

Deep Learning

Winter term 25/26 – Exercise Sheet 4

Submission Deadline: Monday, November 10, 2025, 2:00 PM

1. Gradient

Consider the function $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $(x, y) \mapsto x^2 + y^2$. Sketch the graph of f in \mathbb{R}^3 by interpreting $f(x, y)$ as the height z at location (x, y) . Calculate the gradient of f and draw some of those gradient vectors in the xy -plane. How does the height change if you move in the direction of the gradient?

2. Chain rule

Let $g : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ to be a multivariate vector function and $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ to be a multivariate scalar function. They are given by $g(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1^2 + x_2^3 + x_3 - x_1 x_2 x_3)$ and $f(y_1, y_2) = y_1^2 + y_2^2$.

- Calculate the gradient of f and Jakobian matrix of g .
- Calculate the gradient of the composition of $f \circ g$ with respect to x (i.e., gradient of function $f(g(x))$).

3. Geometric interpretation of L2 regularization

- Assume the loss landscape for a task at hand can be written down as

$$\tilde{L}(\theta_1, \theta_2) = 0.25(\theta_1 - 4)^2 + 5(\theta_2 - 3)^2 .$$

Minimize $\tilde{L}(\theta_1, \theta_2)$ and find $\hat{\theta}$ in which it reaches minimum.

- Write down the Hessian matrix \mathbf{H} of $\tilde{L}(\theta_1, \theta_2)$ and compute it at the optimal parameters $\hat{\theta}$. Find its eigenvalues and eigenvectors.
- Recall from the lecture that if L2 regularization is added to the quadratic approximation of loss, then the parameters are decayed with respect to the eigenvalues of the Hessian

$$\frac{\sigma_i}{\sigma_i + \lambda}$$

where λ is regularization parameter and σ_i is an eigenvalue corresponding to an eigenvector which is aligned with the considered parameter. Write down how each of the parameters is changing with $\lambda \in \{0.1, 1, 10\}$ using eigenvalues and eigenvectors of \mathbf{H} computed before. What do you observe? Make a visual sketch of the effect of regularization in this example.