CS 1678/2078 Homework 2

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Written Responses (Part 1)

Given that $f_*(x) = 6x + 4\cos(3x+2) - x^2 + 10\ln(\frac{|x|}{10}+1) + 7$, find the following:

Problem 1

In this part, I will need to find $\phi(x) = [?]^T$: Based on the given function and in order, $\phi(x) = \begin{bmatrix} x & cos(3x+2) & x^2 & \ln(\frac{|x|}{10}+1) & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T$

Problem 2

In this part i will need to find the optimal weights that corresponds to the features in part 1:

$w^* = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 4 & -1 & 10 & 7 \end{bmatrix}^T$

Problem 3

In this part, i will need to evaluate the same requirements for part 1 and 2 but for the following function:

$f_*(x) = 6x * 4\cos(3x+2) * x^2 * 10\ln(\frac{|x|}{10}+1) * 7.$

The relationship between features in this case is multiplicative and not additive. Mathematically, i can apply a trick by using the natural log on $f_*(x)$ and this will convert the relationship between features into additive relationship:

$\ln f_*(x) = \ln(6x * 4\cos(3x+2) * x^2 * 10\ln(\frac{|x|}{10}+1) * 7)$

$\ln f_*(x) = \ln(6x) + \ln(4cos(3x+2)) + \ln(x^2) + \ln(10\ln(\frac{|x|}{10}+1)) + ln(7)$

$\ln f_*(x) = \ln(6) + \ln(x) + \ln(4) + \ln(cos(3x+2)) + \ln(x^2) + \ln(10) + \ln\ln(\frac{|x|}{10}+1) + \ln(7)$

According to this and in order:

$\phi(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \ln(x) & 1 & \ln(cos(3x+2)) & \ln(x^2) & 1 & \ln\ln(\frac{|x|}{10}+1) & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T$

And

$w^* = \begin{bmatrix} \ln(6) & 1 & \ln(4) & 1 & 1 & \ln(10) & 1 & \ln(7) \end{bmatrix}^T$

Problem 4

In this problem, we are looking for:

$\frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{y}} g(\hat{y}, y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{y}} \left(\frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (\hat{y}_i - y_i)^2 \right)$

Since differentiation is linear, we can move the derivative inside the summation:

$\frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{y}_i} (\hat{y}_i - y_i)^2$

$\frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{y}_i} (\hat{y}_i - y_i)^2 = 2(\hat{y}_i - y_i)$

$\frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} 2(\hat{y}_i - y_i)$

And finally, the derivative evaluates to:

$\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (\hat{y}_i - y_i)$

And this is obviously: $\mathbb{E}[\hat{Y} - Y]$