

## CS583A: Quiz 1 (Sample Questions)

**Name:**

**Policy:** Books and printed materials are allowed. Do not use electronic device, including phone, laptop, and tablet.

**Hint:** (i)  $\frac{\partial e^a}{\partial a} = e^a$ , (ii)  $\frac{\partial \log_e(a)}{\partial a} = \frac{1}{a}$ , (iii)  $\frac{\partial \frac{1}{a}}{\partial a} = -\frac{1}{a^2}$ , and (iv)  $\frac{\partial \cos(a)}{\partial a} = -\sin(a)$ .

**Q1 (12%).** Let  $\mathbf{A}$  be the  $3 \times 3$  diagonal matrix:

$$\mathbf{A} = \text{diag}([1, 2, 5]) \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Calculate the following values:

1. the trace:

$$\text{tr}(\mathbf{A}) =$$

2. the squared Frobenius-norm of  $\mathbf{A}$ :

$$\|\mathbf{A}\|_F^2 =$$

3. the condition number of  $\mathbf{A}$ :

$$\kappa(\mathbf{A}) =$$

4. the rank of  $\mathbf{A}$ :

$$\text{rank}(\mathbf{A}) =$$

**Q2 (16%).** Let  $\sigma_1 = 5$ ,  $\sigma_2 = 5$ ,  $\sigma_3 = 3$ ,  $\sigma_4 = 2$ , and  $\sigma_5 = 1$ . Let  $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_5\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{100}$  be an orthonormal basis of some subspace. Let  $\mathbf{A} = \sum_{i=1}^5 \sigma_i \mathbf{v}_i \mathbf{v}_i^T \in \mathbb{R}^{100 \times 100}$ . Calculate the following values:

1. the squared Frobenius norm of  $\mathbf{A}$ :

$$\|\mathbf{A}\|_F^2 =$$

2. the matrix-vector product:

$$\mathbf{A} \mathbf{v}_3 =$$

3. matrix rank:

$$\text{rank}(\mathbf{A}) =$$

4. Let  $\mathbf{B} = \text{argmin}_{\text{rank}(\mathbf{X}) \leq 2} \|\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{X}\|_F^2$ . Calculate the squared Frobenius norm distance:

$$\|\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}\|_F^2 =$$

**Q3 (3%).** Let  $f : \mathbb{R}^d \mapsto \mathbb{R}$  be a convex function. A local minimum of  $\min_{\mathbf{w}} f(\mathbf{w})$  is also a global minimum.

- A. The statement is true.
- B. The statement is false.

**Q4 (3%).** The set  $\{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{100} \mid \|\mathbf{x}\|_1 = 5\}$  is a convex set.

- A. The statement is true.
- B. The statement is false.

**Q5 (3%).** As we increase the model capacity (e.g., the number of layers of a convolutional neural network), the training error and test error both increase. What is happening when we increase the model capacity?

- A. Overfitting.
- B. Underfitting.
- C. None of above.

**Q6 (3%).** Consider the following ridge regression model:

$$\min_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{X}\mathbf{w} - \mathbf{y}\|_2^2 + \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|_2^2,$$

where  $\gamma \geq 0$ . The Hessian matrix is  $\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \gamma \mathbf{I}_d$ . As  $\gamma$  grows, what will happen to  $\kappa(\mathbf{H})$  (the condition number of  $\mathbf{H}$ ).

- A. The condition number increases.
- B. The condition number decreases.
- C. Both of the above are possible.
- D. Neither of the above are possible.

(Hint: The condition number of  $\mathbf{H}$  is  $\frac{\sigma_{\max}(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X}) + \gamma}{\sigma_{\min}(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X}) + \gamma} \geq 1$ .)

**Q7 (3%).** Trained using the same samples and using the same computation time and memory, classification model  $\mathcal{M}_1$  achieves a test accuracy 98%, while classification model  $\mathcal{M}_2$  achieves a test accuracy 70%. Model  $\mathcal{M}_1$  is very likely a better choice than model  $\mathcal{M}_2$ .

- A. The statement is true.
- B. The statement is false.



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