# **Assignment 5**

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## Problem 1

1.1

Y = [[0]]

[0]

[0]

[-1]

[-1]

[1]]

1.2

v1: No label

v2: label 2

v3: label 2

1.3

v1: label 2

v2: label 2

v3: label 2

1.4

v1: label 2

v2: label 2

v3: label 2

## Convergence Formula:

$$F *= [I - \alpha S]^{-1} * Y$$

## Matrix After Convergence:

[[-0.0972985]

[-0.20919178]

[-0.20910767]

[-0.35196482]

[-0.24494025]

[ 0.15505975]]

#### 1.5

$$F_u = -L_{uu}^{-1}L_{uu}Y_1$$

```
F_u = [[0.38461538 \ 0.61538462]]

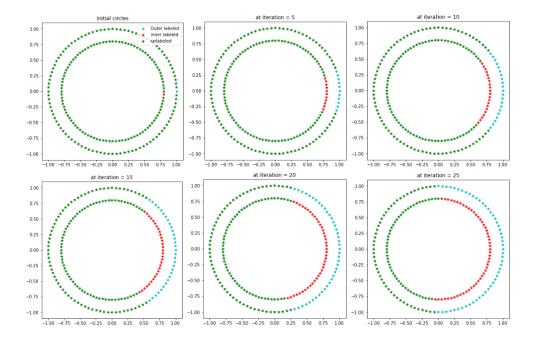
[0.15384615 \ 0.84615385]

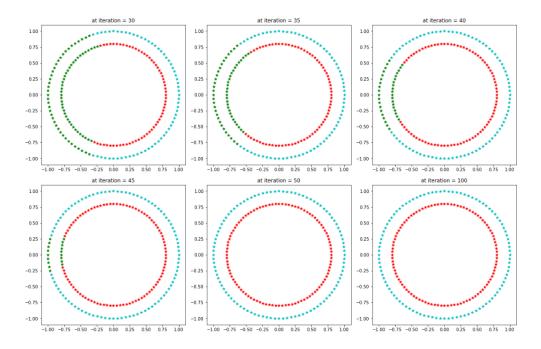
[0.07692308 \ 0.92307692]]
```

$$Y_u = [[1] \\ [1] \\ [1]]$$

As you can see, every data point has been assigned a second label. Furthermore, we see that, in contrast to the label spreading method, which modifies the label nodes, the algorithm can identify the unlabeled points without affecting the labeled nodes.

## Problem 2

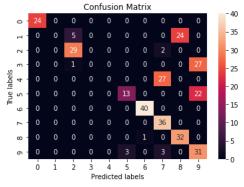




From the above results we can see that the labels are spread correctly, and model has converged at 50 iterations.

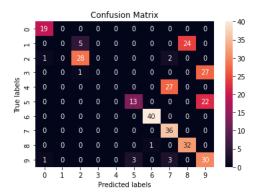
Problem 3

Label propagation model: 10 labeled & 320 unlabeled points (330 total)



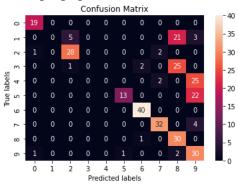
Accuracy: 64.1%

Label propagation model: 15 labeled & 315 unlabeled points (330 total)



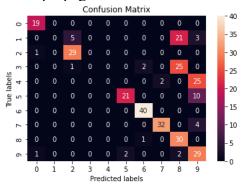
Accuracy: 62.9%

Label propagation model: 20 labeled & 310 unlabeled points (330 total)



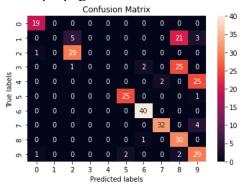
Accuracy: 61.9%

Label propagation model: 25 labeled & 305 unlabeled points (330 total)



Accuracy: 65.6%

Label propagation model: 30 labeled & 300 unlabeled points (330 total)



Accuracy: 68.0%

## Problem 4

The test results for the labeled data with the numbers [60, 120, 180, 240, 300] are as follows:

Accuracy= 0.7480

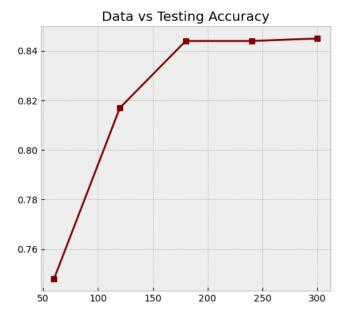
Accuracy= 0.8170

Accuracy= 0.8440

Accuracy= 0.8440

Accuracy= 0.8450

**Testing Set Results** 



The testing accuracy rises with the amount of labeled data and peaks at about 84.5% as we increase the label data.