

MACHINE LEARNING
(CSEN 4264)

Time Allotted : 3 hrs

Full Marks : 70

Figures out of the right margin indicate full marks.

*Candidates are required to answer Group A and
any 5 (five) from Group B to E, taking at least one from each group.*

Candidates are required to give answer in their own words as far as practicable.

Group - A
(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

1. Choose the correct alternative for the following: **10 × 1 = 10**
- (i) What's the point of the added **bias** term in models that use linear combinations of inputs?
- (a) Due to the bias-variance tradeoff, it helps reduce overfitting
 - (b) There is no point, it's just convention at this point.
 - (c) In logistic/linear regression, it helps shape the curvature of the model and centers it at the origin.
 - (d) Aids in a model's ability to fit the data (e.g affine transformations)
- (ii) What is **momentum** in gradient descent?
- (a) Momentum is simply the gradient multiplied by the feature vector, alluding to the physics connotation of mass times velocity.
 - (b) Momentum is the projection of the gradient towards the minima multiplied by a scaling factor.
 - (c) Momentum refers to the use of exponentially decaying moving averages of the past gradients to stabilize convergence.
 - (d) Momentum refers to the use of exponentially decaying moving averages of learning rates in gradient descent to stabilize convergence.
- (iii) Which of the following is a predictive model?
- (a) Clustering
 - (b) Regression
 - (c) Summarization
 - (d) Association rule.
- (iv) Multi Layer Perceptron (MLP) can be used as
- (a) a classifier
 - (b) an Estimator
 - (c) both (a) and (b)
 - (d) none of (a) and (b).

- (v) A poor binary classification model for detecting a rare cancer always predicts positive for presence of the disease. What can we infer about the model's performance?
- (a) The model has high accuracy, maximum precision but low recall.
 - (b) The model has poor accuracy, poor precision, but maximum recall.
 - (c) The model has poor accuracy, maximum precision and minimum recall.
 - (d) The model has maximum accuracy, maximum precision but minimum recall.
- (vi) Back propagation is the only learning technique that can be used to adjust weights in the neural network.
- (a) True
 - (b) False
 - (c) Cannot say.
- (vii) What do you mean by a hard margin?
- (a) The SVM allows very low error in classification
 - (b) The SVM allows high amount of error in classification
 - (c) The SVM allows no error in classification
 - (d) None of the above.
- (viii) The effectiveness of an SVM depends upon
- (a) selection of Kernel
 - (b) Kernel Parameters
 - (c) Soft Margin Parameter C
 - (d) all of the above.
- (ix) Let's say, a "Linear regression" model perfectly fits the training data (train error is zero). Now, Which of the following statement is true?
- (a) You will always have test error zero
 - (b) You cannot have test error zero
 - (c) None of the above.
- (x) Which of the following is true for neural networks?
- (i) The training time depends on the size of the network.
 - (ii) Neural networks can be simulated on a conventional computer.
- (a) All of the mentioned
 - (b) Only (i)
 - (c) Only (ii)
 - (d) none of the mentioned.

Group - B

2. (a) Explain various components of machine learning.
- (b) Write the Perceptron Learning Algorithm (PLA) and briefly explain the working principle of the algorithm.

6 + 6 = 12

3. (a) Explain error and noise with example.
- (b) Derive the linear regression formula for single dependent variable minimizing the mean square error.
- (c) Classes attended by 10 students in machine learning and marks obtained in the examination are provided in the following table. Estimate the marks a student may obtain in the examination when she attended 20 classes, using linear regression.

Sl No	Attendance	Marks	Sl No	Attendance	Marks
1	28	43	6	28	39
2	27	39	7	26	36
3	23	27	8	21	36
4	27	36	9	22	31
5	24	34	10	28	37

3 + 4 + 5 = 12

Group - C

4. (a) Define dichotomy, growth function and break point.
- (b) Calculate the growth function and break point for any N number of data points for
- (i) Positive rays: H consists of all hypotheses
 $h(x) = +1$ when $x \geq a$ and $h(x) = -1$ when $x < a$;
- (ii) Convex sets: H consists of all hypotheses in two dimensions
 $h : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \{ -1, +1 \}$ that are positive inside some convex set and negative elsewhere. Show all the steps to justify your answers.

6 + 6 = 12

5. (a) Define VC dimension. What is the relation between VC dimension and break point?
- (b) Show that VC dimension for perceptron is 3 and 4 respectively in 2 and 3 dimensional data space.

4 + 8 = 12

Group - D

6. (a) Explain the single layer neural network (perceptron) for classification using the backpropagation algorithm for a data set D consisting of the training tuples and their associated target values.

(b) Explain why can't the XOR-problem be solved by a one-layer perceptron?

8 + 4 = 12

7. (a) Suppose that a credit card company decided to deploy a new system for assessing credit worthiness of its customers. The new system is using a feed-forward neural network with a supervised learning algorithm. Suggest the prerequisites (required information and processing) before the system can be used? Discuss issues associated with these requirements.

(b) Consider the following statement -“Classification can be considered as a special case of estimation” - Justify in favour or against of this statement.

8 + 4 = 12

Group - E

8. Construct the primal problem and then derive the Lagrangian and its Dual for the optimization problem as defined by linear SVM – classification.

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9. Write short notes on any 3 (three) of the followings:

(i) Cross validation

(ii) Mercer’s condition on Kernel selection for Support Vector Machine

(iii) Hoeffding’s inequality

(iv) Back propagation in artificial neural network

(v) Precision and Recall.

3 × 4 = 12