

# Week 2: Gradients

<http://mlvu.github.io>

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In this session we will practice searching for a good or optimal model using the *gradient*. We will define the *loss function* of a model, with respect to some target data, and we will minimize the loss function with respect to the parameters.

In the following explanation, some parts are replaced by green dots. Fill these in.

## 1 Partial derivatives

We'll begin by reviewing the idea of *partial derivatives*: derivatives of functions with multiple inputs. If you haven't worked with derivatives for a while (or ever), start by having a look at the following resources:

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ANyVpMS3HL4>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hCLfогkqzEk>
- <http://betterexplained.com/articles/derivatives-product-power-chain/>

A partial derivative is the derivative with respect to one of the parameters, treating all the others as constants. For a simple example, consider the function

$$f(a, b) = 3a^2 + b^2 - ab + a.$$

We first take the derivative with respect to  $a$ :

$$\frac{\partial f(a, b)}{\partial a} = \frac{\partial (3a^2 + b^2 - ab + a)}{\partial a} = 6a - b + 1.$$

Note that the second term of the function ( $b^2$ ) does not contain  $a$ , i.e. it is constant with respect to  $a$ , so it disappears from the derivative.

Then, we take the derivative wrt. to  $b$ :

$$\frac{\partial f(a, b)}{\partial b} = \frac{\partial (3a^2 + b^2 - ab + a)}{\partial b} = 2b - a.$$

The *gradient*  $\nabla f(a, b)$  is simply all the partial derivatives of a function arranged in a (row) vector:

$$\nabla f(a, b) = \left( \frac{\partial f(a, b)}{\partial a}, \frac{\partial f(a, b)}{\partial b} \right) = (6a - b + 1, 2b - a).$$

If we imagine the function  $f$  as a “landscape” over the plane defined by the  $a$  and  $b$ -axes, the gradient at each point in that plane, is an arrow pointing in the direction in which the ascent is the steepest.<sup>1</sup> A marble placed at some point, and released, would roll in the opposite direction to the gradient.

To find the point at which the function has reached its minimum, we must find out where all partial derivatives are equal to zero.<sup>2</sup>

**question 1:** To find the  $a$  and  $b$  for which  $f(a, b)$  is minimal, we set the partial derivatives to zero. Fill in the blanks (indicated by “...”) in this derivation:

$$\begin{aligned} 6a - b + 1 &= 0 & 2b - a &= 0 \\ a &= (b - 1)/6 & b &= a/2 \\ & & b &= \dots \\ & & \dots &= \dots \\ & & b &= -\frac{1}{11} \\ a &= \dots = -\frac{2}{11} \end{aligned}$$

A quick check on [Wolfram Alpha](#) shows that this solution is correct.

<sup>1</sup>We can interpret a vector  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$  as a point in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , but also as a *direction*. The direction is that of the arrow between the origin and the point  $x$ . The gradient only makes sense as a direction.

<sup>2</sup>To be precise, if all partial derivatives are zero, the function may be at a minimum, a maximum, or a plateau. It may even be a saddle-point, a place where the function is a minimum in one dimension and a maximum in another. For the purposes of this exercise, you may assume that if the gradient is zero, you have found a minimum.

## 1.1 Rules

While it's important to understand intuitively what differentiation means (see the *better explained* link above), actually finding a specific derivative is usually a very mechanical process of matching existing rules and rewriting a function to a useful form. The following rules are usually sufficient: Let  $c$  be a constant, independent of  $x$ , and let  $f(x)$  and  $g(x)$  be arbitrary functions of  $x$ . Then:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \frac{\partial c}{\partial x} = 0 & \text{the constant rule} \\ \frac{\partial x^n}{\partial x} = nx^{n-1} & \text{the exponent rule} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = 1 & \text{(follows from the exponent rule)} \\ \frac{\partial cf(x)}{\partial x} = c \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x} & \text{the constant factor rule} \\ \frac{\partial (f(x) + g(x))}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial g(x)}{\partial x} & \text{the sum rule} \\ \frac{\partial f(g(x))}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f(g(x))}{\partial g(x)} \frac{\partial g(x)}{\partial x} & \text{the chain rule} \end{array}$$

To find the derivative of  $f(x, y, z)$  with respect to  $y$ , you write down

$$\frac{\partial f(x, y, z)}{\partial y},$$

fill in the definition of  $f$ , and match the result (whole, or part of it) with the left-hand side of one of these rules. You replace it by the right-hand side and keep going until all the  $\partial$ 's are gone.

**question 2:** To practice, let's take the derivative of  $(x + y + z)^2$  with respect to  $y$ . Fill in the blanks.

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial (x + y + z)^2}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial (x + y + z)^2}{\partial (x + y + z)} \frac{\partial (x + y + z)}{\partial y} && \text{using the ... rule} \\
&= 2(x + y + z) \frac{\partial (x + y + z)}{\partial y} && \text{using the ... rule} \\
&= 2(x + y + z) \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) && \text{using the ... rule} \\
&= 2(x + y + z)(0 + 1 + 0) && \text{using the ... and ... rules} \\
&= 2(x + y + z)
\end{aligned}$$

## 2 Linear regression

As discussed in the lecture, the optimal model for standard linear regression can be computed directly. In this assignment we will derive this function. Lets say we are trying to predict the size to which a particular newborn baby will grow in the coming months. We have measured the child in its first few months and found the following data:

age(a, months)	height (h, cm)
$a_1 = 0$	$h_1 = 30$
$a_2 = 2$	$h_2 = 40$
$a_3 = 4$	$h_3 = 50$

Let  $n$  be the number of examples we have (3 in this case, but we want to derive a solution for arbitrary  $n$ ). Our model,  $f$ , is a linear function, described by two parameters: the slope  $s$  and the intercept  $b$ :

$$f_{s,b}(a) = sa + b$$

Where  $f(a_i)$  should be as close to  $h_i$  as possible. We will use the sum of squared errors as our loss function. That is, we will compute the residual  $f(a_i) - h_i$  for each data point, square them, and sum these squared values. In other words, our loss function is

$$\text{loss}(s, b) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i (f_{s,b}(a_i) - h_i)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i (sa_i + b - h_i)^2$$

The  $\frac{1}{2}$  multiplier is there to simplify the derivatives later. It doesn't affect the minimum of the loss function, which is what we're after.<sup>3</sup>

**question 3:** For  $s = 1$  and  $b = 0$ , and the data given above, what is the loss?

**question 4:** The term  $f(a_i) - h_i$  represents the difference between our model's prediction and the observed value (the *residual*). Per example, this is a good measure of the error. Why do we not just sum these, and check how far it is from 0? Why square it first, and *then* sum?

**question 5:** Let's find the derivative of the loss function. One with respect to  $s$  and one with respect to  $b$ . Fill in the blanks.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial \text{loss}(s, b)}{\partial s} &= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{2} \sum_i (sa_i + b - h_i)^2}{\partial s} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \frac{\partial (sa_i + b - h_i)^2}{\partial (sa_i + b - h_i)} \frac{\partial (sa_i + b - h_i)}{\partial s} \\
 &= \dots \\
 &= \sum_i (a_i s + b - h_i) a_i \\
 &= \sum_i (a_i^2 s + a_i b - a_i h_i) \\
 &= s \sum_i a_i^2 + b \sum_i a_i - \sum_i a_i h_i
 \end{aligned}$$

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<sup>3</sup>In the slides, we used the *mean* sum of squared errors (i.e. we multiplied by  $\frac{1}{n}$  as well). Since  $n$  is a constant, the two functions have the same minimum and we can use either one.

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial \text{loss}(s, b)}{\partial b} &= \dots \\
&= \dots \\
&= \dots \\
&= \sum_i (a_i s + b - h_i) \\
&= s \sum_i a_i + b n - \sum_i h_i
\end{aligned}$$

**question 6:** For many loss functions, setting the gradients equal to zero results in a system of equations that cannot be solved analytically. In that case we will have to *search*. We can still use the gradient though, in an algorithm called *gradient descent*. Starting with the parameter values  $s = 1$  and  $b = 0$ , describe one step of the gradient descent algorithm (with learning rate 0.01).

**question 7:** Set the two derivatives found above equal to zero, and solve to obtain expressions for the optimal model. Make sure that your expression for  $s$  does not depend on  $b$ , so that the solution can actually be computed. To simplify notation, it can be helpful to use the following conventions for the data means and other statistics:

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{a} &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_i a_i \\
\bar{h} &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_i h_i \\
\overline{a^2} &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_i a_i^2 \\
\overline{h^2} &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_i h_i^2 \\
\overline{ah} &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_i a_i h_i
\end{aligned}$$

Fill in the blanks:

$$\begin{aligned}
s \sum_i a_i^2 + b \sum_i a_i - \sum_i a_i h_i &= 0 \\
s \sum_i a_i^2 &= \dots \\
s &= -b \frac{\sum_i a_i}{\sum_i a_i^2} + \frac{\sum_i a_i h_i}{\sum_i a_i^2} \\
s &= \dots \\
s &= -b \frac{\bar{a}}{a^2} + \frac{\overline{ah}}{a^2} \tag{1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
s \sum_i a_i + bn - \sum_i h_i &= 0 \\
bn &= \dots \\
b &= \dots \\
b &= \bar{h} - s\bar{a} \tag{2}
\end{aligned}$$

Fill equation (2) into equation (1):

$$\begin{aligned}
s &= -(\dots) \frac{\bar{a}}{a^2} + \frac{\overline{ah}}{a^2} \\
s &= -\frac{\bar{h}\bar{a}}{a^2} + s \frac{\bar{a}^2}{a^2} + \dots \\
s \left( 1 - \frac{\bar{a}^2}{a^2} \right) &= \dots \\
s &= \frac{\overline{ah} - \bar{a}\bar{h}}{a^2 - \bar{a}^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Note that we have now expressed  $s$  and  $b$  purely in terms of statistics that are easily computed from our data, like the mean height  $\bar{h}$  and the mean age  $\bar{a}$ .

**question 8:** Fill in the values from the data set, and compute the optimal parameters for this data. Can you explain what the parameters  $s$  and  $b$  mean? That is, what can they tell us about the baby we've measured? See if [Wolfram Alpha](#) agrees with your answer.