

1)  $f$  LC

$$\exists \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \text{ s.t. } g(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y) \leq \lambda g(x) + (1-\lambda)g(y) \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

1)  $f$  LC

$$g(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y) \leq \lambda g(x) + (1-\lambda)g(y) \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$g(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y) = f(A(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y) + b) = f(\lambda(Ax + b) + (1-\lambda)(Ay + b)) \leq \lambda f(Ax + b) + (1-\lambda)f(Ay + b) =$$

$\underline{\underline{b = (\lambda + (1-\lambda))b}}$

$$= \lambda g(x) + (1-\lambda)g(y)$$

$y \in \mathbb{R}$

$x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\exists \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \quad g_i(p) \leq \lambda g_i(x) + (1-\lambda)g_i(y)$$

$$g(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y) = \max_i f_i(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y) = \max_i \lambda f_i(x) + \max_i (1-\lambda) f_i(y) = \lambda g(x) + (1-\lambda)g(y)$$

$\underline{\underline{f_i}}$

$\lambda g(x) + (1-\lambda)g(y) \leq g(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y)$

□

•  $\forall w \in \mathbb{R}$   $\exists x \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $\log''(x) > 0$   $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$   $\exists x \in \mathbb{R}$  (4)

$$\log(x) = \frac{1-e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}}$$

$$\log''(x) = \frac{e^{-x}(1+e^{-x}) + e^{-x}(1-e^{-x})}{(1+e^{-x})^2} = \frac{e^{-x}(1+e^{-x} + 1 - e^{-x})}{(1+e^{-x})^2} = \frac{2e^{-x}}{(1+e^{-x})^2} > 0$$

•  $\forall w \in \mathbb{R}$   $\exists x \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $\log''(x) > 0$   $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

~~✓~~

~~2.  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$~~

~~•  $\forall w \in \mathbb{R}$   $\exists x \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $f(w) > \log(x)$   $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$   $\exists w \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $f(w) > \log(x)$   $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$~~

~~•  $f(w) = \sum_{j=1}^n \log_j \left( 1 + \frac{w_j - \mu_j}{\sigma_j} \right)$~~

~~•  $f(w) \geq f(\mu)$   $\forall w \in \mathbb{R}^n$   $\forall \mu \in \mathbb{R}^n$   $\forall j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$~~

~~(1)  $\forall j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$   $\forall w \in \mathbb{R}^n$   $\forall \mu \in \mathbb{R}^n$   $f(w) > f(\mu)$~~

~~•  $f(w) > f(\mu)$~~

~~$\forall w \in \mathbb{R}^n$   $\log(w) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$   $\forall w \in \mathbb{R}^n$   $\forall \mu \in \mathbb{R}^n$   $f(w) = \log(\beta w + (1-\beta)\mu)$~~

~~$\forall w \in \mathbb{R}^n$   $\forall \mu \in \mathbb{R}^n$   $y(w) = y(w, \mu) : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$~~

$$y(\lambda w + (1-\lambda)\mu) = y(w, \lambda w + (1-\lambda)\mu) = y(w, \lambda w) + y(w, (1-\lambda)\mu) = \lambda y(w, \mu)$$

$$\cancel{\lambda y(w, \mu)} + \cancel{(1-\lambda)y(\mu, \mu)} = \lambda y(w, \mu) + (1-\lambda)y(\mu, \mu)$$

~~$\forall w \in \mathbb{R}^n$   $\forall \mu \in \mathbb{R}^n$~~

~~$f(w) = \log(y(w, \mu))$   $\forall w \in \mathbb{R}^n$   $\forall \mu \in \mathbb{R}^n$~~

~~□~~

2 1110

$$\text{line}(\beta_i \cdot \langle w, x_i \rangle) = \max\{0, 1 - y_i \cdot \langle w, x_i \rangle\}$$

$$l_{\beta-1} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{sign}(\beta_i) = \text{sign}(\langle w, x_i \rangle) \\ 1 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

~~1750 - 1850~~ 1850-1950  
~~signifying~~ ~~lungs~~ ~~loss~~

$$1 - \beta_i L_{\mathcal{N},\mathcal{D}_i} > 1 - \frac{1}{1.5} \ln(2) - \frac{\text{loss}}{1.5} \geq 0$$

1-1 girl now 1.5% hinge loss 50

W für  $\lambda_1$  und  $\lambda_2$  hinge -1 0 1 < N 0-1 hinge p. 10 p. 11)

0-1 loss  $\rightarrow$  L1 loss / NLL loss  $\rightarrow$  C MNLL loss

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (y_i \cdot c \cdot Lw^*(x_i)) = \max(0, 1 - c \cdot b_i \cdot Lw^*(x_i)) \xrightarrow{c \rightarrow 0} 0 \quad (1)$$

For  $\{c_i\}$  to be non-zero, it must satisfy  $\sum_i c_i = 0$ .

For example, the function  $f(x) = x^2$  is continuous at  $x = 3$  because as  $x$  approaches 3, the value of  $f(x)$  approaches  $f(3) = 9$ .

line -> 0 isn't possible

$$0 \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x_n)}{\log n} \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x_n)}{\log n} = 0$$

Let's take  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^N$ ,  $W^*(\lambda) \geq 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $\lambda \mapsto W(\lambda)$  is convex  $\Rightarrow$   $(W(\lambda))_{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^N}$

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$$k = (1-\lambda)x + \lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = x - \lambda(x - \bar{x})$$

$$\|(\lambda - A)^{-1}b\|_2 \leq \|(\lambda - \lambda(1-t) - b)\|_2^2 = \|(\lambda - b) - \lambda(1-t)b\|_2^2 \leq \|(\lambda - b)\|_2^2 + 2\|\lambda(1-t)b\|_2^2 + t^2\|b\|_2^2$$

$$\{k-3, k-2\} \in \binom{\{k-2\}}{2}$$

For  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ ,  $\lambda$  is a pole of  $f(z)$  at  $z = \lambda$ .

•  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \infty$ .  $(x-3)(x-2) > 0$   $\Rightarrow x < 2$  or  $x > 3$

$$\|y-z\|_2^2 = \|x-z\|_2^2 = \|y-x+z-x\|_2^2 = \|x-y\|_2^2 = \|(x-z)-(x-y)\|_2^2 = \|x-y\|_2^2 =$$

$$= \|k-x\|_2^2 - 2\langle x, k-x \rangle + \|k-y\|_2^2 - \|k-x\|_2^2 \geq \text{circled 0}$$

$$\underline{\lambda}(\lambda) \leq 15 \lambda^2 \ln \lambda / \lambda \rightarrow -2(k-3)\lambda^{-2} \geq 0$$

$$!(13), \quad \|b - x\|_2^2 \geq \|x - y\|_2^2 : \mu(1,1) \quad \text{p. 51}$$

$$\|F(\bar{w}) - F(w^*)\| \leq \frac{6\kappa(B-\gamma)}{\gamma} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{c} + T \right) \cdot \|w^*\|^2 + \frac{B^2}{c}, \quad \forall \bar{w}$$

$$\|x_{t+1} - x^*\|_2^2 = \|\nabla f(x_t) - x^*\|_2^2 \leq \|x_{t+1} - x^*\|_2^2 = \|x_t - \eta \nabla f(x_t) - x^*\|_2^2 =$$

(由上)

$$= \|x_t - x^*\|_2^2 - 2\eta \nabla f(x_t) \cdot (x_t - x^*) + \eta^2 \|\nabla f(x_t)\|_2^2$$

(由上)

$$\nabla f(x_t) \cdot (x_t - x^*) = \frac{\|x_t - x^*\|_2^2 - \|x_{t+1} - x^*\|_2^2}{2\eta} + \frac{\eta}{2} \|\nabla f(x_t)\|_2^2$$

$$F(x) - F(x^*) \leq \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \nabla f(x_t) \cdot (x_t - x^*) = \frac{1}{T} \left( \frac{1}{2\eta} \cdot (\|x_t - x^*\|_2^2 - \|x_{t+1} - x^*\|_2^2) + \frac{\eta}{2} \|\nabla f(x_t)\|_2^2 \right)$$

(由上)

由上得

~~$$F(x) - F(x^*) \neq \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \frac{n}{2} \|\nabla f(x_t)\|_2^2 + \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \|x_t - x^*\|_2^2$$~~

$$= \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \left( \frac{n}{2} \|\nabla f(x_t)\|_2^2 \right) + \frac{\|x_1 - x^*\|_2^2}{2\eta T} \leq \frac{n}{2} G^2 + \frac{\|w^*\|_2^2}{2\eta T} \leq \frac{1}{2} G^2 + \frac{B^2}{2\eta T} = \epsilon$$

由上得  $x_1 = 0$

$$\|w^*\|_2^2 = \frac{B^2 G^2}{\eta^2} \quad \eta = \frac{6}{G^2}$$

□

$$x_{t+1} = x_t - \eta \nabla f(x_t) \quad \text{if } \|\nabla f(x_t)\| > 0 \Rightarrow x_{t+1} - x_t = -\eta \nabla f(x_t)$$

$\therefore (f(x_{t+1}) - f(x_t)) \leq \frac{\beta}{2} \|\nabla f(x_t)\|^2$

$$f(x_{t+1}) \leq f(x_t) + L \|\nabla f(x_t)\|^2 - \eta \|\nabla f(x_t)\|^2 \geq f(x_t) + \frac{\beta \eta^2}{2} \|\nabla f(x_t)\|^2$$

$$f(x_{t+1}) - f(x_t) \leq \left( \frac{\beta \eta^2}{2} - 1 \right) \|\nabla f(x_t)\|^2$$

$$\frac{\beta \eta^2}{2} - 1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow \eta < \sqrt{\frac{2}{\beta}}$$

$$\|\nabla f(x_t)\|^2 \leq \frac{f(x_t) - f(x_{t+1})}{\eta - \frac{\beta \eta^2}{2}}$$

$$\sum_{t=1}^k \|\nabla f(x_{t+1})\|^2 \leq \sum_{t=1}^k \frac{f(x_t) - f(x_{t+1})}{\eta - \frac{\beta \eta^2}{2}} \leq \sum_{t=1}^k \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_{t+1})}{\eta - \frac{\beta \eta^2}{2}} \leq \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_{k+1})}{\eta - \frac{\beta \eta^2}{2}} \leq \frac{f(x_1)}{\eta - \frac{\beta \eta^2}{2}} \leq \infty$$

$\because f(x) \geq 0$

$\therefore \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} f(x_t) = 0$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \|\nabla f(x_t)\| \rightarrow 0$$

□

כ'ז

slice

1 (1) K3.0 216 0.1 N<sub>0</sub> -1.892 0.000 (1)

15) (iii)  $103 \cdot c \rightarrow 6 \cdot 51$   $c = 1$  ~~6~~

Now we can see that  $\text{P}(\text{P}(\text{P}(\text{P})))$  is not a well-formed formula.

$$\therefore f_{\text{ref}}(z) = \left(\frac{1}{1+iz}\right) \quad (1)$$

~~לְמִתְרָבָה נַעֲמָנָה וְלֹא תַּחֲזֵק בְּמִצְרָיִם~~

16<sup>3</sup> का विकल्प जैसा है।

0.972, 29 ~~573~~ 9521997 : 21(12) 11.71 11.71 11.71

•  $\text{d}(\text{f} \circ \text{g})(\text{x}) \rightarrow \text{d}(\text{f})(\text{g}(\text{x}))$ ,  $\text{f}(\text{y}), \text{g}(\text{x}) \in \mathbb{R}$

میں اپنے بھائی کو اپنے نام سے میں اپنے بھائی کو اپنے نام سے

(3) If  $G \in \mathcal{C}(X)$  and  $\exists n \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $\forall x \in X$ ,  $\|G(x)\| \leq n\|x\|$ , then  $G$  is bounded.

2)  $\lambda x. x(x)$  is not a normal form because it contains a self-application.

∴ N VV' Aneet b. 2011) off, w., ((MM))











