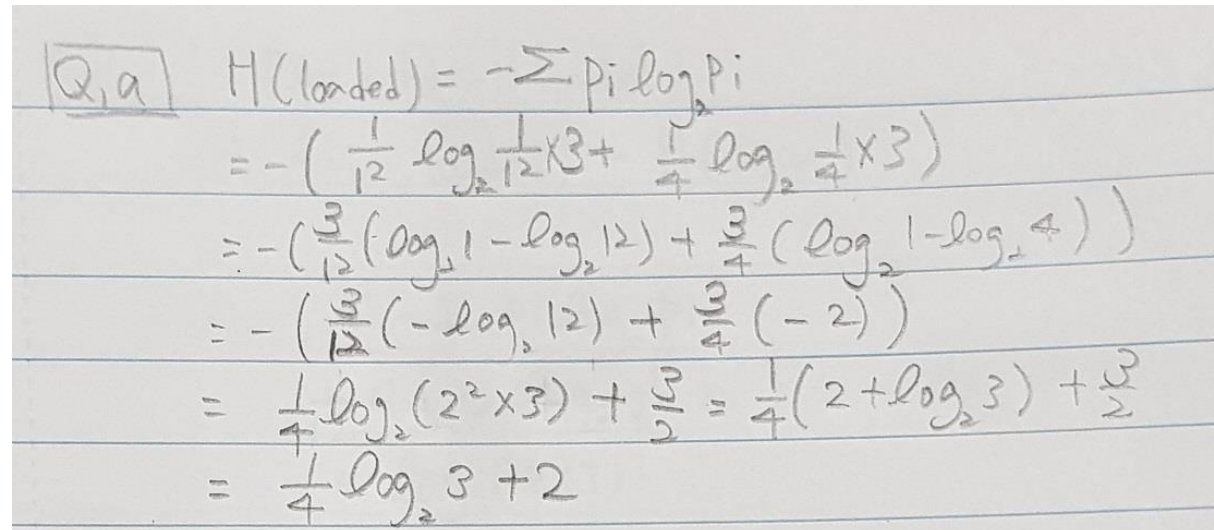


Q1a.



Handwritten solution for Q1a:

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{Q1a} \quad H(x) &= -\sum p_i \log_2 p_i \\ &= -\left(\frac{1}{12} \log_2 \frac{1}{12} \times 3 + \frac{1}{4} \log_2 \frac{1}{4} \times 3 \right) \\ &= -\left(\frac{3}{12} (\log_2 1 - \log_2 12) + \frac{3}{4} (\log_2 1 - \log_2 4) \right) \\ &= -\left(\frac{3}{12} (-\log_2 12) + \frac{3}{4} (-2) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \log_2 (2^2 \times 3) + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{4} (2 + \log_2 3) + \frac{3}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \log_2 3 + 2 \end{aligned}$$

Q1b.

$$\boxed{Q, b} \quad D_{KL}(\text{loaded} \parallel \text{fair}) \\ = H(\text{loaded}, \text{fair}) - H(\text{loaded})$$

first, we need to get $H(\text{loaded}, \text{fair})$

Using Cross entropy formula

$$H(P, Q) = -\sum P_i \log_2(Q_i)$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(\text{loaded}, \text{fair}) &= -\sum (\text{loaded}_i) \log_2(\text{fair}_i) \\ &= -\left(\frac{1}{12} \log_2 \frac{1}{8} \times 3 + \frac{1}{4} \log_2 \frac{1}{6} \times 3 \right) \\ &= -\left(\frac{1}{4} (\log_2 1 - \log_2 6) + \frac{3}{4} (\log_2 1 - \log_2 6) \right) \\ &= -\left(-\frac{1}{4} \log_2 6 - \frac{3}{4} \log_2 6 \right) \\ &= \log_2 6 = \log_2 (2 \times 3) = \log_2 3 + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_{KL}(\text{loaded} \parallel \text{fair}) &= H(\text{loaded}, \text{fair}) - H(\text{loaded}) \\ &= \log_2 3 + 1 - \left(\frac{1}{4} \log_2 3 + 2 \right) \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \log_2 3 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

Q1c.

$$\boxed{Q1c} \quad D_{KL}(\text{fair} \parallel \text{loaded})$$

$$= H(\text{fair}, \text{loaded}) - H(\text{fair})$$

$$H(\text{fair}) = -\sum p_i \log_2 p_i$$

$$= -\left(\frac{1}{6} \log_2 \frac{1}{6} \times 6\right) = -\log_2 \frac{1}{6} = \log_2 6$$

$$= \log_2(2 \times 3) = \log_2 3 + 1$$

$$H(\text{fair}, \text{loaded}) = -\sum (p_i r_i) \log_2 (loaded_i)$$

$$= -\left(\frac{1}{6} \log_2 \left(\frac{1}{12}\right) \times 3 + \frac{1}{6} \log_2 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \times 3\right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\log_2 \frac{1}{12} + \log_2 \frac{1}{4} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\log_2 1 - \log_2 12 + \log_2 1 - \log_2 4 \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left(-\log_2 12 - 2 \right) = \frac{1}{2} \log_2 12 + 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(2 + \log_2 3 \right) + 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log_2 3 + 2$$

$$D_{KL}(\text{fair} \parallel \text{loaded})$$

$$= H(\text{fair}, \text{loaded}) - H(\text{fair})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log_2 3 + 2 - (\log_2 3 + 1)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \log_2 3 + 1$$

Q2a.

$$\boxed{Q2a} \quad a = 0.5 \quad c = 0.5$$

$$a'^1 = W_1 a = -15 \times 0.5 = -7.5$$

$$a'^2 = W_2 a = -3 \times 0.5 = -1.5$$

$$c'^1 = W_3 c = -2 \times 0.5 = -1$$

Q2b.

$$\boxed{Q2b} \quad a = 1 \quad c = 0$$

$$a'^1 = W_1 a = -15 \times 1 = -15$$

$$a'^2 = W_2 a = -3 \times 1 = -3$$

$$c'^1 = W_3 c = -2 \times 0 = 0$$

$$c'^2 = W_4 c = 4 \times 0 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_1 &= f_1(a'^1 + c'^1 + b_1) = f_1(-15 + 0 + 4) = f_1(-11) \\ &= \max(0.1 \times -11, -11) = \max(-1.1, -11) \\ &= -1.1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_2 &= f_2(a'^2 + c'^2 + b_2) = f_2(-3 + 0 + 1) = f_2(-2) \\ &= \max(0.1 \times -2, -2) = \max(-0.2, -2) \\ &= -0.2 \end{aligned}$$

Q2c.

Q2c

$$a=0$$

$$c=1$$

$$a'^1 = N_1 a = -15 \times 0 = 0$$

$$a'^2 = N_2 a = -3 \times 0 = 0$$

$$c'^1 = N_3 c = -2 \times 1 = -2$$

$$c'^2 = N_4 c = 4 \times 1 = 4$$

$$f_1 = f_1(a'^2 + c'^2 + b_1) = f_1(0 + -2 + 4) = f_1(2)$$

$$= \max(0.1 \times 2, 2) = \max(0.2, 2) = 2$$

$$f_2 = f_2(a'^2 + c'^2 + b_2) = f_2(0 + 4 + 1) = f_2(5)$$

$$= \max(0.1 \times 5, 5) = \max(0.5, 5) = 5$$

$$\chi'^1 = N_5 f_1 = 1 \times 2 = 2$$

$$\chi'^2 = N_6 f_2 = 10 \times 5 = 50$$

$$f_3 = f_3(\chi'^1 + \chi'^2 + b_3) = f_3(2 + 50 + (-0.5))$$

$$= f_3(51.5) = (51.5)^2$$

Q3.

Q3 (4pts): Given a test data point:

Height = 200

Weight = 200

And the training dataset in the table below, use kNN classification with $k=1$, $k=3$, and $k=5$ to label the test data point. Break ties by increasing k by 1.

Show your work by filling in the table and writing in the model's class label predictions.

Class	Height	Weight	Manhattan Distance from test sample
1	105	114	$95 + 106 = 101$ (5)
1	92	169	$108 + 91 = 139$ (2)
1	87	140	$113 + 60 = 173$ (3)
2	111	109	$89 + 91 = 100$ (4)
2	79	44	$121 + 156 = 277$
2	92	55	$108 + 145 = 253$
3	265	331	$65 + 131 = 196$
3	330	284	$130 + 89 = 219$
3	185	309	$15 + 109 = 124$ (1)

Model predictions for:

$k=1$ 3

$k=3$ 1

$k=5$ 1

Extra.

Threshold	FPR	TPR	Precision
0.95	0	0.1	1
0.85	0	0.2	1
0.8	0.1	0.2	0.666667
0.67	0.1	0.3	0.75
0.65	0.1	0.4	0.8
0.6	0.1	0.5	0.833333
0.58	0.2	0.5	0.714286
0.54	0.3	0.5	0.625
0.52	0.3	0.6	0.666667
0.51	0.4	0.6	0.6
0.45	0.4	0.7	0.636364
0.4	0.5	0.7	0.583333
0.38	0.5	0.8	0.615385
0.35	0.6	0.8	0.571429
0.33	0.7	0.8	0.533333
0.3	0.8	0.8	0.5
0.28	0.8	0.9	0.529412
0.27	0.9	0.9	0.5
0.26	0.9	1	0.526316
0.18	1	1	0.5

