

# COMP3314\_2C Machine Learning

## Homework:

Release date: March 12, 2024

Due date: 11:59pm, March 22, 2024

1. Consider a Perceptron with 2 inputs and 1 output. Let the weights of the Perceptron be  $w_1=1$  and  $w_2=1$  and let the bias be  $w_0=-1.5$ . Calculate the output of the following inputs: (0, 0), (1, 0), (0, 1), (1, 1). (12 points)
2. Suppose that the following are a set of point in two classes:
  - Class1: (1,1), (1,2), (2,1)
  - Class2: (0,0), (1,0), (0,1)
  - (1) Plot them and find the optimal separating line. (10 points)
  - (2) What are the support vectors, and what is the meaning? (14 points)
3. Suppose that the probability of five events are  $P(\text{first}) = 0.5$ ,  $P(\text{second}) = P(\text{third}) = P(\text{fourth}) = P(\text{fifth}) = 0.125$ . Calculate the entropy and write down in words what this means. (14 points)
4. Suppose we collect data for a group of students in a postgraduate machine learning class with features  $x_1$  = hours studies,  $x_2$  = undergraduate GPA and label  $y$  = receive an A. We fit a logistic regression and produce estimated weights as follows:  $w_0=-6$ ,  $w_1=0.05$ ,  $w_2=1$ .
  - (1) Estimate the probability that a student who studies for 40h and has an undergraduate GPA of 3.5 gets an A in the class. (10 points)
  - (2) How many hours would the student in part 1. need to study to have a 50% chance of getting an A in the class? (10 points)

5. Given the following dataset:

V	W	X	Y
0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1
1	0	0	1
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	0

Your task is to build a decision tree for classifying variable  $Y$ . (You can think of the dataset as replicated many times, i.e. overfitting is not an issue here).

- (1) Compute the information gains  $IG(Y|V)$ ,  $IG(Y|W)$  and  $IG(Y|X)$ . Remember, information gain is defined as

$$IG(D_p) = I_G(D_p) - \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{N_j}{N_p} I_G(D_j)$$

where

$$I_G(t) = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^c p(i|t)^2$$

$c$  is the class number,  $D_p$  and  $D_j$  are the dataset of the parent and  $j$ -th child node.  $I_G$  is gini impurity.  $N_p$  is the total number of samples at the parent node and  $N_j$  is the number of samples in the  $j$ -th child node. (10 points)

- (2) Write down the entire decision tree with gini impurity. (20 points)