# CSCI 416/516 Final Study Guide

## Name:

## Student ID:

# 1 Support Vector Machine

## • Problem 1: Theory of SVMs.

Explain the principle of maximizing the margin in SVMs. How does this contribute to the model's generalization ability?

## • Problem 2: Kernel Tricks.

What is the kernel trick in SVMs? Provide examples of different types of kernels used in SVMs.

## • Problem 3: Support Vectors.

Define support vectors and explain their significance in the context of SVMs.

## • Problem 4: Parameter Tuning.

Discuss the role of parameters like C in SVMs. How do they affect the model's performance?

## • Problem 5: Hyperplane Decision Boundary.

What is a hyperplane in SVMs, and how does it help in classification tasks?

#### • Problem 6: Dual Problem and Kernel Trick.

Explain how the dual problem in SVMs facilitates the use of the kernel trick. Why is this significant?

#### • Problem 7: Lagrangian Multipliers.

Suppose a sample in the training dataset has a Lagrangian multiplier being 0.1. What does this say about this sample?

### • Problem 8: Primal and Dual.

How is the Primal in SVMs defined? And how is it related to the Dual?

#### • Problem 9: Linear Separability.

Describe the techniques or strategies you can use to address the issue of linear inseparability when working with SVMs.

## • Problem 10: Kernel Tricks.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of the kernel tricks?

## 2 Decision Tree

	Cloudy	Not Cloudy
Raining	24/100	1/100
Not Raining	25/100	50/100

## • Problem 11: Joint Entropy.

Suppose  $X = \{\text{Raining, Not raining}\}, Y = \{\text{Cloudy, Not cloudy}\}.$  What is the joint entropy, H(X,Y)?

## • Problem 12: Specific Conditional Entropy.

Following the setup from the previous question, what is the entropy of cloudiness Y, given that it is raining (X = raining)?

## • Problem 13: General Conditional Entropy.

Following the setup from the previous question, what is the entropy of cloudiness Y, given the variable X?

## • Problem 14: Information Gain.

How is the Information Gain IG(Y|X), given the entropy of Y, H(Y), and the conditional entropy H(Y|X)?

#### • Problem 15: Information Gain.

if X is completely uninformative about Y, what is the value of IG(Y|X)?

## • Problem 16: Information Gain.

if X is completely informative about Y, what is the value of IG(Y|X)?

#### • Problem 17: Overfitting.

What is overfitting in the context of decision trees?

#### • Problem 18: Tree Components.

Explain the concepts of nodes, branches, leaves, and root node in a decision tree.

#### • Problem 19: IG and Tree.

How is the Information Gain used to build a decision tree?

#### • Problem 20: Pros and Cons.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of using the decision tree?

## 3 Ensemble Learning

#### • Problem 21: Weak Learners.

What are weak learners in the context of AdaBoost? Provide examples of common weak learners.

### • Problem 22: Misclassification.

Discuss the concept of misclassification rate and its role in AdaBoost. How are weights adjusted for misclassified samples?

## • Problem 23: Decision Stumps.

Discuss the relationship between AdaBoost and decision stumps. Why are decision stumps often chosen as weak learners in AdaBoost?

## • Problem 24: Sample weights.

What does the weight  $w_{t,i}$  of a given sample  $x_i$  mean in the context of AdaBoost?

## • Problem 25: Objective function.

Explain what this objective function does, in the context of AdaBoost.

$$\mathcal{J}_{\text{reg}}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = -\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i [y_1 \log h_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\boldsymbol{x}_i) + (1 - y_i) \log(1 - h_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\boldsymbol{x}_i))] + \lambda ||\boldsymbol{\theta}_{[1:d]}||_2^2$$
(1)

# 4 Multilayer Perceptrons

## • Problem 26: Backpropagation.

Discuss the significance of the learning rate in the backpropagation algorithm. What can happen if it is set too high or too low?

#### • Problem 27: Architecture.

Describe the typical architecture of a Multilayer Perceptron. Include details about the input layer, hidden layers, and the output layer.

## • Problem 28: Learning Rate.

Explain the significance of the learning rate in the training process of an MLP. What are the potential effects of setting it too high or too low?

#### • Problem 29: Gradient Descent.

What's the relationship between gradient descent and backpropagation?

#### • Problem 30: Activation Functions.

Explain the role of activation functions in MLPs.

## 5 Convolutional Neural Networks

## • Problem 31: Convolution.

What is the value given a vector a = [2, -1, 1] convolved by a filter b = [1, 1, 2]?

#### • Problem 32: Activation Functions.

Given the answer from the previous question, what is the outcome after you apply ReLU on it?

#### • Problem 33: Kernels.

What is the purpose of the filters/kernels used in a convolutional layer?

## • Problem 34: Overfitting.

What methods can be used to prevent overfitting in CNNs?

## • Problem 35: Pooling.

What is the purpose of pooling layers in a CNN? Compare and contrast Max Pooling and Average Pooling.

## 6 Attention & Transformers

## • Problem 36: Self-Attention.

Explain the concept of self-attention in transformers.

## • Problem 37: Multi-Head Attention.

What is multi-head attention in transformers?

## • Problem 38: Encoders and Decoders.

Compare the roles of the encoder and decoder in a transformer model. How are they similar and different?

#### • Problem 39: Attention.

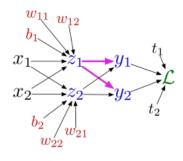
Describe how the concept of attention, as used in transformers, can be applied to domains other than language processing, such as image or video analysis.

## • Problem 40: Application.

Suppose you want to use transformers for multiclass classification. How should you modify the existing transformer architecture to achieve this goal?

# 7 Miscallenous

# Multclass logistic regression



$$z_{\ell} = \sum_{j} w_{\ell j} x_{j} + b_{\ell}$$

$$y_k = \frac{e^{z_k}}{\sum_{\ell} e^{z_{\ell}}}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = -\sum t_k \log y_k$$

## • Problem 41: Backpropagation.

What does the back pass look like, given the illustrated forward pass?