# Foundations of Machine Learning: Assignment 4

## 1 AdaBoost

#### 1.1

Suppose, in the usual boosting set-up, that the weak learning condition is guaranteed to hold so that  $\epsilon_t \leq \frac{1}{2} - \gamma$  for some  $\gamma > 0$  which is *known* before boosting begins. Describe a modified version of AdaBoost whose final classifier is a simple (unweighted) majority vote, and show that its training error is at most  $(1 - 4\gamma^2)^{T/2}$ . Note: For k classifiers  $\{g_i : \mathcal{X} \to \{-1, +1\} | i = 1, \dots, k\}$ , majority vote means a classifier f that  $f(x) = sgn(\sum_{j=1}^k g_j(x))$ 

#### 1.2

(Exercise 6.2 in Foundations of Machine Learning) Alternative objective functions.

This problem studies boosting-type algorithms defined with objective functions different from that of AdaBoost. We assume that the training data are given as m labeled examples  $(x_1, y_1), \ldots, (x_m, y_m) \in X \times \{-1, +1\}$ . We further assume that  $\Phi$  is a strictly increasing convex and differentiable function over  $\mathbb{R}$  such that:  $\forall x \geq 0, \ \Phi(x) \geq 1$  and  $\forall x < 0, \ \Phi(x) > 0$ .

- (a) Consider the loss function  $L(\alpha) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \Phi(-y_i g(x_i))$  where g is a linear combination of base classifiers, i.e.,  $g = \sum_{t=1}^{T} \alpha_t h_t$  (as in AdaBoost). Derive a new boosting algorithm using the objective function L. In particular, characterize the best base classifier  $h_u$  to select at each round of boosting if we use coordinate descent.
- (b) Consider the following functions: (1) zero-one loss  $\Phi_1(-u) = 1_{u \le 0}$ ; (2) least squared loss  $\Phi_2(-u) = (1-u)^2$ ; (3) SVM loss  $\Phi_3(-u) = \max\{0, 1-u\}$ ; and (4) logistic loss  $\Phi_4(-u) = \log(1+e^{-u})$ . Which functions satisfy the assumptions on  $\Phi$  stated earlier in this problem?
- (c) For each loss function satisfying these assumptions, derive the corresponding boosting algorithm. How do the algorithm(s) differ from AdaBoost?

### 2 Neural Network

Try to implement a simple fully-connected neural network and backpropagation by yourself. You are required to complete the Q4: Two-Layer Neural Network in Stanford cs231n 2016 winter assignment 1. The python code is included in the attachment. The original description can be found at http://cs231n.github.io/assignments2016/assignment1/. Although, the total assignment is provided in attachment, you are only required to complete Q4. Submit your codes when you complete.