

# MSBD 5004 Mathematical Methods for Data Analysis

## Homework 3

Due date: 27 March, 9pm, Wednesday

1. Let  $V$  be a Hilbert space. Let  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  be two hyperplanes in  $V$  defined by

$$S_1 = \{\mathbf{x} \in V \mid \langle \mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{x} \rangle = b_1\}, \quad S_2 = \{\mathbf{x} \in V \mid \langle \mathbf{a}_2, \mathbf{x} \rangle = b_2\}.$$

Let  $\mathbf{y} \in V$  be given. We consider the projection of  $\mathbf{y}$  onto  $S_1 \cap S_2$ , i.e., the solution of

$$\min_{\mathbf{x} \in S_1 \cap S_2} \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}\|. \quad (1)$$

- (a) Prove that  $S_1 \cap S_2$  is a plane, i.e., if  $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z} \in S_1 \cap S_2$ , then  $(1+t)\mathbf{z} - t\mathbf{x} \in S_1 \cap S_2$  for any  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ .  
 (b) Prove that  $\mathbf{z}$  is a solution of (1) if and only if  $\mathbf{z} \in S_1 \cap S_2$  and

$$\langle \mathbf{z} - \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z} - \mathbf{x} \rangle = 0, \quad \forall \mathbf{x} \in S_1 \cap S_2. \quad (2)$$

- (c) Find an explicit solution of (1).  
 (d) Prove the solution found in part (c) is unique.

2. Let  $\{(\mathbf{x}_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^N$  be given with  $\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathbb{R}^n$  and  $y_i \in \mathbb{R}$ . Assume  $N < n$ , and  $\mathbf{x}_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, N$ , are linearly independent. Consider the ridge regression

$$\min_{\mathbf{a} \in \mathbb{R}^n} \sum_{i=1}^N (\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x}_i \rangle - y_i)^2 + \lambda \|\mathbf{a}\|_2^2,$$

where  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$  is a regularization parameter, and we set the bias  $b = 0$  for simplicity.

- (a) Prove that the solution must be in the form of  $\mathbf{a} = \sum_{i=1}^N c_i \mathbf{x}_i$  for some  $\mathbf{c} = [c_1, c_2, \dots, c_N]^T \in \mathbb{R}^N$ .  
*(Hint: Similar to the proof of the representer theorem.)*  
 (b) Re-express the minimization in terms of  $\mathbf{c} \in \mathbb{R}^N$ , which has fewer unknowns than the original formulation.

3. Find the Frechet derivative of the following functions  $f : V \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ , where  $V$  is a Hilbert space.

- (a)  $f(\mathbf{x}) = \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}\|$  for a given  $\mathbf{a} \in V$ , where  $\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{a}$ .  
 (b)  $f(\mathbf{x}) = \|2\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}\|^2$  for a given  $\mathbf{a} \in V$ .  
 (c)  $f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{x}\|}$ , where  $\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}$ .  
 (d)  $V = \mathbb{R}^n$  and  $f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{x_i^2 + c}$  for some  $c > 0$ .