

**The Ohio State University  
Computer Science and Engineering**

**CSE 3521– Final Exam  
Survey of Artificial Intelligence I: Basic Techniques**

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LastName.Number: \_\_\_\_\_

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This exam contains 6 pages (including this cover page) and 4 questions. Total of points is 100.  
Good luck and Happy reading work!

**Distribution of Marks**

| Question | Points | Score |
|----------|--------|-------|
| 1        | 60     |       |
| 2        | 10     |       |
| 3        | 10     |       |
| 4        | 20     |       |
| Total:   | 100    |       |

1. This part will test your basic knowledge about machine learning, just give short and clear answer for each question.
  - (a) (10 points) Please list three classifiers that can be used for text classification.
  - (b) (10 points) Compared to Perceptron, what is the benefit of Logistic Regression?
  - (c) (10 points) Please explain kernel trick with your own words.
  - (d) (10 points) If we want to build very deep Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), e.g. 150 layers, what technique is critical to make this model work?
  - (e) (10 points) What will happen if we have vanishing gradients in Recurrent Neural Network (RNN)?
  - (f) (10 points) If we have balanced dataset, can we use accuracy, instead of precision/recall/F1, for evaluation?

## 2. Perceptron

You have decided to become a teacher. The only issue is that you don't want to spend lots of time grading essays, so instead you decide to grade them all with a linear classifier. Your classifier considers the number of 7-letter ( $f_7$ ) and 8-letter words ( $f_8$ ) in an essay and then assigns a grade, either A or F, based on those two numbers. You have four graded essays to learn from:

| $BIAS$ | $f_7$ | $f_8$ | grade |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1      | 2     | 1     | A (+) |
| 1      | 0     | 2     | F (-) |
| 1      | 1     | 2     | A (+) |
| 1      | 1     | 0     | F (-) |

- (a) (3 points) You decide to run perceptron and being optimistic about the students essay writing capabilities, you decide to initialize your weight vector as  $(1, 0, 0)$ . If the score from your classifier is greater than 0, it gives an A, if it is 0 or lower, it gives an F. Fill in the resulting weight vector after having seen the first training example and after having seen the second training example.

|                               | $BIAS$ | $f_7$ | $f_8$ |
|-------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| Initial                       | 1      | 0     | 0     |
| After first training example  |        |       |       |
| After second training example |        |       |       |

- (b) (3 points) Please select and justify your answer.

☐ True    ☐ False    The training data is linearly separable with the given features.

Justify:

- (c) (4 points) For each of the following decision rules, indicate whether there is a weight vector that represents the decision rule. If "Yes" then include such a weight vector.

1. A paper gets an A if and only if it satisfies  $(f_7 + f_8 \geq 7)$ .

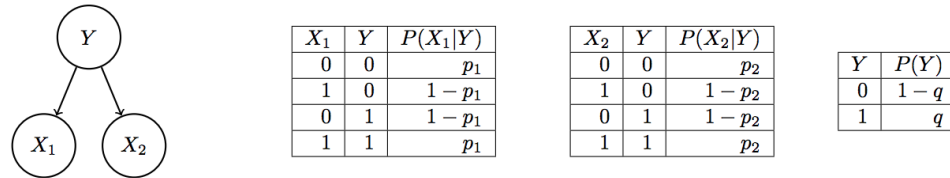
☐ Yes     $w =$     ☐ No

2. A paper gets an A if and only if it satisfies  $(f_7 \geq 5 \text{ AND } f_8 \geq 4)$ .

☐ Yes     $w =$     ☐ No

## 3. Naive Bayes

You are given a naive bayes model, shown below, with label  $Y$  and features  $X_1$  and  $X_2$ . The conditional probabilities for the model are parametrized by  $p_1$ ,  $p_2$  and  $q$ .



**Note that some of the parameters are shared** (e.g.  $P(X_1 = 0|Y = 0) = P(X_1 = 1|Y = 1) = p_1$ ).

- (a) (5 points) Given a new data point with  $X_1 = 1$  and  $X_2 = 1$ , what is the probability that this point has label  $Y = 1$ ? Express your answer in terms of the parameters  $p_1$ ,  $p_2$  and  $q$  (you might not need all of them).

$$P(Y = 1|X_1 = 1, X_2 = 1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

- (b) (5 points) If the model is trained with the following data, what are the maximum likelihood estimates for  $p_1$ ,  $p_2$  and  $q$ ?

| sample number | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| $X_1$         | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1  |
| $X_2$         | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0  |
| $Y$           | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1  |

$$p_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad p_2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad q = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

## 4. Python Programming

Write down Python code for the following Binary Perceptron (You can use NumPy array for vector representation).

Start with weights = 0

For each training instance:

- Classify with current weights

$$y = \begin{cases} +1 & \text{if } w \cdot f(x) \geq 0 \\ -1 & \text{if } w \cdot f(x) < 0 \end{cases}$$

- If correct (i.e.,  $y=y^*$ ), no change!
- If wrong: adjust the weight vector by adding or subtracting the feature vector. Subtract if  $y^*$  is -1.

$$w = w + y^* \cdot f$$

(a) (10 points) Python code for training Perceptron.

(b) (10 points) Python code for testing Perceptron.

This page is intentionally left blank to accommodate work that wouldn't fit elsewhere and/or scratch work.