practice midterm

DATA MINING, SPRING QUARTER

Duration: 1 hours 45 minutes DU ID:

Name:

- 1. This is closed book/notes exams
- 2. Please write your name and DU ID before starting the exam.
- 3. Show all the step of your answer and justify you answer/steps

Problem 1.(1 points each.)

1a. Give an example of machine learning algorithm which is used for regression.

1b. is LDA supervised dimentionality reduction technique yes/no?

1d. is median a robust estimate of central tendency(yes/no)?

1e. If there are k class in a dataset. Using LDA, what is the maximum number of dimensions you can project data into.

Problem 1.(2 points). Given that all the N scalar observations x_i are in a vector

$$\mathbf{x}_{N\times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_N \end{bmatrix}$$
. Let $\mathbf{1}_{N\times 1}$ be a vector of ones. Show that magnitude of projection of

 $\mathbf{x}_{N\times 1}$ onto $\mathbf{1}_{N\times 1}$ is the mean of N observations x_i .

Problem 2.(6 = (1+2)+2+1 points.)

2a. What does mercer theorm gaurantees given that kernel is positive definite? Prove that if $k(x_i, x_j)$ is mercer kernel then $ck(x_i, x_j)$ is also mercer kernel for c > 0.

2b Prove that $k(x_1, x_2) = \tanh(\gamma x_1^T x_2)$ is not a mercer kernel, where $\tanh(z) = \frac{\exp(2z) - 1}{\exp(2z) + 1}$

Problem 3.(2+2 points.)

3a. Given that decision function is $f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^T x + b$. If after kenelizing one can show that $\mathbf{w} = \sum_{i=1}^m i \Phi(\mathbf{x_i})$ with associated kernel $k(x_i, x_j) = \Phi(\mathbf{x_i})^T \Phi(\mathbf{x_j})$. Write down decision rule in kernel format.

3b. What is kernel trick? Let's say a classifier depends on computing distance $||x_1-x_2||_2^2$. If we want to kernelize this classifier, then expand this distance and write down the kernelized version for distance.

Problem 4 (4=1+1+2) Which norm does feature selection in linear regression? Write this norm definition and explain the geometrically why using this norm does feature selection.