

Question 1:

a) Python

$$\begin{aligned}
 b) & P(\{R_j = r_j^{(t)}\}_{j \in \mathcal{U}_t}) \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^k P(\{R_j = r_j^{(t)}\}_{j \in \mathcal{U}_t}, Z=i) \rightarrow \text{marginalization} \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^k P(Z=i) \cdot P(\{R_j = r_j^{(t)}\}_{j \in \mathcal{U}_t} | Z=i) \quad \text{Product Rule} \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^k P(Z=i) \cdot \prod_{j \in \mathcal{U}_t} P(R_j = r_j^{(t)} | Z=i) \quad (\text{I did})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$c) P(Z=i | \{R_j = r_j^{(t)}\}_{j \in \mathcal{U}_t})$$

$$= \frac{P(Z=i, \{R_j = r_j^{(t)}\}_{j \in \mathcal{U}_t})}{P(\{R_j = r_j^{(t)}\}_{j \in \mathcal{U}_t})}$$

$$(b) \rightarrow P(\{R_j = r_j^{(t)}\}_{j \in \mathcal{U}_t})$$

$$= \frac{P(Z=i) \cdot P(\{R_j = r_j^{(t)}\}_{j \in \mathcal{U}_t} | Z=i)}{\sum_{i=1}^k P(Z=i) \cdot \prod_{j \in \mathcal{U}_t} P(R_j = r_j^{(t)} | Z=i)}$$

also solved in (b) using (I).

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Total Points

59.5 / 60 pts

Question 1

EM algorithm for binary matrix completion

25 / 25 pts

1.1	Sanity check	2 / 2 pts
1.2	Likelihood	3 / 3 pts
1.3	E-step	2 / 2 pts
1.4	M-step	3 / 3 pts
1.5	Implementation	3 / 3 pts
1.6	Personal movie recommendations	2 / 2 pts
1.7	Source code	10 / 10 pts

Question 2

Mixture model decision boundary

8 / 8 pts

2.1	Posterior probability	3 / 3 pts
2.2	Decision boundary	3 / 3 pts
2.3	Shifting hyperplane	2 / 2 pts

Question 3

Gradient ascent versus EM

12 / 12 pts

3.1	Log likelihood	3 / 3 pts
3.2	Gradient	3 / 3 pts
3.3	Noisy-OR	2 / 2 pts
3.4	Chain rule	1 / 1 pt
3.5	Gradient ascent versus EM	3 / 3 pts

Question 4

Similarity learning with logistic regression

14.5 / 15 pts

4.1	Inference for similar examples	3 / 3 pts
4.2	Inference for dissimilar examples	3 / 3 pts
4.3	E-Step	4 / 4 pts
4.4	Log-likelihood	3 / 3 pts
4.5	M-step	1.5 / 2 pts