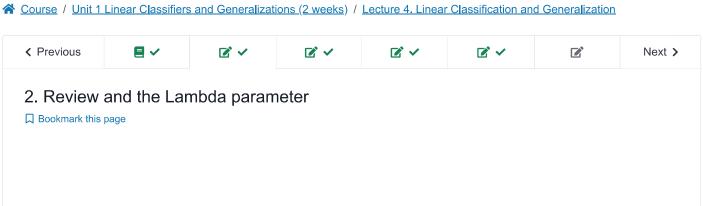
Course

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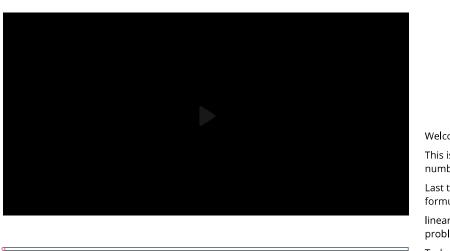
<u>Dates</u>

**Discussion** 

Resources



## Introduction and Review



1.25x

Start of transcript. Skip to the end.

Welcome back.

This is machine learning lecture number four.

Last time, we talked about how to formulate maximum margin

linear classification as an optimization problem.

Today, we're going to try to understand

▶ 0:00 / 0:00

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## Distance from a line to a point in terms of components

1.0/1 point (graded)

In a 2 dimensional space, a line L is given by L: ax+by+c=0, and a point P is given by  $P=(x_0,y_0)$ . What is d, the shortest distance between L and P? Express d in terms of  $a,b,c,x_0,y_0$ .

(a\*x\_0+b\*y\_0+c)/sqrt(a^:

STANDARD NOTATION

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You have used 1 of 3 attempts

## Varying Lambda in the Geometric Sense

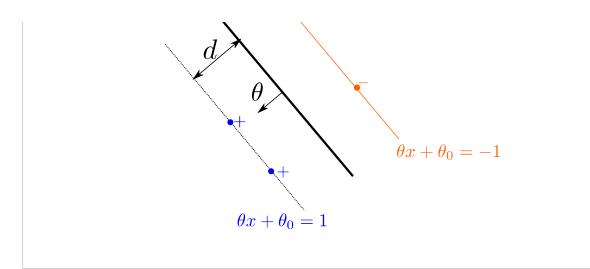
1/1 point (graded)

Remember that the objective

$$J\left( heta, heta_{0}
ight)=rac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\operatorname{Loss}_{h}\left(y^{(i)}\left( heta\cdot x^{(i)}+ heta_{0}
ight)
ight)+rac{\lambda}{2}\left|\left| heta\left|
ight|^{2}.$$

In the picture below, what happens to d, the distance between the decision boundary and the margin boundary, as we increase  $\lambda$ ?

$$\theta x + \theta_0 = 0$$



 $\bigcirc d$  decreases



 $\bigcirc \, d$  converges to  $\lambda$ 



Hint: You can answer with your intuition in this question. To see whether d converges to  $\lambda$ , think of a simple setting where we are working in 1 dimension with just two points with labels  $x_1=-1, x_2=2, y_1=-1, y_2=1$  and assume that  $\lambda$  is large enough where it dominates the loss function and pushes  $\theta$  close enough to 0 where all points are margin violators.

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Discussion

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**Topic:** Unit 1 Linear Classifiers and Generalizations (2 weeks):Lecture 4. Linear Classification and Generalization / 2. Review and the Lambda parameter

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