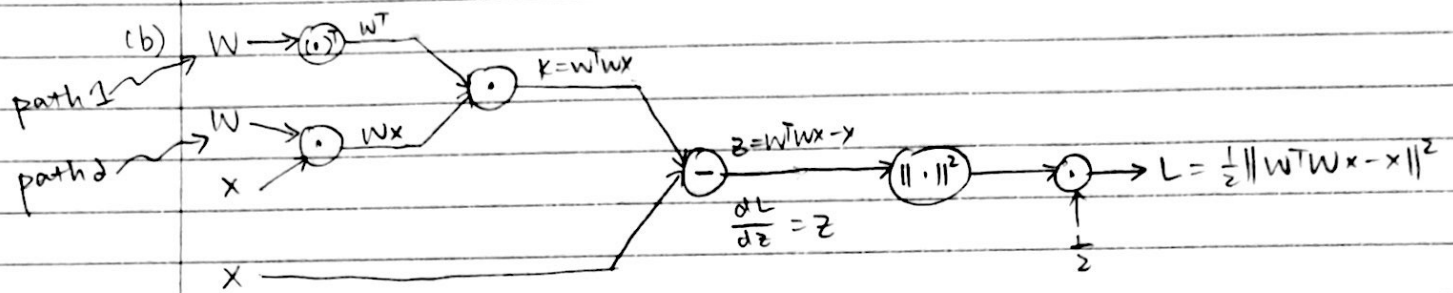


Problem 1 (a) Since Wx is a lower dimension representation of x , $W^T W x$ wants to reconstruct a \hat{x} as similar as x . By minimizing $L = \frac{1}{2} \|W^T W x - x\|^2$, if this loss goes to zero, then W will be an eigenvector of x and $W^T W = I$, then Wx could preserve the most important information about x with reduced dimension.



(c) These two paths should be summed up. Mathematically,

$$\frac{dL}{dW} = \underbrace{\left(\frac{dL}{dW^T} \right)^T}_{\text{path 1}} + \underbrace{\frac{d(wx)}{dW} \cdot \frac{dL}{d(wx)}}_{\text{path 2}}$$

(d) Let $z = W^T W x - x \Rightarrow \frac{dL}{dz} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (2z) = z$
Let $K = W^T W$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dL}{dK} = \frac{dL}{dz}$$

path 1: $\frac{dL}{dW^T} = \frac{dK}{dW^T} \cdot \frac{dL}{dK} = \frac{dL}{dK} (wx)^T = z (wx)^T$

$\because \frac{dL}{dW^T} = \left(\frac{dL}{dW} \right)^T$ when L is a scalar $\Rightarrow \frac{dL}{dW} = \left(\frac{dL}{dW^T} \right)^T = (z (wx)^T)^T = wx z^T$

path 2: $\frac{dL}{d(wx)} = \frac{dK}{d(wx)} \cdot \frac{dL}{dK} = (W^T)^T \frac{dL}{dK} = W z$

$$\frac{dL}{dW} = \frac{d(wx)}{dW} \cdot \frac{dL}{d(wx)} = \frac{dL}{d(wx)} x^T = W z x^T$$

\Rightarrow To sum up, $\frac{dL}{dW} = wx z^T + W z x^T$

$$= wx (W^T W x - x)^T + W (W^T W x - x) x^T$$

$$= wx [(W^T W - I) x]^T + W [(W^T W - I) x] x^T$$

$$= W x x^T (W^T W - I)^T + W (W^T W - I) x x^T$$