

# Optimization and Computational Linear Algebra for Data Science

## Homework 10: Regression

Due on November 22, 2020

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- Unless otherwise stated, all answers must be mathematically justified.
  - Partial answers will be graded.
  - Your submission has to be uploaded to Gradescope. Indicate Gradescope the page on which each problem is written.
  - You can work in groups but each student must write his/her own solution based on his/her own understanding of the problem. Please list on your submission the students you work with for the homework (this will not affect your grade).
  - Problems with a  $(\star)$  are extra credit, they will not (directly) contribute to your score of this homework. However, for every 4 extra credit questions successfully answered your lowest homework score get replaced by a perfect score.
  - If you have any questions, feel free to contact me ([1m4271@nyu.edu](mailto:1m4271@nyu.edu)) or to stop at the office hours.
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**Problem 10.1** (2 points). Let  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$  and  $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ . We consider the least square problem:

$$\text{minimize } \|Ax - y\|^2 \quad \text{with respect to } x \in \mathbb{R}^m. \quad (1)$$

We know from the lecture that  $x^{\text{LS}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} A^\dagger y$  is a solution of (1).

- (a) Show that  $x^{\text{LS}} \perp \text{Ker}(A)$ .
- (b) Deduce that  $x^{\text{LS}}$  is the solution of (1) that has the smallest (Euclidean) norm.

**Problem 10.2** (2 points). Let  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$  and  $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ . The Ridge regression adds a  $\ell_2$  penalty to the least square problem:

$$\text{minimize } \|Ax - y\|^2 + \lambda \|x\|^2 \quad \text{with respect to } x \in \mathbb{R}^d, \quad (2)$$

for some penalization parameter  $\lambda > 0$ . Show that (2) admits a unique solution given by

$$x^{\text{Ridge}} = (A^\top A + \lambda \text{Id}_d)^{-1} A^\top y.$$

**Problem 10.3** (3 points). Recall that  $\|M\|_{\text{Sp}}$  denotes the spectral norm of a matrix  $M$ .

- (a) Let  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$ . Show that for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}^m$ ,

$$\|Ax\| \leq \|A\|_{\text{Sp}} \|x\|.$$

- (b) Show that for all  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$  and  $B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times k}$ :

$$\|AB\|_{\text{Sp}} \leq \|A\|_{\text{Sp}} \|B\|_{\text{Sp}}.$$

- (c) Is it true that for all  $n, m, k \geq 1$ , all  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$  and  $B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times k}$ :

$$\|AB\|_F \leq \|A\|_F \|B\|_F ?$$

Give a proof or a counter-example.

**Problem 10.4** (3 points). Consider the  $5 \times 4$  matrix  $A$  and  $y \in \mathbb{R}^5$  given by:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1.1 & -2.3 & 1.7 & 4.5 \\ 1.7 & 1.6 & 3.8 & 0.3 \\ 1 & 0.1 & 1.3 & 0.2 \\ -0.5 & -0.4 & 0 & -1.3 \\ -0.5 & 2.9 & -0.3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} -13.8 \\ -2.7 \\ 9.6 \\ -2.4 \\ 3.9 \end{pmatrix}.$$

In each of the following questions, it is intended that you solve the problem using the programming language of your choice and only report the numerical answer to 3 decimal places, without including your code files in your submission.

- (a) Compute the minimizer  $x^* \in \mathbb{R}^4$  of

$$\|Ax - y\|.$$

- (b) Find a vector  $v \in \mathbb{R}^5$  with  $v_1 > 0$  and  $\|v\| = 1$  such that the minimizer of

$$\|Ax - (y + v)\|$$

is also  $x^*$ .

- (c) Find a vector  $w \in \mathbb{R}^5$  with  $w_1 > 0$  and  $\|w\| = 1$  such that the minimizer  $x'$  of

$$\|Ax - (y + w)\|$$

maximizes the error  $\|x^* - x'\|$  and also give the resulting error. That is, we are trying to corrupt the vector  $y$  with a fixed amount of noise  $w$  that maximally modifies the least squares solution.

**Problem 10.5** ( $\star$ ). Let  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  be an orthogonal matrix, and  $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ . We fix  $\alpha, \lambda > 0$  and consider the so-called “elastic net” problem:

$$\text{minimize} \quad \frac{1}{2}\|Ax - y\|^2 + \frac{\alpha}{2}\|x\|^2 + \lambda\|x\|_1 \quad \text{with respect to } x \in \mathbb{R}^n. \quad (3)$$

Give the expression of the solution  $x^*$  of (3) in term of  $A, y, \lambda$  and  $\alpha$ .

