2.

題目所求即為:
$$\nabla E_{\text{aug}}(w) = \nabla \left(E_{\text{in}}(w) + \frac{\lambda}{N} w^T w \right)$$

$$\nabla \left(\mathbf{E}_{\mathrm{in}}(w) + \frac{\lambda}{N} w^{T} w \right) = \nabla E_{in}(w) + \frac{2\lambda}{N} w$$

故更新方式為:

$$\begin{aligned} & w(t+1) \leftarrow w(t) - \eta \nabla E_{\text{aug}}(w(t)) \\ & w(t+1) \leftarrow w(t) - \eta \left(\nabla E_{in}(w(t)) + \frac{2\lambda}{N} w(t) \right) \\ & w(t+1) \leftarrow \left(1 - \eta \frac{2\lambda}{N} \right) w(t) - \eta \nabla E_{in}(w(t)) \end{aligned}$$

3.

(i) $由 h_0(x) = b_0$ 的 hypothesis:

Error 算出來為:
$$\frac{1}{3}\left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 1^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

(ii) 由 $h_1(x) = a_1x + b_1$ 的 hypothesis:

拿掉第1,2,3筆資料後可得以下三條方程式:

$$y = \frac{1}{p-1}(x-1), y = 0, y = \frac{1}{p+1}(x+1)$$

Error 算出來為:

$$\frac{1}{3}\left(\left(\frac{-2}{p-1}\right)^2+1^2+\left(\frac{2}{p+1}\right)^2\right)=\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{4}{(p-1)^2}+1+\frac{4}{(p+1)^2}\right)$$

比較(i), (ii)可得,即可得和 p 相關之方程式:

$$\frac{1}{(p-1)^2} + \frac{1}{(p+1)^2} = \frac{1}{8}$$

*註:以下為繼續往下找出 p 之值

通分移項可得:

$$p^4 - 18p^2 - 15 = 0$$

由公式解可知:

$$p^2 = 9 \pm 4\sqrt{6}$$
 (負不合)

又因為 $p \ge 0$,故可得:

$$p = \sqrt{9 + 4\sqrt{6}}$$

5.

題目所求即為要達 $(wx - \sin(ax))^2$ 在 $x \in [0, 2\pi]$ 時,其面積的最小值,為:

(積分結果係使用 wolfram alpha)

$$\int_0^{2\pi} (wx - \sin(ax))^2 dx$$

$$= -\frac{2w\sin(2\pi a)}{a^2} - \frac{\cos(2\pi a)(\sin(2\pi a) - 8\pi w)}{2a} + \frac{8\pi^3 w^2}{3} + \pi$$

因為要求最小值,故將上式對 w 進行微分,並令其=0:

$$-\frac{2\sin(2\pi a)}{a^2} + \frac{4\pi\cos(2\pi a)}{a} + \frac{16\pi^3 w}{3} = 0$$

故可得:

$$w = \frac{3(\sin(2\pi a) - 2\pi \arccos(2\pi a))}{8\pi^3 a^2}$$

再將w帶回積分得出之式子可得:(帶回係藉由 wolfram alpha)

$$\frac{8\pi^4a^4 - 2\pi^3a^3\sin(4\pi a) - 12\pi^2a^2\cos^2(2\pi a) - 3\sin^2(2\pi a) + 6\pi a\sin(4\pi a)}{8\pi^3a^4}$$