## Foundations of Deep Learning

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## 1 Jupyter notebooks

(d) Jupyter is already known.

2) Compute the engenvalue decomposition A=Q1QT

I, Compute 
$$\not\in Values$$
:  $Det(A-2\not\in) = Det(-73 - 73)$ 

$$= (7-2)(S-2) - (-73 - 73)$$

$$= 7^2 - 127 + 32 = 0$$

$$= 7 + 7 + 8 + 9$$

I. Compute Eigenvectors:

$$= \mathcal{E}_{19} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1/\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Normalize} = \mathcal{E}_{19} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{4} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3}$$

For Z= 4 we get:

$$\frac{3}{-\sqrt{3}} = 0$$
  $\frac{3}{3} = 0$   $\frac{1}{3} =$ 

=0 
$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}!}\right)$$
, Normalize =0  $\left(\frac{1/\sqrt{4}}{\sqrt{4}}\right) = \left(\frac{1/2}{\sqrt{2}}\right) =: \hat{q}_2$ 

$$=DQ = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{13}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \text{ And } A = \frac{1}{4}Q\begin{pmatrix} 80 \\ 04 \end{pmatrix}Q^{T}$$

b) Show that columns of Q are orthonormal:
$$Q \cdot Q^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

2.C) Show that Q1-1QT with A-1 = diag (21, 221)

Proof:

(Q1QT)(Q1-1QT) = Q1QTQ1-1QT

= A

= Q11-1QT

= Q QT = E = DQ1-1QT = A-1

Aufgabe 3

a) 
$$A = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{4} & -\frac{37}{5} \\ -\frac{37}{5} & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{4} & -\frac{37}{4} \\ 0 & \frac{8}{7} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{4} & -\frac{37}{4} \\ 0 & \frac{8}{7} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{4} & -\frac{137}{4} \\ 0 & \frac{8}{7} \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$A = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{4} & -\frac{137}{4} \\ 0 & \frac{8}{7} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 \\
-\frac{3}{4} & 1
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
Y_1 \\
Y_2
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
1 \\
A_1 + 31
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$U_X = Y : \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{3}{4} & -\frac{131}{4} \\
0 & \frac{8}{4}
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
x_1 \\
x_2
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
1 \\
A_1 + 31
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix}
x_1 \\
x_2
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
4 \\
4 \\
1 \\
4 \\
8
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix}
1 \\
4 \\
1 \\
4 \\
8
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix}
1 \\
1 \\
4 \\
1 \\
8
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix}
1 \\
1 \\
1 \\
4 \\
8
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix}
1 \\
1 \\
1 \\
1 \\
1 \\
8
\end{bmatrix}$$

Aufgabe 4

a) 
$$\|x_{1}\|_{1} = \sum_{i=1}^{4} |x_{1i}| = 60$$

$$\|x_{1}\|_{0} = \max_{i=1,.4} |x_{1i}| = 31$$

$$\|x_{2}\|_{1} = \sum_{i=1}^{4} |x_{2i}| = 34$$

$$\|x_{2}\|_{1} = \sum_{i=1}^{4} |x_{2i}| = 33$$

$$\|x_{3}\|_{1} = \sum_{i=1}^{4} |x_{3i}| = 33$$

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$$\|x_{4}\|_{1} = \sum_{i=1}^{4} |x_{4i}| = 33$$

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$$\|x_{4}\|_{1} = \sum_{i=1,.4}^{4} |x_{4i}| = 33$$

$$\begin{aligned} \| \times_{1} \|_{2} &= (24^{2} + 3^{2} + 2^{2} + 34^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} &= [1850] \approx 35,37 \\ \| \times_{2} \|_{2} &= (27^{2} + 20^{2} + 26^{2} + 24^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} &= [1296] \approx 47,35 \\ \| \times_{3} \|_{2} &= (30^{2} + 24^{2} + 27^{2} + 5^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} &= [12085] \approx 45,77 \\ \| \times_{4} \|_{2} &= (26^{2} + 28^{2} + 25^{2} + 14^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} &= [12184] \approx 47,76 \\ \| \times_{4} \|_{8} &= (24^{8} + 3^{8} + 2^{8} + 34^{8})^{\frac{1}{8}} \approx 34,47 \\ \| \times_{2} \|_{8} &= (27^{8} + 20^{8} + 26^{8} + 24^{8})^{\frac{1}{8}} \approx 25,38 \\ \| \times_{3} \|_{8} &= (30^{8} + 24^{9} + 27^{8} + 5^{8})^{\frac{1}{8}} \approx 34,53 \\ \| \times_{4} \|_{8} &= (26^{8} + 28^{8} + 25^{8} + 34^{8})^{\frac{1}{8}} \approx 30,46 \end{aligned}$$

b) Die Plots wurden per Notleb - Shript erstellt.

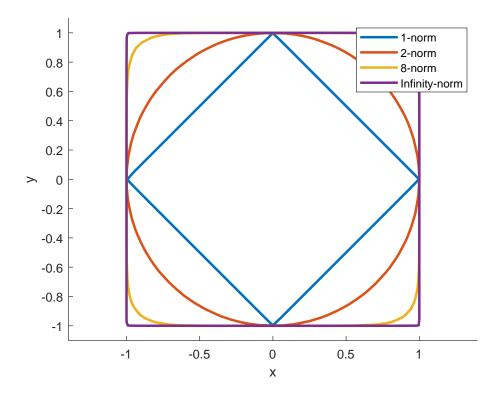
Hierfür wurden zufällig Punkte x e [-1,1]² gesampelt

und überprüft, ob deren p- Norm (pe{1,2,8,03) ≤ 1 ist.

Auschließend wurde die Konvexe Hölle un alle Punkte gebildet,

deren p- Norm ≤ 1 ist.

```
iMax = 1e5;
figure(1)
clf
hold on
for n = [1, 2, 8, Inf]
pList = [];
\mathbf{for} \quad i = 1 \colon i Max
p = 2*(rand(1,2)-0.5);
if norm(p,n) \ll 1
pList(\mathbf{end}+1,:) = p;
end
end
h = convhull(pList);
\mathbf{plot}(pList(h,1), pList(h,2), 'Linewidth', 2)
end
\begin{array}{ll} x l i m \left( \left[ \, -1.1 & 1.1 \, \right] \right) \\ y l i m \left( \left[ \, -1.1 & 1.1 \, \right] \right) \end{array}
xlabel('x')
ylabel('y')
legend('1-norm', '2-norm', '8-norm', 'Infinity-norm')
axis equal
```



5. Special orthogonal Martices

Compute det(A); Tr(A)

$$de+(A) = \frac{1}{2}(7.5 - (-\sqrt{3}.-\sqrt{3})) = \frac{1}{2}.32 = \frac{16}{2} = 8$$

$$Tr(A) = \frac{1}{2}(7+5) = 6$$

b) 
$$Q(\alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha) & -\sin(\alpha) \\ \sin(\alpha) & \cos(\alpha) \end{pmatrix}$$
 Compute  $A' := QAQ^T$ , let  $A'$ ,  $Tr(A')$ 

$$A' = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\cos(\alpha)}{\sin(\alpha)} - \frac{\sin(\alpha)}{\cos(\alpha)} \right) \left( \frac{7}{73}, \frac{73}{5} \right) \left( \frac{\cos(\alpha)}{\sin(\alpha)}, \frac{\sin(\alpha)}{\cos(\alpha)} \right)$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{7\cos(\alpha)-\sqrt{3}'\sin(\alpha)}{7\sin(\alpha)+\sqrt{3}'\cos(\alpha)}\right)\frac{\sqrt{3}!\cos(\alpha)-5\sin(\alpha)}{\sqrt{3}!\sin(\alpha)+5\cos(\alpha)}\cdot\left(\frac{\cos(\alpha)}{-\sin(\alpha)}\right)\frac{\cos(\alpha)}{\cos(\alpha)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{4 \cdot \cos(\alpha)} + \sqrt{3} \cdot \sin(\alpha) \cdot \cos(\alpha) - \sin(\alpha) \cdot (\sqrt{3} \cdot \cos(\alpha) - 5 \cdot \sin(\alpha) \right)$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left[2.\left(\cos{(\alpha)}\right)^{2}-2.\sin{(\alpha)}.\cos{(\alpha)}.\sqrt{3}+5 \quad 2.\left(\cos{(\alpha)}\right)^{2}.\sqrt{3}+2.\sin{(\alpha)}.\cos{(\alpha)}$$

$$2.\left(\cos{(\alpha)}\right)^{2}.\sqrt{3}+2.\sin{(\alpha)}.\cos{(\alpha)}-\sqrt{3} \quad 2.\sin{(\alpha)}.\cos{(\alpha)}.\sqrt{3}+2.\sin{(\alpha)}\right]+5$$

$$\frac{2}{2(\cos(\alpha))^2}$$
.  $\sqrt{3} + 2 \cdot \sin(\alpha) \cdot \cos(\alpha) - \sqrt{3} \cdot 2 \cdot \sin(\alpha) \cdot (\cos(\alpha) \cdot \sqrt{3}) + 2(\sin(\alpha)) + 5$ 

det 
$$(A') = 1.8 \cdot A = 8$$
  
c) Using  $Q \cdot Q^T = \begin{pmatrix} OOS(\alpha) & -Sin(\alpha) \\ Sin(\alpha) & COOS(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} COOS(\alpha) & Sin(\alpha) \\ -Sin(\alpha) & COOS(\alpha) \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$= \begin{pmatrix} COOS(\alpha)^2 + Sin(\alpha)^2 & O \\ COOS(\alpha)^2 + Sin(\alpha)^2 & O \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \cdot O \\ OA \end{pmatrix} = D \cdot Q^T = Q^T$$
and using  $Tr(S^{-1}AS) = Tr(A)$   $\forall$  regular  $S$  we get  $Tr(A') = Tr(A) = G$ 

$$= \left(\frac{\cos(\alpha)^2 + \sin(\alpha)^2}{\cos(\alpha)^2 + \sin(\alpha)^2}\right) = \left(\frac{10}{01}\right) = \overline{Q} = \overline{Q}$$

and wrong  $Tr(S^{-1}AS) = Tr(A) \ \forall \ \text{regular} \ S \ \text{we get} \ Tr(A') = Tr(A) = 6$ 

5. c) What would be A for 
$$x = \frac{1}{3}$$
?

A  $(\frac{1}{3}) = (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}) = (\frac{1}{2}$ 

d) The computation part is a bit tedious and easy to screw up. Took approx. 45 min.

## Feedback

- · Rechevuburgen mit angenehmeren Zahlen stellen. Dividieren durch 137 ist nor nervig und bringt nichts fürs Verständnis
- Modalitaten der Abgabe besser kommunizieren

   wie viele Zwischen schriffe sollen dargestellt verden?

  (gelt es nor darum, dass man zeigen soll dass man es selber gerech met hat
  oder un was anderes?)
  - sind 2. B. Plots mit Natlab Shripter auch oh oder wird ein analytischerer lösugsweg verlangt?