

# CS 156 Problem Set 5

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$$\text{Variants} = 1500 \left( \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!} \right) \quad (1)$$

$$= 1500 \left( \frac{e^{-1} * 1^1}{1!} \right) \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{1500}{e} \quad (3)$$

$$= 551.8 \quad (4)$$

$$[E] = [E]_T - [ES] \quad (5)$$

$$[ES] = \frac{[E]_T - [ES]}{K_M} \quad (6)$$

$$[ES] = \frac{[E]_T [S] / K_M}{1 + [S] / K_M} \quad (7)$$

$$[ES] = [E]_T \frac{[S]}{[S] + K_M} \quad (8)$$

$$V_0 = k_2 [ES] \quad (9)$$

$$V_0 = k_2 [E]_T \frac{[S]}{[S] + K_M} \quad (10)$$

$$V_0 = V_{\max} \frac{[S]}{[S] + K_M} \quad (11)$$

$$(12)$$

## Problem 1

(C) - We can solve for the smallest possible possible value of N by solving the following equation:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{D}}[E_{\text{in}}(\mathbf{w}_{\text{in}})] &= \sigma^2(1 - \frac{d+1}{N}) \\ 0.008 &= (0.1)^2(1 - \frac{(8)+1}{N}) \\ N &= 45\end{aligned}$$

So the lowest answer choice that satisfies the desired expected in-sample error is  $N = 100$ .

## Problem 2

(D) - To achieve the desired boundary, we can use the following formula of a hyperbola:

$$\begin{aligned}ax_1^2 - bx_2^2 &= 1 \\ ax_1^2 - bx_2^2 - 1 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

However, because this equation gives the opposite dichotomy as the one desired, we need to multiply everything by -1 to get:

$$-ax_1^2 + bx_2^2 + 1 = 0$$

Which matches with answer choice D.

## Problem 3

(C) - Since we know that  $d_{\text{vc}} \leq \tilde{d} + 1$ , we know that  $d_{\text{vc}} < 15$ .

## Problem 4

(E) - Using the chain rule and other differentiation rules, we find the derivative to match E.

## Problem 5

(D) - The code outputs 10 which matches answer choice D.

## Problem 6

(E) - The code outputs  $(u, v) = [0.0447, 0.0239]$  which is closest to answer choice E.

## Problem 7

(A) - The code outputs 0.133 which is closest to A. This also makes sense because doing it this way should be slower than using gradient descent.

## Problem 8

(E) - The code outputs 0.189 which is closest to answer choice E.

## Problem 9

(A) - The code outputs 264.2 which is closest to answer choice A.

## Problem 10

(E) - Since the step we want to take in PLA is  $y_n \mathbf{x}_n$ , our error function has to be of the form of  $-y_n \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n$ . However, since PLA only cares about misclassified points, if a point is classified correctly, the error function should be 0, so we obtain the error function in answer choice E.