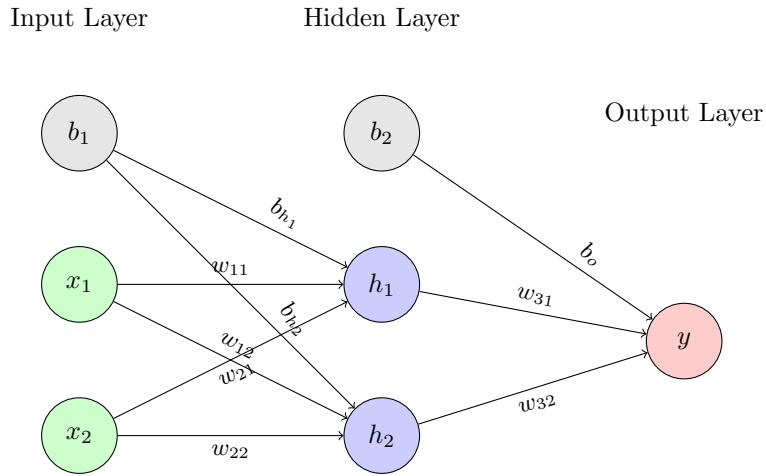


# 1 Linear Models and Neural Networks

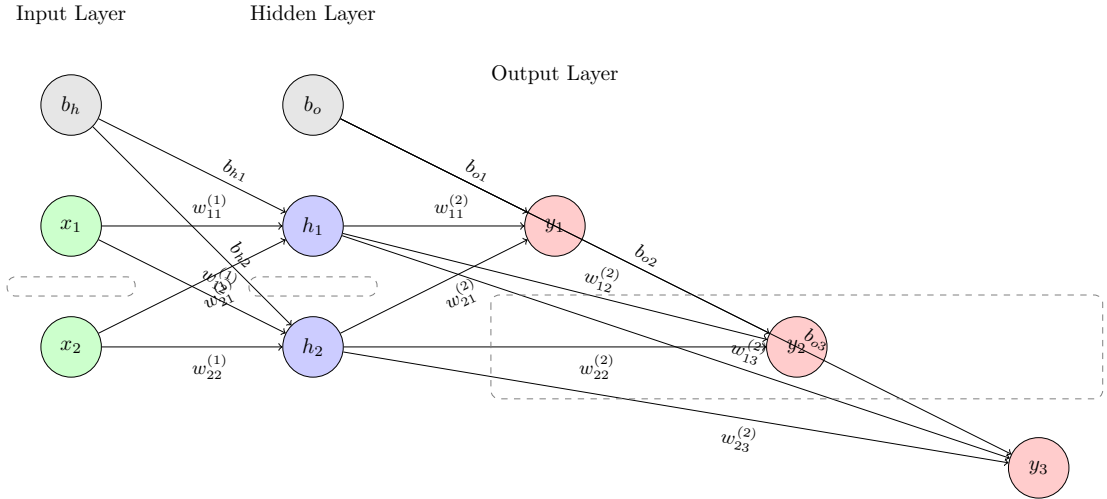
1. **Ridge Regression:** Consider Ridge regression with a Gaussian prior on the parameter vector  $w$  and regularization parameter  $\lambda \geq 0$ . Given data points  $(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_N, y_N)$ , where each  $x_i$  is a  $D$ -dimensional vector:

- (a) Compute the exact solution for the parameter  $\omega$ , use the loss function from the Maximum a Posteriori (MAP) value in Bayesian estimation

2. **Neural Network Analysis:** Consider the following neural network:



- (a) Compute the pre-activation ( $a$ ) and activation ( $z$ ) values for each hidden neuron and the output neuron
  - (b) Given a data point  $(\vec{x}, t)$ , compute the mean squared error loss
  - (c) Compute the error term (delta) for each neuron (MSE loss)
  - (d) Compute the gradient for each parameter in the network
3. **Classification Neural Network:** Consider the following neural network for classification:



- Compute the pre-activation ( $a$ ) and activation ( $z$ ) values for each hidden neuron and the output neurons
- Compute the output probabilities using the softmax function
- Given a data point  $(x, t)$ , compute the cross-entropy loss
- Using randomly generated data points (4 samples) and initial weights, with learning rate  $\eta = 0.001$ , compute the updated weights for five training steps

4. **Programming Assignment (PyTorch):** Implement and compare neural networks with logistic regression for classification on the CIFAR-10 dataset.

Dataset: <https://docs.pytorch.org/vision/main/generated/torchvision.datasets.CIFAR10.html#torchvision.datasets.CIFAR10>

Optimize the following hyperparameters to achieve the best test accuracy:

- Network architecture (number of hidden layers, nodes per layer, activation functions)
- Batch size
- Number of training epochs
- Learning rate

Summarize your findings on how these parameters affect model performance.