

作业3

2017年4月13日

20:34

$$1. \quad 6^2(1 - \frac{d+1}{N}) = 0.1^2(1 - \frac{8+1}{N}) > 0.008 \Rightarrow N > 45$$

$$2. \quad (a) \text{ 正确 } y^T H y = y^T \hat{y} \quad y \text{ 与 } y \text{ 的投影 } \hat{y} \text{ 夹角小于等于 } 90^\circ$$

$$\text{故 } y^T H y \geq 0 \quad H \text{ 是半正定的}$$

$$(b) \text{ 错误, 如果 } H \text{ 可逆, 由于 } H^2 = H, \text{ 则 } H^2 H^{-1} = H H^{-1} \\ \Rightarrow H = I$$

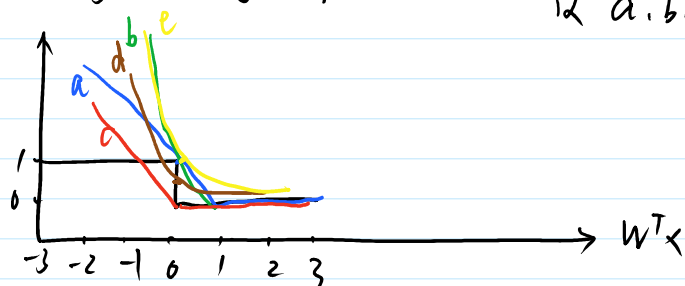
$$(c) \text{ 错误: } H y = \lambda y = \hat{y}, \hat{y} \text{ 是 } y \text{ 的投影, 故只能取 } \lambda = 1$$

$$(d) \text{ 正确}$$

$$(e) \text{ 正确 } \text{多次投影相当于1次投影}$$

3. 以 $y=1$ 为例画图

及 a, b, c 可体会上界



4. b, d, e 处处可微

$$5. \quad \text{err}(w) = \max(0, -y w^T x) \quad \text{不失一般性假设 } y=1$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad w^T x < 0 \quad \text{err}(w) = -w^T x \quad \nabla_{\text{err}} = -y x \quad y \neq \text{sign}(w^T x)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad w^T x > 0 \quad \text{err}(w) = 0 \quad \nabla_{\text{err}} = 0 \quad y = \text{sign}(w^T x)$$

代入 SGD 的公式

$$w_{t+1} \leftarrow w_t - \eta \nabla_{\text{err}}$$

$$\text{令 } \eta=1, \text{ 则 } w_{t+1} \leftarrow w_t - \nabla_{\text{err}} = w_t + \|y \neq \text{sign}(w^T x)\| (y x) \\ \text{即为 PLA 算法}$$

$$6. \quad \nabla E(\mu, \nu) = (e^\mu + \nu e^{\mu\nu} + 2\mu - 2\nu - 3, 2e^{2\nu} + \mu e^{\mu\nu} - 2\mu + 4\nu - 2)$$

$$\nabla E(\mu, \nu)_{\mu=0, \nu=0} = (-2, 0)$$

$$7. \quad (\mu_{t+1}, \nu_{t+1}) = (\mu_t, \nu_t) - \eta \nabla E(\mu, \nu)$$

$$\text{使用6的结果迭代计算, 易得 } E(\mu_5, \nu_5) = 2.825 \quad \text{参见A的}$$

$$8. \quad \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial \mu^2} = e^\mu + \nu^2 e^{\mu\nu} + 2 \quad \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial \nu^2} = 4e^{2\nu} + \mu^2 e^{\mu\nu} + 4 \quad \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial \mu \partial \nu} = e^{\mu\nu} + \mu \nu e^{\mu\nu} - 2$$

$$8, \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{E}}{\partial \mu^i} = e^{\mu} + \nu^i e^{\mu \nu} - 2 \quad \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{E}}{\partial \nu} = 4e^{2\nu} + \mu^i e^{\mu \nu} + 4 \quad \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{E}}{\partial \mu \partial \nu} = e^{\mu \nu} + \mu \nu e^{\mu \nu} - 2$$

$$b_{\mu\mu} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{E}}{\partial \mu^2} (0,0) = 1.5 \quad b_{\nu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{E}}{\partial \nu^2} (0,0) = 4$$

$$b_{\mu\nu} = \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{E}}{\partial \mu \partial \nu} (0,0) = -1 \quad b_{\mu} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}}{\partial \mu} (0,0) = -2 \quad b_{\nu} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}}{\partial \nu} (0,0) = 0$$

$$b(\mu, \nu) = \mathcal{E}(0,0) = 3$$

$$9. \text{ 类似 } -(\nabla^2 \mathcal{E}(\mu, \nu))^{-1} \nabla \mathcal{E}(\mu, \nu)$$

$$\Delta \mu, \Delta \nu \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时}$$

$$b_{\mu\mu}(\Delta \mu)^2 + b_{\nu\nu}(\Delta \nu)^2 + b_{\mu\nu} \Delta \mu \Delta \nu = - (b_{\mu} \Delta \mu + b_{\nu} \Delta \nu)$$

$$\text{即 } [\Delta \mu, \Delta \nu] \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{E}}{\partial \mu^2} & \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{E}}{\partial \mu \partial \nu} \\ \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{E}}{\partial \mu \partial \nu} & \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{E}}{\partial \nu^2} \end{bmatrix} [\Delta \mu, \Delta \nu]^T = - \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{E}}{\partial \mu}, \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}}{\partial \nu} \right) (\Delta \mu, \Delta \nu)^T$$

$$\Rightarrow [\Delta \mu, \Delta \nu] = -(\nabla^2 \mathcal{E}(\mu, \nu))^{-1} \nabla \mathcal{E}(\mu, \nu)$$

$$10. \text{ 迭代计算得 } \mathcal{E}(\mu_5, \nu_5) = 2.361 \quad \text{参见代码}$$

$$11. \text{ 考虑变换 } \Phi_2(x) = (1, x_1, x_2, x_1', x_1'x_2, x_2')^T$$

$$X \xrightarrow{\Phi_2(x)} Z, \text{ 对任意 } y \quad ZW = \text{sign}(y) \quad \text{取 } Z\tilde{W} = y \text{ 即可}$$

如何可逆, 则可以得到 $\tilde{W} = Z^{-1}y$ 得到 shannon 的系数
它是二次函数, 函数, 常数的组合

$$12. \text{ 每个样本在 } Z \text{ 空间中转换为 } N \text{ 个单位阵} \\ \text{取 } \tilde{W} = y \text{ 即可 shannon, } N \text{ 可以任意大, 故 } X \text{ 空间中 VC 维为 } \infty$$

$$13 \sim 15 \text{ 参见代码} \quad \text{训练时 } \mathcal{E}_{in} = 0.51 \\ \text{= 测试时 } \mathcal{W}_3 = 0.001 \quad \mathcal{E}_{out} = 0.13$$

$$16. \max_w \text{likelihood}(w) \propto \prod_{n=1}^N h_y(x_n)$$

$$\max_w \ln \prod_{n=1}^N \frac{\exp(w_{yn}^T x_n)}{\sum_{i=1}^K \exp(w_i^T x_n)}$$

$$\max_w \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \ln \frac{\exp(w_{yn}^T x_n)}{\sum_{i=1}^K \exp(w_i^T x_n)}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{in} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \ln \left(\sum_{i=1}^K \exp(w_i^T x_n) \right) - w_{yn}^T x_n$$

$$17. \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_{in}}{\partial w_i} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \left(\frac{\exp(w_i^T x_n)}{\sum_{i=1}^K \exp(w_i^T x_n)} x_n - \mathbb{I}(y_n = i) x_n \right)$$

$$17. \quad \frac{\partial E_m}{\partial w_i} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \left(\frac{\exp(w_i^T x_n)}{\sum_{j=1}^C \exp(w_j^T x_n)} x_n - [l_{y_n=i}] x_n \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \left((h_{in} - [l_{y_n=i}]) x_n \right)$$

18 ~ 20 手算

18, 0.47

19, 0.22

20, 0.47