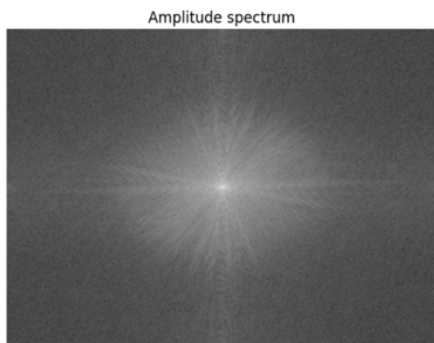


Your First and Last Name:

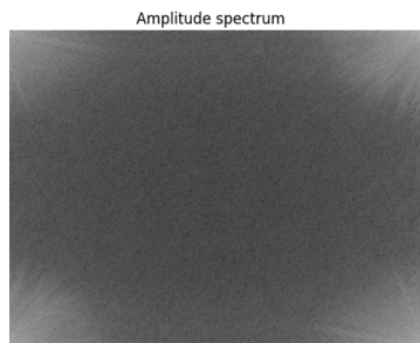
Total Marks: 100

Image Representation (10 points)

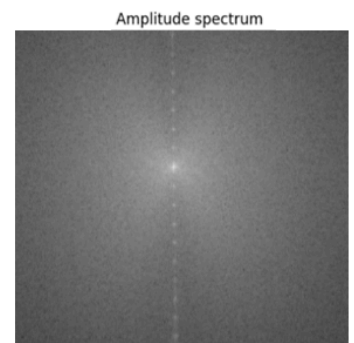
Question 1: What is Fourier transform shifting? Which of the following images is the result of Fourier transform shifting? (5 points)



(a)

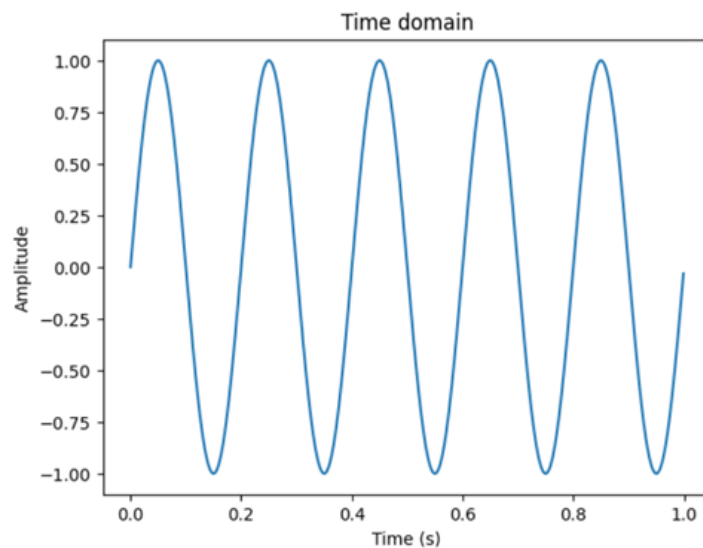


(b)



(c)

Question 2: Explain the Nyquist rate and illustrate it in the following plot. (5 points)



Audio Representation (25 points)

Question 3: The following mathematical equation represents the Short-Time Fourier Transform (STFT).

$$\text{STFT } \hat{S}(k, m) = \sum_{t=0}^{N-1} f(t + mH)w(x) \cdot e^{-2\pi i t \frac{k}{N}}$$

Explain what the STFT is and define its components: m , H , $w(x)$ and N . (15 points)

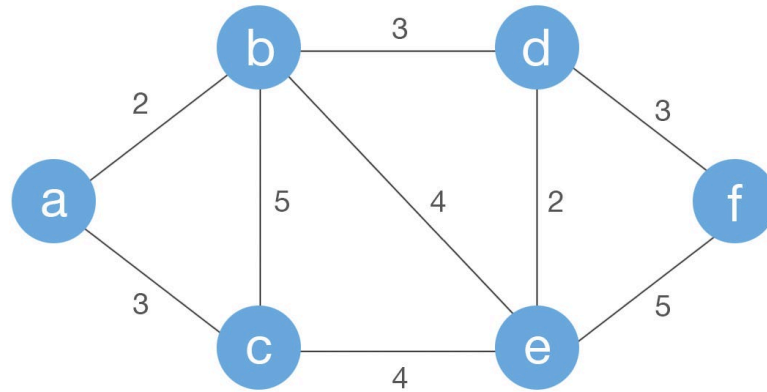
Question 4: Explain the difference between Short-Time Fourier Transform (STFT) and Fourier Transform (FT). (10 points)

Graph Representation (25 points)

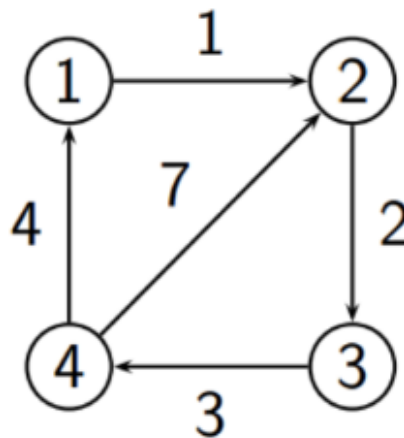
Question 5: Draw directed graph from incidence matrix: (5 points)

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{E1} \text{ E2} \text{ E3} \text{ E4} \text{ E5} \text{ E6} \text{ E7} \text{ E8} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{A} \\ \text{B} \\ \text{C} \\ \text{D} \\ \text{E} \end{array} \left(\begin{array}{cccccccc} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \end{array}$$

Question 6: Find the minimal spanning trees for the following graph using Prim's algorithm: (5 points)



Question 7: Given a graph, use Floyd's algorithm to find the shortest path for $i=1$, $j=2$, and $k=4$: (15 points)



$$D^k[i, j] = \min[D^{k-1}[i, j], D^{k-1}[i, k] + D^{k-1}[k, j]$$

Where i represents the row, j represents the column, and k represents the vertex.

Data Representation for Machine Learning (30 points)

Question 8: You are working with a manufacturer to optimize a design for a

wooden bench. You want to choose a design that can be reliably used by a 200 pound person. Your 500 stress test records include: **(8 points)**

- Wood thickness (**T**)
- Number of hours of repetitive use by a 200-pound test weight before failure (**F**)
- Number of screws attaching the legs (**N**)
- Bench color (**C**)
- Name of employees (**I**)
- Diameter of the screws attaching the legs (**D**)
- Length of the screws attaching the legs (**L**)

You want to predict how long the bench can be used before failure.

- Is this a regression, clustering, classification, or other type of problem?** (1 points)
- Decide whether each item (T, F, N, C, I, D, L) is a meaningful feature (independent), label (dependent), or neither.** (3 points)
- Which single metric would best help you evaluate the quality of your model?** (2 points)
- For your metric m , what would you interpret as a good score / good model?** (2 points)

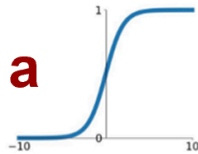
Question 9: Answer the following questions: **(17 points)**

- Define what an Artificial Neural Network (ANN) is (2 points).
- Outline the basic architecture of a neural network by providing a visual representation. Consider a scenario with 5 input neurons and the creation of 2 hidden layers. The first hidden layer consists of 4 neurons, and the second hidden layer has two neurons. Clearly illustrate the placement of activation functions and the application of weights within this architecture (6 points).
- Provide one method to initialize the weights. Explain briefly how it works (3 points).
- To mitigate overfitting, suggest one solution. Explain briefly how it works (3 points).
- What is the loss function in a Neural Network (NN)? How can we optimize the loss in NN? Name one optimizer and explain how it works.(3 points)

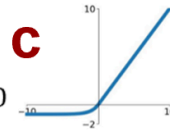
Question 10: There are 4 activation functions, each with the following metrics: (5 points)

- Explain what ϕ and z are in these equations? (2 points)
- Explain the functionality of one of these activation functions? (3 points)

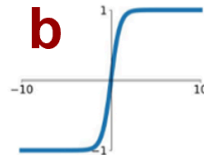
$$\phi(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$



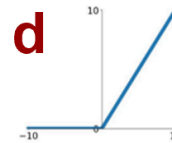
$$\begin{cases} \phi(z) = z & z \geq 0 \\ \phi(z) = \alpha(e^z - 1) & z < 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\phi(z) = \tanh(z)$$



$$\phi(z) = \max(0, z)$$



Data Dimensionality Reduction (10 points)

Question 11: Explain the curse of dimensionality and its implications in machine learning. How does dimensionality reduction help to solve this issue? (5 points)

Question 12: Describe two main categories of dimensionality reduction techniques commonly used in machine learning. Provide an example technique for each category. (5 points)