## Chapter 2 Inductive learning

1. Welche Ziele verfolgen Induktion und Deduktion? Wie erreichen Sie diese Ziele?

Induction: From specific observation derive general principle

Deduction: From general principle derive specific logical conclusion.

2. Definieren Sie Konsistenz und Vollständigkeit im Hypothesenraum.

Consistence: No negative examples are classified as positive.

Complete: All positive examples are classified as positive.

### 3. Version space

Version space is a subset of Hypothesis space, where all hypotheses are consistent and complete.

# 4. Inductive learning hypothesis

Any hepythesis, that approximates target function well enough over a suffficently large training set, will also approximate the target function well over unknown examples.

### 5. Inductive bias

Set of assumptions or prior knowledge that learning system incorporates to generalize from data. Some hypotheses are preferred than other hypotheses.

2 Kinds: hypothesis I that maximizes the distance between 2 classes is preferred.

The simpler hypothesis is preferred.

6. Ausgehend von der lerntheoretischen Abschätzung des realen Fehlers, von welchen drei Kriterien hängt der Lernerfolg einer Lernmaschine ab?

Complexity of model, size and quality of training data, optimization and regularization.

Chapter 3 Learning Theory
1. Warum wird in der Praxis der empirische Fehler anstelle des realen Fehlers
berechnet?
Normally the real error can not be calculated in finite time, since the amount of
calculation is too large.
2. Nennen Sie jeweils einen Vor- und einen Nachteil von Bagging.
Vorteil: Improving the quality of model.
Nachteil: Increasing the difficulty and amount of computation of training.
3. Wie ist die Vapnik-Chervonenkis (VC) Dimension für lineare Klassifikation
definiert?
The VC Dimension of H is equal to the maximum number of datapoints which can be
arbitrarily separated from H.
4. Reason and solution of overfitting
Reason: capacity of model is too high; the model is trained for too many iterations.
Solution: decrease the capacity; early stopping; find optimal hypothesis
5. Overfitting formal
There exists other hypothesis in hypothesis space, which fits less well on training data
but performs better over the entire distribution of instances.
but performs better over the entire distribution of instances.
but performs better over the entire distribution of instances.
but performs better over the entire distribution of instances.
but performs better over the entire distribution of instances.  Noverfits $\Rightarrow \exists h' \in H$ , such that given DTV and DV $\angle DTV(h') > \angle DTV(h)$ and $\angle DV(h') \angle DV(h)$

Unsupervised learning, Superwised learning	
Nennen Sie zwei Probleme, die bezüglich der Ausartung der Fehlerflächen beim	
Gradientenabstieg auftreten können. Geben Sie zwei Methoden an, mit denen dies	e
Probleme jeweils vermieden werden können.	
Stuck in local minimum: cycling learning rate	
Saddle point: momentum, Adam	
8. Wie unterscheidet sich Stochastic Gradient Descent (bzw. Pattern Learning) von	
"echten" Gradientenabstieg? Was sind die jeweiligen Vorteile der beiden Verfahre	en?
SGD: Gradients are updated after the randomly sampled minibatch is processed	
GD: Gradients are updated after the whole dataset is processed.	
Vorteil: SGD: quicker convergency	
GD: stable convergency for convex function	
9.Beschreiben Sie kurz den theoretischen Nutzen in der Anwendung.	
Measure of complexity of learning data.	
Measure of capacity of learning system.	

Chapter 4 Decision Tree 1. Welches Problem lösen Random Forests im Vergleich zu Bagging, wenn Entscheidungsbäume als Modell verwendet werden? Durch welche Modifikation des Bagging Algorithmus wird dies erreicht? Problem: The Models generated by Bagging are highly correlated. Modification: At each split we randomly choose a subset of all attributes as possible candidate attributes for splitting. 2. Reduce Overfitting for ID3 Maximum depth: set a maximum depth for the decision tree, if the maximum depth is reached, stop splitting Minimum samples: when the number of samples of a node is fewer than minimum samples, stop splitting Early stopping: stop training when validation error increases Pruning: Cut the non-critical branches to reduce complexity Bagging and random Forrest. 3.Bagging - Pros & Cons Pros: Uncertainty, Out-of-bag Error(unsampled data as validation set), increase variance, parallelizable.

Cons:

Models are highly correlated, computationally expensive, loss of interpretablity.

4. Was ist das Optimierungsziel beim Lernen von Entscheidungsbäumen bzgl. der Klassenverteilung? Welches Maß wird hierfür herangezogen? Wie wirkt sich dies auf die tiefe des gelernten Baums aus?

Ziel: Classify the data into corresponding classes as quick as possible

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Mini-batch mit mehreren Eingabvektoren für das Training verwendet wird?

One-Vector Input: The weights will be updated after the whole dataset is processed.

Wk+1 = wk - y. IN & Dely, y.) with N: Dataset

Mini-batch input: The weight will be updated after the Mini-batch is processed.

WE+1 = WE- J. 13 FT Lyv, ŷi) with B: Mini-Batch

6. Was gilt es im Zusammenhang mit dem Dropout zu beachten, wenn das

Training abgeschlossen wurde und das Netzwerk in der Praxis eingesetzt

werden soll?

In training process every neuron can be deactivated with probability p. But in practice use every neuron will be always activated. So the weight parameters in practice should multiply the probability p.

7. L1 and L2 regularization (weight decay)

$$\tilde{L} = \hat{L} + \chi R(\theta)$$

$$\widehat{L} = \widehat{L} + \times \mathcal{L}(\theta)$$
Original loss Regularization term
$$\sum_{i} \widehat{L} = \widehat{L} + \times \mathcal{L}(\theta)$$

Advantages of L1:

Unimportant features are set to 0(sparse result)

Disadvantages of L1:

Constant factor that does not scale with specific values of wi

8. Con and Pros of all kinds of activation function(P39-P43)

9. Was muss bei der Initialisierung der Gewichte eines Neuronalen Netzes beachtet werden?

Nennen und erläutern Sie kurz eine gängige Initialisierungsmethode.

The weights should be neither too large nor too small, otherwise exploding or vanishing gradient occur.

Xavier: Keep variance of activation function constant for each layer. Suitable for tanh and sigmoid.

Kaiming He: Suitable for ReLu, if ReLu halves the variance in each layer, then increase the variance manually by that factor.

duktionsverfahren haben?  The large learning rate at the beginning of every cycle can help to escape the local minima.	•

Chapter 7 CNNs
1. Wieso werden GPUs statt CPUs für das Training und Ausführen von CNNs
verwendet?
GPU has parallel calculation ability and is optimized for matrix operation, which is
relevant in CNNs.
2. Wofür werden entweder Pooling Layer oder Strided Conv. Layer verwendet?
Nennen Sie für beide Verfahren jeweils ein Vorteil.
They are used to reduce resolution.
Vorteil:Pooling layer: No learnable parameters.
Strided convolutional layer: most Information from last layer will be remained
3. Wie wird das Vanishing-Gradient Problem bei ResNet gelöst? Erläutern Sie dies
kurz.
In Resnet, each input has a skip-connection to the output. When the trained weights of
the layer is not reasonable, then we skip this layer, use identity of input as output of
this layer.
4. Welche Vorteile haben 3 × 3 Kernel gegenüber größeren z.B. 7 × 7 Kernel hin-
sichtlich des rezeptiven Felds?
To achieve receptive field of size 7*7 for ever single pixel, we need
Sone 7x7 Kernels => 7x7+1=50 parameters
Sone 7x7 Kernels => 7x7+1=50 parameters  three 3x3 Kernels => 3x3x3+3=30 parameters
3*3 kernel is preferred, because it has fewer parameters

5.Nenn	en Si	e dr	ei N	leth	oden	der	Gev	vich	tsini	tialis	sieru	ng f	ür C	NNs	5. (	/2	P)		
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Chapter 8 Support Vector Machine 1. Nennen Sie zwei Methoden, mit denen die SVM auch auf nicht linear separierbaren Daten anwendbar ist. Soft margin method and Kernel-Trick method 2. Erläutern Sie kurz den Kernel-Trick und welcher Vorteil sich daraus ergibt. Kernel-Trick transform the data space into a higher dimension, where the nonlinear problem can be solved linearly.  $\langle xi,xj \rangle - \langle \varphi(xi),\varphi(xj) \rangle - K(xi,xj)$  with K: kernel function Vorteil: Compared with calculating the complex nonlinear transformation  $\phi()$  and the scalar product, kernel-trick saves a lot of computational operations. 3. Kernel functions Dot-product kernel function, polynominal kernel function, radial-basis kernel function 4. Bezogen auf einen Support Vektor Klassifikator, beschreiben Sie das Problem welches gelöst wird, die Lösung die gefunden wird und Intuition für die Lösung. Problem: binary classification problem Ituition: Find a decision boundary(hyper plane), which maximaize the margin between 2 classes. 5. Jennen Sie jeweils zwei Vor- und Nachteile von Support Vector Machines.

Pros: optimal hyperplane leads to good result, rapid evaluation of processing high

Cons: high requirements of memory and computation power, hard to find a optimal

dimensional data

kernel

Chapter 9 Unsupervised Learning
1.Im DBSCAN Algorithmus werden Datenpunkte in folgende drei Klassen eingeteilt:
1. Kernpunkte 2. Erreichbare Punkte 3. Rauschen
Erklären Sie für jede Klasse wann ein Datenpunkt ihr zugeteilt wird.
Hinweis: Sie dürfen die Variablen $\epsilon$ und minPoints als gegeben ansehen.
Core sample: A Point is a core sample if there are at least minpts points within the
distance ε.
Neighbor: A point is a neighbor, if there are not minpts points but at least one core
sample within the distance ε.
Noise: There is no core samples within distance ε.
2. Advantages and disadvantages of DBSCAN
Advantages: Robust against noise; priori knowledge of number of clusters is not
needed; It can cluster different data densities.
Disadvantages: Sometimes non-deterministic; Still depend on distance function;
appropriate selection of ε and minpts can be difficult.

Chapter 12 13 Reinforcement learning

1. Was ist das primäre Ziel von Reinforcement Learning? Geben Sie eine kurze Beschreibung an.

The Agent interacts with environment to maximize the expected cumulative reward.

2. Was ist die Hauptbedingung, die ein Prozess erfüllen muss, um als Markov-Entscheidungsprozess bezeichnet zu werden?

Next state is only related to the current state. Current state includes the information of all past states.

3.Definieren Sie kurz den Begriff "modellfrei" im Kontext von Reinforcement Learning.

In reinforcement learning, the model is often unknown for the agent. The agent needs to interact with the environment to gather experience samples. From the experience, agent learn a policy, value functions or a model.

#### 4. Exploration and Exploitation

Exploration: extending the current knowledge by choosing the action, that appear to be suboptimal but may potentially lead to higher returns

Exploitation: Choose the best action based on current knowledge

Exploration and exploitation trade off: The agent should balance between exploration and exploitation so that all actions are sufficiently explored but also maximize the return.

A greedy policy can get stuck on a sub-optimal action, because it only use exploitation. (Solution:  $\epsilon$ -greedy policy, greedy action:  $1-\epsilon$ , random action:  $\epsilon$ )

- 5. Durch welches Entscheidungsmodell lässt sich die Problemstellung beim Reinforcement Learning formal darstellen?
- Welche vier Bestandteile werden für die Modellierung benötigt?
- Markov decision process.
- States, state transition probability function, actions, reward function
- 6. Gegeben ist  $V\pi(s)$ : Bestimmen Sie die Optimale Strategie formal. Außerdem, definieren Sie die rekursive Form der Bellmann Optimalitätsgleichung in Abhängigkeit von der optimalen Wertfunktion.

Optimal policy: if  $V\pi^*(S) \ge V\pi(S)$ ,  $\forall S \in S$ , then  $\pi^*$  is optimal policy: equation:  $\{V\pi^*(S) = \max(V(S, a) + \sum_{s \in S} P(s'|S, a) V\pi(s')\}$  and  $\{g^*(S) = Y(S, a) + \sum_{s \in S} P(s'|S, a) \max_{a \in A} Y(S', a') \}$  and  $\{g^*(S) = Y(S, a) + \sum_{s \in S} P(s'|S, a) \max_{a \in A} Y(S', a') \}$  and  $\{g^*(S) = E(R+1) + Y(S+1) | S+1\}$ 

- 7. Erläutern Sie was der Vorteil von Reinforcement Learning mit
- Funktionsapproximation z.B: durch neuronale Netze gegenüber tabellarischem Reinforcement Learning ist.
- Compared with tabular reinforcement learning, neural network can approximate complex value functions with continuous or high dimensional states and actions. eg. in autonomous driving it's often used.
- 8. Nennen Sie zwei Gründe, warum die Berechnung der Zustandswertfunktion für die optimale Policy V \*(s) rekursiv durchgeführt werden sollte, anstatt mit einer direkten Methode.
- Decompostion of decision-making, handling infinite horizons.

9.	On-p	olic	y an	d Of	f-po	licy														
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Chapter 10 NLP
1.Goal of NLP
Develop models and algorithms that can understand and generate natural language
2.Text normalization (Preprocessing)
Convert text into a simple and standardized form that can be processed and
understood by computer.
Method: lowercasing, removing step words
3. Tokenization
Breaks down a continuous stream of text into small units, such as characters, words,
phrases or sentences called token. (Capture meaningful foundamental syntactic and
semantic element of language)
a). White space tokenization(Word)
Split text based on white space, problem: out of vocabulary word
b).Byte Pair tokenization(Subword)
Deal with unknown words(low+new+newer-lower), frequently appearing words are
compressed to one token, rarely appearing words are converted into multiple tokens.
4.Text representation
Encoding the meaning of word to make them computer-understandable
a).One-hot encoding: sparse and high dimensional vectors, no similarity relations
between vectors
b).Word2vec(generate word vector):
CBOW: from context words derive central words(hyperparameter half size c)
Skip-gram: from central words derive contex words

CBOW Input: Zo Wer WEH WHI WELC)
Input Hidden layer
Input Hidden layer output  VXI NXV NXI VXN VXI
V. Vocabulary size
N. Embending size
word vector: { column of W,
Von of Wz  Discontinuity
By product: Word embeddings
5.Language model
Given history context predict the next token.
a). n-gram model(traditional)
Approximate the history context by n-1 tokens
P( $\chi_1 \times \chi_2 \times \chi_3 \times \chi_4 \times \chi_5 \times \chi_$
Problems:
Text is incoherent for small n
Increasing n worsens sparsity problem and increases model size
Huge memory and training set are needed
Limited history context and parameter goes exponentially
b). RNNs(neural network)
Recurrent connection consider not only the current input but also a hidden state that
summarize the past inputs for output
Advantages:
Allow processing variable length, same parameter are applied on each step, parameter
don't grow with sequence length.

Truncated backpropagation through time: Propagate gradient only back for k time
steps instead of all the way to beginning.
Solution of exploding gradient: gradient clipping(clip the gradient, if its norm exceeds
the threshold)
Solution of vanishing gradient: Long and short term memory rnns(cell state(stores
long term information conceptually like RAM)+hidden state, three gates: forget, input
and output)
6.Decoding
Generate human-readable text from machine-readable representation.
Decoding algorithm defines a function g, which select a token from distribution p.
a). Greedy decoding
Select the token with highest probability at each step, token is only locally optimal,
but might not be the best choice in long term
b). Exhaustive search
Computation all possible sequences, take the one that maximize the probability,
computationally expensive
c).Beam search
On each step, only keep track of k most probable translations, more efficient but no
garantee to find the optimal
7. Neural text degeneration(solution of repetition)
Naive sampling, top-k, top-p