CSC411 Assignment 3

Yue Guo

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1 20 News Group

1.1 Algorithms

1.1.1 KNN

k = 20
Feature selection:
======================== f = 180 KNN train accuracy = 0.510783100583 KNN test accuracy = 0.438263409453 ======================== k =KNN 320 KNN train accuracy = 0.56222379353 KNN test accuracy = 0.456850770048 ======================== k = KNN 350 KNN train accuracy = 0.565847622415 KNN test accuracy = 0.458311205523 ======================== k = KNN 500 KNN train accuracy = 0.562047021389 KNN test accuracy = 0.445698353691

1.1.2 Decision Tree

feature, depth

1.1.3 Random forest

sfgdf

2 SVM

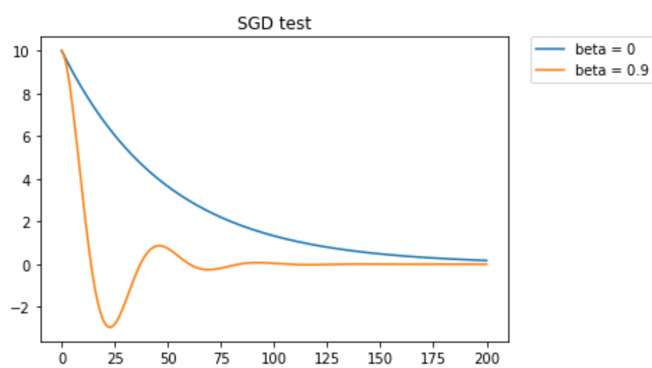

Figure 1: Plot of test SVM

3 Kernels

3.1 Positive semidefinite and quadratic form

Assume K is symmetric, we can decompose K into $U\Lambda U^T$

$$x^T K x = x^T (U\Lambda U^T)x = (x^T U)\Lambda(U^T x)$$
$$= \Sigma_{i=1}^{d} \lambda_i([x^T U_i])^2 >= 0$$

3.2 Kernel properties

3.2.1 α

$K_{ij} = \alpha$, the matrix K has dimension of x or y, and each element is α. Since $\alpha > 0$, and all elements are eqaul, K is positive semidefinite

3.2.2 $f(x), f(y)$

$K_{ij} =< \phi(x), \phi(y) >$,
define $\phi(x) = f(x), \forall f : \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}$
define $\phi(y) = f(y), \forall f : \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}$
Since f(x) and f(y) produce a scalar, $< \phi(x), \phi(y) >= f(x) \cdot f(y)$

3.2.3 k1 and k2

If the gram matrix, K_1 of kernel k1 and gram matrix, K_2 of kernel k2 are positive semidefinite, by scaling them and adding each element, the new gram matrix of $a \cdot k_1(x, y) + b \cdot k_2(x, y)$, call it K, each element of K is positive since a ,b > 0.
K is also symmetric because K_1 and K_2 are symmetric with the same dimension, and element wise addition and linear combination preserve the symmetric property.

3.2.4 $k(x, y) = \frac{k_1(x,y)}{\sqrt{k_1(x,x)}\sqrt{k_1(y,y)}}$

Let ϕ_1 be the mapping defined by k_1
We define a new mapping, ϕ for $k(x, y)$
We let $\phi(x) = \frac{\phi_1(x)}{\|\phi_1(x)\|}$

$$k(x, y) =< \phi(x), \phi(y) >$$
$$= \frac{\phi_1(x)}{\|\phi_1(x)\|} \cdot \frac{\phi_1(y)}{\|\phi_1(y)\|}$$
$$= \frac{\phi_1(x)}{\sqrt{\phi_1(x) \cdot \phi_1(x)}} \cdot \frac{\phi_1(y)}{\sqrt{\phi_1(y) \cdot \phi_1(y)}}$$
$$= \frac{\phi_1(x)}{(\sqrt{\phi_1(x)} \cdot \sqrt{\phi_1(y)})} \cdot \frac{\phi_1(y)}{(\sqrt{\phi_1(x)} \cdot \sqrt{\phi_1(y)})}$$
$$= \frac{\phi_1(x)}{\sqrt{\phi_1(x) \cdot \phi_1(y)}} \cdot \frac{\phi_1(x)}{\sqrt{\phi_1(x) \cdot \phi_1(y)}}$$
$$k(x, y) = \frac{k_1(x, y)}{\sqrt{k_1(x, x)}\sqrt{k_1(y, y)}}$$