

## Плотность функции распределения

1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\sum_{i=0}^k \sum_{j=0}^k \alpha_i \alpha_j \mathbf{E} X^{i+j}} \frac{e^{-\frac{t-\alpha}{\beta}}}{\beta(1+e^{-\frac{t-\alpha}{\beta}})^2} \left( \sum_{i=0}^k \alpha_i t^i \right)^2 dt = \\
 &= \frac{1}{\beta \sum_{i=0}^k \sum_{j=0}^k \alpha_i \alpha_j \mathbf{E} X^{i+j}} \int_{-\infty}^x \sum_{i=0}^k \sum_{j=0}^k \alpha_i \alpha_j t^{i+j} \frac{e^{-\frac{t-\alpha}{\beta}}}{(1+e^{-\frac{t-\alpha}{\beta}})^2} dt = \\
 &= C_1 \sum_{i=0}^k \sum_{j=0}^k \alpha_i \alpha_j \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\beta} t^{i+j} \frac{e^{-\frac{t-\alpha}{\beta}}}{(1+e^{-\frac{t-\alpha}{\beta}})^2} dt = \\
 &= C_1 \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_0 & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_k & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha_0 & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_k & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \alpha_0 & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_k \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} l_0^t \\ l_1^t \\ \vdots \\ l_{2k}^t \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$l_l^t = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\beta} t^l \frac{e^{-\frac{t-\alpha}{\beta}}}{(1+e^{-\frac{t-\alpha}{\beta}})^2} dt =$$

Введем замену:  $\frac{t-\alpha}{\beta} = u \implies t = \beta u + \alpha$ ,  $y = \frac{x-\alpha}{\beta}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{-\infty}^y \frac{1}{\beta} \beta (\beta u + \alpha)^l \frac{e^{-u}}{(1+e^{-u})^2} du = \int_{-\infty}^y \sum_{i=0}^l C_l^i \alpha^{l-i} \beta^i u^i \frac{e^{-u}}{(1+e^{-u})^2} du = \\
 &= \sum_{i=0}^l C_l^i \alpha^{l-i} \beta^i \int_{-\infty}^y u^i \frac{e^{-u}}{(1+e^{-u})^2} du = \\
 &= (C_l^0 \alpha^l \quad C_l^1 \alpha^{l-1} \beta^1 \quad \dots \quad C_l^l \beta^l \quad 0 \quad \dots \quad 0) \begin{pmatrix} l_0^u \\ l_1^u \\ \vdots \\ l_{2k}^u \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

Тогда

$$\begin{pmatrix} l_0^t \\ l_1^t \\ \vdots \\ l_{2k}^t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} C_0^0 \alpha^0 \beta^0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ C_1^0 \alpha^0 \beta^0 & C_1^1 \alpha^0 \beta^1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ C_{2k}^0 \alpha^{2k} \beta^0 & C_{2k}^1 \alpha^{2k-1} \beta^1 & \dots & C_{2k}^{2k} \alpha^0 \beta^{2k} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} l_0^u \\ l_1^u \\ \vdots \\ l_{2k}^u \end{pmatrix}$$

3.

$$\begin{aligned}
 l_m^u &= \int_{-\infty}^y u^m \frac{e^{-u}}{(1+e^{-u})^2} du = \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^y u^m \frac{e^u e^{-u}}{e^u (1+2e^{-u}+e^{-2u})} du = \int_{-\infty}^y u^m \frac{1}{(e^u + 2 + e^{-u})} du = \int_{-\infty}^y u^m \frac{1}{4} \frac{4}{(e^{\frac{u}{2}} + e^{-\frac{u}{2}})^2} du =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\infty}^y u^m \operatorname{sech}^2 \frac{u}{2} du$$

Функция симметрична относительно начала координат, если  $m$  нечетно, симметрична относительно оси  $Oy$ , если  $m$  четно.

$$\mathcal{I}_m^u = (-1)^m \frac{1}{4} \int_0^\infty u^m \operatorname{sech}^2 \frac{u}{2} du + (-1)^{[m \equiv 0 \pmod{2}][y < 0]} \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{|y|} u^m \operatorname{sech}^2 \frac{u}{2} du =$$

Обозначим  $\mathcal{I}_m^v = \int_0^v u^m \operatorname{sech}^2 \frac{u}{2} du$ ,

$$= (-1)^m \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{I}_m^{v=\inf} + (-1)^{[m \equiv 0 \pmod{2}][y < 0]} \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{I}_m^{v=|y|}$$

4. Пусть  $m = 0$

$$\mathcal{I}_0^v = \int_0^v \operatorname{sech}^2 \frac{u}{2} du = 2 \int_0^v d \tanh \frac{u}{2} = 2 \tanh \frac{v}{2}$$

5. Пусть  $m = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{I}_1^v &= \int_0^v u \operatorname{sech}^2 \frac{u}{2} du = \\ &= 2 \int_0^v u d \tanh \frac{u}{2} = 2v \tanh \frac{v}{2} - 4 \int_0^v \frac{1}{2} \tanh \frac{u}{2} du = 2v \tanh \frac{v}{2} - 4 \ln \cosh \frac{v}{2} = \\ &= 2v \tanh \frac{v}{2} - 2v + 4 \operatorname{Li}_1(-e^{-v}) + 4 \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

6. Пусть  $m \geq 2$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{I}_m^v &= \int_0^v u^m \operatorname{sech}^2 \frac{u}{2} du = \\ &= 2 \int_0^v u^m d \tanh \frac{u}{2} = 2v^m \tanh \frac{v}{2} - 2 \int_0^v m u^{m-1} \tanh \frac{u}{2} du = \\ &= 2v^m \tanh \frac{v}{2} - 4m \int_0^v u^{m-1} d \ln \cosh \frac{u}{2} = \\ &= 2v^m \tanh \frac{v}{2} - 4mv^{m-1} \ln \cosh \frac{v}{2} + 4m \int_0^v (m-1) u^{m-2} \ln \cosh \frac{u}{2} du = \\ &= 2v^m \tanh \frac{v}{2} - 4mv^{m-1} \left( \frac{v}{2} - \operatorname{Li}_1(-e^{-v}) - \ln 2 \right) + 4m(m-1) \int_0^v u^{m-2} \left( \frac{u}{2} - \operatorname{Li}_1(-e^{-u}) - \ln 2 \right) du = \\ &= 2v^m \tanh \frac{v}{2} - 2v^m + 4mv^{m-1} \operatorname{Li}_1(-e^{-v}) - 4m(m-1) \int_0^v u^{m-2} \operatorname{Li}_1(-e^{-u}) du = \\ &= 2v^m \tanh \frac{v}{2} - 2v^m + 4mv^{m-1} \operatorname{Li}_1(-e^{-v}) - 4m(m-1) \int_0^v \operatorname{Li}_1(-e^{-u}) d \frac{u^{m-1}}{m-1} = \\ &= 2v^m \tanh \frac{v}{2} - 2v^m + 4mv^{m-1} \operatorname{Li}_1(-e^{-v}) - 4mu^{m-1} \operatorname{Li}_1(-e^{-u}) - 4m(m-1) \int_0^v \frac{u^{m-1}}{m-1} d \ln(1+e^{-u}) = \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2v^m \tanh \frac{v}{2} - 2v^m + 4m \int_0^v u^{m-1} \frac{1}{1+e^u} du =$$

$$\text{Обозначим } \mathbf{l}_m^f = \int_0^v u^m \frac{1}{1+e^u} du$$

$$= 2v^m \tanh \frac{v}{2} - 2v^m + 4m \mathbf{l}_{m-1}^f$$

7.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{l}_m^f &= \int_0^v u^m \frac{1}{1+e^u} du = \\ &= \int_0^\infty u^m \frac{1}{1+e^u} du - \int_v^\infty u^m \frac{1}{1+e^u} du = \\ &= \Gamma(m+1)(1-2^{-m})\zeta(m+1) - \int_v^\infty u^m \frac{1}{1+e^u} du = \\ &= \Gamma(m+1)(1-2^{-m})\zeta(m+1) - \int_0^\infty (v+u)^m \frac{1}{1+e^{v+u}} du = \\ &= \Gamma(m+1)(1-2^{-m})\zeta(m+1) - \sum_{i=0}^m C_m^i v^{m-i} \int_0^\infty u^i \frac{1}{1+e^{v+u}} du = \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Заметим, что } \frac{1}{1+e^u} = \sum_{j=1}^\infty (-1)^{j-1} e^{-ju}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \Gamma(m+1)(1-2^{-m})\zeta(m+1) - \sum_{i=0}^m C_m^i v^{m-i} \int_0^\infty u^i \sum_{j=1}^\infty (-1)^{j-1} e^{-j(v+u)} du = \\ &= \Gamma(m+1)(1-2^{-m})\zeta(m+1) - \sum_{i=0}^m C_m^i v^{m-i} \sum_{j=1}^\infty (-1)^{j-1} e^{-jv} \int_0^\infty u^i e^{-ju} du = \\ &= \Gamma(m+1)(1-2^{-m})\zeta(m+1) - \sum_{i=0}^m C_m^i v^{m-i} \sum_{j=1}^\infty (-1)^j (e^{-v})^j \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{j^{i+1}} (ju)^i e^{-ju} d(ju) = \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Поскольку } \int_0^\infty u^i e^{-u} du = \Gamma(i+1)$$

$$= \Gamma(m+1)(1-2^{-m})\zeta(m+1) + \sum_{i=0}^m \frac{\Gamma(m+1)}{\Gamma(i+1)\Gamma(m-i+1)} v^{m-i} \sum_{j=1}^\infty \frac{(-e^{-v})^j}{j^{i+1}} \Gamma(i+1) =$$

$$\text{По определению } \text{Li}_p(z) = \sum_{j=1}^\infty \frac{z^j}{j^p}$$

$$= \Gamma(m+1)(1-2^{-m})\zeta(m+1) + \Gamma(m+1) \sum_{i=0}^m \frac{v^{m-i}}{\Gamma(m-i+1)} \text{Li}_{i+1}(-e^{-v})$$

8. Если  $v \rightarrow \infty$ , то

$$\mathbf{l}_m^v = \int_0^v u^m \text{sech}^2 \frac{u}{2} du$$

$$\lim_{v \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{l}^v_0 = \lim_{v \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \tanh \frac{v}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{v \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{l}^v_1 = \lim_{v \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{2} v \tanh \frac{v}{2} - \frac{1}{2} v + \text{Li}_1(-e^{-v}) + \ln 2 \right) = \ln 2$$

$$\lim_{v \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{l}^v_m = \lim_{v \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{2} v^m \tanh \frac{v}{2} - \frac{1}{2} v^m \right) + m\Gamma(m)(1 - 2^{1-m})\zeta(m) = m\Gamma(m)(1 - 2^{1-m})\zeta(m)$$

9. Обозначим  $\mathbf{C}_m = m\Gamma(m)(1 - 2^{1-m})\zeta(m)$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{l}^u_m &= (-1)^m \mathbf{C}_m + \\ (-1)^{[m \equiv 0 \pmod{2}][y < 0]} &\left( \frac{1}{2} |y|^m \tanh \frac{|y|}{2} - \frac{1}{2} |y|^m + \mathbf{C}_m + m\Gamma(m) \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \frac{|y|^{m-i-1}}{\Gamma(m-i)} \text{Li}_{i+1}(-e^{-|y|}) \right) = \\ &= \mathbf{C}_m \left( (-1)^m + (-1)^{[m \equiv 0 \pmod{2}][y < 0]} \right) + \\ (-1)^{[m \equiv 0 \pmod{2}][y < 0]} &\left( \frac{1}{2} |y|^m \left( \tanh \frac{|y|}{2} - 1 \right) + m\Gamma(m) \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \frac{|y|^{m-i-1}}{\Gamma(m-i)} \text{Li}_{i+1}(-e^{-|y|}) \right) = \end{aligned}$$

Обозначим  $\mathbf{C}^y_m = (-1)^{[m \equiv 0 \pmod{2}][y < 0]}$ ,  $\mathbf{C}^{\text{inf}}_m = (-1)^m$

$$= \mathbf{C}_m (\mathbf{C}^{\text{inf}}_m + \mathbf{C}^y_m) + \mathbf{C}^y_m \left( \frac{1}{2} |y|^m \left( \tanh \frac{|y|}{2} - 1 \right) + m\Gamma(m) \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \frac{|y|^{m-i-1}}{\Gamma(m-i)} \text{Li}_{i+1}(-e^{-|y|}) \right)$$

$$\mathbf{l}^u_0 = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} |y|^m \tanh \frac{|y|}{2} + \mathbf{C}^y_m \frac{1}{2} |y|^m \tanh \frac{|y|}{2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{l}^u_1 \\ \mathbf{l}^u_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{l}^u_{2k} \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{C} \circ (\mathbf{C}^{\text{inf}} + \mathbf{C}^y) + \mathbf{C}^y \circ \left( \frac{1}{2} \tanh \frac{|y|}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} |y|^1 \\ |y|^2 \\ \vdots \\ |y|^{2k} \end{pmatrix} + \mathbf{C}^y \circ \begin{pmatrix} \Gamma(1) \\ 2\Gamma(2) \\ \vdots \\ 2k\Gamma(2k) \end{pmatrix} \circ \mathbf{C}^{\text{Li}}$$

Где  $\circ$  – символ поэлементного умножения,

$$\mathbf{C}^{\text{Li}} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\Gamma(1)} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \frac{|y|}{\Gamma(2)} & \frac{1}{\Gamma(1)} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & 0 \\ \frac{|y|^{2k-1}}{\Gamma(2k)} & \frac{|y|^{2k-2}}{\Gamma(2k-1)} & \cdots & \frac{1}{\Gamma(1)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \text{Li}_1(-e^{-|y|}) \\ \text{Li}_2(-e^{-|y|}) \\ \vdots \\ \text{Li}_{2k}(-e^{-|y|}) \end{pmatrix}$$

10. Моменты

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{i=0}^k \sum_{j=0}^k \alpha_i \alpha_j \mathbf{E} X^{i+j} = \\ &= (\alpha_0 \quad \alpha_1 \quad \cdots \quad \alpha_k) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_0 & \alpha_1 & \cdots & \alpha_k & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha_0 & \alpha_1 & \cdots & \alpha_k & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & \alpha_0 & \alpha_1 & \cdots & \alpha_k \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{E} X^0 \\ \mathbf{E} X^1 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{E} X^{2k} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{E} X^q = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^q \frac{e^{-\frac{x-\alpha}{\beta}}}{\beta(1+e^{-\frac{x-\alpha}{\beta}})^2} dx$$

Введем замену:  $\frac{x-\alpha}{\beta} = y \implies x = \beta y + \alpha$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\beta} \beta (\beta y + \alpha)^q \frac{e^{-y}}{(1+e^{-y})^2} dy = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{i=0}^q C_q^i \alpha^{q-i} \beta^i y^i \frac{e^{-y}}{(1+e^{-y})^2} dy = \\
&= \sum_{i=0}^q C_q^i \alpha^{q-i} \beta^i \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y^i \frac{e^{-y}}{(1+e^{-y})^2} dy = \\
&= (C_q^0 \alpha^q \quad C_q^1 \alpha^{q-1} \beta^1 \quad \dots \quad C_q^q \beta^q \quad 0 \quad \dots \quad 0) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + (-1)^0 \frac{1}{2} \\ \ln 2 + (-1)^1 \ln 2 \\ \vdots \\ 2k\Gamma(2k)(1-2^{2k})\zeta(2k) + (-1)^{2k} 2k\Gamma(2k)(1-2^{2k})\zeta(2k) \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

## 11. Градиент

$$L(\alpha, w; x, y) = - \sum_{i=0}^l y_i \ln F(\alpha, \langle w, x_i \rangle) + (1 - y_i) \ln (1 - F(\alpha, \langle w, x_i \rangle))$$

Пусть  $\theta = (\alpha, w)$ , обозначим  $F_i = F(\alpha, \langle w, x_i \rangle)$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} L(\alpha, w; x, y) &= - \sum_{i=0}^l \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (y_i \ln F_i + (1 - y_i) \ln (1 - F_i)) = \\
&= \sum_{i=0}^l \frac{-y_i}{F_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} F_i + \frac{1-y_i}{1-F_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} F_i = \sum_{i=0}^l \frac{-y_i + y_i F_i + F_i - y_i F_i}{F_i(1-F_i)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} F_i = \\
&= \sum_{i=0}^l \frac{F_i - y_i}{F_i(1-F_i)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} F_i = \sum_{i=0}^l \frac{F_i - y_i}{F_i(1-F_i)} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} F_i, \frac{\partial}{\partial w} F_i \right)
\end{aligned}$$

## 12.

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} F_i &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \frac{1}{\sum_{i=0}^k \sum_{j=0}^k \alpha_i \alpha_j \mathbf{E} X^{i+j}} \sum_{i=0}^k \sum_{j=0}^k \alpha_i \alpha_j \int_{-\infty}^{\langle w, x_i \rangle} \frac{1}{\beta} t^{i+j} \frac{e^{-\frac{t-\alpha}{\beta}}}{(1+e^{-\frac{t-\alpha}{\beta}})^2} dt = \\
&= \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \frac{\sum_{i=0}^k \sum_{j=0}^k \alpha_i \alpha_j \mathbf{l}_{i+j}^t}{\sum_{i=0}^k \sum_{j=0}^k \alpha_i \alpha_j \mathbf{E} X^{i+j}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \sum_{i=0}^k \sum_{j=0}^k \alpha_i \alpha_j \mathbf{l}_{i+j}^t = \left( 2 \sum_{j=0}^k \alpha_j \mathbf{l}_{i+j}^t \right)_{i=0}^k = 2 \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_0 & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_k & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha_0 & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_k & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \alpha_0 & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_k \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{l}_0^t \\ \mathbf{l}_1^t \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{l}_{2k}^t \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{A}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \sum_{i=0}^k \sum_{j=0}^k \alpha_i \alpha_j \mathbf{E} X^{i+j} = \left( 2 \sum_{j=0}^k \alpha_j \mathbf{E} X^{i+j} \right)_{i=0}^k = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_0 & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_k & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha_0 & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_k & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \alpha_0 & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_k \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{E} X^0 \\ \mathbf{E} X^1 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{E} X^{2k} \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{E}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} F_i = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{C}_1 - \mathbf{E} \mathbf{C}_1^2 \sum_{i=0}^k \sum_{j=0}^k \alpha_i \alpha_j \mathbf{l}_{i+j}^t =$$

$$= AC_1 - EC_1^2 \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_0 & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_k & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha_0 & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_k & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \alpha_0 & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_k \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} l_0^t \\ l_1^t \\ \vdots \\ l_{2k}^t \end{pmatrix}$$

13. Для случая  $\langle w, x_i \rangle \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial w} F_i &= \frac{\partial}{\partial w} C_1 \sum_{i=0}^k \sum_{j=0}^k \alpha_i \alpha_j \int_{-\infty}^{\langle w, x_i \rangle} \frac{1}{\beta} t^{i+j} \frac{e^{-\frac{t-\alpha}{\beta}}}{(1+e^{-\frac{t-\alpha}{\beta}})^2} dt = \\ &= C_1 \sum_{i=0}^k \sum_{j=0}^k \alpha_i \alpha_j \frac{\partial}{\partial w} \int_{-\infty}^{\langle w, x_i \rangle} \frac{1}{\beta} t^{i+j} \frac{e^{-\frac{t-\alpha}{\beta}}}{(1+e^{-\frac{t-\alpha}{\beta}})^2} dt = \\ &= C_1 \sum_{i=0}^k \sum_{j=0}^k \alpha_i \alpha_j \frac{1}{\beta} \langle w, x_i \rangle^{i+j} \frac{e^{-\frac{\langle w, x_i \rangle - \alpha}{\beta}}}{\left(1+e^{-\frac{\langle w, x_i \rangle - \alpha}{\beta}}\right)^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial w} \langle w, x_i \rangle = \\ &= \frac{e^{-\frac{\langle w, x_i \rangle - \alpha}{\beta}}}{\beta \left(1+e^{-\frac{\langle w, x_i \rangle - \alpha}{\beta}}\right)^2} x_i C_1 \sum_{i=0}^k \sum_{j=0}^k \alpha_i \alpha_j \langle w, x_i \rangle^{i+j} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial w} F_i = \frac{e^{-\frac{\langle w, x_i \rangle - \alpha}{\beta}}}{\beta \left(1+e^{-\frac{\langle w, x_i \rangle - \alpha}{\beta}}\right)^2} x_i C_1 \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_0 & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_k & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha_0 & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_k & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \alpha_0 & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_k \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \langle w, x_i \rangle^0 \\ \langle w, x_i \rangle^1 \\ \vdots \\ \langle w, x_i \rangle^{2k} \end{pmatrix}$$

14. Для случая  $\langle w, x_i \rangle < 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial w} F_i &= \frac{\partial}{\partial w} C_1 \sum_{i=0}^k \sum_{j=0}^k \alpha_i \alpha_j \int_{-\infty}^{\langle w, x_i \rangle} \frac{1}{\beta} t^{i+j} \frac{e^{-\frac{t-\alpha}{\beta}}}{(1+e^{-\frac{t-\alpha}{\beta}})^2} dt = \\ &= C_1 \sum_{i=0}^k \sum_{j=0}^k \alpha_i \alpha_j \frac{\partial}{\partial w} \int_{-\infty}^{\langle w, x_i \rangle} \frac{1}{\beta} t^{i+j} \frac{e^{-\frac{t-\alpha}{\beta}}}{(1+e^{-\frac{t-\alpha}{\beta}})^2} dt \end{aligned}$$

Если  $i + j$  четно, то функция симметрична относительно оси ординат.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{\langle w, x_i \rangle} \frac{1}{\beta} t^{i+j} \frac{e^{-\frac{t-\alpha}{\beta}}}{(1+e^{-\frac{t-\alpha}{\beta}})^2} dt &= \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{\beta} t^{i+j} \frac{e^{-\frac{t-\alpha}{\beta}}}{(1+e^{-\frac{t-\alpha}{\beta}})^2} dt - \int_0^{\langle w, x_i \rangle} \frac{1}{\beta} t^{i+j} \frac{e^{-\frac{t-\alpha}{\beta}}}{(1+e^{-\frac{t-\alpha}{\beta}})^2} dt \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial w} \int_{-\infty}^{\langle w, x_i \rangle} \frac{1}{\beta} t^{i+j} \frac{e^{-\frac{t-\alpha}{\beta}}}{(1+e^{-\frac{t-\alpha}{\beta}})^2} dt &= -\frac{\partial}{\partial w} \int_0^{\langle w, x_i \rangle} \frac{1}{\beta} t^{i+j} \frac{e^{-\frac{t-\alpha}{\beta}}}{(1+e^{-\frac{t-\alpha}{\beta}})^2} dt = -\frac{1}{\beta} x_i \langle w, x_i \rangle^{i+j} \frac{e^{-\frac{\langle w, x_i \rangle - \alpha}{\beta}}}{\left(1+e^{-\frac{\langle w, x_i \rangle - \alpha}{\beta}}\right)^2} \end{aligned}$$

Если  $i + j$  нечетно, то это соответствует ситуации  $\langle w, x_i \rangle \geq 0$ . Тогда

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial w} F_i = \frac{e^{-\frac{\langle w, x_i \rangle - \alpha}{\beta}}}{\beta \left( 1 + e^{-\frac{\langle w, x_i \rangle - \alpha}{\beta}} \right)^2} x_i C_1 \sum_{i=0}^k \sum_{j=0}^k \alpha_i \alpha_j (-1)^{[(i+j) \equiv 0 \pmod{2}][\langle w, x_i \rangle < 0]} \langle w, x_i \rangle^{i+j}$$

15. В конечном итоге имеем

Обозначим  $C_{i+j}^{\langle w, x_i \rangle} = (-1)^{[(i+j) \equiv 0 \pmod{2}][\langle w, x_i \rangle < 0]}$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial w} F_i = \frac{e^{-\frac{\langle w, x_i \rangle - \alpha}{\beta}}}{\beta \left( 1 + e^{-\frac{\langle w, x_i \rangle - \alpha}{\beta}} \right)^2} x_i C_1 \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_0 & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_k & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha_0 & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_k & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \alpha_0 & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_k \end{pmatrix} C^{\langle w, x_i \rangle} \circ \begin{pmatrix} \langle w, x_i \rangle^0 \\ \langle w, x_i \rangle^1 \\ \vdots \\ \langle w, x_i \rangle^{2k} \end{pmatrix}$$