
Learning From Data

Caltech

<http://work.caltech.edu/telecourse.html>

2013



Online Homework # 3

Collaboration in the sense of discussions is allowed, but you should NOT discuss your selected answers with anyone. Books and notes can be consulted. All questions will have multiple choice answers ([a], [b], [c], ...). You should enter your solutions online by logging into your account at the course web site.

Note about the homeworks

- The goal of the homeworks is to facilitate a deeper understanding of the course material. The questions are not designed to be puzzles with catchy answers. They are meant to make you roll your sleeves, face uncertainties, and approach the problem from different angles.
- The problems range from easy to hard, and from theoretical to practical. Some problems require running a full experiment to arrive at the answer.
- The answer may not be obvious or numerically close to one of the choices. The intent is to prompt discussion and exchange of ideas.
- Speaking of discussion, you are encouraged to take part in the forum

<http://book.caltech.edu/bookforum>

where there are many threads about each homework. We hope that you will contribute to the discussion as well.

- Please follow the forum guidelines for posting answers (see the “BEFORE posting answers” announcement at the top there).

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Generalization Error

1. The modified Hoeffding Inequality provides a way to characterize the generalization error with a probabilistic bound

$$\mathbb{P} [|E_{in}(g) - E_{out}(g)| > \epsilon] \leq 2Me^{-2\epsilon^2 N}$$

for any $\epsilon > 0$. If we set $\epsilon = 0.05$ and want the probability bound $2Me^{-2\epsilon^2 N}$ to be at most 0.03, what is the least number of examples N (among the choices given) needed for the case $M = 1$?

- [a] 500
- [b] 1000
- [c] 1500
- [d] 2000
- [e] More examples are needed

2. Repeat for the case $M = 10$.

- [a] 500
- [b] 1000
- [c] 1500
- [d] 2000
- [e] More examples are needed

3. Repeat for the case $M = 100$.

- [a] 500
- [b] 1000
- [c] 1500
- [d] 2000
- [e] More examples are needed

Break Point

4. As shown in class, the (smallest) break point for the Perceptron Model in the two-dimensional case (\mathbb{R}^2) is 4 points. What is the smallest break point for the Perceptron Model in \mathbb{R}^3 ? (i.e., instead of hypothesis consisting of separating lines, they are separating planes.)

[a] 4

[b] 5

[c] 6

[d] 7

[e] 8

Growth Function

5. Which of the following are possible formulas for a growth function $m_{\mathcal{H}}(N)$:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| i) $1 + N$ | iv) $2^{\lfloor N/2 \rfloor}$ |
| ii) $1 + N + \binom{N}{2}$ | v) 2^N |
| iii) $\sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor \sqrt{N} \rfloor} \binom{N}{i}$ | |

[a] i, v

[b] i, ii, v

[c] i, iv, v

[d] i, ii, iii, v

[e] i, ii, iii, iv, v

Fun with Intervals

6. Consider the “2-intervals” learning model, where $h: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \{-1, +1\}$ and $h(x) = +1$ if the point is within either of two arbitrarily chosen intervals and -1 otherwise. What is the (smallest) break point of this hypothesis set?

[a] 3

[b] 4

[c] 5

[d] 6

[e] 7

7. Which of the following is the growth function $m_H(N)$ for the “2-intervals” hypothesis set?

[a] $\binom{N+1}{4}$

[b] $\binom{N+1}{2} + 1$

[c] $\binom{N+1}{4} + \binom{N+1}{2} + 1$

[d] $\binom{N+1}{4} + \binom{N+1}{3} + \binom{N+1}{2} + \binom{N+1}{1} + 1$

[e] None of the above

8. Now, consider the general case: the “M-intervals” learning model. Again $h : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \{-1, +1\}$, where $h(x) = +1$ if the point falls inside any of M arbitrarily chosen intervals, otherwise $h(x) = -1$. What is the (smallest) break point of this hypothesis set?

[a] M

[b] $M + 1$

[c] M^2

[d] $2M + 1$

[e] $2M - 1$

Convex Sets: The Triangle

9. Consider the “triangle” learning model, where $h : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \{-1, +1\}$ and $h(x) = +1$ if x lies within an arbitrarily chosen triangle in the plane and -1 otherwise. Which among the following choices is the largest number of points in \mathbb{R}^2 that can be shattered by this hypothesis set?

[a] 1

[b] 3

[c] 5

[d] 7

[e] 9

Non-Convex Sets: Concentric Circles

10. Compute the growth function $m_{\mathcal{H}}(N)$ for the learning model made up of two concentric circles in \mathbb{R}^2 : \mathcal{H} contains the functions which are +1 for

$$a^2 \leq x_1^2 + x_2^2 \leq b^2$$

and -1 otherwise. The growth function is

[a] $N + 1$

[b] $\binom{N+1}{2} + 1$

[c] $\binom{N+1}{3} + 1$

[d] $2N^2 + 1$

[e] None of the above