Categorize the following as supervised learning, reinforcement learning, unsupervised learning, or not machine learning: A social network's AI uses existing tagged photos of people to identify when those people appear in new photos. *1/1

- ○ Unsupervised learning
- ◉ Supervised learning
- ○ Not an example of machine learning
- ○ Reinforcement learning

Imagine a regression AI that makes the following predictions for the following 5 data points. What is the total L2 loss across all of these data points (i.e., the sum of all the individual L2 losses for each data point)? *1/1

For data point 1, the true output is 2 and the AI predicted 4. For data point 2, the true output is 4 and the AI predicted 5. For data point 3, the true output is 4 and the AI predicted 3. For data point 4, the true output is 5 and the AI predicted 2. For data point 5, the true output is 6 and the AI predicted 5.

- ○ 0
- ○ 4
- ○ 5
- ○ 8
- ◉ 16
- ○ 19
- ○ 21
- ○ 64

If Hypothesis 1 has a lower L1 loss and a lower L2 loss than Hypothesis 2 on a set of training data, why might Hypothesis 2 still be a preferable hypothesis? *1/1

- ◉ Hypothesis 1 might be the result of overfitting.

- Hypothesis 1 might be the result of regularization.
- Hypothesis 1 might be the result of cross-validation.
- Hypothesis 1 might be the result of regression.
- Hypothesis 1 might be the result of loss.

In the ε-greedy approach to action selection in reinforcement learning, which of the following values of ε makes the approach identical to a purely greedy approach? *1/1

- (●) ε = 0
- ( ) ε = 0.25
- ( ) ε = 0.5
- ( ) ε = 0.75
- ( ) ε = 1

Comments, if any