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Machine Learning Assignment No: 01

Question 1:  $f(z) = \log_e(1+z)$

where  $z = x^T x$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_d \end{bmatrix}; \quad x^T = [x_1 \ x_2 \ \dots \ x_d]$$

$$\therefore x^T x = [x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + \dots + x_d^2]$$

Applying chain rule with respect to  $x$

$$\frac{df}{dx} = \frac{df}{dz} \cdot \frac{dz}{dx}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dz} (\log_e(1+z)) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (x^T x)$$

$$= \frac{d}{dz} (\log_e(1+z)) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_d^2)$$



$$= \frac{1}{1+z} \cdot (2x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 + \dots + 2x_d)$$

$$= \frac{2}{1+z} (x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_d)$$

$$= \frac{2}{1+z} \sum_{i=1}^d x_i$$

Therefore, the gradient is  $\frac{2}{1+z} \sum_{i=1}^d x_i$

Question 2:

Here  $f(z) = e^{-z}$ ,  $z = g(y) = y^T S^{-1} y$

$$z = g(y) = y^T S^{-1} y$$

to get  $y = h(x) = x - \mu$

$$h(x) = x - \mu$$

here,  $\mu \in \mathbb{R}^d$ ,  $S \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$

$$(x^T x) \frac{b}{xb} - \left( (x - \mu)^T (x - \mu) \right) \frac{b}{xb}$$



Using the chain rule:

$$\frac{df}{dx} = \frac{df}{dz} \cdot \frac{dz}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$

Hence,  $\frac{df}{dz} = \frac{d}{dz} \left( e^{-\frac{z}{2}} \right)$

$$= -\frac{e^{-\frac{z}{2}}}{2}$$

~~dy~~  $\frac{dz}{dy} = \frac{d}{dy} (y^T S^{-1} y)$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(y+h) - g(y)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(y^T + h^T) S^{-1} (y + h) - y^T S^{-1} y}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{y^T S^{-1} y} + \cancel{y^T S^{-1} h} + \cancel{h^T S^{-1} y} + h^T S^{-1} h}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(y^T S^{-1} + S^{-1} y + h S^{-1})}{h}$$

$$= y^T S^{-1} + S^{-1} y + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (S^{-1} h)$$

$$= y^T S^{-1} + S^{-1} y$$



And  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} (x - H) = 1$

$$\frac{df}{dx} = \frac{df}{dz} \times \frac{dz}{dy} \times \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$= -\frac{e^{-\frac{z}{2}}}{2} (y^T S^{-1} + S^{-1} y) \cdot 1$$

$$= -\frac{e^{-\frac{z}{2}}}{2} S^{-1} (y^T + y)$$

$$(V^{-1} - \sigma^2 I) \frac{b}{\sigma^2} = \frac{S^{-1} b}{\sigma^2}$$

Therefore, the gradient is  $-\frac{e^{-\frac{z}{2}}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{S} (y^T + y)$

$$\frac{V^{-1} - \sigma^2 I}{N} = \frac{(1 + \mu)(2 + \mu)^{-1} - 2(1 + \mu)^{-1}}{N}$$

$$\frac{1 - 2\sigma^2(1 + \mu)^{-1} + \sigma^2(2 + \mu)^{-1}}{N}$$

$$\frac{(1 - 2\sigma^2(1 + \mu)^{-1} + \sigma^2(2 + \mu)^{-1})N}{N}$$

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