EEEB4023/ECEB463
Artificial Intelligence and Neural-fuzzy Systems

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Test 1, Sem 1 2021/2022

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100 marks in this Test contribute to 25% of the final grade. Instructions:

1. This is an open book test.
2. Prepare your own pieces of paper, A4 or foolscap.
3. Redraw any required diagrams on your own paper.
4. **You have 90 MINUTES.**
5. **There are SIX (6) QUESTIONS. Answer all questions.**
6. Convert your answers to PDF using Adobe Scan, CamScanner or similar app or scanner.
7. Submit your PDF file to the Teams assignment page.

QUESTION 1 [20 MARKS]

(a) Suggest a good example of a machine learning application. **[5 marks]**

(b) Provide an application where machine learning should not be used. **[5 marks]**

(c) In your own words, explain the data driven approach in machine learning. **[6 marks]**

(d) In a neural network, is “activation function” a hyperparameter? Explain your answer. **[4 marks]**

QUESTION 2 [30 MARKS]

k-nearest neighbour is an algorithm that stores all available data and classifies new data based on a similarity measure. The Manhattan taxi cab distance equation is provided as below:

$$d_i(I_{test}, I_{train,i}) = \sum_p \left| I_{test}^p - I_{train,i}^p \right|$$

where i is the data number in the training dataset, and p is the pixels of each image.

	i	class	image	d_i
Test image	–	–	$\begin{bmatrix} 12 & 70 \\ 85 & 34 \end{bmatrix}$	–
Training images	0	wardrobe	$\begin{bmatrix} 91 & 131 \\ 134 & 137 \end{bmatrix}$	292
	1	bee	$\begin{bmatrix} 11 & 50 \\ 89 & 100 \end{bmatrix}$	d_1
	2	wardrobe	$\begin{bmatrix} 161 & 221 \\ 186 & 73 \end{bmatrix}$	440
	3	bee	$\begin{bmatrix} 151 & 189 \\ 23 & 207 \end{bmatrix}$	493

A test image and a dataset of four 2×2 images with its class labels are shown above. The new test image is evaluated using the Manhattan distance metric and is shown in column d_i.

(a) Determine the distance value for d_1. **[10 marks]**

(b) Using k-nearest neighbour, what is the output class when $k = 3$? **[4 marks]**

(c) What is the output class when $k = 2$? **[3 marks]**

(d) What is the output class when $k = 1$? **[3 marks]**

(e) Using the Euclidean distance metric, determine the distance value for d_1. The Euclidean distance equation is:

$$d_i(I_{test}, I_{train,i}) = \sqrt{\sum_p \left(I_{test}^p - I_{train,i}^p \right)^2}$$

[10 marks]

QUESTION 3 [10 MARKS]

A linear classifier has the function $f(x, W) = Wx + b$, with pre-trained weights and biases values as below:

$$W = \begin{bmatrix} 1.3 & -1.1 & -1.6 & 0.1 \\ 0.8 & 1.1 & 0.7 & 1.1 \\ 1.1 & -0.6 & 0.3 & -0.1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad b = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.8 \end{bmatrix} \qquad classes = \begin{bmatrix} brilliant \\ honest \\ efficient \end{bmatrix}$$

Using the last four digits of your Student ID number as the input column vector, x, determine the output scores of the linear classifier above, followed by the class that was categorised by the model.

[10 marks]

QUESTION 4 [20 MARKS]

Some training images are input to an image classifier. Its output scores and the multiclass SVM loss for some of the images were calculated and is shown in the table below. The SVM loss, L, has the form:

$$L_i = \sum_{j \neq y_i} \max(0, s_j - s_{y_i} + 1)$$

where s_j is the incorrect-class score, s_y is the correct-class score and i is the image number.

	class	cycling	diving	badminton
image #		0	1	2
image				
scores	cycling	**0.2**	4.7	5
	diving	-0.7	**5.0**	-3.1
	badminton	-3	-0.8	**2.5**
loss		0.1	0.7	$\boldsymbol{L_2}$

(a) Determine the SVM loss for L_2 in the table above. **[10 marks]**

(b) Determine the average loss of the classifier. **[5 marks]**

(c) Comment on the performance of this classifier. Is it a good or bad classifier? Would further training be required to improve this model? **[5 marks]**

QUESTION 5 [10 MARKS]

A wolf image is input to a 3-class classification model. The raw scores of the classifier as unnormalized log-probabilities (logits), and the correct 1-hot encoding score are given below. Apply the softmax function to get the normalized probabilities. Since "wolf" is the correct class, determine the cross-entropy loss.

$$Score = \begin{bmatrix} \text{lion} \\ \text{tiger} \\ \text{wolf} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{-3.3} \\ \text{-4.3} \\ \text{-1.2} \end{bmatrix} \qquad Correct\_Score = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

[10 marks]

QUESTION 6 [10 MARKS]

Weight values, *W*, in a neural network model need to be optimized by minimizing the loss at every iteration. When a small change, *h*, is introduced to a weight value, the Loss rate of change can be calculated using the numerical gradient function below.

$$\frac{df(W)}{dW} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(W+h) - f(W)}{h}$$

where loss, $L = f(W)$. The best weight value to change is the one that has the steepest gradient value. With the initial loss $f(W)$ = 1.2535 and learning rate, h = 0.001, some gradients are calculated as below.

Weight number, W_i i	Loss with small change, h ($f(W+h)$)	Gradient dL/dW
0	1.2563	2.8
1	1.2507	-2.8
2	1.2529	-0.6
3	1.2414	dL_3/dW
4	1.2450	-8.5
5	1.2494	-4.1

(a) Determine the missing gradient, dL_3/dW in the table above. **[6 marks]**

(b) Among the gradients in the table above, which weight value should be changed? Please explain your chosen answer. **[4 marks]**

-END OF QUESTION PAPER-