

# 475 Machine Learning HW1

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3.1 3.3 3.5 3.6 3.8

$$3.1(a) g(w) = w \log(w) + (1-w) \log(1-w)$$

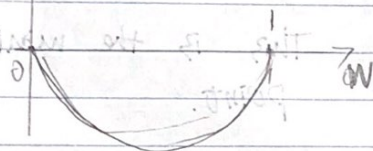
$$\nabla g(w) = \log(w) + w \cdot \frac{1}{w} - \log(1-w) + (1-w) \cdot \frac{1}{1-w}$$

$$= \log(w) - \log(1-w)$$

$$\nabla g(w) = 0 \Rightarrow w = 1-w \Rightarrow w = 0.5$$

$g(w)$

$w = 0.5$  is minimum point.



$$(b) g(w) = \log(1+e^w)$$

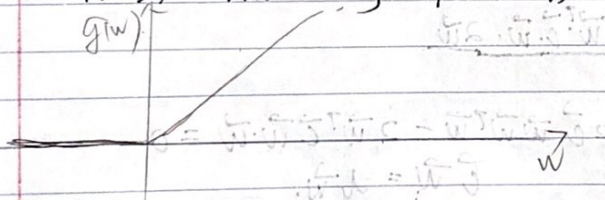
$$\nabla g(w) = \frac{e^w}{(1+e^w)} = \frac{1}{(e^{-w} + 1)}$$

$$w \rightarrow -\infty \quad e^w \rightarrow 0, \quad \frac{1}{e^{-w} + 1} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \nabla g(w) \rightarrow 0$$

Thus, stationary point is at minus infinite.

$g(w)$

Thus, it's the minimum point.



$$(c) g(w) = w \tanh(w)$$

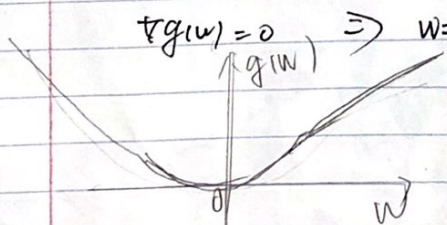
$$\nabla g(w) = \tanh(w) + w \cdot [1 - \tanh^2(w)] = 2 \tanh(w) + w \cdot [1 - \tanh^2(w)]$$

$$= \frac{e^w - e^{-w}}{e^w + e^{-w}} + w \cdot \frac{4}{(e^w + e^{-w})^2} = \frac{e^w - e^{-w} + 4w}{(e^w + e^{-w})^2}$$

$$\nabla g(w) = 0 \Rightarrow w = 0$$

This is the stationary point.

This is the minimum point.

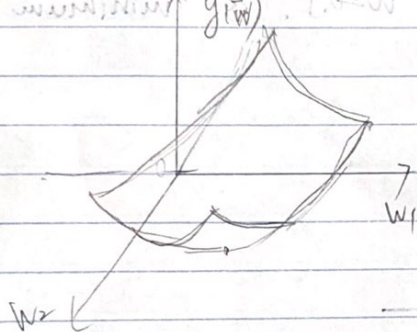


$$(d) \quad g(\vec{w}) = \frac{1}{2} \vec{w}^T \vec{C} \vec{w} + \vec{b}^T \vec{w} \quad \text{where} \quad \vec{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\nabla g(\vec{w}) = \vec{C} \vec{w} + \vec{b}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \vec{w} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2w_1 + w_2 \\ w_1 + 3w_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{If } \nabla g(\vec{w}) = 0, \quad \vec{w} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{3}{5} \\ -\frac{1}{5} \end{bmatrix}$$



This is the minimum point.

$$3.3 \quad g(\vec{w}) = \frac{\vec{w}^T \vec{C} \vec{w}}{\vec{w}^T \vec{w}}$$

$$\nabla g(\vec{w}) = \frac{2\vec{C}\vec{w} \cdot \vec{w}^T \vec{w} - \vec{w}^T \vec{C} \vec{w} \cdot 2\vec{w}}{\vec{w}^T \vec{w} \cdot \vec{w}^T \vec{w}}$$

$$\text{Let } \nabla g(\vec{w}) = 0 \quad 2\vec{C}\vec{w} \vec{w}^T \vec{w} - 2\vec{w}^T \vec{C} \vec{w} \cdot \vec{w} = 0$$

$$\vec{C}\vec{w} = \lambda \vec{w}$$

Stationary point is the eigen-vector of  $\vec{C}$ .

$$3.5 \quad \nabla g(\vec{w}) = \frac{1}{50} (4w^3 + 2w + 10)$$