

# Exercise 1 IML

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## Based on Recitation 1

1. Prove that orthogonal matrices are isometric transformations. That is, let  $T : V \mapsto W$  be some linear transformation and  $A$  the corresponding matrix. Show that if  $A$  is an orthogonal matrix then  $\forall x \in V \ ||Ax|| = ||x||$ .

$\forall x \in V \quad A^T A = I$  (orthogonal matrix)  $\Rightarrow$  isometric transformation

$$||Ax||^2 = (Ax)^T (Ax) = x^T A^T A x = x^T x = ||x||^2$$

( $||\cdot|| \geq 0 \Rightarrow ||Ax|| = ||x||$ )

2. Calculate the SVD of the following matrix  $A$ . That is, find the matrices  $U, \Sigma, V^T$  where  $U, V$  are orthogonal matrices and  $\Sigma$  diagonal.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Recall, that to find the SVD of  $A$  we can calculate  $A^T A$  to deduce  $V, \Sigma$  and then calculate  $AA^T$  to deduce  $U$ . Equivalently, once we deduced  $V, \Sigma$  we can find  $U$  using the equality  $AV = U\Sigma$ .

$$A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AA^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = U \Sigma V$$

$$AA^T = U \Sigma V V^T \Sigma^T U^T = U \Sigma \Sigma^T U^T$$

המשוואה  $AA^T = U \Sigma \Sigma^T U^T$  היא משוואה מפתח להחלטה על  $U$  ו- $\Sigma$ .

$AA^T$  היא מטריצה סימטרית, ולכן יש לה ערכים עצמיים ממשיים.  $U$  היא מטריצה אורתוגונלית.

הערות:  $\lambda = 0, 1, 2$

הערות:  $AA^t$  היא

$$Av = \lambda v$$

$\lambda = 1$  - פתרון

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2v_1 \\ 6v_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4v_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$v_2 = 0$$

$$v_1 = 1$$

$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Av = \lambda v$$

הערות:  $\lambda = 6$  - פתרון

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6v_1 \\ 6v_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -4v_1 \\ 0v_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad v_1 = 0$$

$$v_2 = 1$$

$$v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

הערות

$$A^t A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = V \Sigma^t \Sigma V$$

הערות:  $AA^t$  היא

$$\det(A^t A - \lambda I) = \det \begin{bmatrix} 2-\lambda & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2-\lambda & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4-\lambda \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$(2-\lambda) \cdot ((2-\lambda)(4-\lambda) - 4) - 2 \cdot (2(2-\lambda)) = -\lambda^3 + 8\lambda^2 - 12\lambda = 0$$

$$\lambda = 0 \quad \lambda = 2 \quad \lambda = 6$$

$$Av = \lambda v$$

הערות:  $\lambda = 0$  - פתרון

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2v_1 + 2v_3 \\ 2v_2 - 2v_3 \\ 2v_1 - 2v_2 + 4v_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$V_2 = V_3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2V_1 + 2V_3 \\ 2V_2 - 2V_3 \\ 2V_1 - 2V_2 + 4V_3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2V_1 \\ 2V_2 \\ 2V_3 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \quad : 2 \quad \text{für kleine } \vec{V}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2V_3 \\ -2V_3 \\ 2V_1 - 2V_2 + 2V_3 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$V_3 = 0$$

$$V_1 = V_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$V_2 = \left( \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2V_1 + 2V_3 \\ 2V_2 - 2V_3 \\ 2V_1 - 2V_2 + 2V_3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 6V_1 \\ 6V_2 \\ 6V_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2V_3 - 4V_1 \\ -4V_2 - 2V_3 \\ 2V_1 - 2V_2 - 4V_3 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}$$

$$V_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{\sqrt[3]{2} \sqrt[3]{3} \sqrt[3]{6}}$$

$$V^e = \left[ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right]$$

כאמור ה"א נאציזם אפסאנע - שטאפאנע גארט היסטאריע

$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A_{2 \times 3} = \begin{pmatrix} u_{21} & \sum_{213} & v_{313} \end{pmatrix}$$

3. Show that the outer product of two vectors  $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ , which is denoted by  $\mathbf{v} \otimes \mathbf{u}$  or  $\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u}^T$  is a matrix  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$  with  $\text{rank}(A) = 1$ . That is, show that all rows (or columns) in  $A$  are linearly dependent.

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$$\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$\mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{u}^T = (u_1, \dots, u_m)$$

$$\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u}^T = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 u_1 & v_1 u_2 & \dots & v_1 u_m \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ v_n u_1 & v_n u_2 & \dots & v_n u_m \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} u_1 & u_2 & \dots & u_m \\ u_1 & u_2 & \dots & u_m \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ u_1 & u_2 & \dots & u_m \end{bmatrix}$$

כל ה- $v_i$  הן אותו הדבר (כל ה- $v_i \neq 0$  יהיו)

$$= \begin{bmatrix} u_1 & \dots & u_m \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{השורה הראשונה} \\ \text{השורה האחרונה} \\ \vdots \\ \text{השורה האחרונה} \end{matrix}$$

כל השורות הן אותו הדבר  $u, v$  כל  $v_i \neq 0$

4. Show that for any orthonormal basis  $(\mathbf{u}_1, \dots, \mathbf{u}_n)$  and any arbitrary vector  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}_n$  such that  $\mathbf{x} = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \cdot \mathbf{u}_i$ , it holds that  $a_i = \langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}_i \rangle$  for any  $i \in [1, n]$ . That is, show that the  $i$ 'th coefficient of representing  $\mathbf{x}$  in the basis  $(\mathbf{u}_1, \dots, \mathbf{u}_n)$ , is the inner product between  $\mathbf{x}$  and  $\mathbf{u}_i$ .

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$$\mathbf{x} = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \mathbf{u}_i$$

$$\mathbf{x}_j = \left( \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \mathbf{u}_i \right)_j = a_j \mathbf{u}_j$$

$$\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}_i \rangle = \sum_{j=1}^n \mathbf{x}_j \mathbf{u}_j = \sum_{j=1}^n a_j \mathbf{u}_j \mathbf{u}_j$$

$$\text{כל } j \neq i \text{ יהיו } 0, \text{ כל } j=i \text{ יהיו } 1 = \mathbf{u}_j \mathbf{u}_j$$

$$= a_i \mathbf{u}_i \mathbf{u}_i = a_i \cdot \|\mathbf{u}_i\|^2 = a_i$$

5. Let  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$  be a fixed vector and  $U \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  a fixed orthogonal matrix. Calculate the Jacobian of the function  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ :

$$f(\sigma) = U \cdot \text{diag}(\sigma) U^T x$$

Where  $\text{diag}(\sigma)$  is an  $n \times n$  matrix where

$$\text{diag}(\sigma)_{ij} = \begin{cases} \sigma_i & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

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$$f(\sigma) = U \cdot \text{diag}(\sigma) U^T x$$

$$\text{diag}(\sigma) = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ 0 & \dots & & \sigma_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} U_{11}\sigma_1 & U_{12}\sigma_2 & \dots & U_{1n}\sigma_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ U_{n1}\sigma_1 & U_{n2}\sigma_2 & \dots & U_{nn}\sigma_n \end{pmatrix} \cdot U^T x \quad U^T x = \begin{pmatrix} U_{11}x_1 & U_{12}x_2 & \dots & U_{1n}x_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ U_{n1}x_1 & U_{n2}x_2 & \dots & U_{nn}x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n U_{i1}x_i \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^n U_{in}x_i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U \text{diag}(\sigma) U^T x = \begin{pmatrix} U_{11}\sigma_1 & U_{12}\sigma_2 & \dots & U_{1n}\sigma_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ U_{n1}\sigma_1 & U_{n2}\sigma_2 & \dots & U_{nn}\sigma_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n U_{i1}x_i \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^n U_{in}x_i \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$f(\sigma) = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n U_{1i}\sigma_i \sum_{j=1}^n U_{ji}x_j \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^n U_{ni}\sigma_i \sum_{j=1}^n U_{ji}x_j \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f_m = \sum_{i=1}^n U_{mi}\sigma_i \sum_{j=1}^n U_{ji}x_j$$

$$\frac{\partial f_m}{\partial \sigma_1} = U_{m1} \sum_{j=1}^n U_{j1}x_j$$

$$J_\sigma(f) = \begin{bmatrix} U_{11} \sum_{j=1}^n U_{j1}x_j & \dots & U_{1n} \sum_{j=1}^n U_{jn}x_j \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ U_{n1} \sum_{j=1}^n U_{j1}x_j & \dots & U_{nn} \sum_{j=1}^n U_{jn}x_j \end{bmatrix}$$

5. Use the chain rule to calculate the gradient of  $h(\sigma) = \frac{1}{2} \|f(\sigma) - y\|^2$

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$$(f \circ g)' = (f' \circ g) \cdot g' \quad \text{כשר } f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \text{ ו- } g: \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$l(x) = f(\sigma) - y \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{2} \|x\|^2$$

$$h(\sigma) = g(l(\sigma))$$

$$h'(\sigma) = g'(l(\sigma)) \cdot l'(\sigma) \quad g'(\sigma) = \sigma$$

$$l'(x) = f'(\sigma)$$

$$h'(\sigma) = f'(\sigma) \cdot (f(\sigma) - y)$$

$$= f'(\sigma) \cdot f(\sigma) - y \cdot f'(\sigma)$$

$$\nabla h(\sigma) = h'(\sigma)^T$$

7. Calculate the Jacobian of the softmax function  $S: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow [0, 1]^k$

$$S(\mathbf{x})_j = \frac{e^{x_j}}{\sum_{l=1}^k e^{x_l}}$$

$i \neq j$  - נגזרת חיצונית,  $i = j$  - נגזרת פנימית

$$(S_i)^j = \frac{0 \cdot (\sum_k e^{x_k}) - e^{x_i} e^{x_j}}{(\sum_k e^{x_k})^2} = - \frac{e^{x_i}}{\sum_{k=1}^k e^{x_k}} \cdot \frac{e^{x_j}}{\sum_{l=1}^k e^{x_l}} = -S_i S_j$$

$(S_i)^i = S_i \cdot (1 - S_i)$  נגזרת פנימית,  $i = j$  - נגזרת חיצונית

$$J_x(s) = \text{diag}(s) - s s^T$$

נגזרת חיצונית

8. Let  $f: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be defined as  $f(x, y) = x^3 - 5xy - y^5$ . Calculate the Hessian of  $f$ .

$$f(x, y) = x^3 - 5xy - y^5$$

$$\partial_x f = 3x^2 - 5y$$

$$\partial_y f = -5x - 5y^4$$

$$\partial_{xx} f = 6x$$

$$\partial_{yy} f = -20y^3$$

$$\partial_{xy} f = -5$$

$$\text{Hess } f = \begin{bmatrix} 6x & -5 \\ -5 & -20y^3 \end{bmatrix}$$

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### 2.1.3 convexity

Based on Recitation 2

9. Prove that the intersection  $C := \bigcap_{i \in I} C_i$  for  $\{C_i : i \in I\}$  a collection of convex sets is convex.
10. Prove that the vector sum  $C_1 + C_2 := \{c_1 + c_2 : c_1 \in C_1, c_2 \in C_2\}$  of two convex sets is convex.
11. Prove that the set  $\lambda C := \{\lambda c : c \in C\}$  is convex, for any convex set  $C$ , and every scalar  $\lambda$ .

$$\forall i \quad u, v \in C_i \quad \text{if } C, \quad u, v \in C \quad \text{if}$$

$$\alpha \in [0, 1] \quad \text{if } C, \quad \text{if } C_i \quad \text{if}$$

$$\alpha v + (1 - \alpha)u \in C_i$$

$$\alpha v + (1 - \alpha)u \in C$$

$$\text{if } C \quad \text{if } C$$

$$u = u_1 + u_2 \quad \text{if } C_1 + C_2 \quad \text{if}$$

$$v_1 \in C_1, v_2 \in C_2 \quad \text{if } C_1 + C_2 \quad \text{if}$$

$$v = v_1 + v_2 \quad \text{if } C_1 + C_2 \quad \text{if}$$

$$\alpha v + (1 - \alpha)u = \alpha(v_1 + v_2) + (1 - \alpha)(u_1 + u_2)$$

$$= \alpha v_1 + (1 - \alpha)u_1 + \alpha v_2 + (1 - \alpha)u_2$$

$$\alpha v_1 + (1 - \alpha)u_1 \in C_1 \quad \text{if } C_1 \quad \text{if}$$



$$\alpha v + (1-\alpha)u \in C_1 \cap C_2 \text{ if } v \in C_1, u \in C_2$$

$$\alpha v_2 + (1-\alpha)u_2 \in C_2$$

1

$$x, y \in C$$

$$f(x, y)$$

$$\forall \lambda, v, u \in \lambda C$$

$$\cdot \lambda$$

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$$u = \lambda y$$

$$1$$

$$v = \lambda x$$

$$e$$

$$\lambda$$

$$f(x, y)$$

$$\alpha \in [0, 1]$$

$$h \geq 0$$

$$\alpha v + (1-\alpha)u = \alpha \cdot \lambda x + (1-\alpha)(\lambda y) = \lambda \cdot (\alpha x + (1-\alpha)y) \in \lambda C$$

12. Let  $x_1, x_2, \dots \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \mathcal{P}$  be a sample of infinity size drawn from some probability distribution function  $\mathcal{P}$  with finite expectation and variance. Show that the sample mean estimator  $\hat{\mu}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i$  calculated over the first  $n$  samples is a *consistent estimator* (find the definition in the course book, page 14, Definition 1.1.10 under "Consistency"). Hint: for any given fixed value of  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  bound from above the probability of deviating more than  $\varepsilon$ .

$$X_1, X_2, \dots \sim \mathcal{P}$$

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1.1.10  $\mathcal{P}$  Consistent estimator, 1.1.10  $\mu$   $\mathcal{P}$   $\hat{\mu}_n$  estimator

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|\hat{\mu}_n - \mu| > \varepsilon) = 0$$

$$E(\hat{\mu}_n) = E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(x_i) = E(x) = \mu$$

$$\frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(x_i) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

$$\frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(x_i) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

$$P(|\hat{\mu}_n - \mu| > \varepsilon) \leq \frac{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}}{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{\sigma^2}{n \cdot \varepsilon^2}$$

$$0 < \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|\hat{\mu}_n - \mu| > \varepsilon) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sigma^2}{n \varepsilon^2} = 0$$

$$\text{an estimator: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|\hat{\mu}_n - \mu| > \varepsilon) = 0$$

2.1.10



13. Let  $\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_m \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(\mu, \Sigma)$  be  $m$  observations sampled i.i.d from a multivariate Gaussian with expectation of  $\mu \in \mathbb{R}^d$  and a covariance matrix  $\Sigma \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$ . Provide an expression for the log-likelihood function of  $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \Sigma)$ . Develop the expression as much as you can. Hint: follow the approach used to derive the likelihood function for the univariate case.

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$$f_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_i) = \frac{\exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x}_i - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(\mathbf{x}_i - \mu)\right)}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^d |\Sigma|}} \quad \text{is } \mathcal{N}(\mu, \Sigma) \text{ likelihood}$$

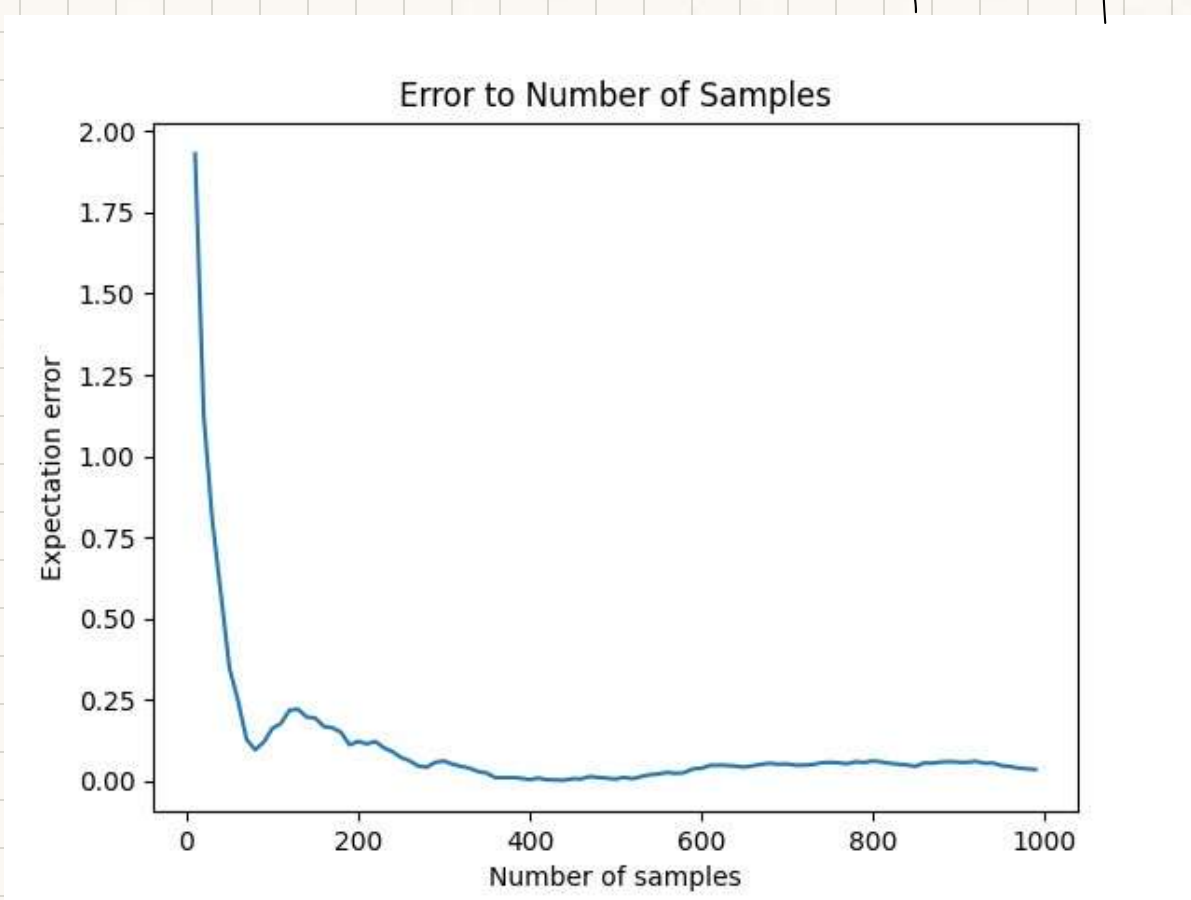
$$\begin{aligned} L(\theta | \mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_m) &= f_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_m) = \prod_{i=1}^m f_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_i) \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^m \frac{\exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x}_i - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(\mathbf{x}_i - \mu)\right)}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^d |\Sigma|}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log L &= \log \prod_{i=1}^m \frac{\exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x}_i - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(\mathbf{x}_i - \mu)\right)}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^d |\Sigma|}} \quad \text{is log-likelihood} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m \log \frac{\exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x}_i - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(\mathbf{x}_i - \mu)\right)}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^d |\Sigma|}} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m \left(-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x}_i - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(\mathbf{x}_i - \mu)\right) - \sum_{i=1}^m \log \sqrt{(2\pi)^d |\Sigma|} \quad (*) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m \left(-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x}_i - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(\mathbf{x}_i - \mu)\right) - \frac{m}{2} \log(2\pi)^d - \frac{m}{2} \log |\Sigma| \quad \leftarrow \text{is simpler} \end{aligned}$$

$$(*) \quad \log \sqrt{(2\pi)^d |\Sigma|} = \frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi)^d \cdot |\Sigma| = \frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi)^d + \frac{1}{2} \log |\Sigma|$$

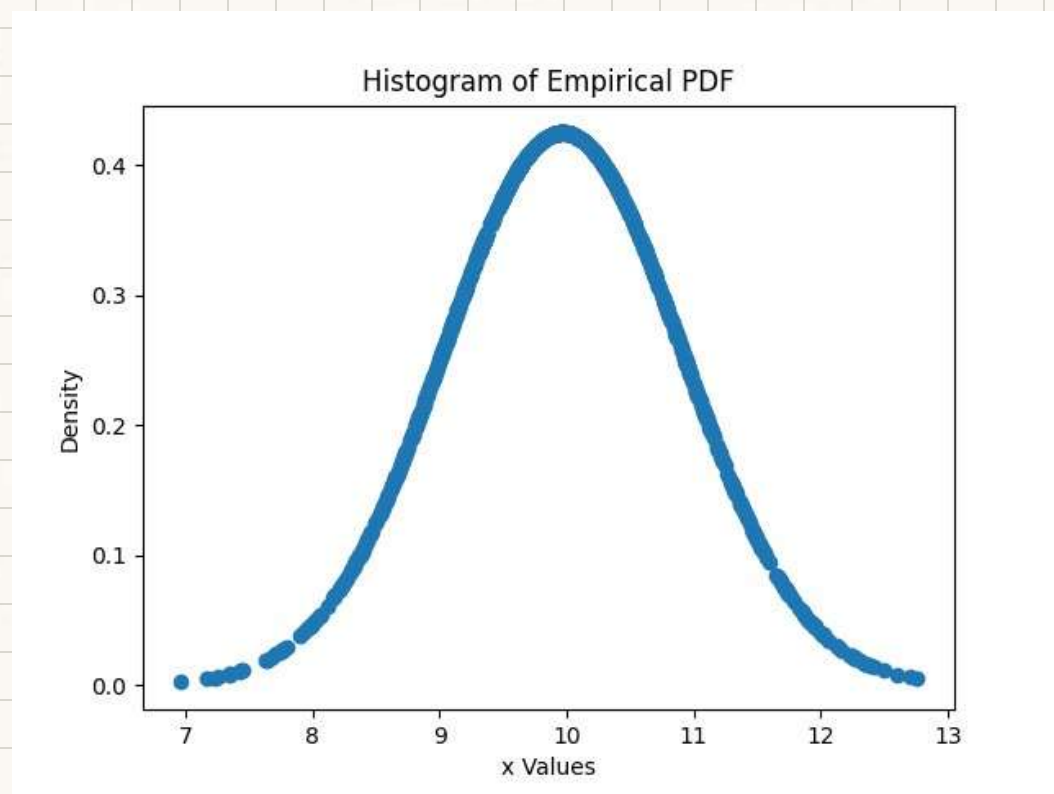
$$\sum_{i=1}^m \log \sqrt{(2\pi)^d |\Sigma|} \stackrel{||}{=} m \cdot \log \sqrt{(2\pi)^d |\Sigma|} = \frac{m}{2} \log(2\pi)^d + \frac{m}{2} \log |\Sigma|$$

התפלגות נורמלית



2

3. איך נבנה את התפלגות הנורמלית? (שאלה 1) →



$\sum_1 = -0.058$  first 20 ppm maximum log-likelihood  $\sum_3 = 3.9551$