

Assignment Four

ECE 4200

September 30, 2020

- Provide credit to **any sources** other than the course staff that helped you solve the problems. This includes **all students** you talked to regarding the problems.
- You can look up definitions/basics online (e.g., wikipedia, stack-exchange, etc).
- **The due date is 10/11/2020, 23.59.59 ET.**
- Submission rules are the same as previous assignments.

Problem 1 (10 points) Different class conditional probabilities. Consider a classification problem with features in \mathbb{R}^d and labels in $\{-1, +1\}$. Consider the class of linear classifiers of the form $(\bar{w}, 0)$, namely all the classifiers (hyper planes) that pass through the origin (or $t = 0$). Instead of logistic regression, suppose the class probabilities are given by the following function, where $\bar{X} \in \mathbb{R}^d$ are the features:

$$P(y = +1 | \bar{X}, \bar{w}) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\bar{w} \cdot \bar{X}}{\sqrt{1 + (\bar{w} \cdot \bar{X})^2}} \right), \quad (1)$$

where $\bar{w} \cdot \bar{X}$ is the dot product between \bar{w} and \bar{X} .

Suppose we obtain n examples (\bar{X}_i, y_i) for $i = 1, \dots, n$.

1. Show that the log-likelihood function is

$$J(\bar{w}) = -n \log 2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \log \left(1 + \frac{y_i (\bar{w} \cdot \bar{X}_i)}{\sqrt{1 + (\bar{w} \cdot \bar{X}_i)^2}} \right). \quad (2)$$

2. Compute the gradient of $J(\bar{w})$ and write one step of gradient ascent. Namely fill in the blank:

$$\bar{w}_{j+1} = \bar{w}_j + \eta \cdot \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

hint: use the chain rule and $\nabla_{\bar{w}} \bar{w} \cdot \bar{X} = \bar{X}$.

In **Problem 2**, and **Problem 3**, we will study linear regression. We will assume in both the problems that $w^0 = 0$. (This can be done by translating the features and labels to have mean zero,

but we will not worry about it). For $\bar{w} = (w^1, \dots, w^d)$, and $\bar{X} = (\bar{X}^1, \dots, \bar{X}^d)$, the regression we want is:

$$y = w^1 \bar{X}^1 + \dots + w^d \bar{X}^d = \bar{w} \cdot \bar{X}. \quad (3)$$

We considered the following regularized least squares objective, which is called as **Ridge Regression**. For the dataset $S = \{(\bar{X}_1, y_1), \dots, (\bar{X}_n, y_n)\}$,

$$J(\bar{w}, \lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{w} \cdot \bar{X}_i)^2 + \lambda \cdot \|\bar{w}\|_2^2.$$

Problem 2 (10 points) Gradient Descent for regression.

1. Instead of using the closed form expression we mentioned in class, suppose we want to perform gradient descent to find the optimal solution for $J(\bar{w})$. Please compute the gradient of J , and write one step of the gradient descent with step size η .
2. Suppose we get a new point \bar{X}_{n+1} , what will the predicted y_{n+1} be when $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$?

Problem 3 (15 points) Regularization increases training error. In the class we said that when we regularize, we expect to get weight vectors with smaller, but never proved it. We also displayed a plot showing that the training error increases as we regularize more (larger λ). In this assignment, we will formalize the intuitions rigorously.

Let $0 < \lambda_1 < \lambda_2$ be two regularizer values. Let \bar{w}_1 , and \bar{w}_2 be the minimizers of $J(\bar{w}, \lambda_1)$, and $J(\bar{w}, \lambda_2)$ respectively.

1. Show that $\|\bar{w}_1\|_2^2 \geq \|\bar{w}_2\|_2^2$. Therefore more regularization implies smaller norm of solution!
Hint: Observe that $J(\bar{w}_1, \lambda_1) \leq J(\bar{w}_2, \lambda_1)$, and $J(\bar{w}_2, \lambda_2) \leq J(\bar{w}_1, \lambda_2)$ (why?).
2. Show that the training error for \bar{w}_1 is less than that of \bar{w}_2 . In other words, show that

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{w}_1 \cdot \bar{X}_i)^2 \leq \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{w}_2 \cdot \bar{X}_i)^2.$$

Hint: Use the first part of the problem.

Problem 4 (25 points) Linear and Quadratic Regression. Please refer to the Jupyter Notebook in the assignment, and complete the coding part in it! You can use sklearn regression package: http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.linear_model.Ridge.html