

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF KAISERSLAUTERN

Memory Protocol of

# **Machine Learning 1**

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Written Exam

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## 1 General

[3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 18 Points]

[3 Points]

**Why is optimizing nice with convex functions?**

- ☐ They are easy to compute
- ☐ ???
- ☐ ???

[3 Points]

**What is k-Means?**

- ☐ Unsupervised learning
- ☐ Classification
- ☐ Regression

[3 Points]

**The gradient of a function  $f$  goes in the \_\_\_\_\_ direction.**

- ☐ Steepest ascent
- ☐ Steepest descent
- ☐ global Minimum

[3 Points]

**What is Supervised learning?**

[3 Points]

**Explain Overfitting.**

[3 Points]

**Explain Random Forest.**

## 2 SVM

[5 + 5 + 5 = 15 Points]

a) Consider the following form of Regression:

$$\min_{w \in \mathbb{R}^d, \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + \frac{C}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^n \xi^2$$

Calculate the dual Lagrangian Problem

[5 Points]

b) Calculate the derivations.

[5 Points]

c) What is the Lagrangian dual problem.

### 3 Kernels

[3 + 3 + 3 + 4 + 4 = 17 Points]

[3 Points]

a) Explain the Kernel trick.

[3 Points]

b) Given the polynomial Kernel with Input Data  $x_1, x_2$ . What is roughly the dimension of the feature map if  $d = 2$ ?

☐  $\log(d)$

☐  $d^2$

☐  $d^3$

☐  $e^d$

[3 Points]

c) Give an example but exact definition for a kernel of your choice.

[4 Points]

d) Let  $k(x, y)$  be a kernel. Further we define a function  $\delta(x, y) = 1$  if  $x = y$  and  $\delta(x, y) = 0$  if  $x \neq y$ . Show that  $k'(x, y) = k(x, y) + \delta(x, y)$  is also a kernel.

[4 Points]

e) Until now, we only considered Kernels they map into the Euclidean space. Now we want to consider a kernel with the mapping function  $\phi : \{0, 1\} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$  with the following Definition:  $k(0, 0) = k(1, 1) = 1$  and  $k(0, 1) = k(1, 0) = \frac{1}{2}$ . Show,  $k$  is also a kernel.

## 4 Regression

[? + ? + ? + 5 = ? Points]

[? Points]

a) Consider the following form of Regression:

$$\operatorname{argmin}_{w \in \mathbb{R}^d} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \cancel{w^T x_i})^2 = \operatorname{argmin}_{b \in \mathbb{R}} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - b)^2$$

Calculate the Optimal value of  $b$ .

[? Points]

b) Consider the following two Optimization Problems:

$$\operatorname{argmin}_{b \in \mathbb{R}} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - w^T x_i)^2$$

and

$$\operatorname{argmin}_{b \in \mathbb{R}} \sum_{i=1}^n |y_i - w^T x_i|$$

Give an advantage and disadvantage for each of those Regression forms.

[? Points]

c) ???

[5 Points]

d) Calculate a closed form solution for  $w^*$

$$w^* := \operatorname{argmin}_{w \in \mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - w^T x_i)^2$$

## 5 k-Means Algorithm

[5 + 3 = 8 Points]

a) Given Pseudocode of the k-Means implementation. Find the error in the code.

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**Algorithm 1** Create\_Cycle\_Basis

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```
1: procedure K_MEANS(Input Data  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ ; Clusters Center  $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_m$ )
2:    $\text{index\_set} := \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$ 
3:   for  $i = 1$  to  $m$  do
4:      $j \leftarrow \text{Random\_Entry}(\text{index\_set})$ 
5:      $c_i \leftarrow x_j$ 
6:      $\text{index\_set.remove}(j)$ 
7:   end for
8:   repeat
9:     for  $i = 1$  to  $m$  do
10:       $\text{clusterAssignment}[i] == \leftarrow \underset{j}{\operatorname{argmin}} \|x_i - c_j\|^2$ 
11:    end for
12:    for  $i = 1$  to  $n$  do
13:       $c_j \leftarrow \text{average}\{x_j | \text{clusterAssignment}[j] == i\}$ 
14:    end for
15:    for  $i = 1$  to  $m$  do
16:       $c'_j \leftarrow c_j$ 
17:    end for
18:  until  $c'_j == c_j$  for all  $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$ 
19:  return  $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_m$ 
20: end procedure
```

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b) Describe in detail how you would fix the bug.

## 6 Principle component analysis

[5 + 5 + 5 = 15 Points]

[5 Points]

a) Write in pseudocode how to reduce given input  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  with principle component vectors  $v_1, \dots, v_m$  into lower dimension  $m$ .

[5 Points]

b) ???

[5 Points]

c) Write **code** how to plot given input onto the Euclidean plane (scatter plot) in a language of your preference. Make sure to also import any library you may use.

## 7 Neural Networks

[3 + 4 + 4 = 11 Points]

[3? Points]

a) A Neural Networks can calculate a function  $f : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  that calculates for each given input  $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$  the function value  $f(x)$ :

True ☐

False ☐

[4? Points]

b) What does the learning rate do? How would you go about choosing a specific learning rate?

[4? Points]

c) Describe in 2 or 3 sentences what backpropagation does.