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Machine Learning with Python-From Linear Models to Deep Learning

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### 3. Introduction to Non-linear Classification

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## Introduction to Non-linear Classification

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We can play this game further.

For any example  $x$ , let's say it's a scalar again,

we can add feature coordinates.

Not just a single one, but we can

take  $x$ ,  $x$  to the power of 2, 3, 4, and so on.

We can always add additional feature



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## Counting Dimensions of Feature Vectors

0/1 point (graded)

Let  $x \in \mathbf{R}^{150}$ , i.e.  $x = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{150}]^T$  where  $x_i$  is the  $i$ -th component of  $x$ . Let  $\phi(x)$  be an **order 3** polynomial feature vector. This means, for example,  $\phi(x)$  can be

$$\phi(x) = \underbrace{[x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_{150}]}_{\text{deg 1}}, \underbrace{[x_1^2, x_1 x_2, \dots, x_i x_j, \dots, x_{150}^2]}_{\text{deg 2}}, \underbrace{[x_1^3, x_1^2 x_2, \dots, x_i x_j x_k, \dots, x_{150}^3]}_{\text{deg 3}} \quad \text{where } 1 \leq i$$

Note that the components of  $\phi(x)$  forms a basis of the space of all polynomials with zero constant term and of degree at most 3.

What is the dimension of the space that  $\phi(x)$  lives in? That is,  $\phi(x) \in \mathbb{R}^d$  for what  $d$ ?

*Hint:* The number of ways to select a multiset of  $k$  non-unique items from  $n$  total is  $\binom{n+k-1}{k}$ . For example, if a ball can be any of 3 colors, then the number of color configurations of 2 balls is  $\binom{3+2-1}{2} = \binom{4}{2} = 6$ .

$d =$

✗ Answer: 585275

### Solution:

For each of the feature transformations (power 1, power 2, power 3), there are  $n$ -multichoose-power combinations. Thus  $\binom{150}{1} + \binom{151}{2} + \binom{152}{3} = 585275$ . **Remark:** We see that the dimension of the space that the feature vectors live grows quickly as a function of  $d$ , the dimension we started with if  $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ .

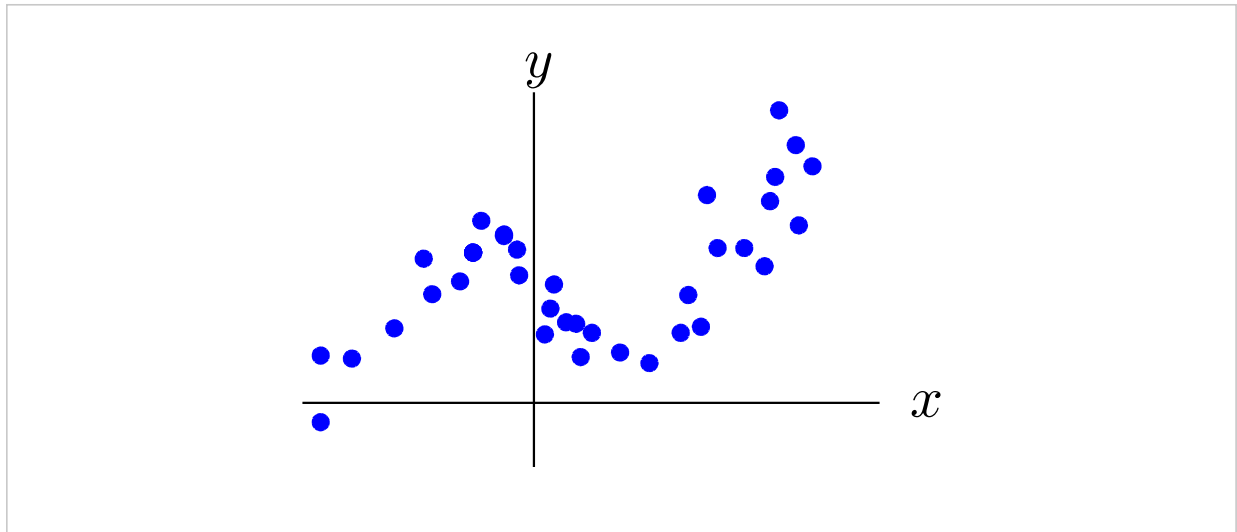
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You have used 3 of 3 attempts

## Regression using Higher Order Polynomial feature

1/1 point (graded)

Assume we have  $n$  data points in the training set  $\{(x^{(t)}, y^{(t)})\}_{t=1, \dots, n}$  where  $(x^{(t)}, y^{(t)})$  is the  $t$ -th training example:



We want to find a non-linear regression function  $f$  that predicts  $y$  from  $x$ , given by

$$f(x; \theta, \theta_0) = \theta \cdot \phi(x) + \theta_0$$

where  $\phi(x)$  is a polynomial feature vector of some order. What (loosely) is the minimum order of  $\phi(x)$ ?

✓ Answer: 3

### Solution:

The relationship between  $y$  and  $x$  can be roughly described by a cubic function, so a feature vector  $\phi(x)$  of minimum order 3 can minimize structural errors.

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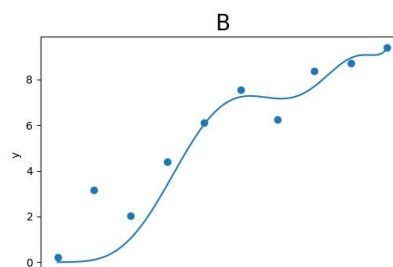
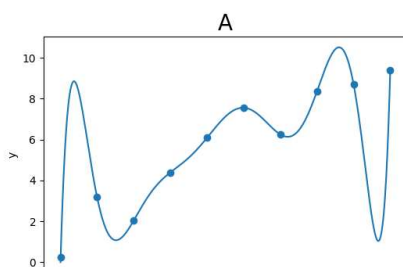
You have used 1 of 2 attempts

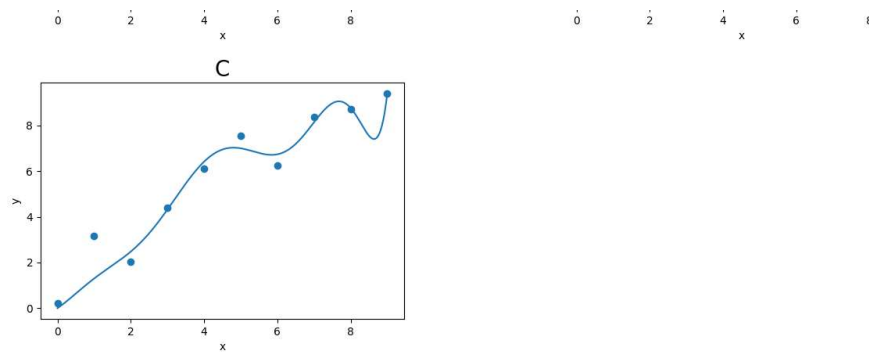
## Effect of Regularization on Higher Order Regression

2/2 points (graded)

Let us go back to explore the effect of regularizaion on Higher Order regression.

The three figures below show the fitting result of a 9th order polynomial regression with different regularization parameter  $\lambda$  on the same training data.





Which figure above corresponds to the smallest regularization parameter  $\lambda$ ?

☒ A

☐ B

☐ C



Which figure corresponds to the largest regularization parameter  $\lambda$ ?

☐ A

☒ B

☐ C



### Solution:

The effect of regularization is to restrict the parameters of a model to freely take on large values. This will make the model function smoother, leveling the 'hills' and filling the 'valleys'. It will also make the model more stable, as a small perturbation on  $x$  will not change  $y$  significantly with smaller  $\|\theta\|$ .

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You have used 1 of 2 attempts

**i** Answers are displayed within the problem

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First I've done question 2 correctly but then mistakenly i wrote answer of Q.1 to Q.2 block and now its says question failed. Can staff hel...
- [How can we get minimum order just by looking at graph](#) 6

How can we get minimum order just by looking at graph
- [Incorrect video transcripts.](#) 1

The video transcripts are really sloppy. I generally do not use them. But when I am actually not sure what is being told I look it up and it...
- [hint for Q2](#) 3

I find the explanation is nice. <http://openclassroom.stanford.edu/MainFolder/DocumentPage.php?course=MachineLearning&doc=exerri>

Find the explanation is nice. <http://open.legacy.com/stamford.edu/main/over/document.aspx?course=math115&doc=115xxv-exer1...>

Got # dimensions correct, but is it really?	5
<b>Counting Dimensions of Feature Vectors</b> Hi, I have seen the solution for the question " Counting Dimensions of Feature Vectors ". But i dont get it... How the compute work ? In t...	11
<b>How to count The number of ways to select a multiset of k non-unique items from n total?</b> I'm doing The MIT probability course in parallel but it doesn't cover this counting technique. Any suggestions on that?	7

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