Machine Learning SS2013

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Assignment 05

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Exercise 1

Task

Write the following linear program in the standard form by determining **A, b, c**.

Answer

Substitute x_3 with $x_3' = -x_3$:

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\text{Minimize} \quad x_1 - 2x_2 - 4x_3' \\
&\text{subject to} \\
&-x_1 + x_2 \geq 1 \\
&3x1 - 2x_3' \leq -1 \\
&-2x_1 + 5x_3' + 4 \leq 0 \\
&x_1, x_2, x_3' \leq 0
\end{aligned}
$$

Standard form:

Minimize $c^T x$
subject to $Ax \leq b$
and $x \leq 0$
with

$$
A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & -2 \\ -2 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, c = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}
$$

Exercise 4

Task

For any $\gamma > 0$ the hyperplane defined by the solution (w, b) to **(I)** $\min\limits_{w,b} \frac{1}{2}\|w\|^2$, subject to $y_i \cdot (\langle w, x_i \rangle - b) \geq 1$, is the same as the hyperplane defined by the solution (w', b') defined by **(II)** $\min\limits_{w',b'} \frac{1}{2}\|w'\|^2$, subject to $y_i \cdot (\langle w', x_i \rangle - b') \geq \gamma$.

Answer

For $\gamma' > 0$, minimizing $\frac{1}{2}\|w\|^2$ is equivalent to minimizing $\gamma' \cdot \frac{1}{2}\|w\|^2$. This especially applies for $\gamma' = \frac{1}{2}\gamma^{-2}$.

Given the problem **(II)** we know that

$$\begin{aligned} & y_i \cdot (\langle w', x_i \rangle - b) \geq \gamma \\ \Leftrightarrow & \gamma^{-1} \cdot y_i \cdot (\langle w', x_i \rangle - b') \geq 1 \\ \Leftrightarrow & y_i \cdot (\langle \gamma^{-1} \cdot w', x_i \rangle - \gamma^{-1} \cdot b') \geq 1. \end{aligned}$$

We also can see that $\frac{1}{2}\|\gamma^{-1} \cdot w\|^2 = \frac{1}{2}\gamma^{-1} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\|w\|^2$. And using the assumption made at the beginning, we can conclude that **(II)** can be solved by the solution $(\gamma \cdot w, \gamma \cdot b)$.

Now we need to show that the two hyperplanes H, H' defined by (w, b) and $(\gamma \cdot w, \gamma \cdot b)$ coincide. Given a point $x \in H$ we know that

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle w, x \rangle + b = 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow\ & \langle \gamma \cdot w, x \rangle + \gamma \cdot b = \gamma \cdot (\langle w, x \rangle + b) = \gamma \cdot 0 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

This means that also $x \in H'$ and because x was arbitrary $H \subset H'$. And because the last implication is an equivalence, we know that $H = H'$.