

AI6102 Assignment

Name: BAIWEN

Matric number: G1903363K

Question 1

For $c = 0$, $P(y = 0|x) = p_c = \frac{1}{1 + \sum_{c=1}^{C-1} \exp(-W^{(c)T} X)}$, which means that $W^{(0)} = 0$

For $c > 0$, $P(y = c|x) = p_c = \frac{\sum_{c=1}^{C-1} \exp(-W^{(c)T} X)}{1 + \sum_{c=1}^{C-1} \exp(-W^{(c)T} X)}$

Using Cross entropy Loss Function

$$L = - \sum_j y_j \log p_j$$

As in multiple class problem, only the right class $j = c$ has $y_j = 1$, the rest $y_j = 0 | j \neq c$, so the Loss function converted into

$$L = -\log p_c$$
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial W^{(i)}} = -\frac{1}{p_c} \frac{\partial p_c}{\partial W^{(i)}}$$

For $c = 0, i \neq c$,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial L}{\partial W^{(i)}} &= -\frac{1}{p_c} \frac{\partial p_c}{\partial W^{(i)}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{p_c} \frac{\partial \frac{1}{1 + \sum_{c=1}^{C-1} \exp(-W^{(c)T} X)}}{\partial W^{(i)}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{p_c} \frac{-(\sum_{c=1}^{C-1} \exp(-W^{(c)T} X))'}{(1 + \sum_{c=1}^{C-1} \exp(-W^{(c)T} X))^2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{p_c} \frac{\exp(-W^{(i)T} X) X}{(1 + \sum_{c=1}^{C-1} \exp(-W^{(c)T} X))^2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{p_c} p_c p_i X \\ &= -p_i X \end{aligned}$$

For $c = 0, i = c$,

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial W^{(i)}} = 0$$

For $c > 0, i \neq c$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial L}{\partial W^{(i)}} &= -\frac{1}{p_c} \frac{\partial p_c}{\partial W^{(i)}} \\
&= -\frac{1}{p_c} \frac{\partial \frac{\exp(-W^{(c)T} X)}{1 + \sum_{c=1}^{C-1} \exp(-W^{(c)T} X)}}{\partial W^{(i)}} \\
&= -\frac{1}{p_c} \frac{(\exp(-W^{(c)T} X))' (1 + \sum_{c=1}^{C-1} \exp(-W^{(c)T} X)) - (\exp(-W^{(c)T} X)) (\sum_{c=1}^{C-1} \exp(-W^{(c)T} X))'}{(1 + \sum_{c=1}^{C-1} \exp(-W^{(c)T} X))^2} \\
&= -\frac{1}{p_c} \frac{(\exp(-W^{(c)T} X)) (\exp(-W^{(i)T} X))}{(1 + \sum_{c=1}^{C-1} \exp(-W^{(c)T} X))^2} \\
&= -\frac{1}{p_c} p_c p_i X \\
&= -p_i X
\end{aligned}$$

For $c > 0, i = c$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial L}{\partial W^{(i)}} &= -\frac{1}{p_c} \frac{\partial p_c}{\partial W^{(i)}} \\
&= -\frac{1}{p_c} \frac{\partial \frac{\exp(-W^{(c)T} X)}{1 + \sum_{c=1}^{C-1} \exp(-W^{(c)T} X)}}{\partial W^{(i)}} \\
&= -\frac{1}{p_c} \frac{(\exp(-W^{(c)T} X))' (1 + \sum_{c=1}^{C-1} \exp(-W^{(c)T} X)) - (\exp(-W^{(c)T} X)) (\sum_{c=1}^{C-1} \exp(-W^{(c)T} X))'}{(1 + \sum_{c=1}^{C-1} \exp(-W^{(c)T} X))^2} \\
&= -\frac{1}{p_c} \frac{-(\exp(-W^{(c)T} X)) (1 + \sum_{c=1}^{C-1} \exp(-W^{(c)T} X)) X + (\exp(-W^{(c)T} X)) (\exp(-W^{(c)T} X))}{(1 + \sum_{c=1}^{C-1} \exp(-W^{(c)T} X))^2} \\
&= -\frac{1}{p_c} (-p_c + p_c^2) \\
&= (1 - p_c) X
\end{aligned}$$

Then we can substitute the above result into the following equation to get the update rule for the $W^{(i)}$:

$$W_{t+1}^{(i)} = W_{t+1}^{(i)} - \lambda \frac{\partial L}{\partial W^{(i)}}$$

Question 2

Table 1: The 3-fold cross-validation results of varying values of C in LinearSVC on the a5a training set (in accuracy).

	C = 0.01	C=0.1	C=1	C=10	c=100
Accuracy of linear SVMs	0.845546	0.848872	0.848612	0.847728	0.778089

C=0.1 is the best value

Table 2: Test results of LinearSVC with the best value of C on the a5a test set (in accuracy).

	C = 0.1
Accuracy of linear SVMs	0.850639