Do You Really Need Help for Such Questions?

- 1(b)---(2) ⟼

Because it is very convenient from a mathematical point of view. It is nothing but the average "Euclidean distance" between the output and input images. As such, it is based on the L^2 norm, which is the standard measure of "length" in vector spaces ...

• 2(a)... (1), (2) ↦

Similar to One of the Exams in 2011/2012: 2(c). BUT there are three significant differences:

* A - the type of data:

  2D image vs 1D signal;

* B - their functional form, away from the breakdown point:

  not given vs polynomial;

* C - the number of continuous derivatives, away from the breakdown point:

  7 vs 3.

How do such differences alter the solution?

I will not "spoon-feed" you with more help, since all such points have been thoroughly discussed during the course.