

# COMP9417 - Machine Learning

## Tutorial: Revision

### Question 1. (Calculus Review)

- (a) Consider the function

$$f(x, y) = a_1x^2y^2 + a_4xy + a_5x + a_7$$

compute all first and second order derivatives of  $f$  with respect to  $x$  and  $y$ .

- (b) Consider the function

$$f(x, y) = a_1x^2y^2 + a_2x^2y + a_3xy^2 + a_4xy + a_5x + a_6y + a_7$$

compute all first and second order derivatives of  $f$  with respect to  $x$  and  $y$ .

- (c) Consider the logistic sigmoid:

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

show that  $\sigma'(x) = \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} = \sigma(x)(1 - \sigma(x))$

- (d) Consider the following functions:

- $y_1 = 4x^2 - 3x + 3$
- $y_2 = 3x^4 - 2x^3$
- $y_3 = 4x + \sqrt{1 - x}$
- $y_4 = x + x^{-1}$

Using the second derivative test, find all local maximum and minimum points.

### Question 2. (Probability Review)

- (a) A manufacturing company has two retail outlets. It is known that 20% of potential customers buy products from Outlet I alone, 10% buy from both I and II, and 40% buy from neither. Let  $A$  denote the event that a potential customer, randomly chosen, buys from outlet I, and  $B$  the event that the customer buys from outlet II. Compute the following probabilities:

$$P(A), \quad P(B), \quad P(A \cup B), \quad P(\bar{A}\bar{B})$$

- (b) Let  $X, Y$  be two discrete random variables, with joint probability mass function  $P(X = x, Y = y)$  displayed in the table below:

		$y$		
		1	2	3
$x$	1	1/6	1/12	1/12
	2	1/6	0	1/6
	3	0	$r$	0

Compute the following quantities:

- (i)  $r$
- (ii)  $P(X = 2, Y = 3)$
- (iii)  $P(X = 3)$  and  $P(X = 3|Y = 2)$
- (iv)  $\mathbb{E}[X]$ ,  $\mathbb{E}[Y]$  and  $\mathbb{E}[XY]$
- (v)  $\mathbb{E}[X^2]$ ,  $\mathbb{E}[Y^2]$
- (vi)  $\text{Cov}(X, Y)$
- (vii)  $\text{Var}(X)$  and  $\text{Var}(Y)$
- (viii)  $\text{Corr}(X, Y)$
- (ix)  $\mathbb{E}[X + Y]$ ,  $\mathbb{E}[X + Y^2]$ ,  $\text{Var}(X + Y)$  and  $\text{Var}(X + Y^2)$ .

**Question 3. (Linear Algebra Review)**

- (a) Write down the dimensions of the following objects:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A^T$$

- (b) Consider the following objects:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 6 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 4 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad u = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad v = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Compute the following:

- (i)  $AB$  and  $BA$
- (ii)  $AC$  and  $CA$
- (iii)  $AD$  and  $DA$
- (iv)  $DC$  and  $CD$  and  $D^T C$
- (v)  $Bu$  and  $uB$
- (vi)  $Au$
- (vii)  $Av$  and  $vA$
- (viii)  $Av + Bv$

- (c) Consider the following objects:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 6 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad u = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad v = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad w = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Compute the following:

- (i)  $\|u\|_1, \|u\|_2, \|u\|_2^2, \|u\|_\infty$
- (ii)  $\|v\|_1, \|v\|_2, \|v\|_2^2, \|v\|_\infty$
- (iii)  $\|v + w\|_1, \|v + w\|_2, \|v + w\|_\infty$
- (iv)  $\|Av\|_2, \|A(v - w)\|_\infty$

(d) Consider the following vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

$$u = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad v = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad w = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Compute the dot products between all pairs of vectors. Note that the dot product may be written using the following equivalent forms:

$$\langle x, y \rangle = x \cdot y = x^T y.$$

Then compute the angle between the vectors and plot.

- (e) Dot products are extremely important in machine learning, explain what it means for a dot product to be zero, positive or negative.
- (f) Consider the  $2 \times 2$  matrix:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Compute the inverse of  $A$ .

(g) Consider the  $2 \times 2$  matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Compute its inverse  $A^{-1}$ .

- (h) Let  $X$  be a matrix (of any dimension), show that  $X^T X$  is always symmetric.