ame:			IIT Kanpı		
		l _			CS771A (IML Quiz-:
oll No.:		Dept.:			Date: Sept 12, 202
nstructions:					Total: 30 marks
	nutes. Please write rs clearly in the pro-	,		, <u>+</u>	1 0
ection $oldsymbol{1}$ (Short/medium-	ength answer question	ons: 30 marks).			
1. Is a 3D sphere with a	hole inside it a con	nvex set? Brief	ly justify	y your answe	er. (2 marks)
2. Briefly explain (in at (it is okay if you can	,				arning rate in each dimension e). (2 marks)
3. Briefly explain (in at descent which uses a	,	•	0		petter than stochastic gradien
	omputational cost p	oint of view, w	hich of t	the following	etraint on a $D \times 1$ variable of two approaches will be bette eation? (2 marks)
5. Gaussian (RBF) ker parameter. Suppose	nel is defined as $k($ we want each feature	$(\boldsymbol{x}_n, \boldsymbol{x}_m) = \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2$	$ \phi(-\gamma) oldsymbol{x}_n$ Lineuts ($ x-oldsymbol{x}_m ^2) \le \mathbf{x}$	here $\gamma > 0$ is the bandwidth

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6.		t advantage does a linear SVM classifier eptron algorithm to have a similar effect		_	ron linear classifier? Can you modify the , why not? (2 marks)
7.		ider two inputs $\boldsymbol{x} = [x_1, x_2]$ and $\boldsymbol{z} = [z_1, down the expression of the feature map$			ic kernel defined as $k(\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{z}) = (1 + \boldsymbol{x}^{\top} \boldsymbol{z})^2$ ks)
8.	used LwP, $c = 1$	in standard LwP by a kernelized distar- write down the expression for the dist $1, 2, \dots, K$ and K is the total number of	nce usin ance of classes.	g a kernel for a test point The expres	e want to replace the Euclidean distance function k . For this kernelized version of \boldsymbol{x}_* from the mean of any class c where so must only be in terms of the kernelized version.
	Tunet	ion k and the training and test inputs.	(o mar	KS)	

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Hard-	v	*		,	ese will have a large swer. (2 marks)	er margin:
Why	is kernel SVM slo	ower than linear	SVM at test tim	e? (2 marks)		

- ır ;)
- Its per iteration cost is higher than gradient descent, (2) It always gives the global minima, (3) It uses a linear approximation of the function being minimized, (4) It usually takes fewer iterations to converge as compared to gradient descent. (2 marks)
- 13. (MCQ) Which of the following statements about optimization methods is/are true: (1) Co-ordinate descent does not require gradients, (2) Newton's method does not require learning rate, (3) Subgradient descent automatically handles constraints (e.g., nonnegativity) on the variables being optimized over, (4) How quickly (in terms of number of iterations) gradient descent converges for convex functions depends on the learning rate. (2 marks)

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