2020年1月机器学习期末考试回忆

——2017级人工智能实验班

题目类型:判断题26分简答题46分(9道)大题28分(3道)

老师的话: 重点我发现也没什么重点 每一章都有考题

判断题:

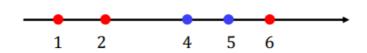
VC维,正则化,逻辑回归是回归问题还是分类问题,GBDT,ID3,C4.5提出者,SVM Gauss kernel 中 lambda大小13个,记不清

简答题:

- 1. 逻辑回归损失函数
- 2. 什么是监督学习,什么是无监督学习,并举例
- 3. 朴素贝叶斯推导,包括二项分布的解释,极大似然估计
- 4. 除了square loss 之外的两种loss function.
- 5. 贝叶斯要做拉普拉斯平滑,为什么要平滑
- 6. 什么是超参数和模型参数,怎样选择超参数
- 7. 使用SVD分解, SVD矩阵的一般格式及解释, PCA为什么经常使用SVD分解。
- 8.(还有两个记不起来了)

大题

- 1. LDA 计算类间距离矩阵, 类内距离矩阵, 两个类别, 各给定三个点。
- SVM
 - 1. 普通优化方程,对偶问题方程
 - 2. C=100 , 优化方程及对偶问题
 - 3. 课件原题:
 - Suppose we have 5 1-D data points
 - $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2, x_3 = 4, x_4 = 5, x_5 = 6$
 - Labels $y_1 = 1$, $y_2 = 1$, $y_3 = -1$, $y_4 = -1$, $y_5 = 1$
 - · Which kernel do you want to use?



- · Suppose we have 5 1-D data points
 - $x_1 = 1$, $x_2 = 2$, $x_3 = 4$, $x_4 = 5$, $x_5 = 6$
 - Labels $y_1 = 1$, $y_2 = 1$, $y_3 = -1$, $y_4 = -1$, $y_5 = 1$
- We use the polynomial kernel of degree 2
 - $K(x_i, x_i) = (x_i x_i + 1)^2$
 - C = 100 (penalty parameter)
- We first find $\alpha_i(i=1,\ldots,5)$ by $K(x_i,x_j)$ $\max_{\alpha}\sum_{i=1}^5\alpha_i-\frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^5\sum_{j=1}^5\alpha_i\alpha_jy_iy_j(x_ix_j+1)^2$ $s.t.\ 0\leq\alpha_i\leq 100,\ i=1,\ldots,5$ $\sum_{i=1}^5\alpha_iy_i=0$
- Using a QP solver/SMO, we get
 - $\alpha_1 = 0$, $\alpha_2 = 2.5$, $\alpha_3 = 0$, $\alpha_4 = 7.333$, $\alpha_5 = 4.833$
 - Note that the constraints are indeed satisfied
 - The support vectors are $\{x_2 = 2, x_4 = 5, x_5 = 6\}$
- The discriminant function: $f = \mathbf{w}^T \phi(\mathbf{x}) + b = \sum_{i \in S} \alpha_i y_i K(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}) + b$

$$f = 2.5 * 1 * (2x + 1)^{2} + 7.333 * (-1) * (5x + 1)^{2} + 4.833 * 1 * (6x + 1)^{2} + b$$

- b is recovered by solving f(2) = 1 or f(4) = -1 or by f(5) = 1.
 - As x_2, x_4, x_5 lie on the line $\phi(\mathbf{w})^T \phi(\mathbf{x}) + b = \pm 1$ (support vectors).
- All three give b = 9

$$f(x) = 0.6667x^2 - 5.333x + 9$$

- 3. SGD, BGD
 - 1. 设计经验误差函数
 - 2. SGD, BGD 伪代码, 给定样本x1,.....xm, 以及区别
 - 3. 添加正则化项L2norm,修正后的伪代码。

(机器学习是考的最难得一门课,哭了)