



# Machine Learning 2021

## Homework 2

Due date : 2021/12/3 23:59:59

### 1 Classification Problem

You are given a dataset of handwritten character digits ([EMNIST.zip](#)) derived from the EMNIST dataset. This dataset contains 8 classes with 128 different images in each class. Supervised learning is performed for training data  $\{\mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{y}_n = \{y_{nk}\}\}$ . In this exercise, you need to implement the following classifiers

- (1) least squares for classification
- (2) logistic regression model for classification



**Note:** You need to normalize the data samples before training and randomly select 32 images as test data for each class and the remaining images as training data.

1. Implement the [least squares for classification](#). You should use a [1-of-K binary coding scheme](#) for the target vector  $\mathbf{t}$ . **Show** the classification accuracy and loss value of training and test data.
2. Implement the [logistic regression](#) model using [batch GD](#) (batch gradient descent), [SGD](#) (stochastic gradient descent) and [mini-batch SGD](#) with softmax activation. Set the initial weight vector  $\mathbf{w}_k = [w_{k1}, \dots, w_{kF}]$  to be a [zero vector](#) where  $F$  is the number of features and  $K$  is the number of classes.

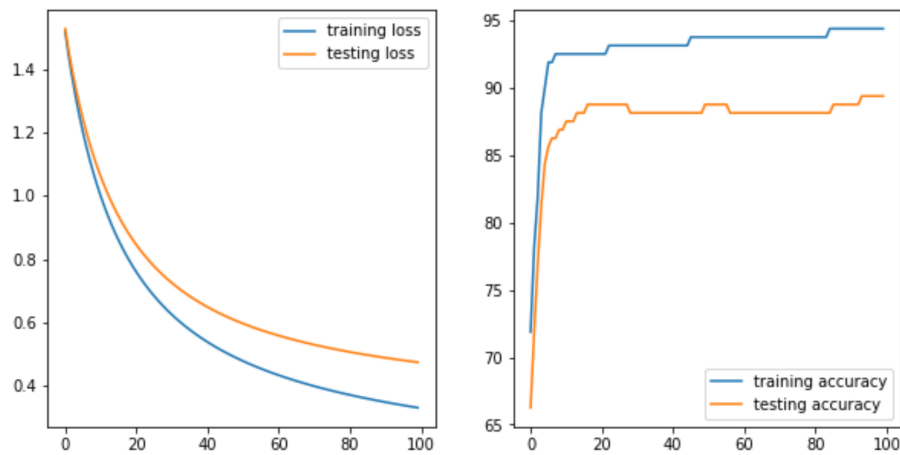
Algorithms	Batch size	No. of iterations in each epoch
batch GD	$N$	1
SGD	1	$N$
mini-batch SGD	$B$	$N/B$

$N$  is the number of training data.  $B$  is the batch size.

The error function is defined as

$$E(\mathbf{w}) = - \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^K t_{nk} \log y_{nk}$$

- (a) **Plot** the **learning curves** of the loss function and the **accuracy** of classification versus the number of epochs until convergence for training data as well as test data, e.g.



- (b) **Show** the **final** classification accuracy and loss value of training and testing data.
- (c) Based on your observation about different algorithms (batch GD, SGD and mini-batch SGD), please **make some discussion**.
3. **Make some discussion** about the difference between the results of 1 and 2. From these results, should we use the least squares model for classification problem? why or why not?

## 2 Gaussian Process for Regression

In this exercise, please implement Gaussian process (GP) for regression. The file **x.csv** and **t.csv** have the input data  $\mathbf{x} : \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{300}\}, 0 < x_i < 1$  and the corresponding target data  $\mathbf{t} : \{t_1, t_2, \dots, t_{300}\}$ . Please take the first 150 points as the **training set** and the rest as the **test set**. A regression function  $y(\cdot)$  is used to express the target value by

$$t_n = y(x_n) + \epsilon_n$$

where the noisy signal  $\epsilon_n$  is Gaussian distributed,  $\epsilon_n \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \beta^{-1})$  with  $\beta^{-1} = 1$ .

1. Please **construct a kernel function using the basis functions** in a form of polynomial model

$$\phi(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w}) = w_0 + \sum_{i=1}^D w_i x_i + \sum_{i=1}^D \sum_{j=1}^D w_{ij} x_i x_j \quad (M = 2)$$

and implement the Gaussian process for regression.

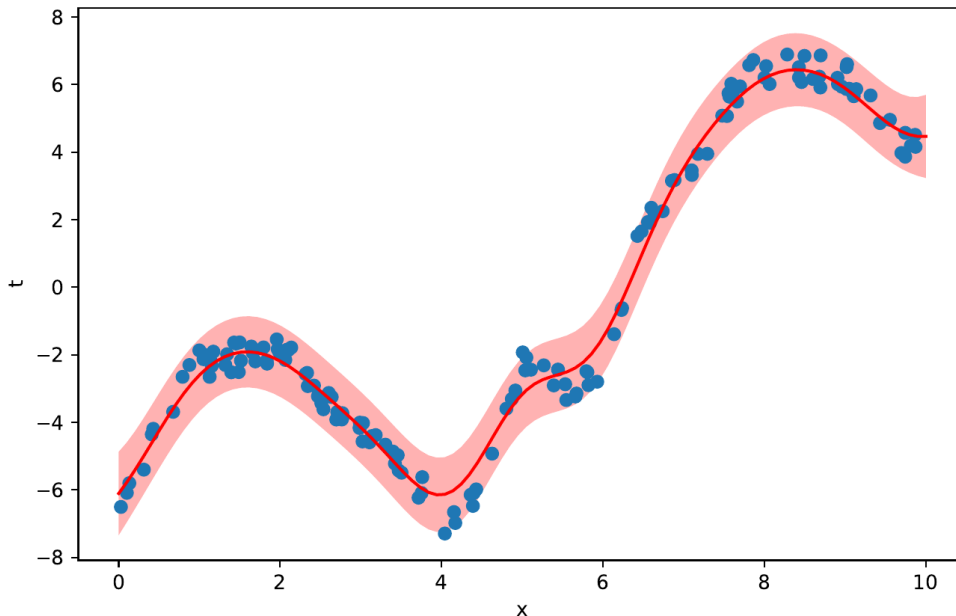
2. Repeat 1 by using the widely used **exponential-quadratic kernel function** given by

$$k(\mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{x}_m) = \theta_0 \exp \left\{ -\frac{\theta_1}{2} \|\mathbf{x}_n - \mathbf{x}_m\|^2 \right\} + \theta_2 + \theta_3 \mathbf{x}_n^\top \mathbf{x}_m$$

where the hyperparameters  $\boldsymbol{\theta} = \{\theta_0, \theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3\}$  are fixed. Please use the training set with **four different combinations**:

- linear kernel  $\boldsymbol{\theta} = \{0, 0, 0, 1\}$
  - squared exponential kernel  $\boldsymbol{\theta} = \{1, 8, 0, 0\}$
  - exponential-quadratic kernel  $\boldsymbol{\theta} = \{1, 1, 0, 16\}$
  - exponential-quadratic kernel  $\boldsymbol{\theta} = \{1, 1, 32, 0\}$
3. Please **plot** the prediction results in 1 and 2 like Figure 6.8 of textbook for training set but **one standard deviation** instead of two is shown and without the need of showing green curve. The **title of the figure** in 2 should be the value of the hyperparameters used in the models. The red line shows the mean  $m(\cdot)$  of the Gaussian process predictive distribution. The pink region corresponds to plus and minus one standard deviation. Training data points are shown in blue. An example is provided in below.

$$\boldsymbol{\theta} = [1, 2, 16, 20]$$



4. **Show** the corresponding [root-mean-square errors](#)

$$E_{\text{RMS}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} (m(x_n) - t_n)^2}$$

for both training and test sets with respect to different kernels in 1 and 2.

5. Try to **tune the hyperparameters  $\theta$**  in 2 by yourself to find the best combination for the dataset. You can tune the hyperparameters by [trial and error](#) or use [Automatic relevance determination](#) (ARD) in Section of 6.4.4 of textbook.
6. Explain your findings and **make some discussion**.

### 3 Rules

- Please name the assignment as **hw2\_StudentID.zip** (e.g. hw1\_0123456.zip).
- In your submission, it needs to contain three files.
  - **.ipynb** file which contains all the results and codes for this homework.
  - **.py** file which is downloaded from the .ipynb file
  - **.pdf** file which is the report that contains your description for this homework.
- Implementation will be graded by
  - Completeness
  - Algorithm Correctness
  - Model description
  - Discussion
- Only [Python](#) implementation is acceptable.
- Only the packages we provided are acceptable.
- **DO NOT PLAGIARIZE**. (We will check program similarity score.)