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1. Kernels

a. A function $K(x, z)$ to be the number of unique words that occur in both,

a)

Suppose,

$x = \text{"I love machine"}$

$z = \text{"machine is not human"}$

Size of $D = 4$,

$D = \{\text{"I"}, \text{"love"}, \text{"machine"}, \text{"human"}\}$

kernel function k is a Dot product of feature

map $\phi(x)$ such that if a word of D is 1 it exists or 0. So,

$$k(x, z) = \phi(x)^T \phi(z)$$

$$\phi(x)^T = [1, 1, 1, 0]$$

$$\phi(z) = [0, 0, 1, 0]$$

$$\text{So, } k(x, z) = [1, 1, 1, 0] \times [0, 0, 1, 0]$$
$$= (1 \cdot 0) + (1 \cdot 0) + (1 \cdot 1) + (0 \cdot 0)$$

$$k(x, z) = 1$$

Exactly 1 match, "machine".

function definition,

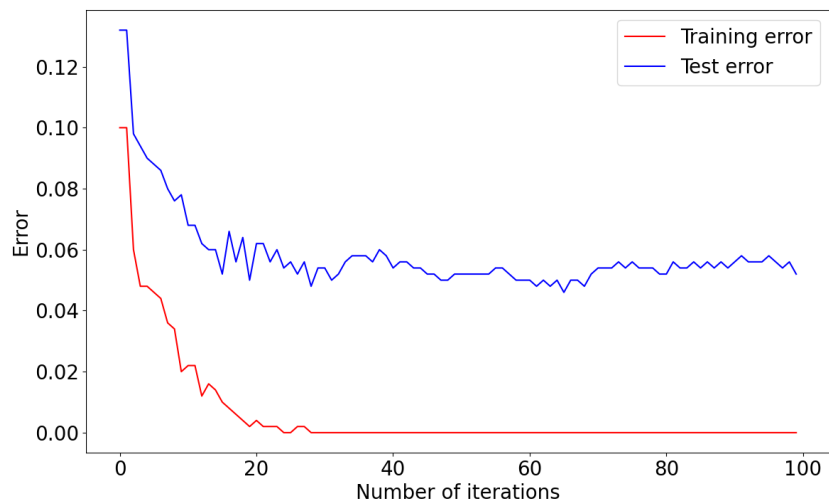
$$k(x, z) = \phi(x)^T \cdot \phi(z) = \sum_{i=1}^D \mathbb{I}_{w_i}(x) \mathbb{I}_{w_i}(z)$$

$\mathbb{I}_{w_i}(x) = \text{Indicator function}(x)$

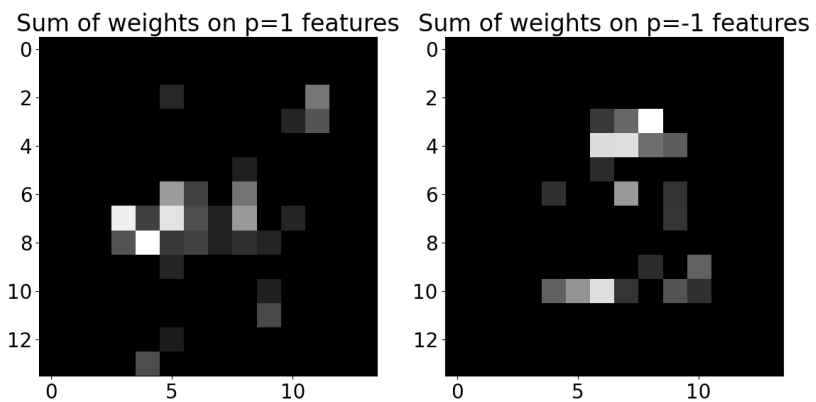
This function is a kernel function because it is written as an inner product $\phi(x)^T \phi(z)$ for feature mapping of the vocabulary D .

2. Programming: AdaBoost

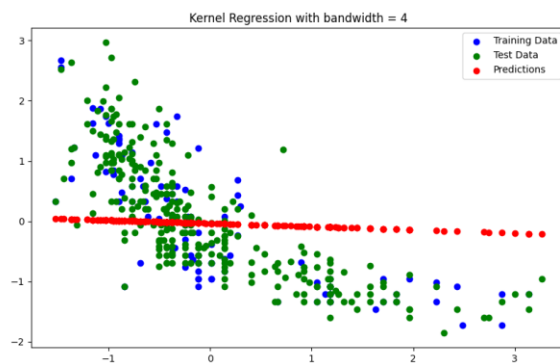
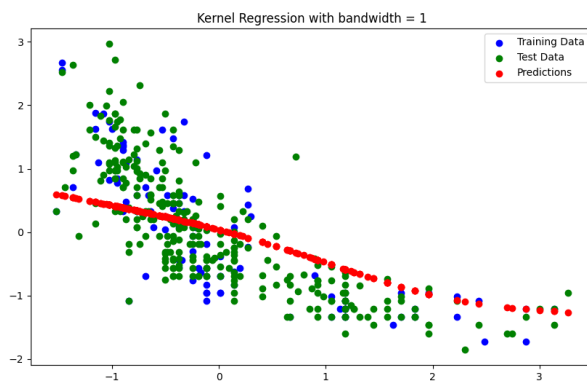
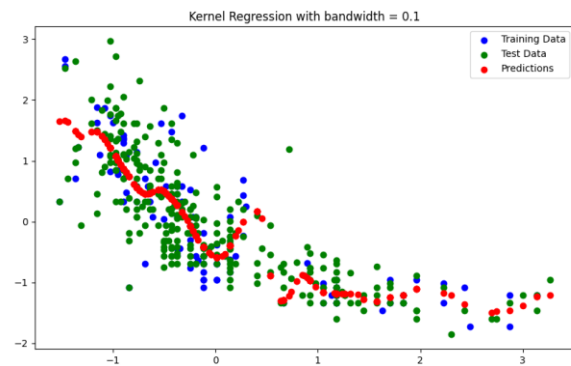
Plot of training error and test error using AdaBoost Algorithm,



Visualization of the final classifier produced using visualizeClassifier in utils.py



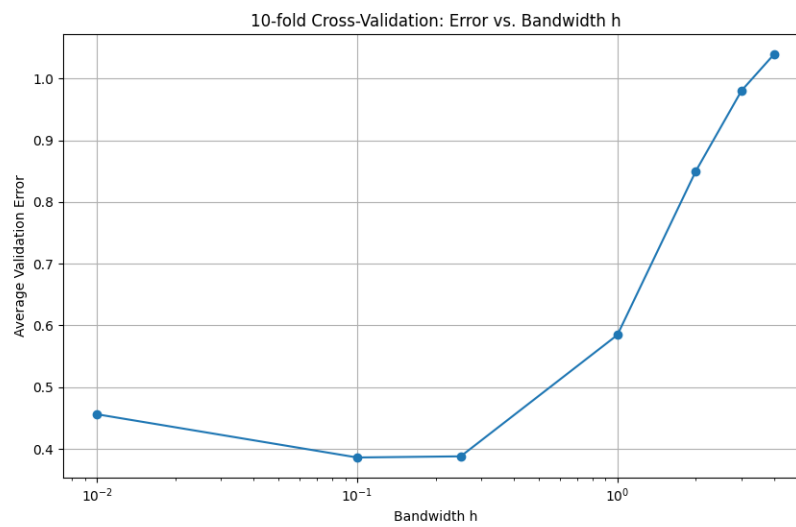
3. Programming: Kernel regression



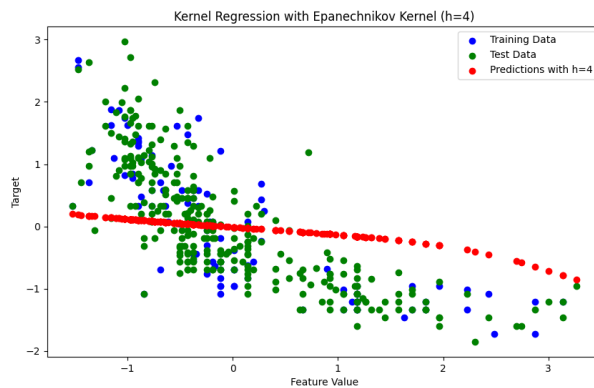
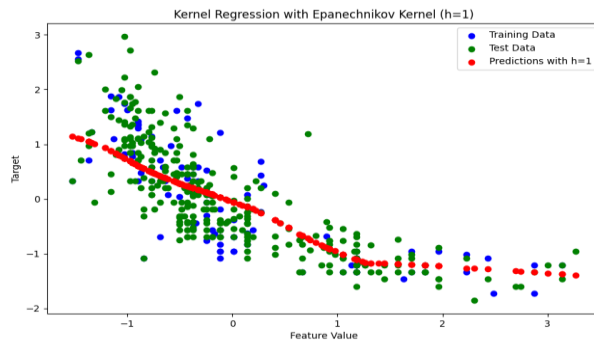
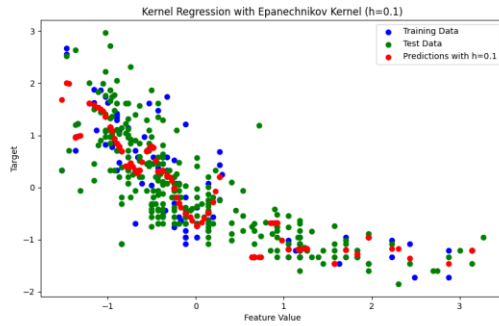
A) For small bandwidth $h=0.1$, we can see that the model fluctuates frequently which might lead to overfitting as it captures the noise from training data.

For moderate bandwidth $h=1$, the graph shows a general trend in the training data and is much smoother than the previous one.

For High bandwidth $h=4$, the line is horizontal, which might miss some of the underlying data results in underfitting.



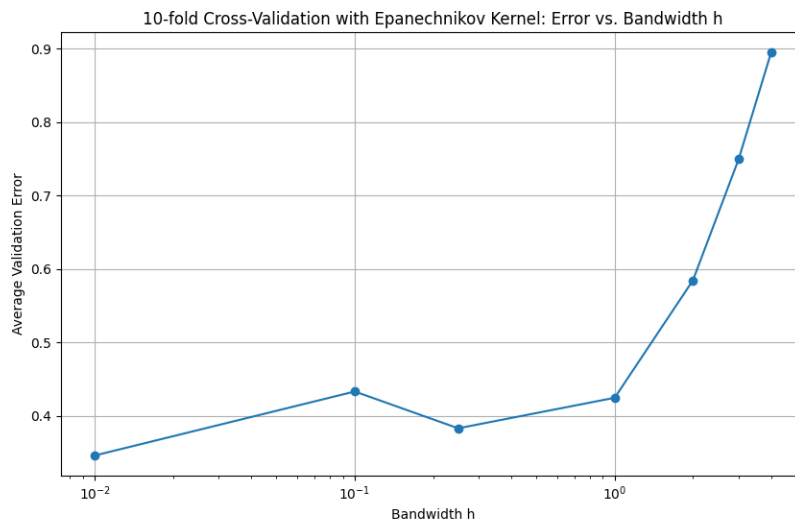
B) I would choose the bandwidth value $h = 0.01$ from the cross-validation error because it minimizes the average error.



C) For small bandwidth $h=0.1$, we can see a similar trend to the Gaussian kernel, that the model fluctuates frequently which might lead to overfitting as it captures the noise from training data.

For moderate bandwidth $h=1$, comparatively, the Gaussian kernel was a bit smoother, but here the graph shows a general trend in the training data and is much smoother than the previous one.

For High bandwidth $h=4$, the line is horizontal indicating high bias like the Gaussian Kernel, which might miss some of the underlying data results in underfitting.



D) This curve differs a bit from the Gaussian, but still the optimal is around 0.1 to 1 where the error reaches its minimum. Thus, I would choose the bandwidth value $h = 0.01$ from the cross-validation error.