

**Answer any TWO of the following questions**

Q4 (a) Solve the following constraint optimization problem:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \max & f(x, y) = x^2y \\ \text{subject to} & x^2 + 2y^2 = 1. \end{array}$$

State clearly the steps for finding the optimal solution  $(x^*, y^*)$ .

(10 marks)

(b) Denote  $f_{\max}$  as the maximum value of  $f$  that meets the constraint in Q4(a). Draw the contour  $x^2y = f_{\max}$  and the contour  $x^2 + 2y^2 = 1$  on a 2-D space with  $x$  and  $y$  as the horizontal and vertical axes, respectively. Draw a marker '×' at the location corresponding to  $(x^*, y^*)$ .

(8 marks)

(c) The RBF kernel of a support vector machine (SVM) has the form

$$K(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j) = \exp \left\{ -\frac{\|\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j\|^2}{2\sigma^2} \right\},$$

where  $\mathbf{x}_i$  and  $\mathbf{x}_j$  are points on the input space and  $\sigma$  is the width of the RBF kernel. Explain how the value of  $\sigma$  affects the curvature of the decision boundaries of the SVM.

(7 marks)

- Q5 (a) Denote  $\mathcal{X} = \{\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N\}$  and  $\mathcal{Y} = \{y_1, \dots, y_N\}$  as zero-mean training data of a linear regression model:

$$y_i = \boldsymbol{\beta}^\top \mathbf{x}_i + \epsilon_i,$$

where  $\boldsymbol{\beta}$  is the parameter vector and  $\epsilon_i \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$  and  $\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathbb{R}^D$ . Denote  $\mathbf{X}$  as an  $N \times D$  data matrix comprising  $N$  training vectors  $\mathbf{x}_i^\top$ , where  $i = 1, \dots, N$ . The least squared estimate of  $\boldsymbol{\beta}$  is given by

$$\boldsymbol{\beta}_{\text{LS}} = \underset{\boldsymbol{\beta}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta}\|_2^2,$$

where  $\mathbf{y} = [y_1 \ y_2 \ \dots \ y_N]^\top$  and  $\|\cdot\|_2$  is the  $L_2$ -norm. Show that the least squared estimate of  $\boldsymbol{\beta}$  is the same as the maximum-likelihood estimate of  $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ .

(13 marks)

- (b) Assume that you need to measure the weight of a truck using a weighbridge. To increase the accuracy, you take a reading from the weighbridge every second and repeat the process for a period of time. However, the weighbridge does not have memory and does not have the capability of computing the mean of these readings. As a smart engineer, you would like to estimate the weight of the truck without the need to write down the readings on a paper. Also, you want to limit the number of readings to be taken without scarifying the precision of the estimated weight. To achieve this goal, denote  $\hat{x}_{t|t}$  as the estimated weight of the truck at time step  $t$  based on the weighbridge readings  $\{z_1, z_2, \dots, z_t\}$ . Also denote  $\hat{x}_{t|t-1}$  as the previous estimate (prediction) of the true weight based on readings up to  $z_{t-1}$ .

- (i) Assume that readings have been taken up to time step  $t$ . Given  $\hat{x}_{t|t} = \frac{1}{t} \sum_{i=1}^t z_i$  and  $\hat{x}_{t|t-1} = \frac{1}{t-1} \sum_{i=1}^{t-1} z_i$ , show that

$$\hat{x}_{t|t} = \hat{x}_{t|t-1} + \frac{1}{t} (z_t - \hat{x}_{t|t-1}). \quad \text{Eq. Q5}$$

(7 marks)

- (ii) Show that Eq. Q5 is a special case of the update formula of a Kalman filter. Show also that the variance of the estimate  $\hat{x}_{t|t}$  decreases progressively when the number of measurements  $t$  increases.

(5 marks)

- Q6 (a) Discuss how deep neural networks (DNNs) and convolutional neural networks (CNNs) can be applied in your research discipline or in a discipline that you are aware of. Explain under what situations DNNs and CNNs perform much better than classical methods such as Gaussian mixture models. (15 marks)
- (b) Discuss and explain the situation(s) in which Gaussian mixture models should **not** be used to model the distribution of data. (5 marks)
- (c) Assume that you have 1,000 samples from ten different species of flowers. Assume also that each species has 100 samples and that each sample is represented by a 1,000-dimensional feature vector. Explain why it is a **bad** idea to use linear discriminant analysis (LDA) to reduce the dimension of the feature vectors. What is the maximum dimension of the LDA-project vectors? Briefly explain your answer. (5 marks)

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