

KERNEL METHODS - PRACTICAL SESSION № 1

AMMI 2020

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Linear Algebra Recap

Exercise 1

Let $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ be a real matrix. For each function f , **specify its codomain and compute ∇f**

(a) $f: \begin{cases} \mathbb{R} \rightarrow ? \\ x \rightarrow \text{Tr}(Ax) \end{cases}$

(b) $f: \begin{cases} \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow ? \\ x \rightarrow Ax \end{cases}$

(c) $f: \begin{cases} \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \rightarrow ? \\ X \rightarrow \text{Tr}(A^T X) \end{cases}$

Exercise 2

Reminder: Singular Value Decomposition

Let $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$. There exists two orthogonal matrices $U \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$, $V \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ and a diagonal matrix $\Sigma \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ such that $A = U^T \Sigma V$

Let $X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times p}$, $\lambda > 0$.

Prove that $M = X^T X + \lambda I_p$ is invertible.

Hint: Prove that the eigenvalues of M are larger than λ

Linear Regression

Using notations from the slides:

- $Y = (y_1, \dots, y_n)^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$ the vector of outcomes
- $X = (x_1, \dots, x_n)^T \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times p}$ the matrix (n rows=samples, p columns=features)
- $\beta \in \mathbb{R}^p$ the linear model's parameters

Exercise 3

- (a) State the loss function for ordinary least squares (OLS)
- (b) Formulate OLS as a minimization problem
- (c) Compute the solution $\hat{\beta}^{OLS}$
- (d) What happens if $X^T X$ is singular (not invertible)?

Exercise 4 - Bias and Variance of OLS

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Exercise 5 - Optimality of OLS

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Ridge Regression

Exercise 6 - Bias and Variance

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Exercise 7 - Performance

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Ridge Logistic Regression

Exercise 8

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