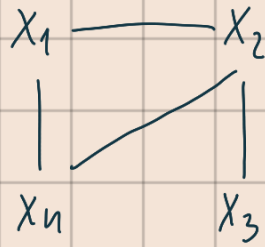


Exercise 1: Given stochastic variables  $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4$  and the following Markov Network with factors  $\Phi_i$ :



The joint probability distribution  $P(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$  can be factorized as:

a.  $\frac{1}{Z} \Phi_1(x_1, x_2) \Phi_2(x_2, x_3) \Phi_3(x_2, x_4)$

b.  $\frac{1}{Z} \Phi_1(x_1, x_2) \Phi_2(x_1, x_4) \Phi_3(x_2, x_3)$

c.  $\frac{1}{Z} \Phi_1(x_2, x_4) \Phi_2(x_4, x_1) \Phi_3(x_1, x_2)$

d.  $\frac{1}{Z} \Phi_1(x_1, x_2, x_4) \Phi_2(x_2, x_3)$  ✓

e.  $\frac{1}{Z} \Phi_1(x_2, x_4, x_3) \Phi_2(x_1, x_4) \Phi_3(x_2, x_4)$

SOLUTION: Consider just MAXIMAL cliques, i.e., cliques from which you CANNOT obtain other cliques by adding one or more vertices in the graph.

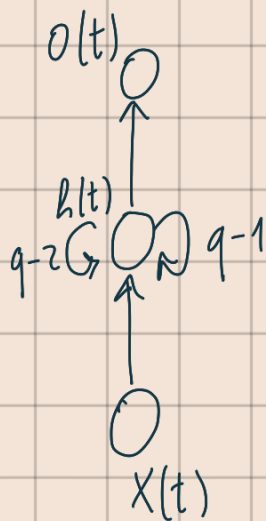
In our case:  $\{x_2, x_3\}$  is MAXIMAL.

$\{x_1, x_2\}$  is NOT MAXIMAL because if you add  $x_4$  you obtain another clique. Same reasoning for  $\{x_2, x_4\}$  and  $\{x_1, x_4\}$ .

Instead,  $\{x_1, x_2, x_4\}$  is MAXIMAL.

$$\Rightarrow P(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = \frac{1}{Z} \Phi_1(x_1, x_2, x_4) \cdot \Phi_2(x_2, x_3).$$

Exercise 2: Consider an RNN with the following structure:



Given that:

- THE INPUT SEQUENCE HAS 10 TERMS;
- THE TRANSITION FUNCTION IS IMPLEMENTED BY A FULLY CONNECTED FEEDFORWARD NETWORK WITH ONE HIDDEN LAYER OF SIZE 10 AND AN OUTPUT LAYER OF SIZE 5;
- THE OUTPUT FUNCTION IS IMPLEMENTED BY A FULLY CONNECTED FEEDFORWARD NETWORK WITH ONE HIDDEN LAYER OF SIZE 20 AND AN OUTPUT LAYER OF SIZE 3.

What is the total # of PARAMETERS? Considering bias terms for each neuron

SOLUTION:

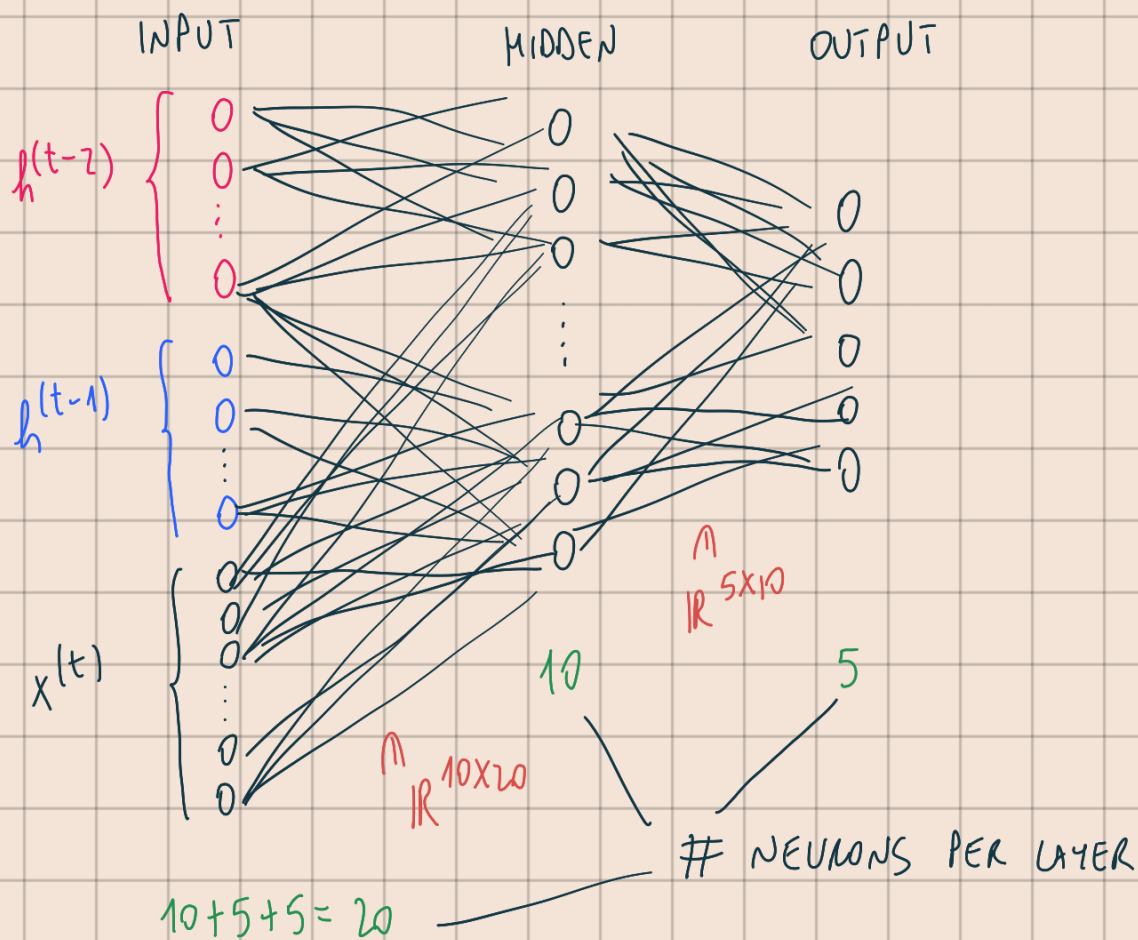
$$x(t) \in \mathbb{R}^{10}, \quad h(t) \in \mathbb{R}^5, \quad o(t) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

The TRANSITION FUNCTION is:

$$h(t) = f(x(t); h(t-1); h(t-2))$$

$\uparrow$   
f is implemented by a FFN

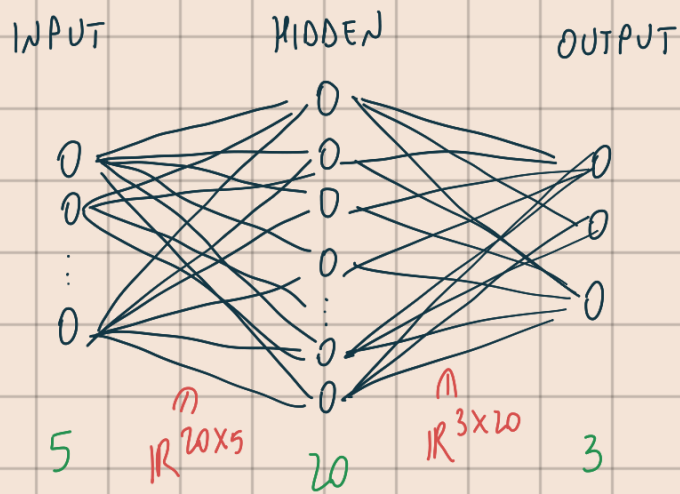
## ① NETWORK IMPLEMENTING THE TRANSITION



- # PARAMS INPUT  $\rightarrow$  HIDDEN :  $10 \times 20 = 200 + 10 = 210$   
 $\uparrow$   
 BIAS
- # PARAMS HIDDEN  $\rightarrow$  OUTPUT :  $5 \times 10 = 50 + 5 = 55$   
 $\uparrow$   
 BIAS

In total for the FIRST FFN we have  $210 + 55 = 265$  PARAMS.

## ② NETWORK IMPLEMENTING THE OUTPUT FUNCTION



• # PARAMS INPUT  $\rightarrow$  HIDDEN :  $5 \times 20 = 100 + 20 = 120$

↑  
BIAS

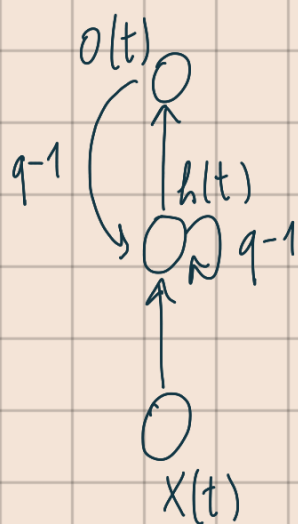
• # PARAMS HIDDEN  $\rightarrow$  OUTPUT :  $3 \times 20 = 60 + 3 = 63$

↑  
BIAS

In total for the 2<sup>nd</sup> FFN we have  $120 + 63 = 183$  PARAMS.

So, in total, we have  $265 + 183 = 448$  PARAMS.

Exercise 3: Consider an RNN with the following structure:



Given that:

- THE INPUT SEQUENCE HAS 10 TERMS;
- THE TRANSITION FUNCTION IS IMPLEMENTED BY A FULLY CONNECTED FEEDFORWARD NETWORK WITH ONE HIDDEN LAYER OF SIZE 15 AND AN OUTPUT LAYER OF SIZE 5;
- THE OUTPUT FUNCTION IS IMPLEMENTED BY A FULLY CONNECTED FEEDFORWARD NETWORK WITH ONE HIDDEN LAYER OF SIZE 10 AND AN OUTPUT LAYER OF SIZE 2.

What is the total # of PARAMETERS? Considering bias terms for each neuron

SOLUTION:

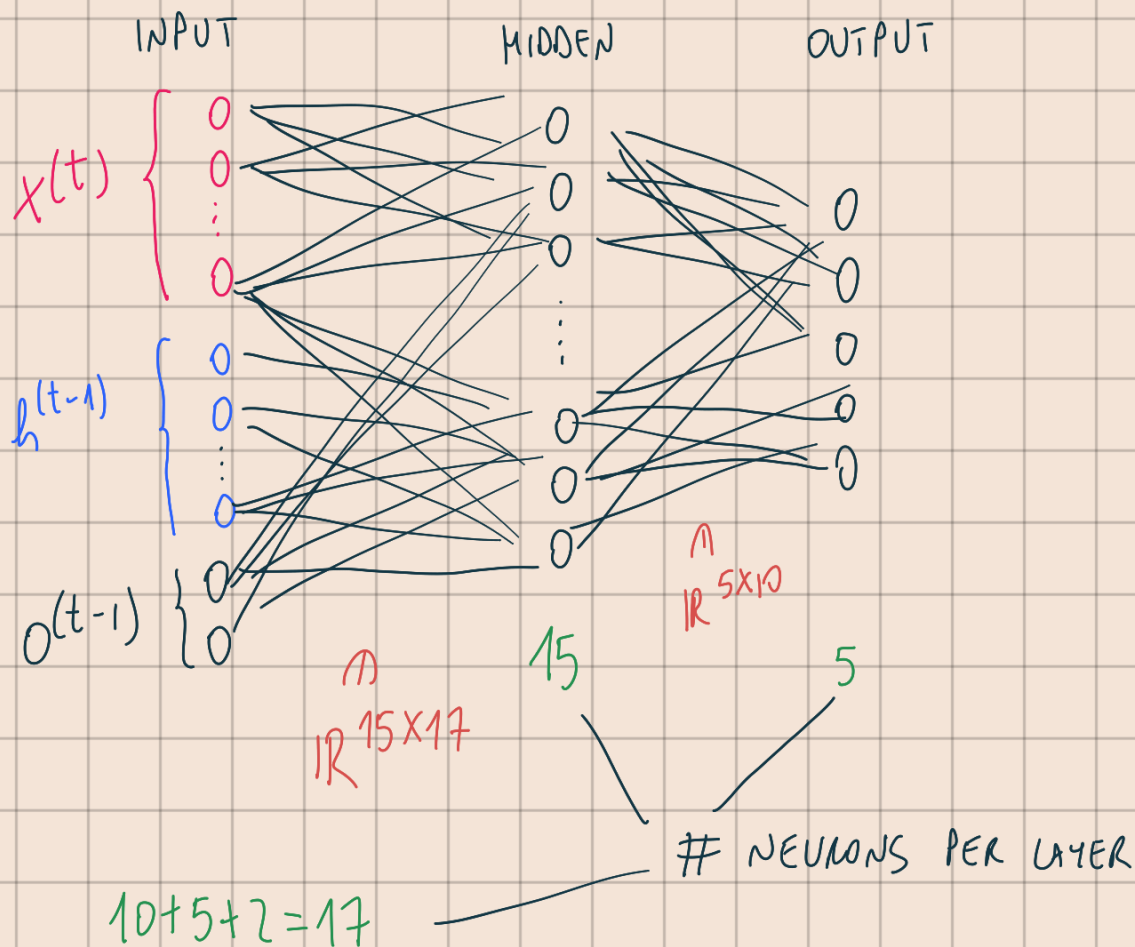
$$x(t) \in \mathbb{R}^{10}, \quad h(t) \in \mathbb{R}^5, \quad o(t) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

The TRANSITION FUNCTION in this case is:

$$h(t) = f(x(t); h(t-1); o(t-1))$$

$\uparrow$   
f is implemented by a FFN

## ① NETWORK IMPLEMENTING THE TRANSITION

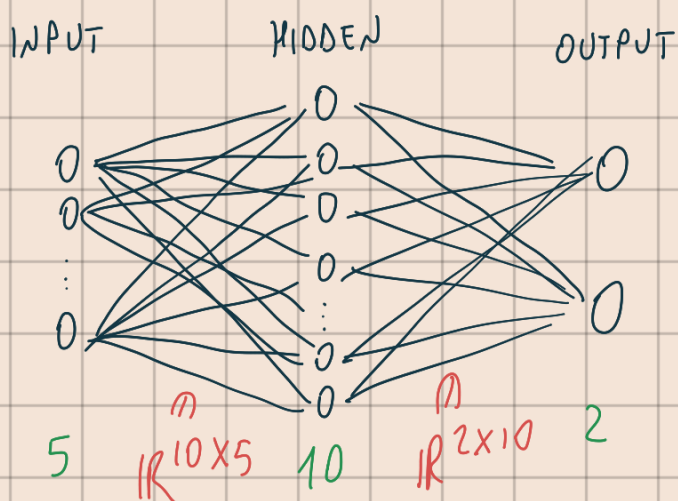


- # PARAMS INPUT  $\rightarrow$  HIDDEN :  $15 \times 17 = 255 + 15 = 270$   
 $\uparrow$   
 BIAS

• # PARAMS HIDDEN  $\rightarrow$  OUTPUT:  $5 \times 15 = 75 + 5 = 80$   
 $\uparrow$   
 BIAS

In total for the FIRST FFN we have  $270 + 80 = 450$  PARAMS.

## ② NETWORK IMPLEMENTING THE OUTPUT FUNCTION



• # PARAMS INPUT  $\rightarrow$  HIDDEN :  $10 \times 5 = 50 + 10 = 60$   
 $\uparrow$   
 BIAS

• # PARAMS HIDDEN  $\rightarrow$  OUTPUT :  $2 \times 10 = 20 + 2 = 22$   
 $\uparrow$   
 BIAS

In total for the 2<sup>nd</sup> FFN we have  $60 + 22 = 82$  PARAMS.

So, in total, we have  $450 + 82 = 532$  PARAMS.