



Machine Learning, Homework 2 (Learning algorithm- Gradient Descent method)

Due date: 2021/04/12

For a given periodic function $f(x) = f(x+T)$, we can use the Fourier series to approximate it as follows

$$f(x) = \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^N A_n \cos\left(\frac{2\pi n}{T}x + \phi_n\right) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^N \left(a_n \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T}x + b_n \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T}x\right) \quad (1)$$

where the corresponding Fourier series coefficients are

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{x_0}^{x_0+T} f(x) \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T}x dx \quad (2a)$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{x_0}^{x_0+T} f(x) \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T}x dx. \quad (2b)$$

Herein, we would like to obtain the Fourier series coefficients by gradient descent method with square error cost function. The general used learning algorithm is gradient descent method is

$$W \leftarrow W + \left(-\alpha \frac{\partial E(\cdot)}{\partial W} \right)$$

where $E(k)$ is the error cost function and W is the adjustable parameters. The error cost function is

$$E(k) = \frac{1}{2} (y(k) - \hat{y}(k))^2 \quad \text{and} \quad E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^M (y(k) - \hat{y}(k))^2 \quad \text{for pattern learning and batch learning,}$$

respectively. M denotes the data number. We can achieve it by the following steps.

- (i) At first, select a periodic (non-sinusoidal) function, $f(x) = f(x+T)$
- (ii) Obtain the input/output data $(x, f(x))$, obtain the training pattern by randomly choose or uniformly choose.
- (iii) Define the approximation model $\hat{f}(x(k)) = \hat{a}_0 + \sum_{n=1}^N (\hat{a}_n \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T}x(k) + \hat{b}_n \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T}x(k))$

and error cost function $E(k) = \frac{1}{2} (f(x(k)) - \hat{f}(x(k)))^2$ and

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^M (f(x(k)) - \hat{f}(x(k)))^2.$$

Please answer the following questions.

(a) According the gradient descent method, please derive the update laws for \hat{a}_n and \hat{b}_n , $n=0,1,\dots$

(b) Implement the learning algorithm to find the corresponding \hat{a}_n and \hat{b}_n . Are the values of \hat{a}_n

and \hat{b}_n equal to equation (2a) and (2b)? Please give the corresponding learning parameters and MSE.

(c) Give a detailed discussion for order N vs. mean square error, $\text{MSE} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{k=1}^M (y(k) - \hat{y}(k))^2$.



- (d) Give a detailed discussion for *learning rate* vs. *mean square error*.
- (e) Give a brief discussion for pattern learning and batch learning with the same learning rate.
- (f) Consider the gradient descent method with momentum

$$W \leftarrow W + V_t$$

$$V_t \leftarrow \beta V_{t-1} + \left(-\alpha \frac{\partial E}{\partial W} \right)$$

Repeat part (b) and compare these two methods. Please give your observation.

- (g) In actual system, the measure signals usually having sensor noise. Please add noise with different signal noise ratio (SNR), and repeat part (b) to obtain the analysis (SNR vs. MSE).
- (h) As above, it can be viewed as $f(x)$ is approximated by linear combination of sinusoidal basis. Would we use polynomial basis to treat it? Why?