

1. גייל

① כפ' פונק' המינימיזציה נמצאת על ידי מינימיזציה של פונק' הרדיאנס (Margin) כפ' מינימיזציה של פונק' הרד-SVM

$$\mathbf{w}_0 = \arg \min_{\|\mathbf{w}\|=1} \sum_{i=1}^m \max_{y_i} |\langle \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}_i \rangle| \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{margin} &= \min_{i \in [m]} |\langle \mathbf{w}_0, \mathbf{x}_i \rangle| = \min_{\substack{i \in [m] \\ \mathbf{w} = \frac{\mathbf{w}_0}{\|\mathbf{w}_0\|}}} |\langle \mathbf{w}_0, \mathbf{x}_i \rangle| \\ &= \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{w}_0\|} \min_i \underbrace{|\langle \mathbf{w}_0, \mathbf{x}_i \rangle|}_{(4)} = \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{w}_0\|} \end{aligned}$$

$$y_i = \pm 1 \Leftrightarrow |\langle \mathbf{w}_0, \mathbf{x}_i \rangle| \geq 1 \quad (\text{מגדיר את המינימיזציה})$$

$$|\langle \mathbf{w}_0, \mathbf{x}_i \rangle| = |\langle \mathbf{w}_0, \mathbf{x}_i \rangle| \geq 1 \quad (\text{מגדיר את המינימיזציה})$$

④ מינימיזציית פונק' הרדיאנס מינימיזציית פונק' הרד-SVM

בנוסף לפונק' הרדיאנס ישנו מינימיזציה נוספת של פונק' הרדיאנס:

פונק' הרדיאנס כפ' מינימיזציית פונק' הרד-SVM:

$$\downarrow \text{margin} \leq \mathcal{T}_{\text{margin}} - \mathcal{T}_C$$

○

לעתה גודל הטעות
הנוסף על ידי המARGIN
אנו רוחשים מARGIN שמכיל מARGIN
לאריך מARGIN שמייצג מARGIN
המARGIN הקיים לא מלהרחב

5

ו妄想 רוחש מARGIN שמשתמש במARGIN
אלגנט פונקציית (בז'ון פונקציית) כמARGIN
בכ. (בז'ון ומARGIN שמייצג מARGIN
כאמור מARGIN מARGIN מARGIN
אלגנט מARGIN מARGIN מARGIN
ולא מARGIN מARGIN מARGIN מARGIN

6

HW2_096411

May 15, 2022

```
[ ]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy import stats
import pandas as pd

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
# use seaborn plotting defaults
import seaborn as sns; sns.set()

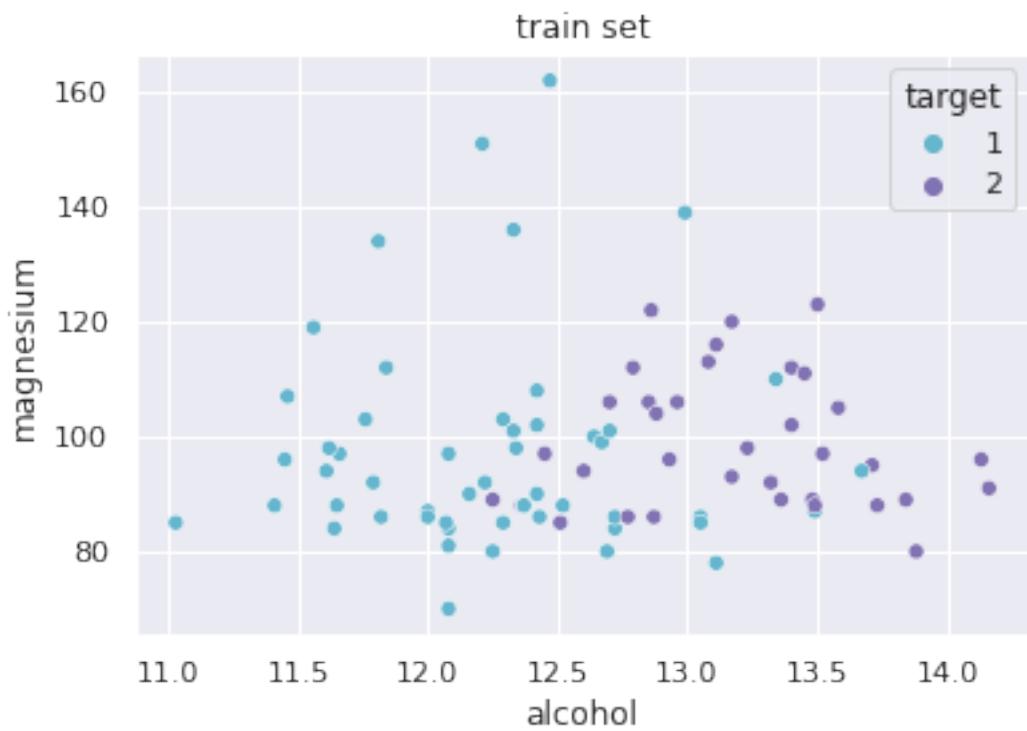
[ ]: from sklearn.datasets import load_wine
# Read the wine dataset
dataset = load_wine()
df = pd.DataFrame(data=dataset['data'], columns=dataset['feature_names'])
df = df.assign(target=pd.Series(dataset['target']).values)

[ ]: # Filter the irrelevant columns
df = df[['alcohol', 'magnesium', 'target']]
# Filter the irrelevant label
df = df[df.target != 0]

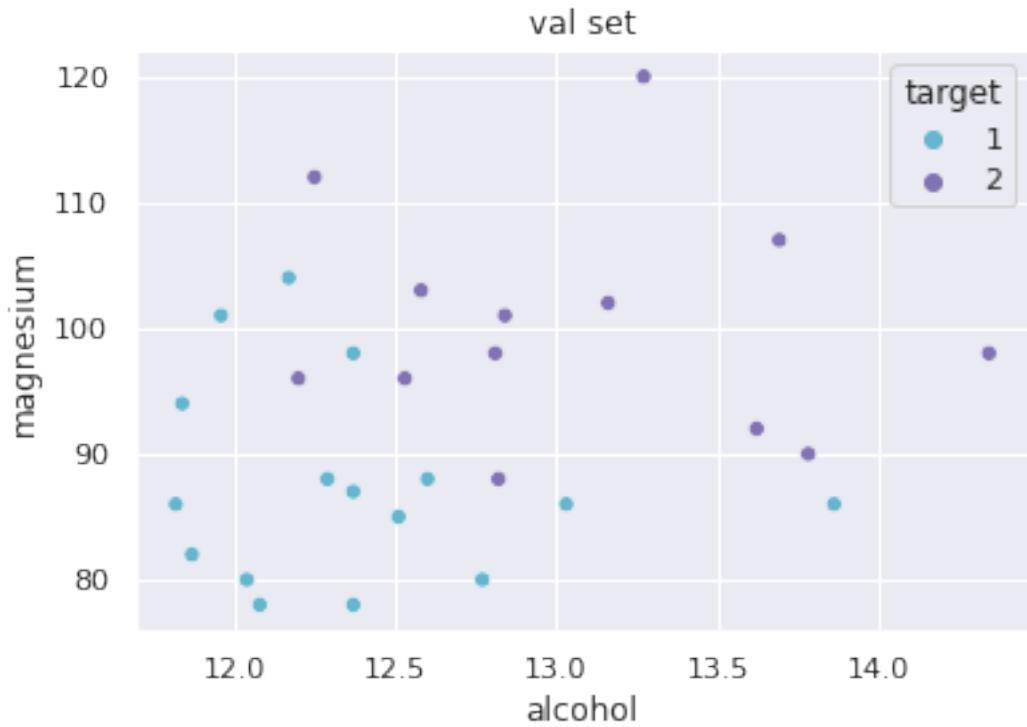
[ ]: from sklearn.svm import SVC

[ ]: train_df, val_df = train_test_split(df, test_size=30, random_state=3)

[ ]: #1.1
sns.scatterplot(data=train_df, x='alcohol', y='magnesium', hue='target', palette=['c', 'm'])
plt.title("train set")
plt.show()
```



```
[ ]: #1.2
sns.scatterplot(data=val_df, x='alcohol', y='magnesium',  
                 hue='target', palette=['c','m'])
plt.title("val set")
plt.show()
```



#1-

hard-SVM

```
[2]: #2
from sklearn.svm import SVC

def plot_svc_decision_function(model, ax=None, plot_support=True):
    """Plot the decision function for a 2D SVC"""
    if ax is None:
        ax = plt.gca()
    xlim = ax.get_xlim()
    ylim = ax.get_ylim()

    # create grid to evaluate model
    x = np.linspace(xlim[0], xlim[1], 30)
    y = np.linspace(ylim[0], ylim[1], 30)
    Y, X = np.meshgrid(y, x)
    xy = np.vstack([X.ravel(), Y.ravel()]).T
    P = model.decision_function(xy).reshape(X.shape)

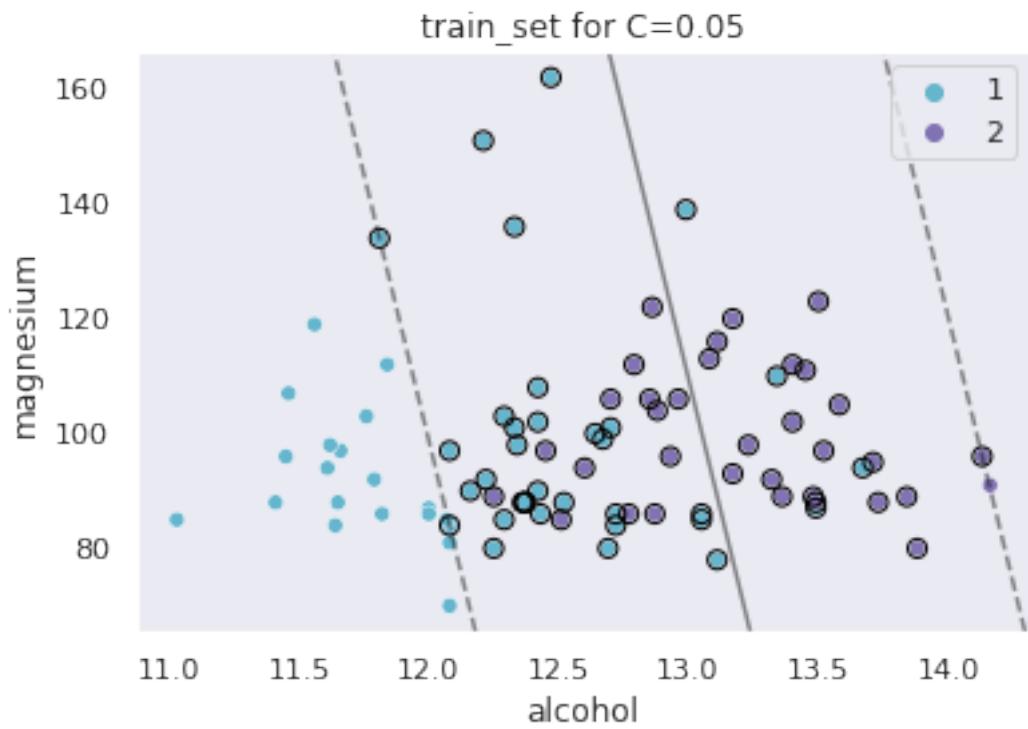
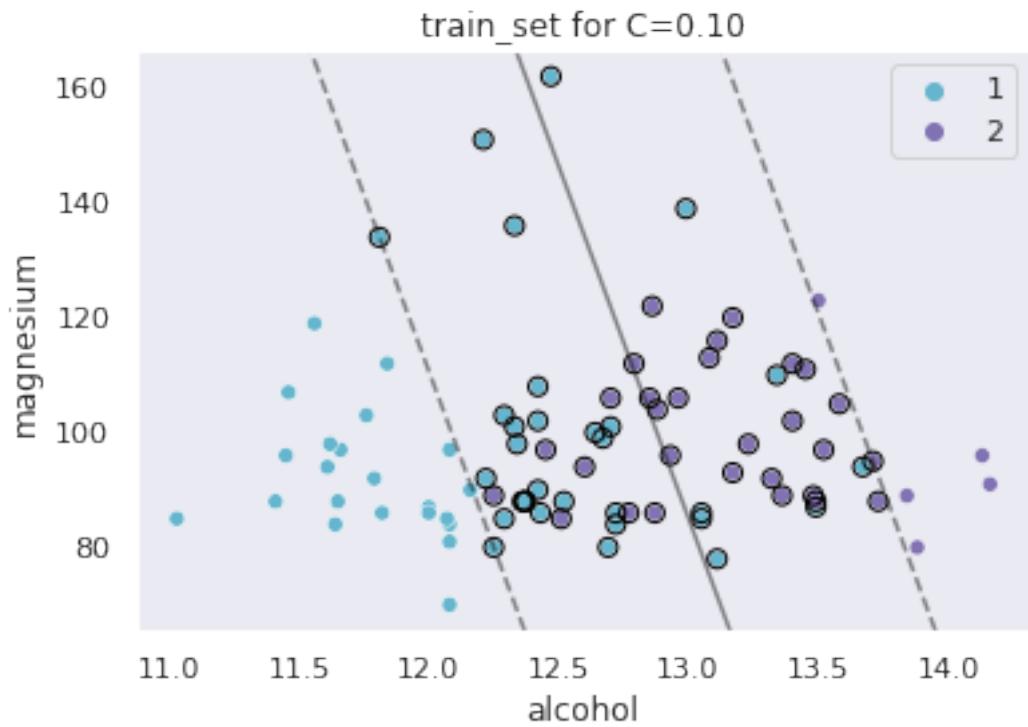
    # plot decision boundary and margins
    ax.contour(X, Y, P, colors='k',
               levels=[-1, 0, 1], alpha=0.5,
               linestyles=['--', '-.', '--'])
```

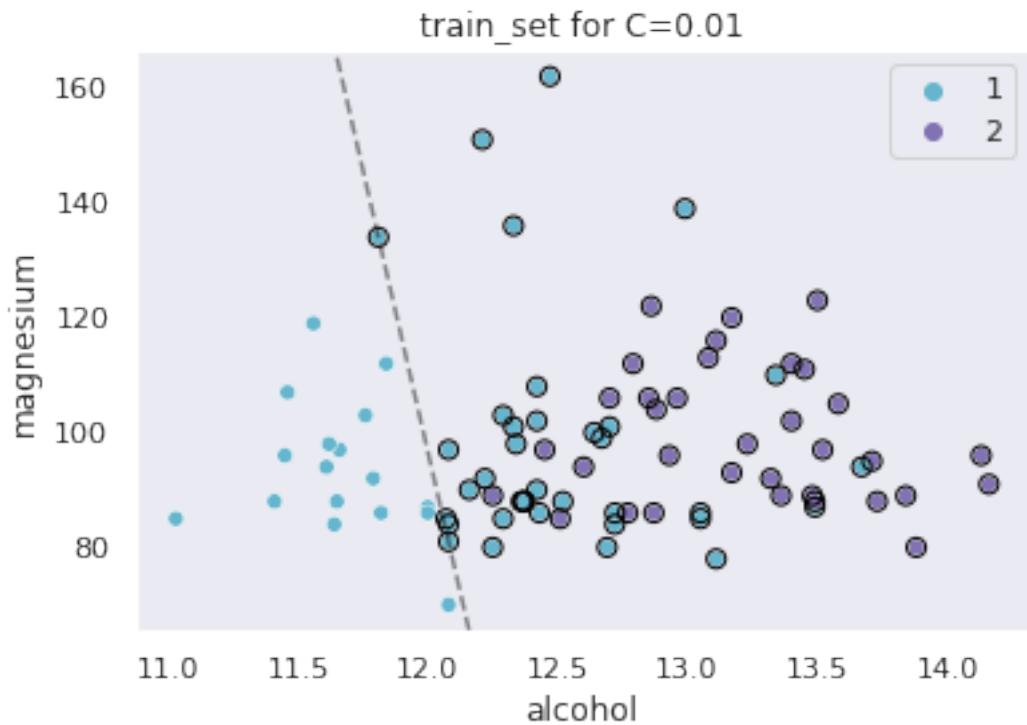
```
# plot support vectors
if plot_support:
    ax.scatter(model.support_vectors_[:, 0],
               model.support_vectors_[:, 1],
               s=50, linewidth=1, facecolors='none', edgecolor='black');
    ax.set_xlim(xlim)
    ax.set_ylim(ylim)
```

```
[ ]: #2.1
C=[0.1, 0.05, 0.01]
for c in C:
    model = SVC(kernel='linear',C=c)

    sns.scatterplot(data=train_df, x="alcohol", y="magnesium",
    ↪hue="target",palette=['c','m'])
    X_t=train_df.to_numpy()
    y_t=X_t[:, -1]
    X_t=np.delete(X_t, 2, 1)
    model.fit(X_t,y_t)

    plot_svc_decision_function(model)
    plt.legend()
    s1= "train_set for C=% .2f"
    plt.title(s1%c)
    plt.grid()
    plt.show()
```



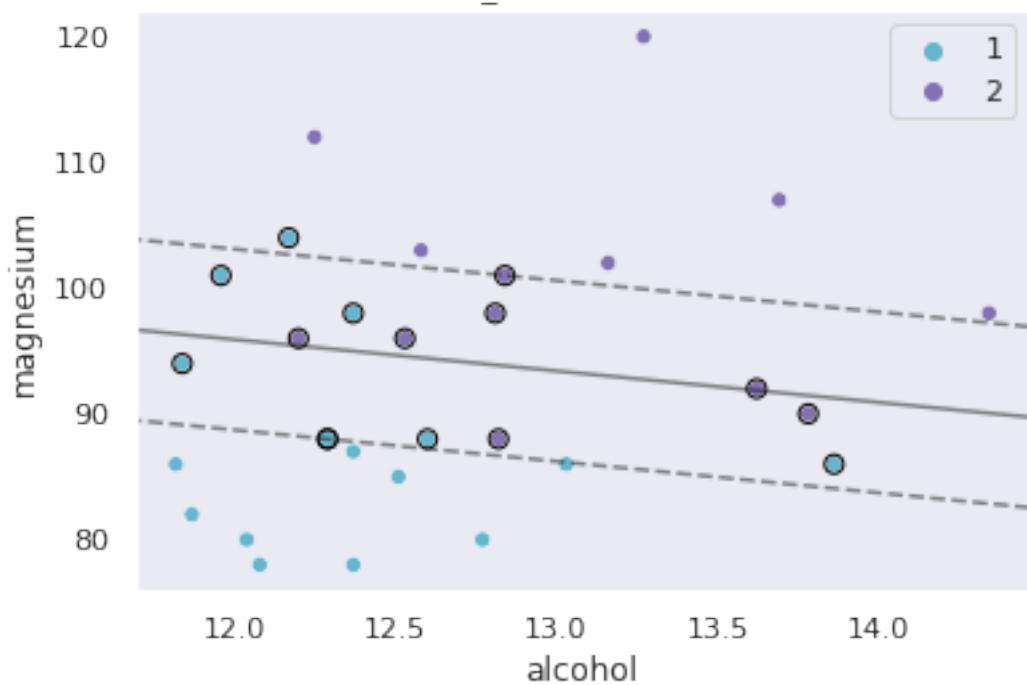


```
[ ]: #2.2
C=[0.1, 0.05, 0.01]
for c in C:
    model = SVC(kernel='linear', C=c)

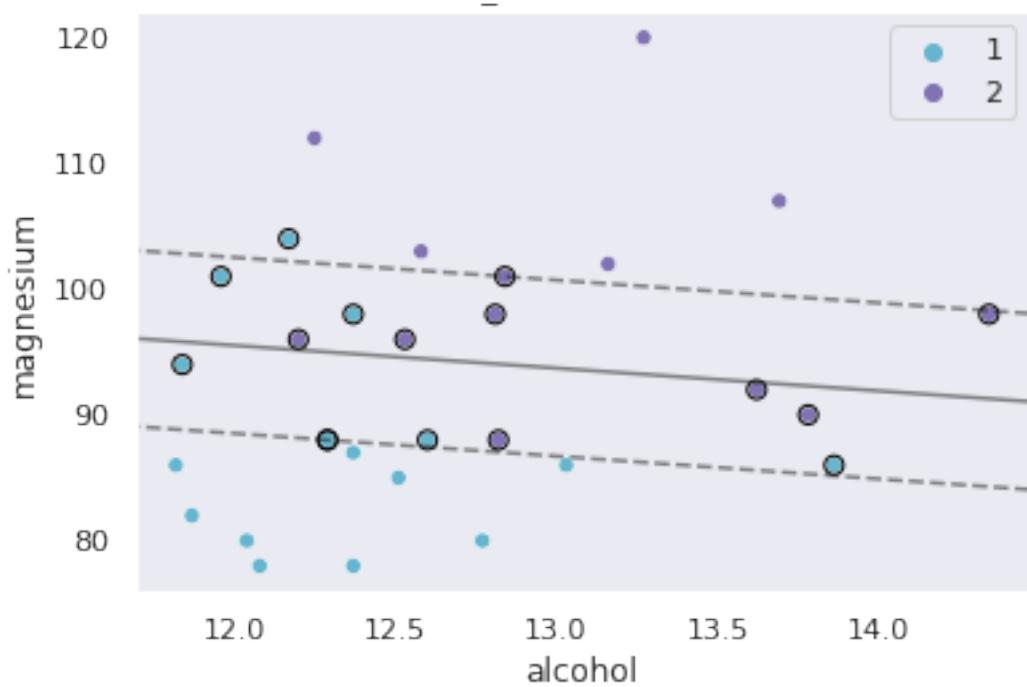
    sns.scatterplot(data=val_df, x="alcohol", y="magnesium",
                     hue="target", palette=['c', 'm'])
    X_V=val_df.to_numpy()
    y_V=X_V[:, -1]
    X_V=np.delete(X_V, 2, 1)
    model.fit(X_V,y_V)

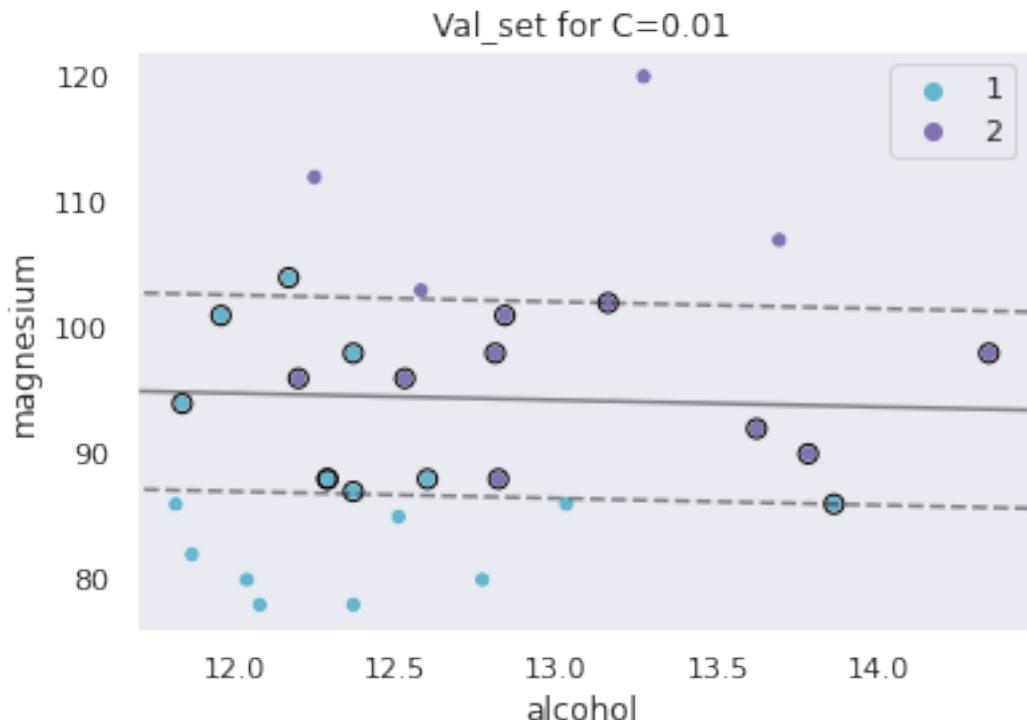
    plot_svc_decision_function(model)
    plt.legend()
    s1= "Val_set for C=% .2f"
    plt.title(s1%c)
    plt.grid()
    plt.show()
```

Val_set for C=0.10



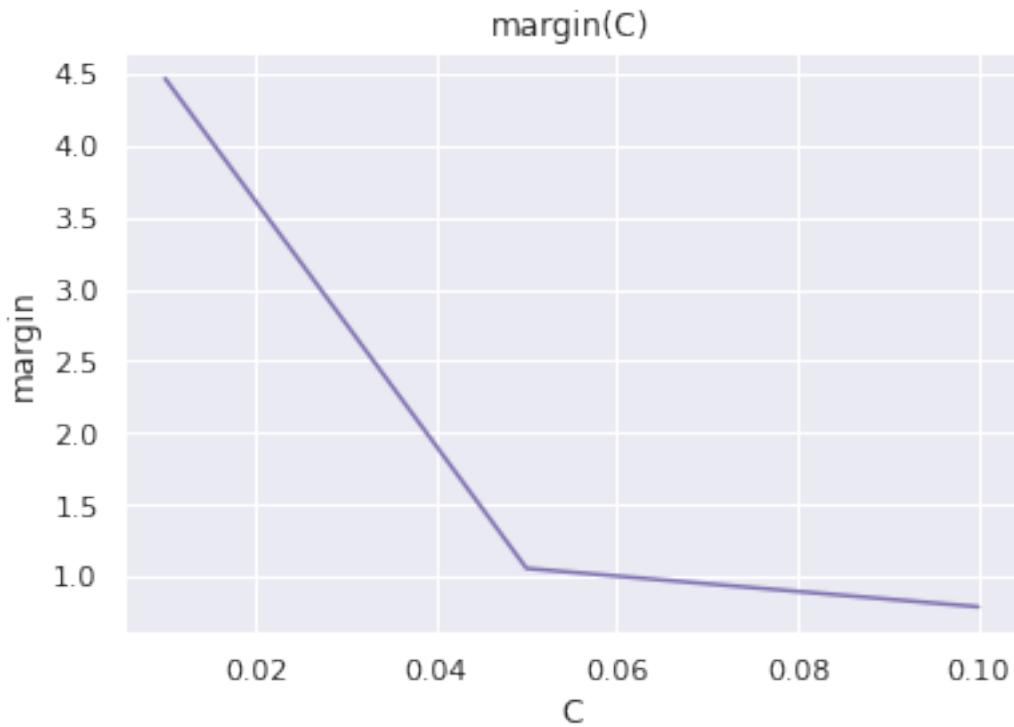
Val_set for C=0.05





```
[ ]: #4
C=[0.1, 0.05, 0.01]
train=[]
val=[]
margin=[]
for c in C:
    model=SVC(kernel='linear',C=c)
    model.fit(train_df[['alcohol','magnesium']],train_df['target'])
    train.append(model)
    score(score(train_df[['alcohol','magnesium']],train_df['target']))
    margin.append(1/(np.linalg.norm(model.coef_)))
fig,ax=plt.subplots()

plt.title('margin(C)')
plt.xlabel('C')
plt.ylabel('margin')
ax.plot(C,margin,c='m')
plt.grid
plt.show()
```



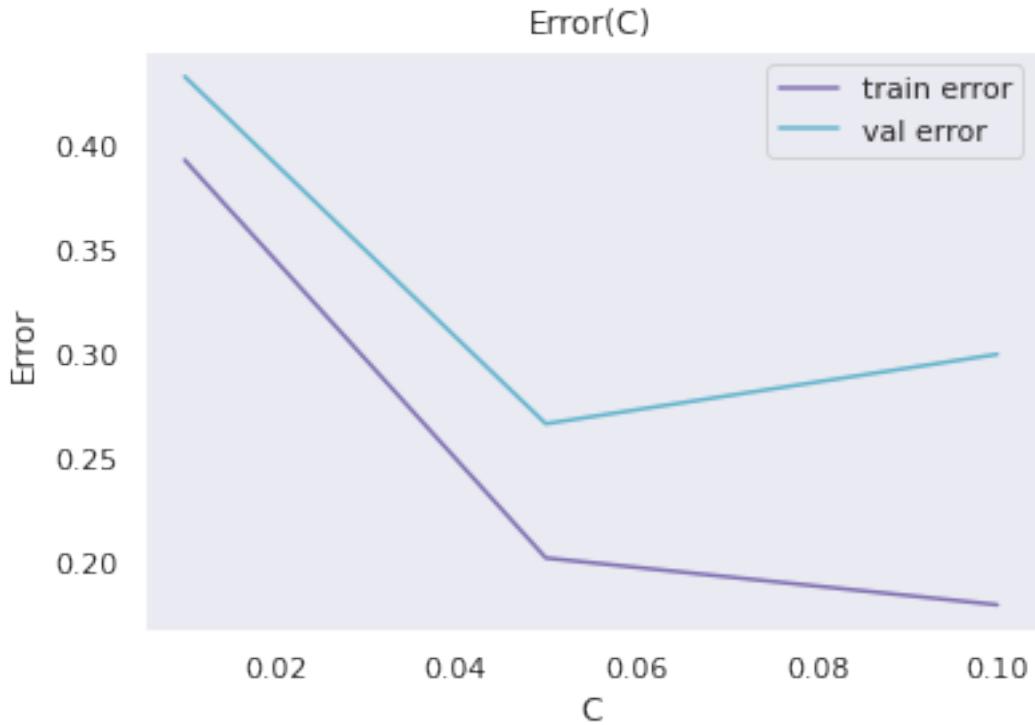
[]: #5

```

train_error=[]
val_error=[]
for c in C:
    model=SVC(kernel='linear',C=c)
    model.fit(train_df[['alcohol','magnesium']],train_df['target'])
    train_error.append(1-model.
        score(train_df[['alcohol','magnesium']],train_df['target']))
    val_error.append(1-model.
        score(val_df[['alcohol','magnesium']],val_df['target']))
fig,ax=plt.subplots()
plt.title('Error(C)')
plt.xlabel('C')
plt.ylabel("Error")
ax.plot(C,train_error,c='m',label='train error')
ax.plot(C,val_error,c='c' ,label='val error')
plt.grid()
plt.legend()
plt.plot()

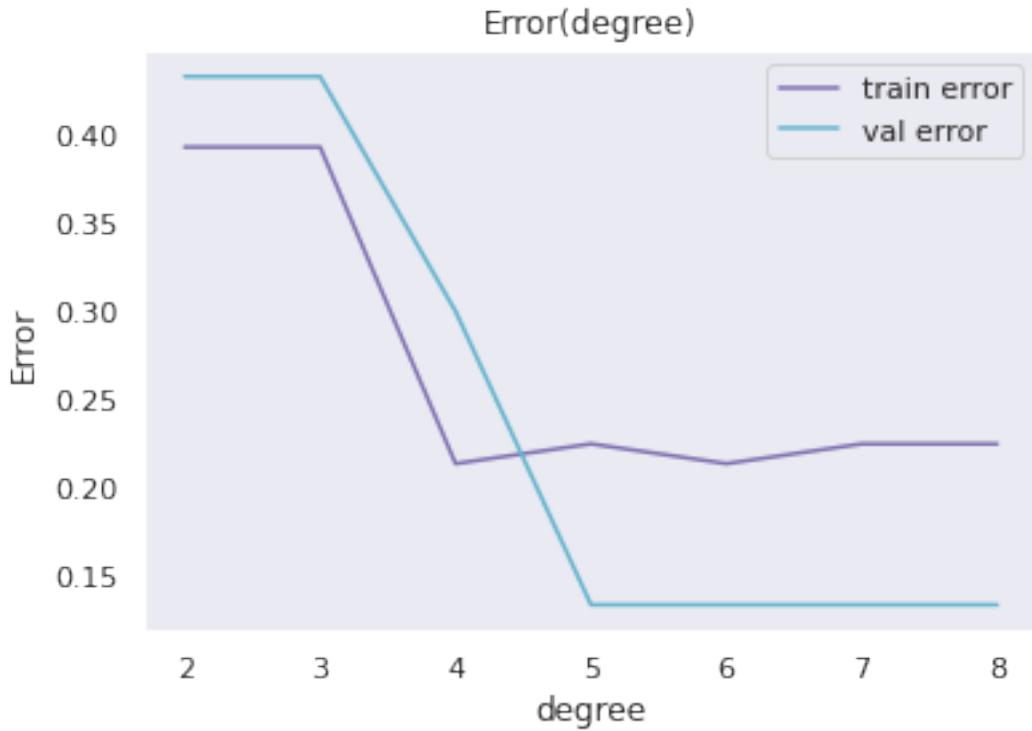
```

[]: []



```
[ ]: #6
degree=[2,3,4,5,6,7,8]
train_error=[]
val_error=[]
for d in degree:
    model=SVC(kernel='poly',C=1,degree=d)
    model.fit(train_df[['alcohol','magnesium']],train_df['target'])
    train_error.append(1-model.
        score(train_df[['alcohol','magnesium']],train_df['target']))
    val_error.append(1-model.
        score(val_df[['alcohol','magnesium']],val_df['target']))
fig,ax=plt.subplots()
plt.title('Error(degree)')
plt.xlabel('degree')
plt.ylabel("Error")
ax.plot(degree,train_error,c='m',label='train error')
ax.plot(degree,val_error,c='c' ,label='val error')
plt.grid()
plt.legend()
plt.plot()
```

```
[ ]: []
```



```
[ ]: #7.1
model = SVC(kernel='poly',degree=3,C=1)

sns.scatterplot(data=train_df, x="alcohol", y="magnesium", hue="target", palette=['c','m'])
X_t=train_df.to_numpy()
y_t=X_t[:, -1]
X_t=np.delete(X_t, 2, 1)
model.fit(X_t,y_t)

plot_svc_decision_function(model)
plt.legend()

plt.title('train_set for argmax_degree=3')
plt.grid()
plt.show()

#7
model = SVC(kernel='poly',degree=4,C=1)

sns.scatterplot(data=train_df, x="alcohol", y="magnesium", hue="target", palette=['c','m'])
X_t=train_df.to_numpy()
```

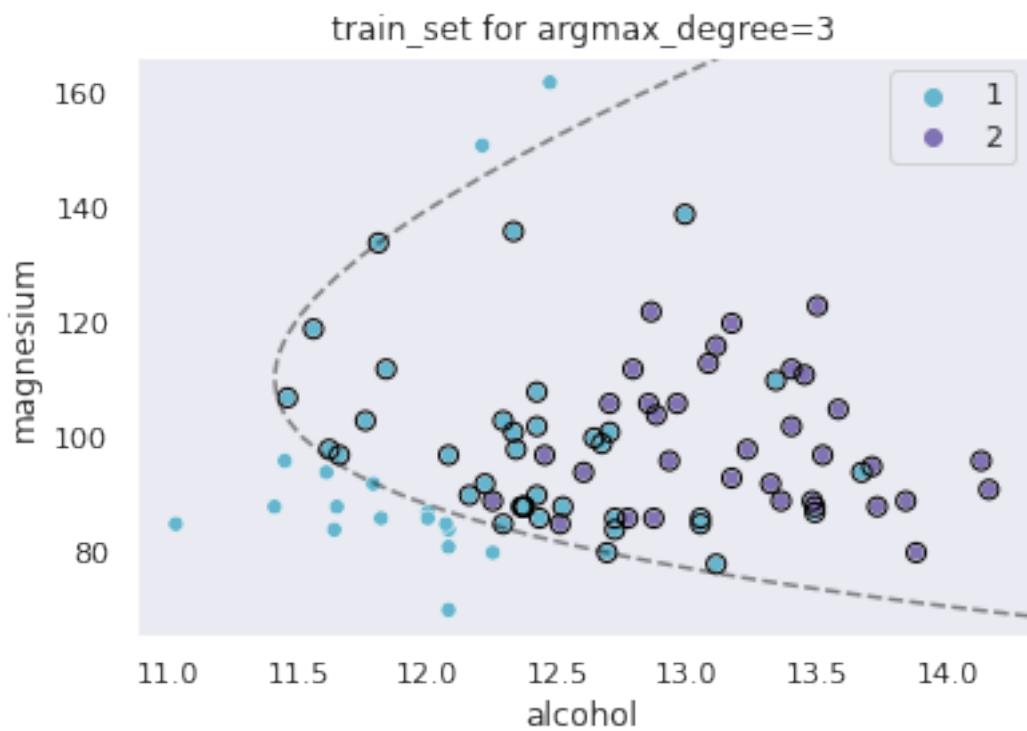
```

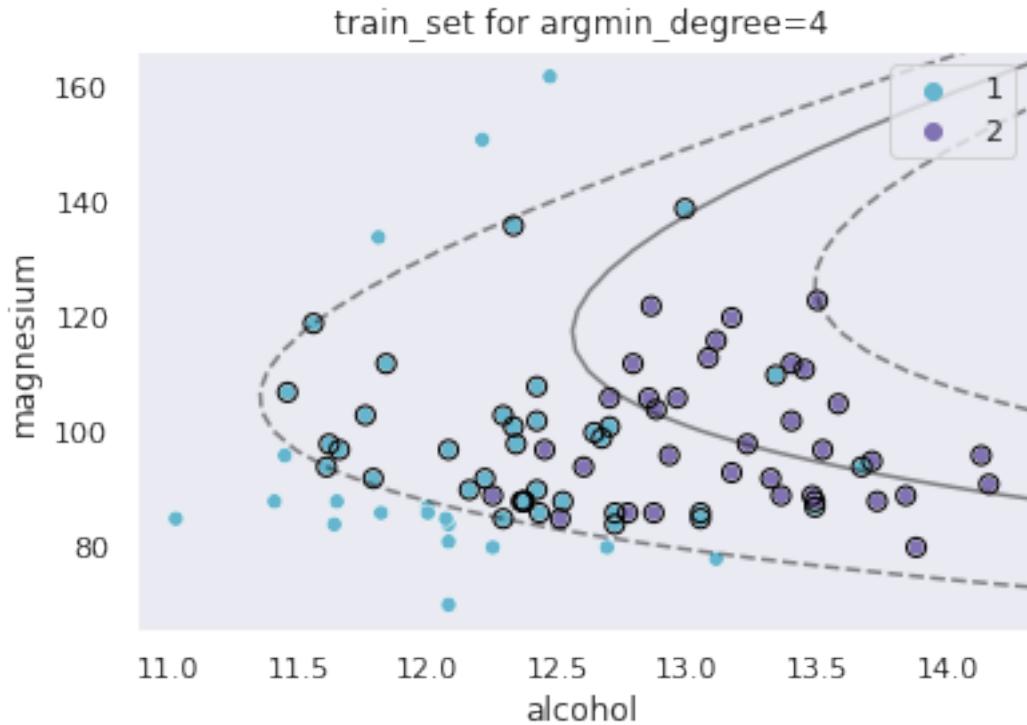
y_t=X_t[:, -1]
X_t=np.delete(X_t, 2, 1)
model.fit(X_t,y_t)

plot_svc_decision_function(model)
plt.legend()

plt.title('train_set for argmin_degree=4')
plt.grid()
plt.show()

```





```
[ ]: #7.2
#7
model = SVC(kernel='poly',degree=3,C=1)

sns.scatterplot(data=val_df, x="alcohol", y="magnesium",
                 hue="target", palette=['c','m'])
X_V=val_df.to_numpy()
y_V=X_V[:, -1]
X_V=np.delete(X_V, 2, 1)
model.fit(X_V,y_V)

plot_svc_decision_function(model)
plt.legend()

plt.title('Val_set for argmax_degree=3')
plt.grid()
plt.show()

model2 = SVC(kernel='poly',degree=5,C=1)

sns.scatterplot(data=val_df, x="alcohol", y="magnesium",
                 hue="target", palette=['c','m'])
X_V=val_df.to_numpy()
```

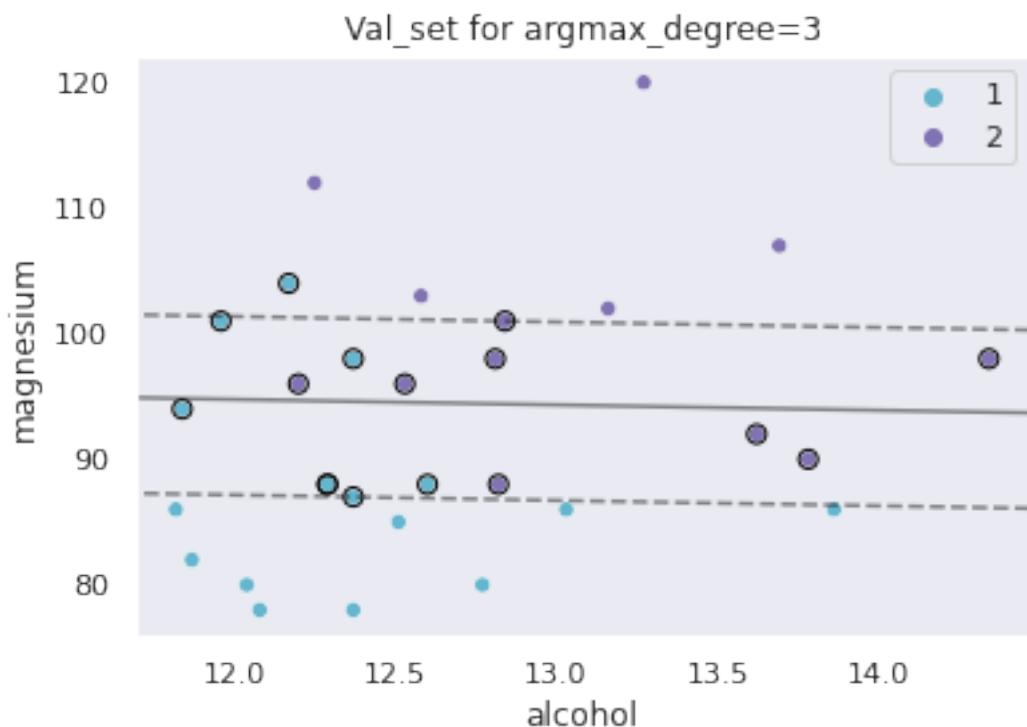
```

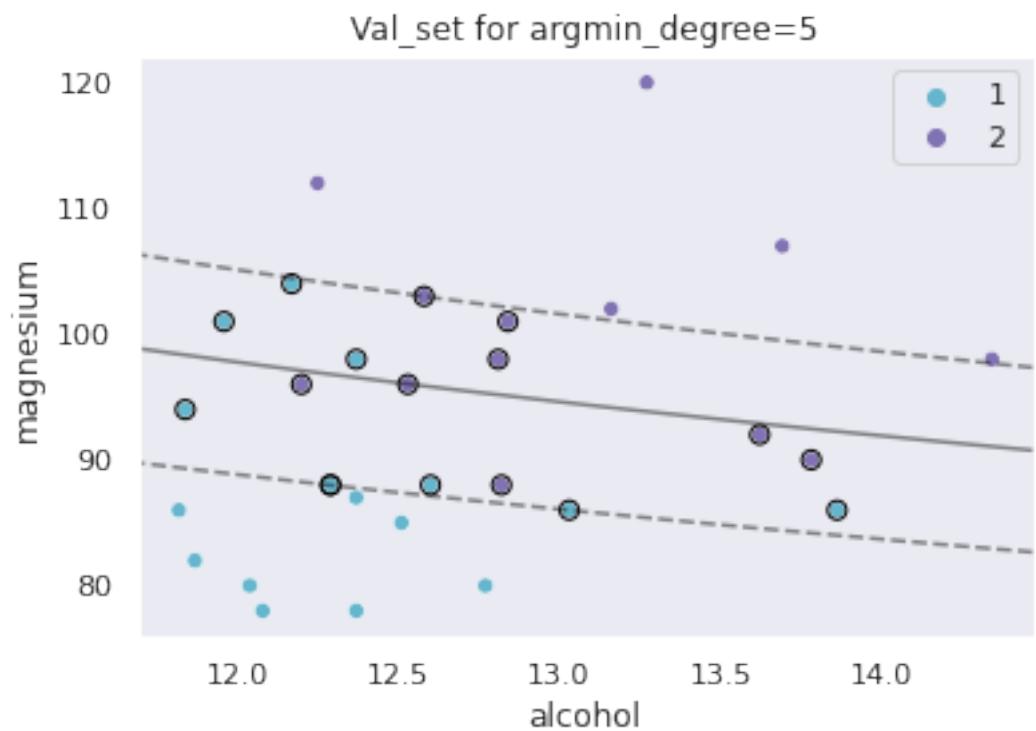
y_V=X_V[:, -1]
X_V=np.delete(X_V, 2, 1)
model2.fit(X_V, y_V)

plot_svc_decision_function(model2)
plt.legend()

plt.title('Val_set for argmin_degree=5')
plt.grid()
plt.show()

```





2 : slice

```
import os
import sys
import argparse
import time
import itertools
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

class PerceptronClassifier:
    def __init__(self):
        """
        Constructor for the PerceptronClassifier.
        """
        # TODO - Place your student IDs here. Single submitters please use a tuple like so: self.ids = (123456789,)
        self.ids = (212699581, 211709597)
        self.W = None
        # W = [[ -w1- ],
        #       [ -w2- ],
        #       ...
        #       [ -wd- ]]
        # where d = X.shape[1]

    -- def fit(self, X: np.ndarray, y: np.ndarray):
        """
        This method trains a multiclass perceptron classifier on a given training set X with label set y.
        :param X: A 2-dimensional numpy array of m rows and d columns. It is guaranteed that m >= 1 and d >= 1.
        Array datatype is guaranteed to be np.float32.
        :param y: A 1-dimensional numpy array of m rows. It is guaranteed to match X's rows in length (|m_x| == |m_y|).
        Array datatype is guaranteed to be np.uint8.
        """
        K = len(set(y))
        self.W = np.zeros((K, X.shape[1]))
        flag = True

        while flag:
            flag = False
            for i, x in enumerate(X):
                y_hat = int(np.argmax([w.T @ x for w in self.W]))
                y_x = y[i]
                if y_hat != y_x:
                    flag = True
                    self.W[y_x] = self.W[y_x] + x
                    self.W[y_hat] = self.W[y_hat] - x

    def predict(self, X: np.ndarray) -> np.ndarray:
        """
        This method predicts the y labels of a given dataset X, based on a previous training of the model.
        It is mandatory to call PerceptronClassifier.fit before calling this method.
        :param X: A 2-dimensional numpy array of m rows and d columns. It is guaranteed that m >= 1 and d >= 1.
        Array datatype is guaranteed to be np.float32.
        :return: A 1-dimensional numpy array of m rows. Should be of datatype np.uint8.
        """
        ret = []
        for x in X:
            ret.append(int(np.argmax([w.T @ x for w in self.W])))

        return np.array(ret)

    ### Example code - don't use this:
    # return np.random.randint(low=0, high=2, size=len(X), dtype=np.uint8)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    print("*" * 20)
    print("Started HW2_ID1_ID2.py")
    # Parsing script arguments
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument('csv', type=str, help='Input csv file path')
    args = parser.parse_args()

    print("Processed input arguments:")
    print(f"csv = {args.csv}")

    print("Initiating PerceptronClassifier")
    model = PerceptronClassifier()
    print(f"Student IDs: {model.ids}")
    print(f"Loading data from {args.csv}...")
    data = pd.read_csv(args.csv, header=None)
    print(f"Loaded {data.shape[0]} rows and {data.shape[1]} columns")
    X = data[data.columns[:-1]].values.astype(np.float32)
    y = pd.factorize(data[data.columns[-1]])[0].astype(np.uint8)

    print("Fitting...")
    is_separable = model.fit(X, y)
    print("Done")
    y_pred = model.predict(X)
    print("Done")
    accuracy = np.sum(y_pred == y.ravel()) / y.shape[0]
    print(f"Train accuracy: {accuracy * 100 :.2f}%")

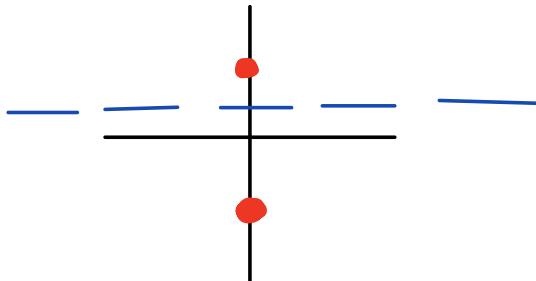
    print("*" * 20)
```

: בז' פלאט

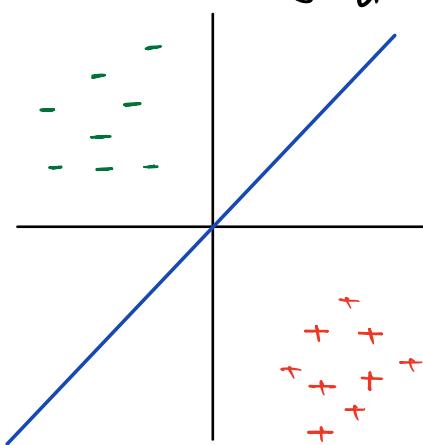
1

001 כוונת מילוי גודל אמצעי - 1
 סדרה (דראגס פולימריזציה)

: $d=1$ גודל מינימלי



: $d=2$ גודל מינימלי



: $i \in \{1, 2\} \rightarrow \sqrt{d^2} \geq f_i$ ערך עליון 2

$y_i < w_i, x_i > \geq 1$

: $i=1$ גודל מינימלי

$$y_1 < w_1, x_1 > = -1 < w_1, x_1 > = -1 \cdot w_1^\top x_1 =$$

$$-1 \begin{pmatrix} \omega_1 \\ \omega_2 \end{pmatrix} (p, 0) = -1 \cdot \omega_1 p \geq 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{\omega_1 \leq -\frac{1}{p}} \quad p \neq 0$$

$\therefore 1=2$ סבב

$$y_2(\omega_1, x_2) = 1 \cdot \langle \omega_1, x_2 \rangle = 1 \cdot \left(\frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} \right) (q)$$

$$= \omega_2 q \geq 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{\omega_2 \geq \frac{1}{q}}$$

לעתה נוכיח ש ω הוא מינימום של פונקציית האנרגיה
 energy שפירושו מינימום של האנרגיה (minimum energy)
 $(\arg \min_{\omega} \|\omega\|)$

$$\min \|\omega\|_2^2 = \min \omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2 = \frac{1}{p^2} + \frac{1}{q^2}$$

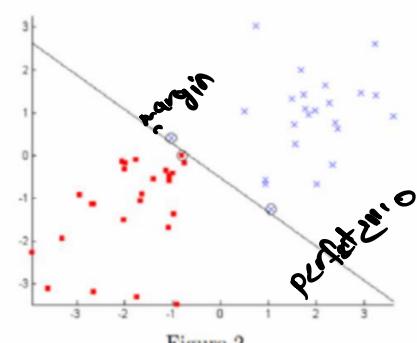
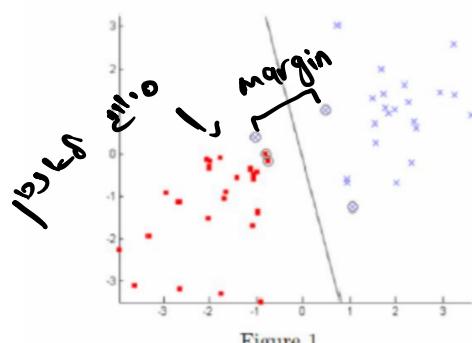
$$\omega = \left(-\frac{1}{p}, \frac{1}{q} \right) : \text{מינימום של }\|\omega\| \Rightarrow \text{minimum}$$

ולכן $\|\omega\|_2^2 = 1$ $\Leftrightarrow p=0 \text{ או } q=0$ $\Leftrightarrow \omega = (0, 0)$ $\text{ או } \omega = (1, 0)$
 $\text{או } \omega = (0, 1)$ $\text{ או } \omega = (-1, 0)$ $\text{ או } \omega = (0, -1)$

(3)

המבחן בדרכו נוח יותר בכלי ה- SVM (Support Vector Machine) - מargin
 המבחן נוח יותר מכלי ה-SVM מכיוון שמשתמשים בו כ- Support-vectors
 לפיה מARGIN מוגדר כ- max{y_i(x_i \cdot w + b)} - min{y_i(x_i \cdot w + b)}

tradoff כפוי ל- C ו- gamma ו- kernel ו- margin ו- support vectors
 נשים דגש על γ ו- C (margin). γ מוגדר כ- $\frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2$
 מינימיזציה של γ מוגדרת כ- $\min_{w,b} \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + C \sum_i \max(0, 1 - y_i(w \cdot x_i + b))$
 מינימיזציה של γ מוגדרת כ- $\min_{w,b} \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + C \sum_i \max(0, 1 - y_i(w \cdot x_i + b))$
 $\gamma = 200$ (1 - $\gamma = 200$)



S עטף אוסף נתונים שאליהו פונקציית המיפוי Ψ מפה את הנקודות בdataset ל集 F ב- \mathbb{R}^d (אנו לא מודים $\Psi(x)$)

כפינט עטף אוסף נתונים S ב- \mathbb{R}^d יתאפשר באמצעות $\Psi(x_i)$

F הוא אוסף גורמים מ- \mathbb{R}^d ש�� מיפוי x ו- x' כ- $K(x, x') = \langle \Psi(x), \Psi(x') \rangle$ kernel

$\forall i : y_i K(w, x_i) = y_i \langle \Psi(w), \Psi(x_i) \rangle > 0 \Leftrightarrow y_i \langle w, x_i \rangle > 0$ מושג perception על ידי kernel

input: a training set $S = \{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^m$

initialize: $w^{(0)} = (0, \dots, 0)$

for $t = 1, 2, \dots$ do

if $\exists i$ s.t. $y_i K(w, x_i) \leq 0$ then:

$$w^{(t+1)} = w^{(t)} + x_i y_i$$

else

return $w^{(t)}$

הנחתה: גזירה של פונקציית האמצעים

$$h(x) = \text{Sign}(K(w, x))$$

(2)

לריינר פונקציית ניטרואליות כפינט הבלתי-linear מושג $w^{(t)}$

אם t הוא מוגן ואם $y_i K(w, x_i) > 0$ אז $w^{(t)}$ מוגן ורכשו $w^{(t+1)}$ מוגן

$\forall i : y_i \langle \Psi(w), \Psi(x_i) \rangle > 0 \Leftrightarrow \forall i : y_i K(w, x_i) > 0$ מושג $w^{(t)}$ מוגן אם $\langle \Psi(w), \Psi(x_i) \rangle < 0 \Leftrightarrow y_i = -1$ ו- $\langle \Psi(w), \Psi(x_i) \rangle > 0 \Leftrightarrow y_i = 1$

כפינט ($\Psi(w)$ מוגן) $\Leftrightarrow F \approx \{y_i\}$ מוגן

רני כטביה שאלת חישוב נסמכה

דוחה כפונקציית ה- ℓ_1 מוגדרת כ- $\ell_1(w, x) = \sum_i |w_i x_i|$.
ה- ℓ_1 מוגדרת כ- $\ell_1(w) = \sum_i |w_i|$.
ה- ℓ_1 מוגדרת כ- $\ell_1(x) = \sum_i |x_i|$.