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Machine Learning with Python-From Linear Models to Deep Learning

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### 3. Margin Boundary

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## Margin Boundary

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Let's see how we do that formally.

The first thing that we must do is to define what exactly the margin boundaries are

and how we can control them, how far they are from the decision boundary.

Remember that they are equidistant



### Video

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The **decision boundary** is the set of points  $x$  which satisfy

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

The **Margin Boundary** is the set of points  $x$  which satisfy

$$\theta \cdot x + \theta_0 = \pm 1.$$

So, the distance from the decision boundary to the margin boundary is  $\frac{1}{\|\theta\|}$ .

## Margin Boundary 1

1/1 point (graded)

As explained in the lecture video, margin boundary is the set of points  $(x, y)$  at which the distance from the decision boundary to  $(x, y)$  is  $\frac{1}{\|\theta\|}$ . Now, what is the value of  $y^{(i)} (\theta \cdot x^{(i)} + \theta_0)$  for a correctly classified point  $(x^{(i)}, y^{(i)})$  on the margin boundary?



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You have used 1 of 2 attempts

## Margin Boundary 2

1/1 point (graded)

What happens to the margin boundaries as we increase  $\|\theta\|$ ?

☒ The margin boundaries move closer to the decision boundary

☐ The margin boundaries move further away from the decision boundary

☐ The margin boundaries converge to a certain location no matter what



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## Discussion

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- ✓ [How is the distance between the decision and margin boundary is given by  \$1/\(\text{Norm of theta}\)\$ .](#) 5  
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"We know that the magnitude of the linear function itself, as we move away from the decision boundary, increases at a rate related to t...
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[If it's the distance then it should be  \$\(\text{theta} \* x\_i + \text{theta}\_0\)/\text{norm}\(\text{theta}\)\$ . This would give the distance from a point to a plane along with it...](#)
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