633-600: Midterm Topic Review

- Introduction
- Supervised learning in general
- Neural networks
- Reinforcement learning
- Decision tree learning
- Genetic algorithms

Exam Details

- 75 minutes $+\alpha$: If all of you arrive early (say 10 minutes), we can start immediately.
- This is a closed-book exam.
- You may bring one sheet of handwritten notes: US letter sized, both sides can be used. Printing or photocopying not allowed.
 Write your name on the sheet.
- No electronic device other than a clock/watch is allowed.

Introduction

1

- Representation of target function
- Hypothesis space
- Issues
- Broader questions

Supervised Learning

2

- Classification, Regression
- Computational learning theory
 - Prob. of success, error threshold, complexity of hypothesis space, etc.
 - Training error vs. true error
 - Version space, version space exhaustion, theorem
 - PAC learning
 - Dichotomy, Shattering, VC dimension
 - Sample complexity, Mistake bound
- Model selection, generalization

Neural Networks

- Threshold units, linear separability
- Gradient descent, gradient concept, limitations
- Multilayer networks
- Representational power
- Backpropagation
- Hidden layer representations
- Generalization, overfitting, validation, early stopping

Decision Tree Learning

5

- Learn to approximate **discrete-valued** target functions.
- Step-by-step decision making.
- Inductive bias: small trees over large trees.
- Concept of information, relating to probability of events, uncertainty, and surprisal, and entropy.
- Information gain measure for attribute choice.
- Regression trees
- Overfitting and ways to avoid it: prepruning vs. postpruning.

Reinforcement Learning

- $V^{\pi}(s)$
- Optimal policy $\pi^*(s)$
- Q-learning.
- $\delta(s, a)$ and r(s, a), and Q.
- Relationship between $V^*(s)$ and Q(s, a).
- Convergence of Q-learning.
- Policy: random, ϵ -greedy, greedy, etc.
- Nondeterministic *Q*-learning.
- SARSA: difference with *Q*-learning.
- Eligibility traces.
- $TD(\lambda)$: formulation, role of λ .

Genetic Algorithms

- Basic components.
- GABIL issues and solutions.
- Schema theorem.
- Genetic programing.
- Baldwin effect.