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```
In [ ]: import pandas as pd
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         import numpy as np
         from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
         import seaborn as sns
In [ ]: # load the dataset
         df = pd.read_csv("binary_class_2d.csv", header=None, names=['X', 'Y', 'Class']
In [ ]:
         df.head()
Out[ ]:
                    Χ
                              Y Class
         0 -0.590912 0.221098
                                     0
          1 -0.366340 1.578768
                                     0
              1.111379
                       3.185019
                                     0
             0.329676 2.633543
            1.259236 3.327122
                                     0
         df.shape
In []:
         (100, 3)
Out[ ]:
In []: # scatter plot with red for class 0 and green for class 1
         plt.scatter(df.loc[df['Class'] == 0, 'X'].values, df.loc[df['Class'] == 0, 'Y'
plt.scatter(df.loc[df['Class'] == 1, 'X'].values, df.loc[df['Class'] == 1, 'Y'
         plt.xlabel("X")
         plt.ylabel("Y")
         plt.title("Scatter plot showing class 0 in red")
         Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Scatter plot showing class 0 in red')
Out[ ]:
                        Scatter plot showing class 0 in red
            12
            10
             8
             6
             4
                   0
                                             6
                                                     8
                                                             10
                                       Χ
In [ ]: # Part 2 - Implementing GDA from scratch
         class GDA():
```

def \_\_init\_\_(self):
 self.pi = None

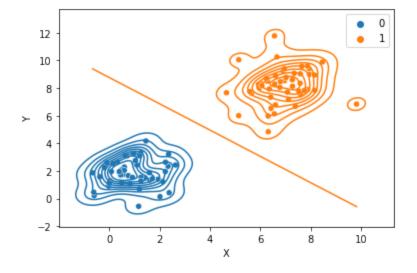
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```
self.mu0 = None
                self.mu1 = None
                self.sigma = None
            def train(self, x, y):
                self.pi = np.mean(y)
                self.mu0 = np.mean(x[y[:,0]==0], axis=0)
                # centroid of class 0
                self.mu1 = np.mean(x[y[:,0]==1], axis=0)
                # centroid of class 1
                n x = x[y[:,0] == 0] - self.mu0
                p_x = x[y[:,0] == 1] - self.mu1
                # calculate sigma and inverse of sigma
                self.sigma = ((n_x.T).dot(n_x) + (p_x.T).dot(p_x))/x.shape[0]
                self.sigma inv = np.linalg.inv(self.sigma)
            def predict(self, x):
                # maximizing the log likelihood to predict the class
                # p1 >= p0 means 1 else 0
                p0 = -np.sum(np.dot((x-self.mu0), self.sigma_inv)*(x - self.mu0), axis=1
                p1 = -np.sum(np.dot((x-self.mu1), self.sigma inv)*(x - self.mu1), axis=1
                return p1 >= p0
In []: gda = GDA()
In []: # separate features and class label
        x = df.loc[:, df.columns != 'Class']
        y = df['Class'].values.reshape(-1,1)
In [ ]: # train GDA
        gda.train(x.values, y)
In [ ]: # store predictions
        df['predictions'] = gda.predict(x)
In []:
        # calculate accuracy score
        accuracy_score(df['Class'], df['predictions'])
Out[]:
In []:
        x.head()
Out[]:
                           Υ
                  Х
        0 -0.590912 0.221098
         1 -0.366340 1.578768
        2
            1.111379 3.185019
            0.329676 2.633543
        3
        4 1.259236 3.327122
In [ ]: # equation for linear decision boundary
        mu1 = gda.mu0
        mu2 = qda.mu1
```

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```
line_slope = (mu2[1] - mu1[1])/ (mu2[0] - mu1[0])
slope = -1/line_slope
intercept = (mu1[1] + mu2[1])/2 - slope * (mu1[0] + mu2[0])/2
x['line_plot'] = slope*x['X'] + intercept
```

```
In []: sns.kdeplot(x=x['X'], y=x['Y'], hue=df['Class'])
sns.scatterplot(x=x['X'], y=x['Y'], hue=df['Class'])
sns.lineplot(x=x['X'], y=x['line_plot'])
plt.show()
```



In [ ]: