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Machine Learning with Python-From Linear Models to Deep Learning

<u>Help</u>



<u>sandipan_dey</u>

Unit 1 Linear Classifiers and Lecture 2. Linear Classifier and Course > Generalizations (2 weeks) > Perceptron > 4. Linear Separation 4. Linear Separation **Linear Separation** Start of transcript. Skip to the end. Linear separation: ex Let's understand through examples how constrained a set of linear classifiers really So if we take a set of examples, the training set, and ask whether it's separable, whether there exists a linear classifier that correctly classifies all the training examples. If our training set looks like this-these are nositively laheled noints X ▶ Speed 1.50x CC 66 0:00 / 0:00 Video **Transcripts** Download video file Download SubRip (,srt) file

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Given θ and θ_0 , a **linear classifier** $h: X \to \{-1,0,+1\}$ is a function that outputs +1 if $\theta \cdot x + \theta_0$ is positive, 0 if it is zero, and -1 if it is negative. In other words, $h(x) = \text{sign}(\theta \cdot x + \theta_0)$.

Basics 1

1/1 point (graded)

As described in the lecture above, h is a linear classifier which is defined by the boundary $\theta \cdot x = 0$ (where theta is a vector perpendicular to the plane.) The ith training data is $(x^{(i)}, y^{(i)})$, where $x^{(i)}$ is a vector and $y^{(i)}$ is a scalar quantity. If θ is a vector of the same dimension as $x^{(i)}$, what are $y^{(i)}$ and $\text{sign}(\theta \cdot x^{(i)})$ respectively?

- \circ output of the classifier h, label
- label, dimension of the feature vector
- label, distance of the point from the linear classifier
- ullet label, output of the classifier $h ilde{ullet}$

Solution:

By definition, $y^{(i)}$ is the label of $x^{(i)}$. Also, by the definition of a linear classifier $h(x) = \text{sign}(\theta \cdot x^{(i)})$, the output of h is given by $\text{sign}(\theta \cdot x^{(i)})$.

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You have used 1 of 2 attempts

• Answers are displayed within the problem

Basics 2

1/1 point (graded)

For the ith training data (x^i, y^i) , what values can $y^{(i)}$ take, **conventionally** (in the context of linear classifiers)? Choose all those apply.

✓ -1 ✓

□ 0	
□ +10	
~ /	

By the convention of linear classification, because $y^{(i)}$ is a label, it can take -1 or +1. Note that 0 is not a possible value.

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You have used 1 of 3 attempts

1 Answers are displayed within the problem

Basics 3

1/1 point (graded)

For the ith training data (x^i,y^i) , what values can $sign\left(\theta\cdot x^{(i)}\right)$ take? Choose all those apply.



$$\square$$
 +10



Solution:

By definition the $sign\left(\theta\cdot x^{(i)}\right)$ function can only take one of 0,-1,+1 as its value. Remember that a linear classifier outputs one of -1,0,1.

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You have used 1 of 3 attempts

• Answers are displayed within the problem

When the Product is Positive

1/1 point (graded)

When does $y^{(i)}\left(heta\cdot x^{(i)}
ight)>0$ happen? Choose all those apply.

- $extbf{Y} \ y^{(i)} > 0$ and $heta \cdot x^{(i)} > 0$ 🗸
- $\square \ \ y^{(i)} < 0$ and $heta \cdot x^{(i)} > 0$
- $extbf{Y} \ y^{(i)} < 0$ and $heta \cdot x^{(i)} < 0$ 🗸



Solution:

 $y^{(i)}\left(heta\cdot x^{(i)}
ight)>0$ is true if and only if $y^{(i)}$ and $\left(heta\cdot x^{(i)}
ight)$ are both positive both negative. In other words, they have the same sign.

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You have used 1 of 3 attempts

• Answers are displayed within the problem

Intuitive Meanings of Positive Product

1/1 point (graded)

What is the intuitive meaning of $y^{(i)}\left(heta\cdot x^{(i)}
ight)>0$?

- ullet x^i label and classified result match \checkmark
- ullet x^i label and classified result do not match

- ullet x^i is on the boundary of the classifier
- training error is positive

 $y^{(i)}\left(heta\cdot x^{(i)}
ight)>0$ is true if and only if $y^{(i)}$ and $\left(heta\cdot x^{(i)}
ight)$ are both positive both negative. In other words, they have the same sign.

Submit

You have used 1 of 2 attempts

• Answers are displayed within the problem

Intuitive Meanings of Negative Product

1/1 point (graded)

What is the intuitive meaning of $y^{(i)}\left(heta\cdot x^{(i)}
ight)<0$?

- ullet x^i label and classified result match
- ullet x^i label and classified result do not match \checkmark
- ullet x^i is on the boundary of the classifier
- training error is negative

Solution:

 $y^{(i)}\left(heta\cdot x^{(i)}
ight)<0$ is true if and only if $y^{(i)}$ and $\left(heta\cdot x^{(i)}
ight)$ have different signs.

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You have used 1 of 1 attempt

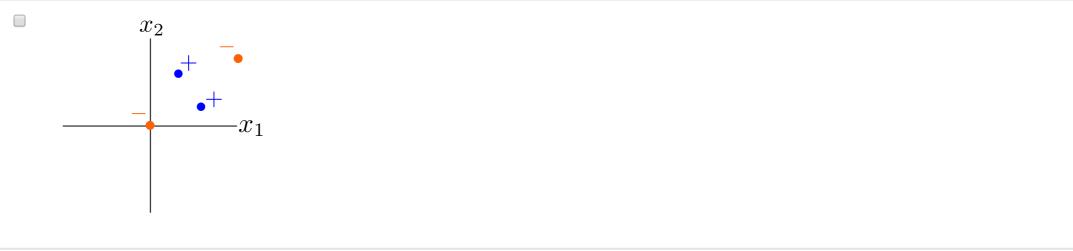
1 Answers are displayed within the problem

Linear Separation 1

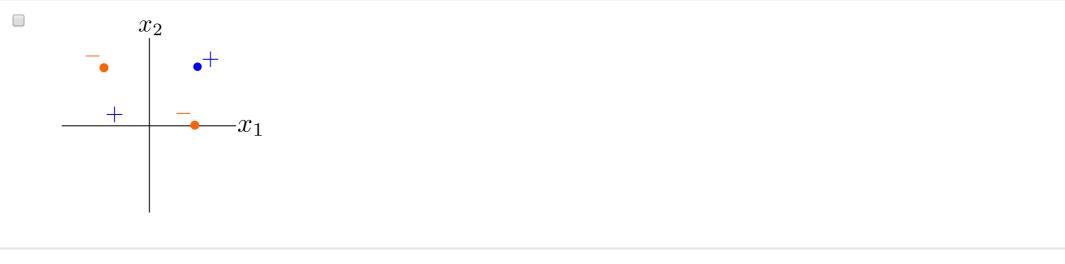
1/1 point (graded)

Of the following, which is linearly separable? Choose all those apply.











Linearly separable data can be separated with + labels on one side of the line and - labels on the other side, by some line on the plane.

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You have used 1 of 2 attempts

1 Answers are displayed within the problem

Linear Separation 2

1/1 point (graded)

A set of Training examples is illustrated in the table below, with the classified result by some linear classifier h and the label y^i . Is it linearly separable?

	L (i)	i
/	$h\left(x^{i} ight)$	$y^{\scriptscriptstyle v}$
example 1	_1	_1
cxampic i	- 1	- 1
example 2	1	1
_		
example 3	1	1
example 5	'	'
example 4	-1	-1
example 5	_1	_1
example 3	- 1	- 1

● yes ✔	
O no	

For linearly separable data, a linear classifier can perfectly separate the data. The provided classifier $h\left(x\right)$ classifies all the given points correctly.

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You have used 1 of 1 attempt

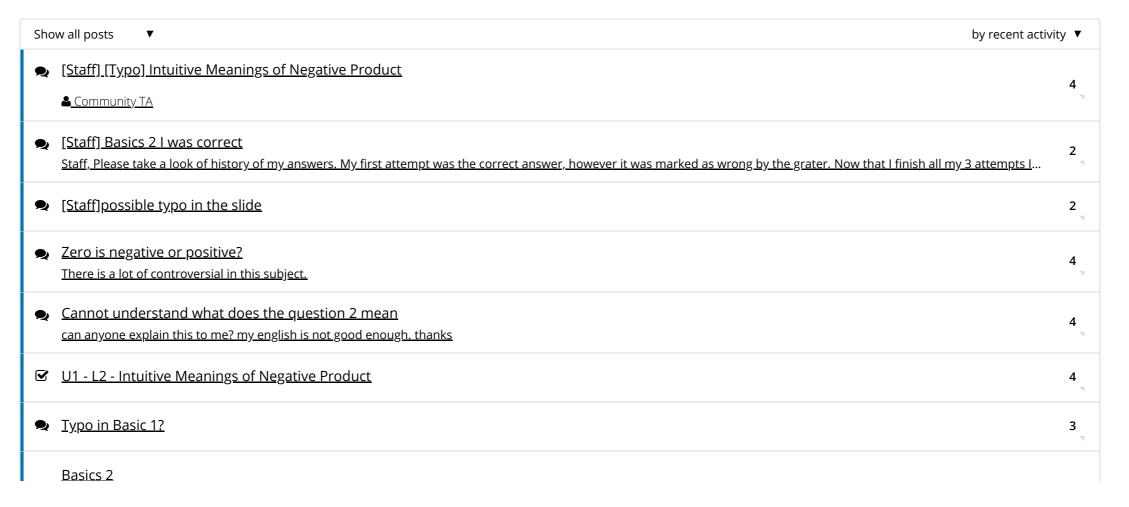
1 Answers are displayed within the problem

Discussion

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Topic: Unit 1 Linear Classifiers and Generalizations (2 weeks):Lecture 2. Linear Classifier and Perceptron / 4. Linear Separation

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∀	l am trying to understand why does the question say 'conventionally'. Can anyone please share what is this question trying to ask?	3
Might be a typo In the question "Intuitive Meanings of Positive/Negative Product", would the answer be "y^i label and classified result match /do not match".		2
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