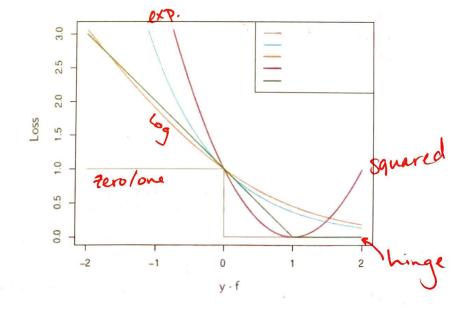
1. Run gradient descent on the function  $f(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{2}x_1^2 + x_2^2$  starting at the point  $s_0 = (2, 2)$  and using a step size of  $\eta = \frac{1}{2}$ . Run three steps of the algorithm. What is the output? (5 points)

$$\Delta t = \begin{bmatrix} 9x^3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} & -\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. Label each of the following loss functions using these options: 0/1, hinge, sigmoid, squared, absolute, exponential, log. (5 points)



1. We want to find the w that minimizes the following objective function L(w). What values of w might gradient descent return? Explain. (3 points)

$$W = 0$$
  $\frac{dL}{dw} = 3 w^{2} = 0 @ w = 0$ 
 $W = -\infty$ 

But if we pass  $w = 0$ 

gradient descent could take us

down the owner forwer.

2. Recall our regularized loss function. In this particular loss function, we have used an exponential loss  $e^{y\hat{y}}$  with a  $||w||^2$  regularizer. Find  $\nabla L_w$  and  $\frac{\delta L}{\delta b}$ . (5 points)

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = \frac{\nabla y_n \hat{y}_n}{\nabla L w} = \frac{\nabla y_n \hat{y}_n}{\nabla L w} + \lambda \hat{w}$$

2. Labyl each of the fell-wing loss functions using these options: 6/1, honge, eigeneid, equated, abcolute, exponential, loss, (5 monts)

ŷn=wexn+b

3. If I am performing gradient descent on the following function:  $L(w) = w^2$  starting with w=3. What would cause gradient descent to not reach the minimum and return w = 0? (2 points)

If my n (learning rate) is too high, I will never reach the minimum