Machine Learning

## Assignment #2

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## **Problem 1**

(1) 
$$l( heta) = log L( heta) = m log rac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} - rac{1}{2\sigma^2} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^m (y^{(i)} - heta^T X^{(i)})^2$$

(2)
$$logL( heta) = mlograc{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} - rac{1}{2\sigma^2} \cdot ||y - heta^T X||^2$$

 $|l( heta)| has maximum value when <math>||y- heta^TX||^2 has minimum value$ 

(3) suppose 
$$v$$
 is a vector ,  $M = X^TX + \lambda I$  ,  $v^TMv = v^T(X^TX + \lambda I)v$   $= v^TX^TXv + \lambda v^TIv = ||Xv||^2 + \lambda v^Tv$   $v^TMv$  is positive , so ,  $M$  is Positive Definite.

$$\begin{split} \textbf{(4)} \ J(\theta) &= (y - X\theta)^T (y - X\theta) + \lambda \theta^T \theta \\ &= \theta^T X^T X \theta - \theta^T X^T y - y^T X \theta + y^T y + \lambda \theta^T \theta \\ when \ \, \triangledown J(\theta) &= 2X^T X \theta - 2X^T y + 2\lambda \theta = 0 \; , \\ (X^T X + \lambda I) \theta &= X^T y \end{split}$$

(5)

## **Problem 2**

(1) 
$$f(y) - f(x) \le f'(x)(y-x) + \frac{\beta}{2}(y-x)^2$$
  
 $f(y) - f(x) - f'(x)(y-x)$   
 $= \int_0^1 f'(x+t(y-x))(y-x)dt - f'(x)(y-x)$   
 $= \int_0^1 (f'(x+t(y-x)) - f'(x))(y-x)dt$   
 $\le \int_0^1 \beta t(y-x)^2 dt$   
 $= \frac{\beta}{2}(y-x)^2$ 

$$\begin{array}{l} \textbf{(2)}\ f(x_{k+1}) - f(x_k) \leq f'(x_k)(x_{k+1} - x_k) + \frac{\beta}{2}(x_{k+1} - x_k)^2 \\ \\ = -\eta (f'(x_k))^2 + \frac{\beta\eta^2}{2}(f'(x_k))^2 \\ \\ so\ ,\ f(x_{k+1}) \leq f(x_k) - \eta (1 - \frac{\eta\beta}{2})(f'(x_k))^2 \end{array}$$

(3) 
$$from$$
 (2)  $and \ \eta = \frac{1}{\beta} \ we \ know \ , \ (f'(x_k))^2 \le 2\beta(f(x_k) - f(x_{k+1})) \ \sum_{k=1}^K (f'(x_k))^2 \le 2\beta(f(x_1) - f(x_{k+1})) \ the \ left \ series \ is \ convergent \ so \ , \ \lim_{k \to \infty} (f'(x_k))^2 = 0 \ \ thus, \ \lim_{k \to \infty} f'(x_k) = 0 \ for \ \forall k \le K : 2\beta(f(x_k) - f(x_{k+1})) \ge (f'(x_k))^2 \ge 0 \ f(x_{k+1}) \le f(x_k) \ so \ \lim_{k \to \infty} f(x_k) = x^*$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \textbf{(4)} \ f(y) - f(x) &\geq f'(x)(y-x) + \frac{1}{2\beta}(f'(y) - f'(x))^2 \\ let \ z &= y - \frac{1}{\beta}(f'(y) - f'(x)) \\ f(x) - f(y) &= f(x) - f(z) + f(z) - f(y) \\ &\leq f'(x)(x-z) + f'(y)(z-y) + \frac{\beta}{2}(z-y)^2 \\ &= f'(x)(x-y) + (f'(x) - f'(y))(y-z) + \frac{1}{2\beta}(f'(x) - f'(y))^2 \\ &= f'(x)(x-y) - \frac{1}{2\beta}(f'(x) - f'(y))^2 \\ so \ f(y) - f(x) &\geq f'(y-x) + \frac{1}{2\beta}(f'(x) - f'(y))^2 \end{aligned}$$

## **Problem 3**

(1) 
$$K_{ij} = k(u_i, v_j) = f(u_i)f(v_j)$$
 $z^T K z = \sum_i \sum_j z_i K_{ij} z_j$ 
 $= \sum_i \sum_j z_i f(u_i)^T f(v_j)$ 
 $= \sum_k \sum_i \sum_j z_i f(u_i) f(v_i) z_j$ 
 $= \sum_k (\sum z_i f(u^i) f(v^j))^2 \ge 0$ 

$$egin{aligned} extbf{(2)} & c_{ij} = k_1(i,j) \ e_{i,j} = c_{ij} d_{ij} \ & c_{ij} = a_i T a_j \ d_{ij} = b_i^T b_j \ & u^T E u = \sum_{ij} u_i u_j c_{ij} d_{ij} \ & = \sum_{kl} (\sum_i u_i a_{ik} b_{il})^2 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

(3)