

# midterm

November 1, 2021

## 1 STP598 Machine Learning & Deep Learning

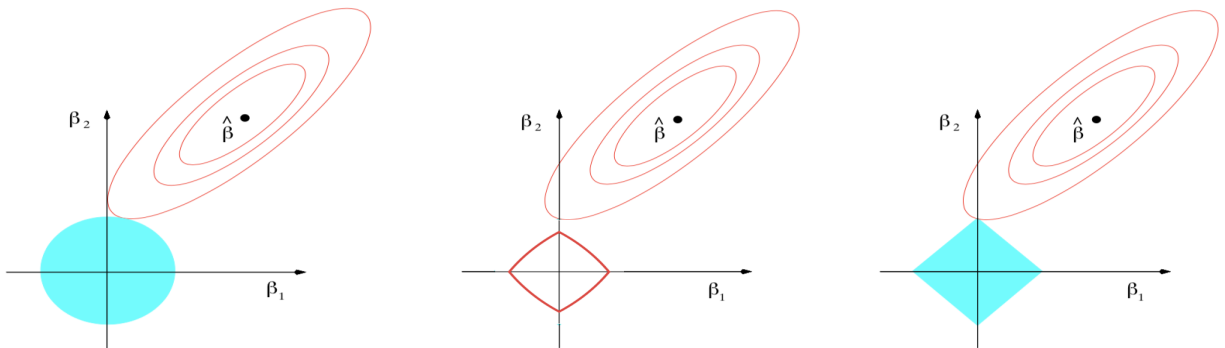
### 1.1 Midterm Exam (Take-home)

1.1.1 Due 11:59pm Wed Nov. 10, 2021 on Canvas

1.1.2 name, id

### 1.2 Question 1

- In multiple linear regression, we have residual vector defined as  $\mathbf{e} = \mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$ . Prove that it is perpendicular to the column space of  $\mathbf{X}$ , i.e.  $\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{e} = \mathbf{0}$ .
- Give each of the following figure the correct description: 'elastic net', 'lasso' or 'ridge regression'?



### 1.3 Question 2

*Probit regression* is a classification model alternative to logistic regression. The link function is probit function (inverse CDF of standard normal  $\Phi^{-1}$ ) instead of logit function, i.e.

$$\Phi^{-1}(\Pr(Y = 1|X)) = X\boldsymbol{\beta}$$

- Write down the log-likelihood function of  $\{x_i, y_i\}_{i=1}^n$  and answer briefly how you can find the solution  $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$ .
- Fit **iris** data with *logistic regression* and *probit regression* respectively and plot their decision boundaries side by side. For illustrative purpose, you can use the first predictors.

Hint: probit regression is not implemented in `scikit-learn` but has been implemented in `statsmodels`. Consider `statsmodels.discrete.discrete_model.Probit`

### 1.4 Question 3

Compare impurity measures for splitting nodes in trees.

- Fill in the blanks of the table to compute Gini index, Shannon entropy and misclassification error.

|                 | Class 1 | Class 2 | Class 3 | $\hat{p}_1$ | $\hat{p}_2$ | $\hat{p}_3$ | Gini | Entropy | Error |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------|---------|-------|
| $\mathcal{A}$   | 3       | 3       | 4       |             |             |             |      |         |       |
| $\mathcal{A}_L$ | 1       | 0       | 3       |             |             |             |      |         |       |
| $\mathcal{A}_R$ | 2       | 3       | 1       |             |             |             |      |         |       |

- Compute the impurity reductions for the **three** measures.

### 1.5 Question 4

Gaussian process is a flexible tool for modeling nonlinear functional relationship. Given data  $\{x_i, y_i\}_{i=1}^n$ , we assume the following model:

$$y_i = f(x_i) + \epsilon_i, \quad \epsilon_i \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \sigma_\epsilon^2)$$

$$f \sim \mathcal{GP}(0, \mathcal{C})$$

- Given a new location  $x_*$ , predict  $\hat{y} = f(x_*)$  and give the uncertainty estimate (credible interval).
- Simulate a dataset of 1-d input  $x$  and output  $y$ , e.g. using  $y = \sin(x) + .1 * N(0, 1)$ , for  $n_1 = 10$  points. Use Gaussian process to fit such dataset. Predict  $x_*$  on a grid of 100 points over the defined domain ( $[0, \pi]$  for example). Now increase the data to  $n_2 = 50$  points (may contain  $n_1$  points), repeat the same prediction. Plot the following on the same graph:
  - $n_1$  data points and  $n_2$  data points with different colors (scatter plot)
  - posterior prediction lines based on  $n_1$  and  $n_2$  respectively with different colors (line plot).
  - posterior credible bands based on  $n_1$  and  $n_2$  respectively with different colors ([fill\\_between](#))
- Compare the plots between two cases ( $n_1$  vs  $n_2$ ). What do you find?

### 1.6 Question 5

Use the same simulation dataset with  $n_2 = 50$  points. Fit neural network (nn) models.

- Fit a single hidden layer (e.g. with 100 units) nn and a multiple (e.g. 10 or more layers) hidden layer nn respectively. Compare the fitted curve. Did you observe overfitting?
- Do you have uncertainty estimates from nn models directly? If not, do you have any ideas to get uncertainty (interval) estimates?

## **1.7 Extra\***

Please comment on this course. What suggestions do you have to improve this course?