

1.

測驗 • 40 MIN

作業三



向您的目標更進一步
如果您完成此作業，則完成本課程的可能性增加了 **89%**



提交您的作業

截止時間 1月6日 15:59 CST 答題次數 3/8 hours

再試



收到成績

通過條件 75% 或更高

成績

100%

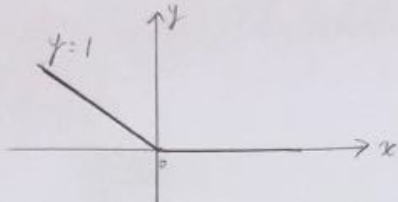
查看反饋

我們會保留您的最高分數



2.

2.



當 $y=1$ 時

若 $w_t^T x < 0$,

PLA 視此情況 $(x, y=1)$ 是錯的, $\Rightarrow w_{t+1} = w_t + y \cdot x$

此時梯度為 $-x$, $\Rightarrow w_{t+1} = w_t + x = w_t + yx$

若 $w_t^T x \geq 0$,

PLA 視此情況 $(x, y=1)$ 是對的 $\Rightarrow w_{t+1} = w_t$

此時梯度為 $0 \Rightarrow w_{t+1} = w_t + 0 = w_t$

得 $y=1$ 時 PLA 每梯度下降相同

同理可證 $y=-1$ 時也成立

3.

3. When Hessian matrix is positive definite, then critical point is local minimum.

$$\Rightarrow \text{已知 } f(x) - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

$$\text{若 } f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

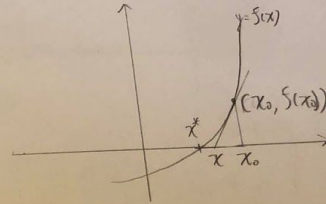
$$\text{同理 } f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -f'(x_0) = f''(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow f''(x_0)x = f''(x_0)x_0 - f'(x_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = x_0 - \frac{f'(x_0)}{f''(x_0)}$$

$$\text{又 } f'(x_0) = \nabla E(u, v), f'' = \nabla^2 E(u, v)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = x_0 - [\nabla^2 E(u, v)]^{-1} \nabla E(u, v) \quad \#$$



4.

$$4. \text{ 已知 } h_y(x) = \frac{e^{(w_y^T x)}}{\sum_{k=1}^K e^{(w_k^T x)}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Max}(P(x_1)h_f(x_1) \cdot P(x_2)h_f(x_2) \cdots P(x_n)h_f(x_n)),$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Max}(\prod_{i=1}^n h_f(x_i)) \Leftrightarrow \text{Min}(-\ln \sum_{i=1}^n h_f(x_i))$$

$$\Rightarrow -\ln \sum_{i=1}^n h_f(x_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln \left(\frac{e^{(w_y^T x)}}{\sum_{k=1}^K e^{(w_k^T x)}} \right)^{-1}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\ln \left(\sum_{k=1}^K e^{(w_k^T x)} \right) - \ln(e^{w_y^T x}) \right]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\ln \left(\sum_{k=1}^K e^{(w_k^T x)} \right) - w_y^T x \right] \quad \#$$

5.

5. 假設 $X^T X$ 及 $\tilde{X}^T \tilde{X}$ 皆可逆

已知在使用最小平方誤差搭配已線性迴歸時

$$E_{in}(w) = \frac{1}{N+k} \times \left(\sum_{n=1}^N (y_n - w^T x_n)^2 + \sum_{k=1}^K (\tilde{y}_k - w^T \tilde{x}_k)^2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{N+k} \times \left(\left\| \begin{bmatrix} x_1^T w - y_1 \\ x_2^T w - y_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_N^T w - y_N \end{bmatrix} \right\|^2 + \left\| \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{x}_1^T w - \tilde{y}_1 \\ \tilde{x}_2^T w - \tilde{y}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \tilde{x}_K^T w - \tilde{y}_K \end{bmatrix} \right\|^2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{N+k} (\|Xw - y\|^2 + \|\tilde{X}w - \tilde{y}\|^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{N+k} (w^T X^T X w - 2w^T X^T y + y^T y + w^T \tilde{X}^T \tilde{X} w - 2w^T \tilde{X}^T \tilde{y} + \tilde{y}^T \tilde{y})$$

$$= \frac{1}{N+k} (w^T (X^T X + \tilde{X}^T \tilde{X}) w - 2w^T (X^T y + \tilde{X}^T \tilde{y}) + y^T y + \tilde{y}^T \tilde{y})$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla E_{in}(w) = \frac{2}{N+k} ((X^T X + \tilde{X}^T \tilde{X}) w - (X^T y + \tilde{X}^T \tilde{y}))$$

$$\Rightarrow w_{lin} \text{ 存在時: } \nabla E_{in}(w) = 0 = \frac{2}{N+k} ((X^T X + \tilde{X}^T \tilde{X}) w_{lin} - (X^T y + \tilde{X}^T \tilde{y}))$$

$$\Rightarrow (X^T X + \tilde{X}^T \tilde{X}) w_{lin} = X^T y + \tilde{X}^T \tilde{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{w_{lin} = (X^T X + \tilde{X}^T \tilde{X})^{-1} (X^T y + \tilde{X}^T \tilde{y})}$$

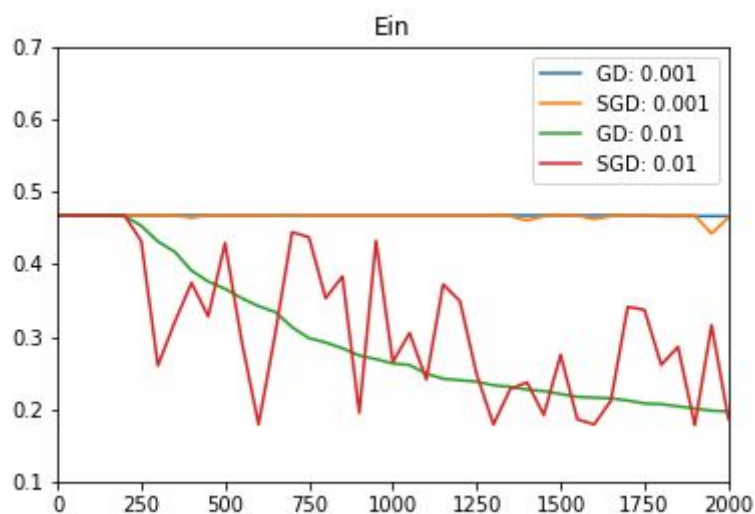
6.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{6. 上述, 已知 } W_{\text{lin}} = (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \tilde{\mathbf{X}}^T \tilde{\mathbf{X}})^{-1} (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{y} + \tilde{\mathbf{X}}^T \tilde{\mathbf{y}}) \\
 & \text{Min}(E_{\text{in}}(\mathbf{w}) + \frac{\lambda}{N} \|\mathbf{w}\|^2) \Leftrightarrow \text{解 } \nabla E_{\text{in}}(\mathbf{w}) + \frac{2\lambda}{N} \mathbf{w} = 0 \\
 & \Rightarrow \text{令 } \mathbf{w}_{\text{reg}} \text{ 為上式之解, } \nabla E(\mathbf{w}_{\text{reg}}) + \frac{2\lambda}{N} \mathbf{w} = 0 \\
 & \Rightarrow \frac{2}{N} (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} \mathbf{w}_{\text{reg}} - \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{y}) + \frac{2\lambda}{N} \mathbf{w}_{\text{reg}} = 0 \\
 & \Rightarrow (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \mathbf{I}) \mathbf{w}_{\text{reg}} = \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{y} \\
 & \Rightarrow \mathbf{w}_{\text{reg}} = (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{y} \\
 & \text{又 } \mathbf{w}_{\text{reg}} = \mathbf{w}_{\text{lin}} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \tilde{\mathbf{X}}^T \tilde{\mathbf{X}} = \lambda \mathbf{I} \\ \tilde{\mathbf{X}}^T \tilde{\mathbf{y}} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \tilde{\mathbf{X}} = \sqrt{\lambda} \mathbf{I} \\ \tilde{\mathbf{y}} = 0 \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

7.

對於 E_{in}

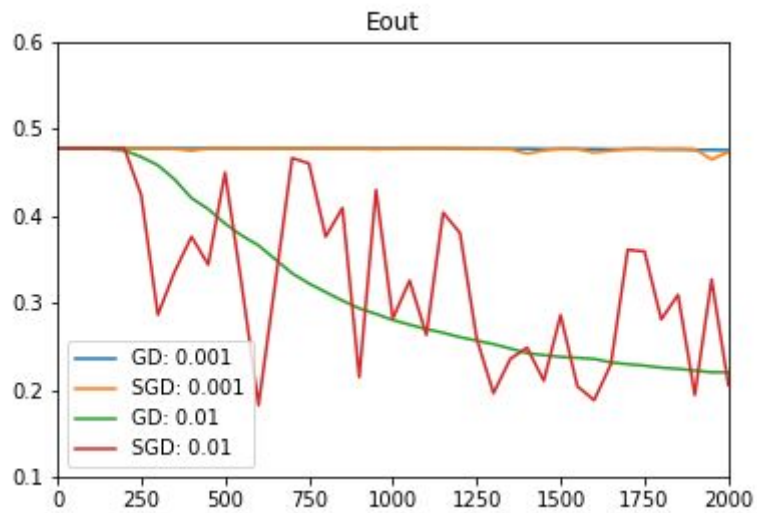
當 Learning rate 太小時, 可能會跨不出 Local Minimum, 而SGD在每個epoch結束後的表現震盪較大, GD則是比較穩定的收斂



8.

對於 Eout 也有跟 Ein 具相同情況

當 Learning rate 太小時，可能會跨不出 Local Minmum，而SGD在每個epoch結束後的表現震盪較大，GD則是比較穩定的收斂



9.

$$\text{已知 } X \text{ 經 SVD 得 } X = U \Gamma V^T$$

$$\text{及 } W_{lin} = V \Gamma^{-1} U^T y$$

$$\Rightarrow X^T X W_{lin}$$

$$= V \Gamma^T U^T U \Gamma V^T V \Gamma^{-1} U^T y, \because V^T V = I, U^T U = I$$

$$= V \Gamma^T \Gamma \Gamma^{-1} U^T y$$

$$= V \Gamma^T U^T y$$

$$= X^T y \quad \#$$

(b)