

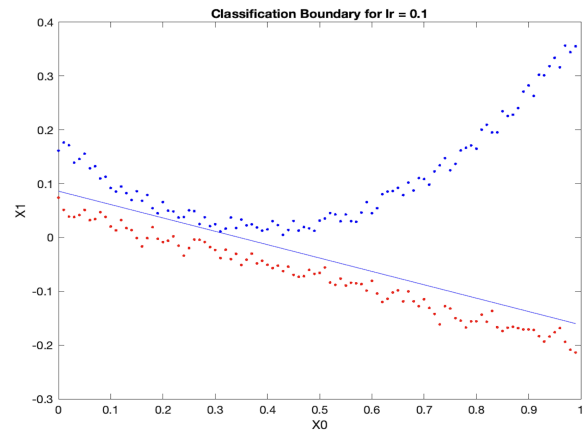
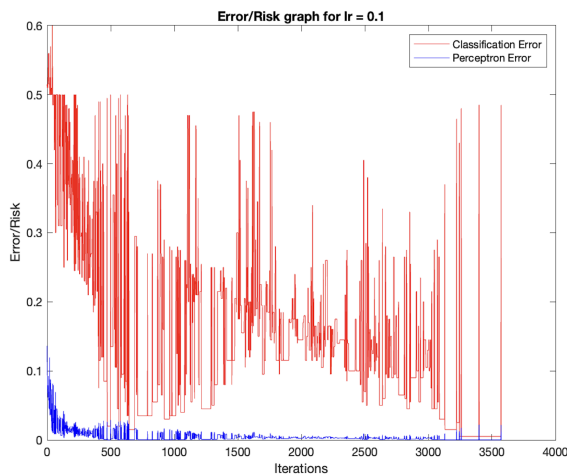
# ML Assignment 2

Simran Kucheria (sk11645@nyu.edu)

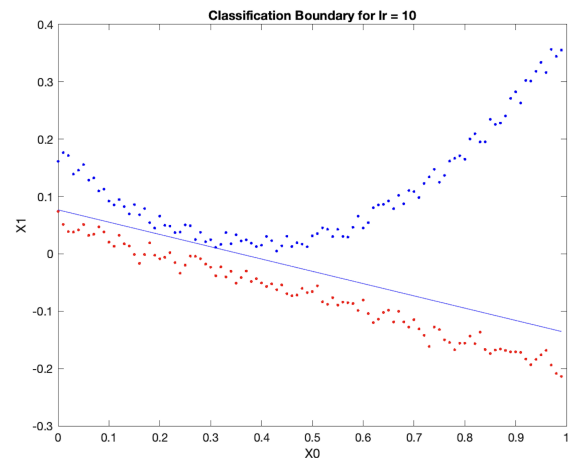
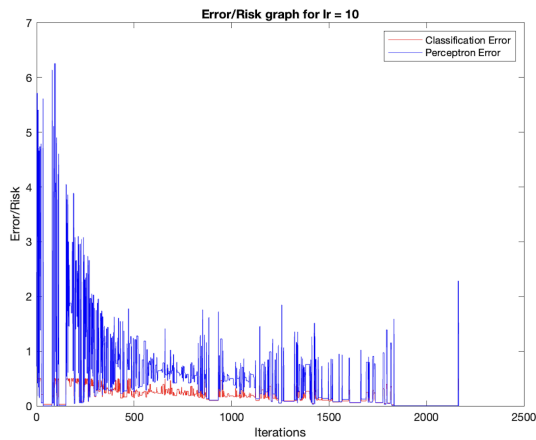
## Problem 1

Implemented a linear perceptron with stochastic gradient descent. Experimented with different values of learning rate and random initialisation of weights. The error and risk was calculated for each iteration until convergence.

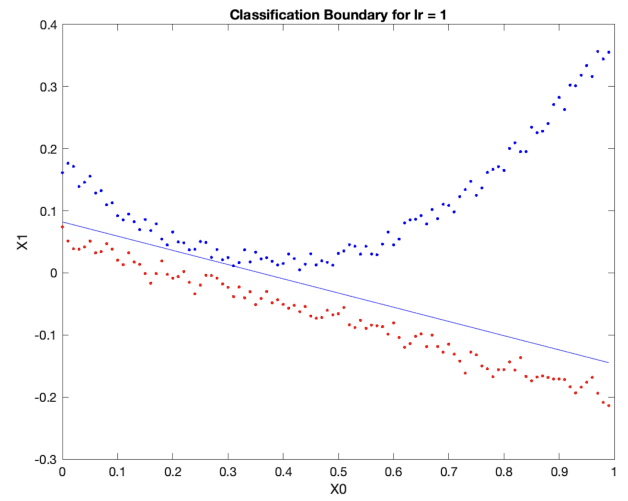
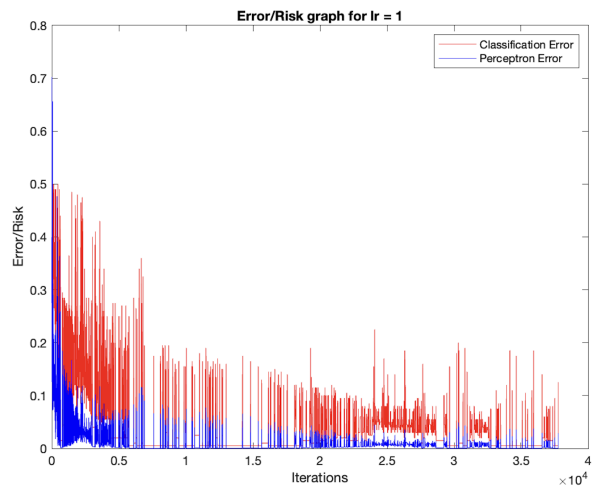
LR = 0.1 Convergence = 3574



LR = 10 Convergence = 2166



LR = 1 Convergence = 37769



## Problem 2

Q2

a.  $E = L(x) = -\sum_i t_i \log(x_i) + (1-t_i) \log(1-x_i)$

logistic activation =

$$\text{output} = x_i = \frac{1}{1+e^{-s_i}} \quad \therefore s_i = \sum_j y_j w_{ji}$$

$$\text{hidden } s_j = \frac{1}{1+e^{-s_j}}$$

$$s_j = \sum_k z_k w_{kj}$$

which is the sigmoid fn.

I. Back Propagation b/w output & hidden layer.

$$\frac{dE}{dw_{ji}} = \frac{dL(x_i)}{d(x_i)} \cdot \frac{d(x_i)}{d(s_i)} \cdot \frac{d(s_i)}{d(w_{ji})}$$

$$= \frac{d}{d(x_i)} \left( -\sum_i t_i \log(x_i) + (1-t_i) \log(1-x_i) \right) \cdot \frac{d(x_i)}{d(s_i)} \cdot \frac{d(s_i)}{d(w_{ji})}$$

$$= \left( \frac{-t_i}{x_i} + \frac{1-t_i}{1-x_i} \right) \cdot \frac{d(x_i)}{d(s_i)} \cdot \frac{d(s_i)}{d(w_{ji})} \rightarrow (1)$$

$$\frac{d(x_i)}{d(s_i)} \rightarrow x_i \Rightarrow \text{sigmoid}$$

$$\frac{d \sigma(s_i)}{d(s_i)} = \sigma(s_i) (1 - \sigma(s_i)) \rightarrow (2)$$



Sub ② in ①.

$$\left( \frac{1-t_i}{1-x_i} - \frac{t_i}{x_i} \right) (x_i \cdot (1-x_i)) \cdot \frac{ds_i}{dw_{ji}}$$

$$\left( \left( \frac{1-t_i}{1-x_i} \right) - \frac{t_i}{x_i} \right) (x_i \cdot (1-x_i)) \cdot y_j$$

$$((1-t_i)x_i - (1-x_i)t_i) \cdot y_j$$

$$(x_i - t_i) y_j = \delta_i y_j$$

II Backpropagation b/w hidden layer & input.

$$\frac{dE}{dw_{kj}} = \sum_i \frac{dL(y_j)}{ds_i} \cdot \frac{ds_i}{dy_j} \cdot \frac{dy_j}{ds_j} \cdot \frac{ds_j}{dw_{kj}}$$

$$= \sum_i \delta_i \cdot w_{ji} \cdot (y_j(1-y_j)) \cdot z_k$$

$$= (x_i - t_i) \cdot w_{ji} \cdot (y_j(1-y_j)) \cdot z_k$$

$$22b. E = - \sum_i t_i \log(x_i).$$

$$x_i = \frac{e^{s_i}}{\sum_{c=1}^m e^{s_c}}$$

$$s_i = \sum_j y_j w_{ji}$$

$$y_j = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-s_j}}$$

$$s_j = \sum_k z_k w_{kj}$$

I Back Propagation b/w output & hidden layer.

$$\frac{dE}{dw_{ji}} = \frac{dL(x_i)}{d(x_i)} \cdot \frac{d(x_i)}{d(s_i)} \cdot \frac{d(s_i)}{dw_{ji}}.$$

$$= \frac{-t_i}{x_i} \cdot \frac{d(x_i)}{d(s_i)} \cdot y_j \rightarrow (1)$$

$$\frac{d(x_i)}{d(s_i)} = \frac{d\left(\frac{e^{s_i}}{\sum_m e^{s_m}}\right)}{d(s_i)} = \frac{(e^{s_i})' \cdot \sum_m e^{s_m} - \left(\sum_m e^{s_m}\right)' \cdot e^{s_i}}{\left(\sum_m e^{s_m}\right)^2} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{division} \\ \text{rule} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{e^{s_i} \cdot \sum_m e^{s_m} - e^{s_i} \cdot e^{s_i}}{\left(\sum_m e^{s_m}\right)^2} = \frac{e^{s_i}}{\sum_m e^{s_m}} \left(1 - \frac{e^{s_i}}{\sum_m e^{s_m}}\right)$$

$$= \cancel{\frac{e^{s_i}}{\sum_m e^{s_m}}} (1 - \cancel{\frac{e^{s_i}}{\sum_m e^{s_m}}}) = x_i (1 - x_i) \rightarrow (2)$$



$$q = \sum_k w_{kj}$$

Sub (2) in (1).

$$\frac{dE}{dw_{ji}} = \frac{-t_i \cdot [x_i(1-x_i)]}{x_i} \cdot y_j \cdot = -t_i(1-x_i) \cdot y_j \cdot$$

$$= s_i y_j$$

II Backpropagating b/w hidden layer & output layer

$$\frac{dE}{dw_{kj}} = \sum_i \frac{dL(y_j)}{ds_i} \cdot \frac{ds_i}{dy_j} \cdot \frac{dy_j}{ds_j} \cdot \frac{ds_j}{dw_{kj}}$$

$$= s_i \cdot w_{ji} \cdot [y_j(1-y_j)] \cdot z_k$$

$$= -t_i(1-x_i) \cdot w_{ji} \cdot y_j \cdot (1-y_j) \cdot z_k$$



### Problem 3

Q3.

$$H = - \sum_{k=1}^N p_k \log p_k \Rightarrow \text{maximising} \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^N p_k \log p_k \rightarrow \text{minimise}$$

constraint = probability = 1

$$\sum_{k=1}^N p_k = 1$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^N p_k - 1 = 0$$

$$\min_{p_k} \max_{\lambda} \sum_{k=1}^N p_k \log p_k - \lambda \left( \sum_{k=1}^N p_k - 1 \right)$$

Taking  $\frac{\partial}{\partial p}$ .

$$= \log p_k + 1 - \lambda = 0 \therefore \log p_k = \lambda - 1$$

$$p_k = e^{\lambda - 1}$$

$$\log p_k = \lambda - 1$$

setting it in the constraint fn.

$$\sum_{k=1}^N e^{\lambda - 1} - 1 = 0$$

$$N e^{\lambda - 1} = 1$$

$$\log N + \lambda - 1 = 0$$


$$\lambda = 1 - \log N$$



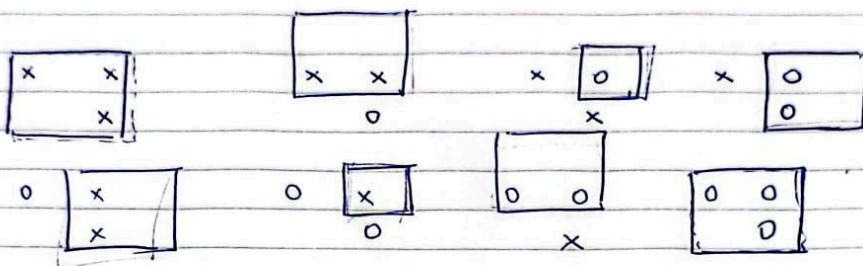
## Problem 4

Q4.

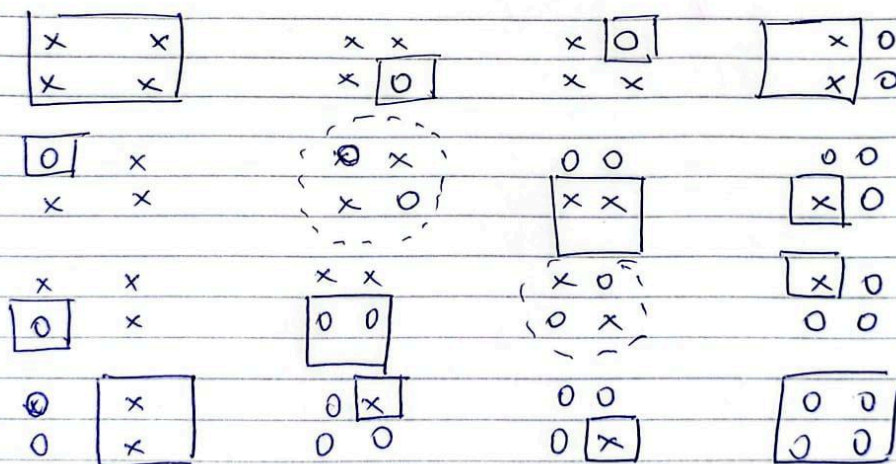
VC dimension of axis aligned squares.

Axis aligned square = 

$n=3$ .



It is possible to shatter 3 points.



Not possible to shatter 4 pts. Hence  $VCdim = 3$