

**Machine Learning for Computer Vision**  
**Summer term 2017**

June 17, 2017

Topic: Metric Learning, Boosting

**Exercise 1: Metric Learning**

- a) Given a valid metric  $D_M$ , is  $D_M^2$  also a metric? Why?
- b) Given a matrix  $X$  of  $n$  data points  $x_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$ , show how computing the eigen-decomposition of the covariance of  $X$  is equivalent to computing the singular value decomposition of  $X$ .
- c) What is the difference between metric learning and kernel learning? When would you prefer to use one over the other?
- d) In Neighborhood Component Analysis, we define a stochastic neighbor selection rule. The probability that a data point  $j$  is selected as neighbor of point  $i$  is given by:

$$p_{ij} = \frac{\exp\{-\|Lx_i - Lx_j\|^2\}}{\sum_{k \neq i} \exp\{-\|Lx_i - Lx_k\|^2\}} \quad (1)$$

namely a softmax over the squared distances to all points in the transformed space. The goal is to maximize

$$f(L) = \sum_i \sum_{j \in C_i} p_{ij} \quad (2)$$

namely the probability that the neighbors that will be selected for each point  $i$  will belong to the same class  $C_i$ . Can you derive the gradient of  $f(L)$ ?

## Exercise 2: Adaboost (Programming)

Download the file 'banknote\_auth.zip' available at the course's website. The data are features of banknotes and the labels indicate whether a banknote is forged or not. The dataset is taken from <https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/banknote+authentication> with some duplicate entries removed. Implement the AdaBoost algorithm with decision stumps as weak classifiers.

- a) To begin train on 50% of the data with 20 weak classifiers.
- b) Generate a plot of the classification error with respect to the number of weak classifiers. What do you observe?
- c) Add more weak classifiers. Does the error still change? What's the optimal number of weak classifiers to use?
- d) Now keep the number of weak classifiers fixed and try different training/testing set sizes. How does it affect the classification accuracy?