Matthew Wiebe 10/04/15 Machine Learning HW1

PROBLEM #1

a. $H_1 SB = All x_1$ and $x_2 s.t.$ $4 < \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2} < 7$. This is in order to capture the points (4, -2) and (-4, 5) in the torus.

$$H_1$$
 GB = All x_1 and x_2 s.t. $3 < \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2} < 9$.
This is in order to avoid encompassing (-8,6).

The resulting size of the version space is $\{(4,9), (4,8), (4,7), (3,7), (3,8), (3,9)\} = 6$

b.

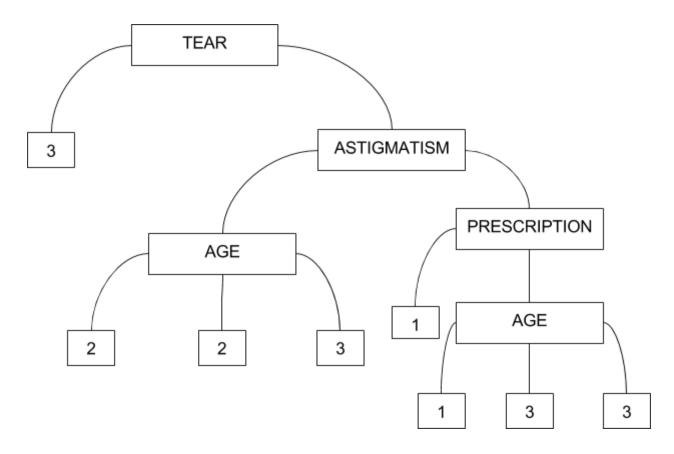
Let's define H_2 to be as 2 4-tuples where S_1 represents the y-axis parallel lines in the shape and S_2 represents the x-axis parallel lines in the shape. $\langle a,b,c,d \rangle \ni Z^4$, where $y=a \langle S_1 \langle y=b \text{ and } y=c \langle S_1 \langle y=d \rangle$.

$$< a,b,c,d> \ni Z^4$$
, where $y = a < S_1 < y = b$ and $y = c < S_1 < y = d$
 $< e,f,g,h> \ni Z^4$, where $x = e < S_2 < x = f$ and $x = g < S_2 < x = h$
so $H_2 = (< a,b,c,d>, < e,f,g,h>)$
 $H_2 SB = (< -6, -3, 1, 6>, < -5, -1, 2, 7>)$
 $H_2 GB = (< -8, -2, 1, 8>, < -8, 1, 2, 8>)$

So the size of the version space is 143. However there are many more GBs that can be constructed.

- c. (0,-6) would shrink both version spaces since if it is positive, SB must grow in order encompass it, and if it is negative, GB must shrink to avoid encompassing it. The point (-7,7) would be labeled as a negative in H₁ but this would be positive in H₂ so it would shrink the version space.
- d. I would think that H₂ would be more generalizable. This is because we are on a Cartesian grid and it is easier to describe more complicated regions in rectangles. With restrictive negative cases, with circles we have to limit the radius of the circle, whereas with rectangle we can get around this by describing the version space with a multitude various sized rectangles.

PROBLEM #2



This tree gives that 5 out of the 6 Testing cases are correctly labeled and only 1 of the 6 is labeled incorrectly.