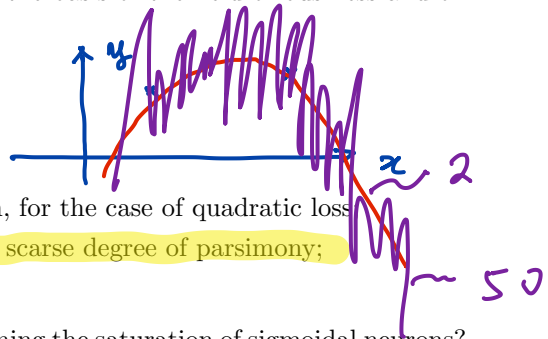


# MACHINE LEARNING

26 November 2021

## 1 Checkbox questions

- (3 p.) Which one of the following are regression problems?
  - ☐ Decide when to buy and when to sell on the stock market on the basis of a window of previous samples;
  - ☐ Decide whether two fingerprints belong to the same person;
  - ☒ Predict the annual income of a company on the basis of the field of business and on the number of employees;
  - ☐ Nothing of the above.
- (3 p.) What is the meaning of overfitting?
  - ☐ It is a synonym of "best fitting";
  - ☐ It refers specifically to the LMS algorithm, for the case of quadratic loss;
  - ☒ It indicates a fitting of the training set with scarce degree of parsimony;
  - ☐ Nothing of the above.
- (3 p.) Which one of the following is correct concerning the saturation of sigmoidal neurons?
  - ☒ Sigmoidal neurons saturates when the value of the weights become big;
  - ☐ Sigmoidal neurons never saturates;
  - ☐ The saturation of sigmoidal neurons is independent of the input.
  - ☐ Nothing of the above.



- (3 p.) Let us consider the supposed loss function

$$V(f(x), y) = -y \log f - (1 - y) \log(1 - f)$$

where  $y \in \{0, 1\}$  is the target and  $f$  is the value returned by a sigmoidal neuron in the scalar case. Which of the following holds true?

- ☐ This is an entropy, but it is not a loss function since it returns negative values;
- ☒ This loss function is typically better than the quadratic loss for classification;
- ☐ The above entropy loss can also be used with targets in  $\{-1, +1\}$ ;
- ☐ Nothing of the above.

- (3 p.) Let us consider the empirical risk function

$$E = \left( \sum_{\kappa=1}^{\ell} (y_{\kappa} - f(w, x_{\kappa}))^{2m} \right)^{1/2m}$$

where  $m \in \mathbb{N}$ . Which of the following statements is true?

$$\left( e_1^{2m} + e_2^{2m} + e_3^{2m} \right)^{1/2m}$$

$m = 1$

$$-\frac{1+z}{2} \log \frac{1+b}{2}$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{1+z}{2}\right) \log$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{1+b}{2}\right)$$

$$-\frac{1+z}{2} \log \frac{1+b}{2}$$

$$-\frac{1-z}{2} \log \frac{1-b}{2}$$

1

1

$(-1, +1)$

$\left[ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{matrix} \right]$

$$\left( e_1^2 + e_2^2 + e_3^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

$$\left( e_1^{200} + e_2^{200} + e_3^{200} \right)^{1/200}$$

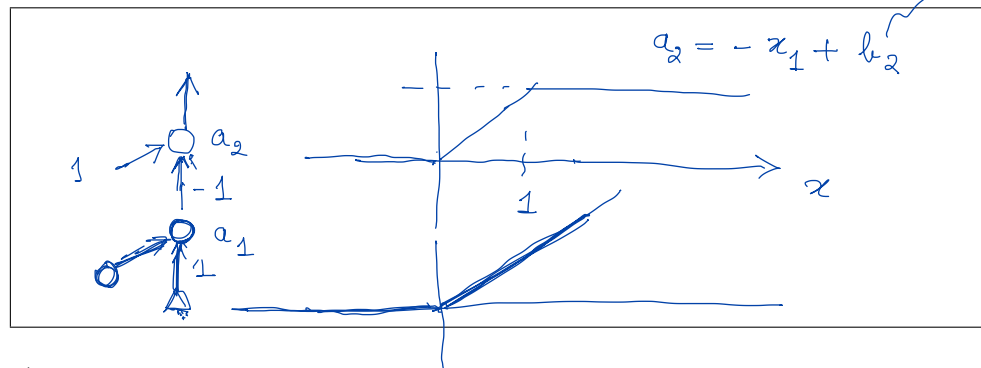
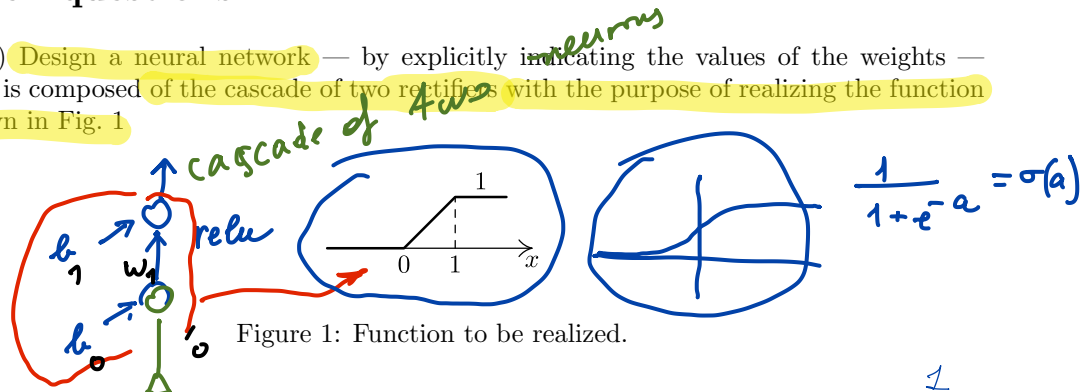
- ☐ The learning with this empirical risk always returns a perfect match  $E \rightarrow 0$  for  $m \rightarrow \infty$ ;
- ☒ This empirical risk returns the maximum error  $\max_{k=1, \dots, \ell} |(y_k - f(w, x_k))|$  independently of learning as  $m \rightarrow \infty$ ;
- ☐ This empirical risk returns the maximum error  $\max_{k=1, \dots, \ell} |(y_k - f(w, x_k))|$  as  $m \rightarrow \infty$  only at the end of learning;
- ☐ Nothing of the above.

6. (3 p.) Which of the following statements is true concerning the regularization parameter in ridge regression?

- ☐ The regularization parameter can be any small real number;  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$
- ☐ The regularization parameter leads to discover a unique solution in normal equations;
- ☐ The regularization parameter improves the fitting on the training set;
- ☐ There is always a unique solution in normal equations also if the regularization parameter is zero.
- ☐ Nothing of the above.

## 2 Open questions

1. (4 p) Design a neural network — by explicitly indicating the values of the weights — that is composed of the cascade of two rectifiers with the purpose of realizing the function shown in Fig. 1

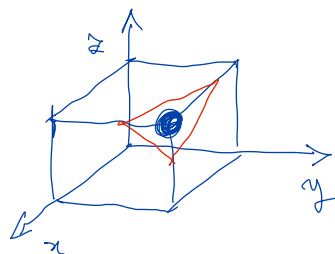


2. (4 p) Consider the Boolean function

$$f(x, y, z) = x \wedge y \wedge z.$$

Is it linearly-separable? Proof is required.

$x$	$y$	$z$	$\wedge$
1	1	1	1
1	1	0	0
1	0	1	0
1	0	0	0
0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0

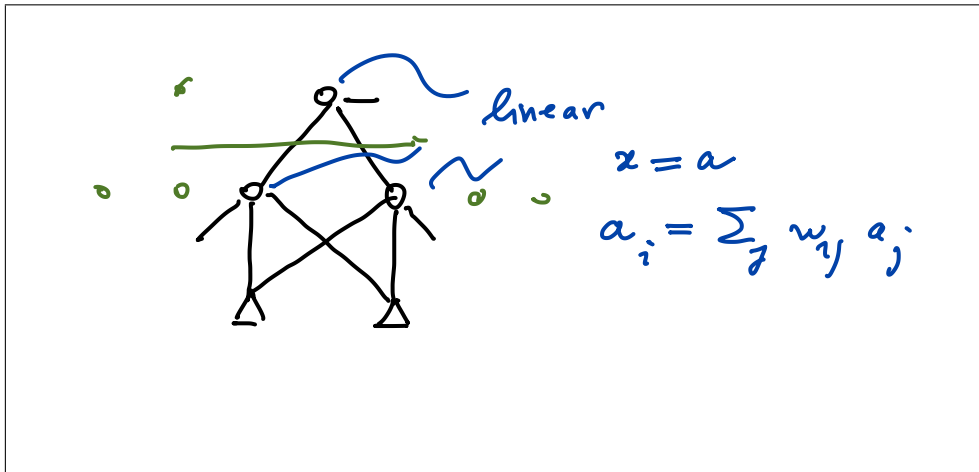




3. (4 p) Suppose you are given a multilayered neural networks with two inputs, one output, and any number  $p$  of arbitrarily large hidden layers. If the neurons are linear, that is

$$x = \sigma(a) = a,$$

can this neural network compute the XOR predicate? Motivate the answer.



4. (Optional. 6 p) Consider a collection of black & white pictures and suppose we want to separate those with more black than white pixels. Can we solve this problem by a neural network with one sigmoidal neuron only? Proof is required.

