Trabajo T3

Ejercicio 1

Presentación del modelo

$$p_{(c)} = \frac{n_c}{N} \qquad \theta = \left(p_{1,\dots,j}p_c\right)^t \qquad \sum_{i=1}^c p_c = 1$$

Verosimilitud y logaritmo de la verosimilitud

$$p_{(S|\theta)} = \prod_{c=1}^{c} \prod_{i=1}^{n_c} p_c \qquad q(S) = \sum_{c=1} n_c \log(p_c) \qquad \theta^* = \arg\max q(s)$$
$$\sum_{c=1}^{c} p_c = 1$$

Lagrangiana

$$\Lambda(p_1, \dots, p_c) = \sum_{c=1}^{c} n_c \log p_c + \beta \left(1 - \left(\sum_{c=1}^{c} p_c \right) \right)$$

Soluciones óptimas

$$\frac{\partial \Lambda}{p_c} = \frac{n_c}{p_c} - \beta = 0 \Rightarrow p_c = \frac{n_c}{\beta}$$

Función dual de Lagrange

$$\begin{split} & \varLambda_D(p) = \sum\nolimits_{C=1}^C n_C \log \frac{n_C}{\beta} + \beta - \beta \sum\nolimits_{C=1}^C \frac{n_C}{\beta} = -\text{N} \log(\beta) + N \ \sum\nolimits_{C=1}^C \log n_C + \ \beta \ - \text{N} \\ & \frac{d \varLambda_D}{d \beta} = \frac{-N}{\beta} + 1 \rightarrow \frac{-N}{\beta} = -1 \rightarrow \beta = N \end{split}$$

Solución

$$p_{(c)} = \frac{n_c}{N}$$

Ejercicio 2

Gradiente

$$q(\theta) = (\theta_1 - 1)^2 + (\theta_2 - 2)^2 + \theta_1 \theta_2$$
$$\frac{\partial q}{\partial \theta_1} = 2\theta_1 - 2 + \theta_2$$
$$\frac{\partial q}{\partial \theta_2} = 2\theta_2 - 4 + \theta_1$$

Iteraciones

$$\theta_1 = (-1, +1)$$

$$\theta_2 = \left(-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{7}{4}\right)$$

$$-2 - 2 + 1 = -3$$

$$2 - 4 - 1 = -3$$

Actualización:
$$(-1 - \frac{1}{4} * -3, 1 - \frac{1}{4} * -3)$$

$$\theta_3 = \left(-\frac{1}{8}, \frac{15}{8}\right)$$
$$2 * \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) - 2 + \frac{7}{4} = -\frac{3}{4}$$
$$2 * \frac{7}{4} - 4 - \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

Actualización:
$$\left(-\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6} * - \frac{3}{4}, \frac{7}{4} - \frac{1}{6} * - \frac{3}{4}\right)$$

$$\theta_4 = \left(-\frac{5}{64}, \frac{123}{64}\right)$$
$$2 * \left(-\frac{1}{8}\right) - 2 + \frac{15}{8} = -\frac{3}{8}$$
$$2 * \frac{15}{8} - 4 - \frac{1}{8} = -\frac{3}{8}$$

Actualización:
$$\left(-\frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{8} * - \frac{3}{8}, \frac{15}{8} - \frac{1}{8} * - \frac{3}{8}\right)$$

Ejercicio 3

Gradiente:

$$\nabla_{\!qs} = 2\sum_{n=1}^N (\theta + y_n) x_n + \theta$$

Una vez calculado el gradiente calculo la versión algoritmo:

$$\theta_1 = arbitrario$$

$$\theta(k+1) = \theta(k) + 2pk \sum_{n=1}^{N} (\theta + y_n) x_n + \theta(k)$$

A continuación se calcula la versión muestra a muestra:

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$$\theta_1 = arbitrario$$

$$\theta(k+1) = \theta(k) + 2pk \left(y(k) + \theta(k)x(k)\right)x(k) + \theta(k)$$