

**Machine Learning and Data Mining**  
Summer 2014  
**Exercise Sheet 7**

*Presentation of Solutions to the Exercise Sheet on the 23.06.2014*

**Aufgabe 7-1** Model Comparison

Compare the models of regression and basis functions. Let the prediction for a data point  $\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathbb{R}$  be given as:

$$f(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{w}) = \sum_{j=1}^{M_\Phi} w_j \phi_j(\mathbf{x}_i)$$

Employ the PLS-solution  $\hat{\mathbf{w}} = (\Phi^T \Phi + \lambda I)^{-1} \Phi^T \mathbf{y}$  mit  $\Phi_{i,j} = \phi_j(\mathbf{x}_i) = \mathbf{x}_i^{j-1}$ . The following dataset  $\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{y}$  of size  $N = 10$  with variance  $\sigma^2 = 0.25$  is given:

$\mathbf{X}$	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.5	1.8	3.6	4	4.3	4.6	5
$\mathbf{y}$	7	4.7	0.6	-1.1	-0.3	4.6	5.5	5.7	3.1	-0.3

We want to find the optimal model with basis functions  $M_\Phi \in \{1, \dots, 6\}$ . Employ the mean squared error (MSE) as loss-function.

- Find the best model using cross-validation (5 and 10 times). Do the pairwise tests introduced in the lecture support the decision of the MSE? What influence does the  $\lambda$ -parameter have?
- Which result do the frequentistic ( $C_p$  statistic and AIC) and the bayesian approach produce?
- Which influence does the data size  $N$  have, if you were to simulate a comparable data set with  $N = \{100, 1000\}$ ?

**Aufgabe 7-2** Comparison: Next Neighbor Estimator vs Perceptron

Compare the Next Neighbor Estimator to the Perceptron. How could the two classification methods be visualized?