exercise α) $L_{N}(\Pi) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \log \left(\exp(-\alpha_{n} w^{T} \phi(\alpha_{n})) + 1 \right)$ Prose that: $(=) - \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \log \Pi(\alpha_{n} | \mathcal{H}_{n}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \log \left(\exp(-\alpha_{n} w^{T} \phi(\alpha_{n})) + 1 \right)$ $(=) - \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \log \left(\frac{1}{1 + \exp(-\alpha w^{T} \phi(\alpha_{n}))} \right) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \log \left(1 - \log(1 + \exp(-\alpha w^{T} \phi(\alpha_{n})) + 1 \right)$ $(=) + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \log \left(1 + \exp(-\alpha w^{T} \phi(\alpha_{n})) + 1 \right)$ $(=) + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \log \left(1 + \exp(-\alpha w^{T} \phi(\alpha_{n})) + 1 \right)$ $(=) + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \log \left(1 + \exp(-\alpha w^{T} \phi(\alpha_{n})) + 1 \right)$ $(=) + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \log \left(1 + \exp(-\alpha w^{T} \phi(\alpha_{n})) + 1 \right)$ $(=) + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \log \left(1 + \exp(-\alpha w^{T} \phi(\alpha_{n})) + 1 \right)$ $(=) + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \log \left(1 + \exp(-\alpha w^{T} \phi(\alpha_{n})) + 1 \right)$ $(=) + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \log \left(1 + \exp(-\alpha w^{T} \phi(\alpha_{n})) + 1 \right)$ $(=) + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \log \left(1 + \exp(-\alpha w^{T} \phi(\alpha_{n})) + 1 \right)$ $(=) + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \log \left(1 + \exp(-\alpha w^{T} \phi(\alpha_{n})) + 1 \right)$ $(=) + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \log \left(1 + \exp(-\alpha w^{T} \phi(\alpha_{n})) + 1 \right)$ $(=) + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \log \left(1 + \exp(-\alpha w^{T} \phi(\alpha_{n})) + 1 \right)$ $(=) + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \log \left(1 + \exp(-\alpha w^{T} \phi(\alpha_{n})) + 1 \right)$ $(=) + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \log \left(1 + \exp(-\alpha w^{T} \phi(\alpha_{n})) + 1 \right)$ $(=) + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \log \left(1 + \exp(-\alpha w^{T} \phi(\alpha_{n})) + 1 \right)$ $(=) + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \log \left(1 + \exp(-\alpha w^{T} \phi(\alpha_{n})) + 1 \right)$ $(=) + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \log \left(1 + \exp(-\alpha w^{T} \phi(\alpha_{n})) + 1 \right)$ $(=) + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \log \left(1 + \exp(-\alpha w^{T} \phi(\alpha_{n})) + 1 \right)$

Exercise 1| B)
$$g = \nabla_{W} \hat{L}_{N}(\pi) = \nabla_{W} \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} log(ex_{1}(-\alpha_{n}) + 1) \right] \frac{|\alpha|e^{2} \cdot e^{-2}}{\sqrt{2}} = 1$$

$$e^{2} \cdot e^{-2} = 1$$

$$e^{2}$$

rule
$$\frac{1}{N} = \frac{1}{N} = \frac{e_{xy} \left(-\alpha_n w^{T} \phi(z_n)\right) \cdot \left(\alpha_n \phi(x_n)\right)}{e_{xy} \left(-\alpha_n w^{T} \phi(z_n) + 1\right)} = \frac{e_{xy} \left(\alpha_n w^{T} \phi(z_n)\right)}{e_{xy} \left(\alpha_n w^{T} \phi(z_n)\right)}$$

rule =
$$\frac{1}{N} \stackrel{N}{\underset{n=1}{\overset{N}{\stackrel{}}}} \frac{-\alpha_n \, \emptyset(\alpha_n)}{\exp(\alpha_n \, w^{\dagger} \emptyset(\alpha_n)) + 1}$$

$$H = \nabla_w^2 \hat{L}_N(\pi) = \nabla_w g$$

$$= \nabla_{W} \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} a_{n} \, \emptyset(\alpha_{n}) \left(\pi(\alpha_{n}|\alpha_{n}) - 1 \right) \right]$$

$$=\frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N}\alpha_{n}\beta(z_{n})\frac{1}{1+2z_{n}(-\alpha_{n})}$$

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \alpha_n \beta(x_n) \frac{-(1+\alpha_n (-\alpha_n w^{\top} \beta(x_n))^2}{(1+\alpha_n (-\alpha_n w^{\top} \beta(x_n))^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{r=1}^{N} \alpha_r g(z_r) \frac{-e_{x_r} (-\alpha_r w^{\mathsf{T}} g(z_r)) \cdot \alpha_r g(z_r)}{(1 + e_{x_r} (-\alpha_r w^{\mathsf{T}} g(z_r))^2}$$

Twee
$$\frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N}\frac{\alpha_{n}g(x_{n})\cdot\exp(-\alpha_{n}w^{T}g(x_{n}))}{\left(1+\exp\left(-\alpha_{n}w^{T}g(x_{n})\right)^{2}}\cdot\exp\left(\alpha_{n}w^{T}g(x_{n})\right)}$$

rull
$$=\frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N} \mathcal{O}(x_n) \mathcal{O}^{\dagger}(x_n) \frac{1}{1+2x_p(-\alpha_n w^{\dagger} \mathcal{O}(x_n))} \cdot \frac{1}{e(\alpha_n w^{\dagger} \mathcal{O}(x_n))+1}$$

ruber
$$f = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} g(x_n) g^T(x_n) \prod (\alpha_n | x_n) (1 - \prod (\alpha_n | x_n)) \square$$

a)
$$e^{x} \cdot e^{-x} = 1$$

b) $a_{n} \cdot a_{n} = 1$
c) $\log(x) = \frac{x}{x}$

$$\Delta = \frac{U'-V'}{V^2}$$

e)
$$\pi(-\alpha_1|x_*) = \frac{1}{1 + 2x_1(\alpha_*)^2(\alpha_*)}$$

f) $\pi(-\alpha_1|x_*) = 1 - \pi(\alpha_1|x_*)$