



Homework 4. Supervised learning

1.

(a)

Assuming $w^* = \operatorname{argmax}_{w \in \mathbb{R}^{P+1}} l(D; \pi)$ then:

$$\begin{aligned} w^* &= \operatorname{argmax}_{w \in \mathbb{R}^{P+1}} \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^N (a_n \log \pi(1|x_n) + (1 - a_n) \log(1 - \pi(1|x_n))) \right\} \\ &= \operatorname{argmax}_{w \in \mathbb{R}^{P+1}} \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^N (a_n \log \pi(1|x_n) + (1 - a_n) \log(\pi(0|x_n))) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

applying e^x :

$$\begin{aligned} &= \operatorname{argmax}_{w \in \mathbb{R}^{P+1}} \left\{ \prod_{n=1}^N (\pi(1|x_n)^{a_n} \pi(0|x_n)^{1-a_n}) \right\} \\ &= \operatorname{argmax}_{w \in \mathbb{R}^{P+1}} \left\{ \prod_{n=1}^N P[a^n | x_n, w] \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

which is the same as minimizing the negative of the logarithm of the function:

$$= \operatorname{argmin}_{w \in \mathbb{R}^{P+1}} \{-\log(\prod_{n=1}^N P[a^n | x_n, w])\} = w^*, \text{ as we wanted to show.}$$

(b)

applying the gradient to $l(D; \pi)$ with respect to \mathbf{w} we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_w l(D; \pi) &= \sum_{n=1}^N \nabla_w [a_n \log(\pi(1|x_n; w)) + (1 - a_n) \log(1 - \pi(1|x_n; w))] \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^N \nabla_w [a_n \log(\pi(1|x_n; w)) + (1 - a_n) \log(\pi(0|x_n; w))] \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^N \nabla_w [\log(\pi(a_n|x_n; w))] \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^N x_n (a_n - \pi(1|x_n; w)) = \mathbf{g}, \end{aligned}$$

thus the gradient of $l(D; \pi)$ with respect to \mathbf{w} is equal to \mathbf{g} as we wanted to show.

(c)

computing the Hessian of $l(D; \pi)$ with respect to \mathbf{w} :

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_w \nabla_w l(D; \pi) &= \sum_{n=1}^N \nabla_w \nabla_w [a_n \log(\pi(1|x_n; w)) + (1 - a_n) \log(1 - \pi(1|x_n; w))] \\ &= - \sum_{n=1}^N [x_n \nabla_w \pi(a_n|x_n; w)] \\ &= - \sum_{n=1}^N [x_n x_n^T \pi(1|x_n; w) (1 - \pi(1|x_n; w))] = \mathbf{H}, \end{aligned}$$

thus the Hessian of $l(D; \pi)$ with respect to \mathbf{w} is equal to \mathbf{H} as we wanted to show.