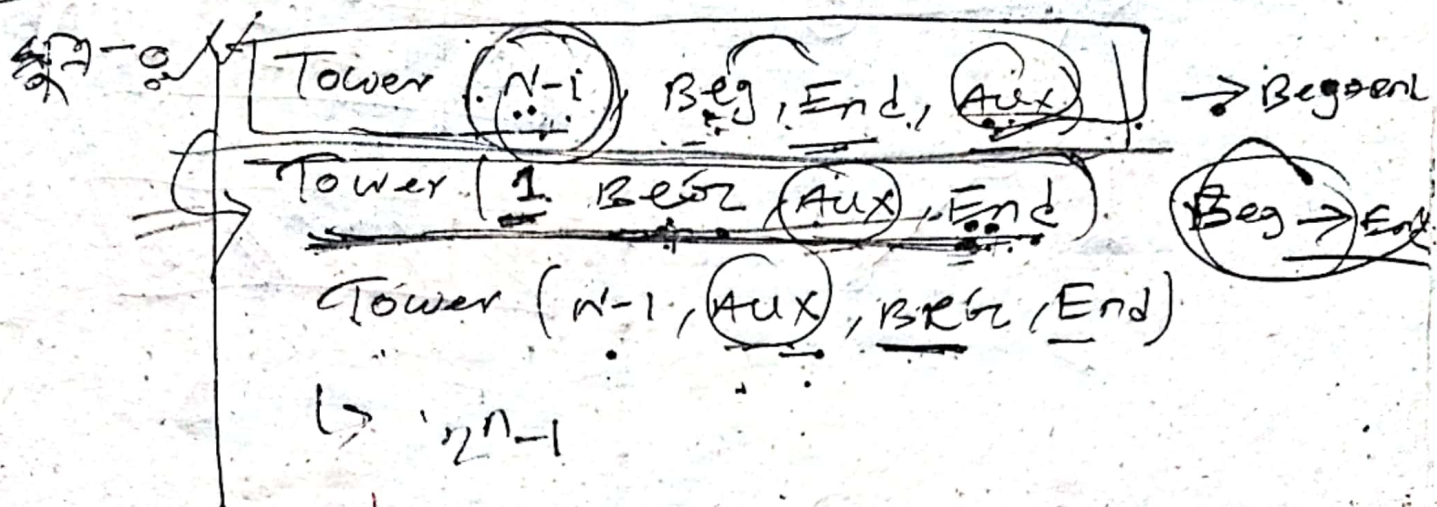


1. Tower of Hanoi:

sajuv641133@gmail.com



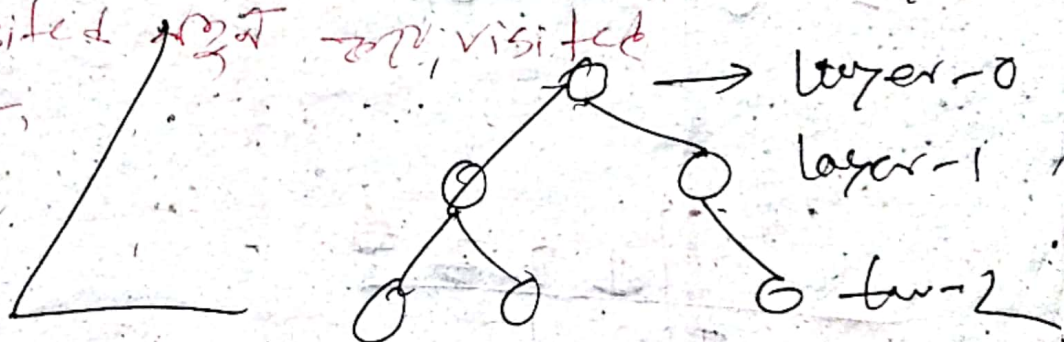
Recursive

2. BFS:

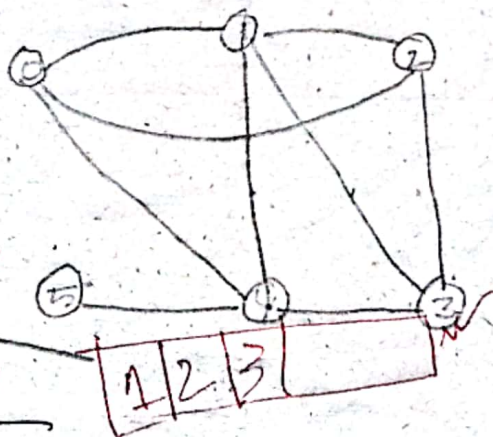
1. First move horizontally (ii). Move to the next layer

* Not visited \rightarrow visited

* Queue for nodes

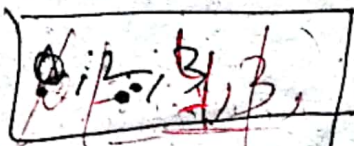


FIFO



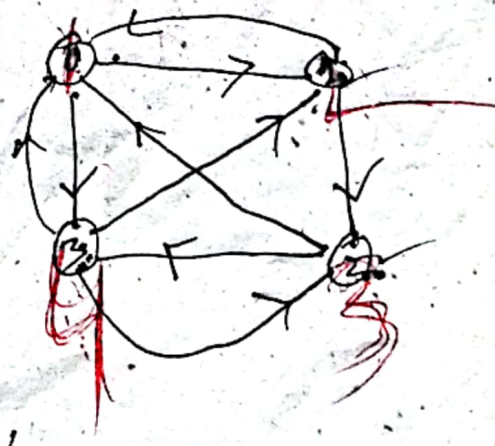
$1 \rightarrow 0, 2$

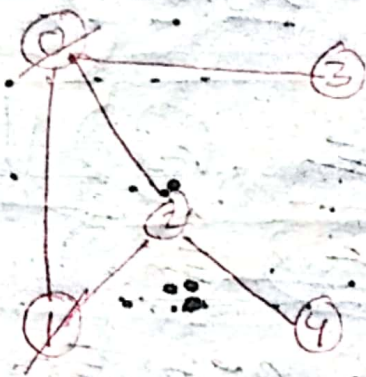
	0	1	2	3
0	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	1	0
2	0	1	0	1
3	0	0	1	0



Result

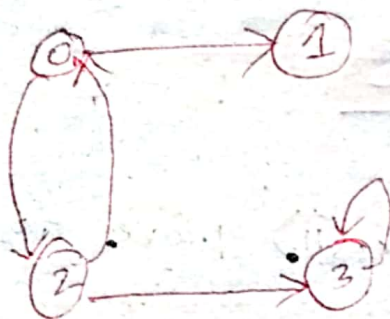
1, 2, 3





0	1	2	3	4	Visit
---	---	---	---	---	-------

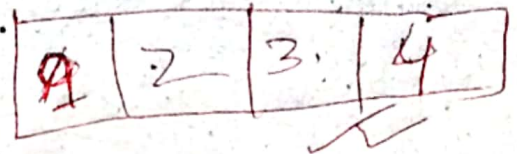
0	1	2	3	4	2
--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---



	1	2	3	4
1	0	1		
2				
3				
4				

DFS ~~130~~ ~~100~~

①



21 Backtrack 200,

21 Stack Flow 200

61 forget vertex nahi visit 200.

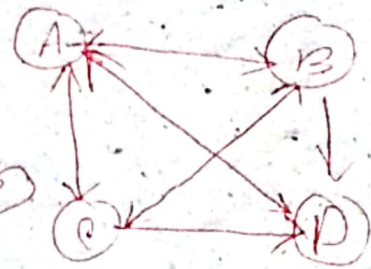
* ④ TSP

→ cost kisi kisi nahi

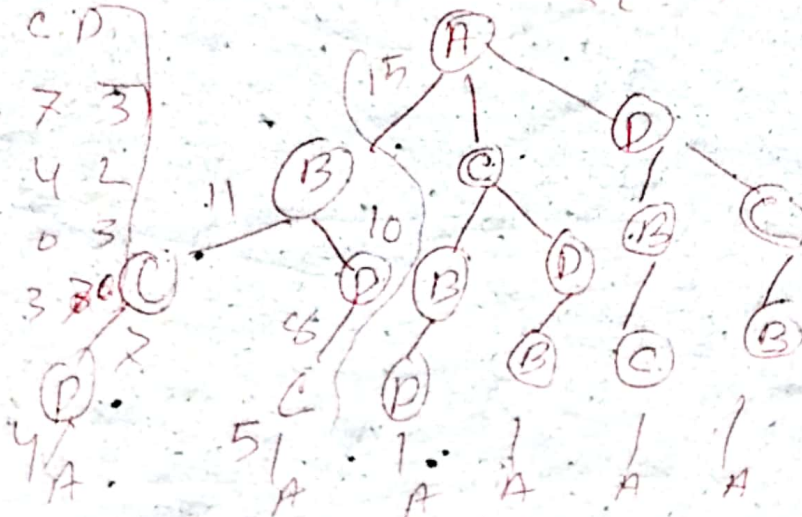
200,

* 200

200 visit 200,



	A	B	C	D
A	0	5	7	3
B	2	0	4	2
C	5	2	0	3
D	4	2	3	0



Formula: $g(i, s) = \min [c(i, j) + g(j, s - \{i\})]$

$g(A, \{B, C, D\}) = \min [\underline{c(A, B)} + g(B, \{C, D\})$

$g(A, \{C$ $\cdot \cdot \cdot \underline{c(A, C)} + g(C, \{B, D\}),$
 $\underline{c(A, D)} + g(D, \{B, C\})]$

$g(B, \{C, D\}) = \min [\underline{c(B, C)} + g(C, \{D\}),$
 $\underline{c(B, D)} + g(D, \{C\})]$

$g(C, \{D\}) = \min [\underline{c(C, D)} + g(D, \emptyset)] = 3 + 4$

└─
 D (root of
 tree)

⑥ Linear regression

1. Predict house price (output) based on input features

Example: house price linear model

2. Regression line: input real value, output house price

predict house price

Linear regression line: input real value, output house price

Real value predict house price

Example: house price Polynomial regression

* Dependent & independent variable in house price

Example: $y = mx + c$ (house price)

Dependent \rightarrow Independent \rightarrow house price (input/output)

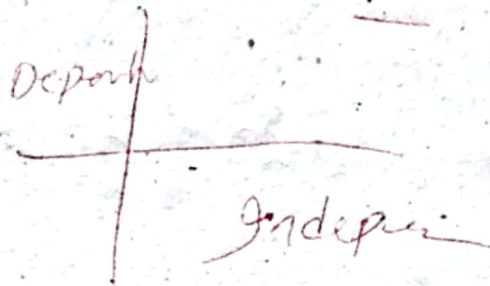
df, shape \Rightarrow row, col

df.isnull().any()

Features \rightarrow two dimension

$y \rightarrow$ one

$x \rightarrow$ Independent



train data \rightarrow train set

testing data \rightarrow accuracy test set

0.30 \rightarrow 30% data test set

train data training set

random_state \rightarrow randomly data set

x_train \rightarrow train some value set

reg.fit \rightarrow training set

** train value predict, accuracy, score

score

y_test is value predict set

set

best fit line to train data

reg.predict([[]]);

is predict set or not

coef \rightarrow coefficient = m

$y = mx + c \rightarrow$ m and c are called slope and intercept

intercept = c

$y =$ predict value

* G-Algorithm

Start sample data (for Analysis) \rightarrow Start
Sample data (in) \rightarrow Start \rightarrow Start \rightarrow End
and on

Concept learning: learning task (into a set of
machine for training (input
for predetermined data given)

Hypothesis: Idea \rightarrow Start \rightarrow End

General Hypothesis: General term

Specific: specific term

* \rightarrow most specific hypothesis
positive value for

h. most specific hypothesis to m.

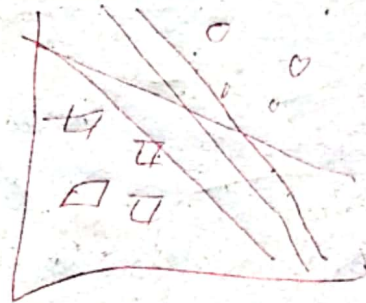
→ Initialize w_0, b_0

⑧ SVM:

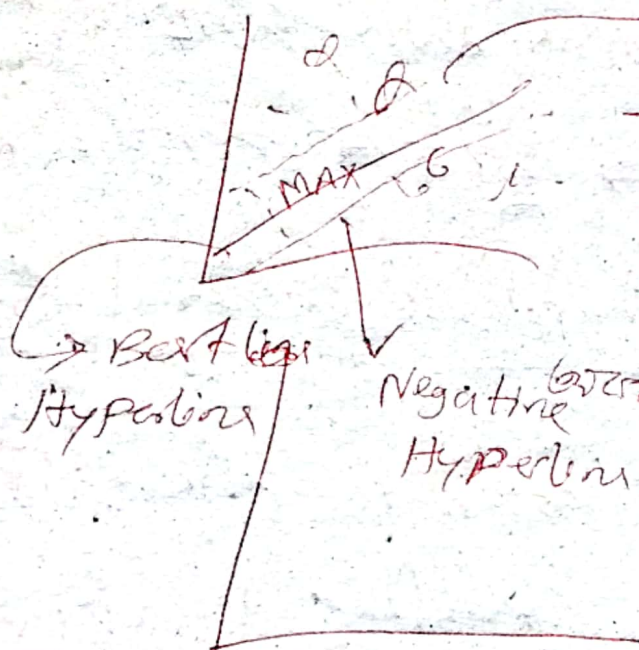
is a classification algorithm.

→ Target default payment next month.

Hyperplane



Goal of SVM: To create best line or decision boundary that can segregate n-dimensional space into classes.



positive Hyperplane

any other data set of (x, y)

any other (x, y) can be

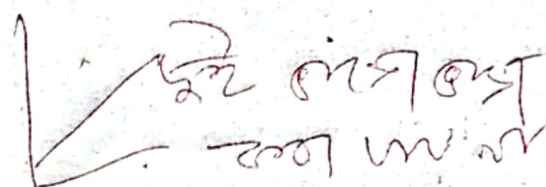
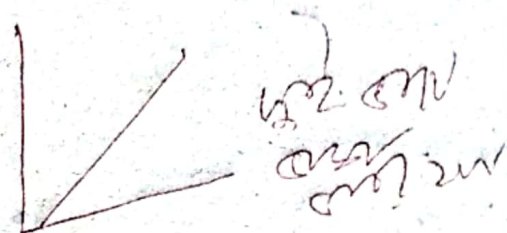
Best line

Line \propto maximum \propto

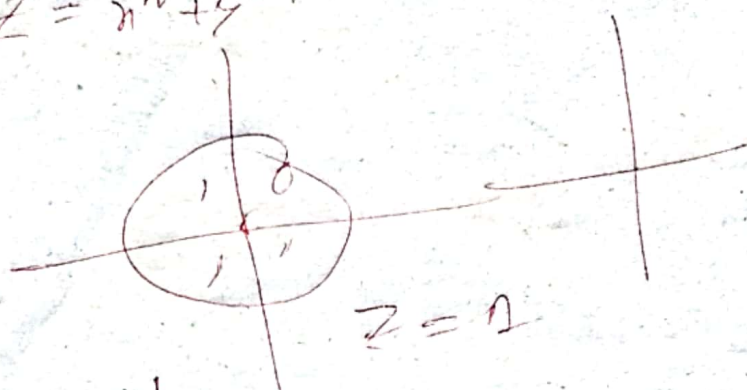
* Line is any other data set of (x, y) support vector

Two type SVM

Linear SVM
Nonlinear SVM



$$Z = w \cdot x + b$$



$$\text{margin} = \frac{1}{\|w\|} = \text{gap}$$

w = weight vector

by predict \rightarrow test

$([66, 2]) \rightarrow$ False data to
 $[9, 24] \rightarrow$ accuracy = 100%

random state \rightarrow data set

For data show more

2 program

$$0.66 \approx 66\% \text{ accuracy}$$