

# Machine Learning

## Exercise 1

Marc Toussaint

Machine Learning & Robotics lab, U Stuttgart  
Universitätsstraße 38, 70569 Stuttgart, Germany

April 20, 2017

There will be no credit points for the first exercise – we'll do them on the fly. (*Präsenzübung*) For those of you that had lectures with me before this is redundant—you're free to skip the tutorial.

### 1 Reading: Pedro Domingos

Read at least until section 5 of Pedro Domingos's *A Few Useful Things to Know about Machine Learning* <http://homes.cs.washington.edu/~pedrod/papers/cacm12.pdf>. Be able to explain roughly what generalization and the bias-variance-tradeoff (Fig. 1) are.

### 2 Matrix equations

a) Let  $X, A$  be arbitrary matrices,  $A$  invertible. Solve for  $X$ :

$$XA + A^\top = \mathbf{I}$$

b) Let  $X, A, B$  be arbitrary matrices,  $(C - 2A^\top)$  invertible. Solve for  $X$ :

$$X^\top C = [2A(X + B)]^\top$$

c) Let  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n, y \in \mathbb{R}^d, A \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times n}$ .  $A$  obviously *not* invertible, but let  $A^\top A$  be invertible. Solve for  $x$ :

$$(Ax - y)^\top A = \mathbf{0}_n^\top$$

d) As above, additionally  $B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ ,  $B$  positive-definite. Solve for  $x$ :

$$(Ax - y)^\top A + x^\top B = \mathbf{0}_n^\top$$

### 3 Vector derivatives

Let  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n, y \in \mathbb{R}^d, A \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times n}$ .

a) What is  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} x$  ? (Of what type/dimension is this thing?)

b) What is  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} [x^\top x]$  ?

c) Let  $B$  be symmetric (and pos.def.). What is the minimum of  $(Ax - y)^\top (Ax - y) + x^\top Bx$  w.r.t.  $x$ ?

### 4 Coding

Future exercises will need you to code some Machine Learning methods. You are free to choose your programming language. If you're new to numerics we recommend Matlab/Octave or Python (SciPy & scikit-learn). I'll support C++, but recommend it really only to those familiar with C++.

To get started, try to just plot the data set <http://ipvs.informatik.uni-stuttgart.de/mlr/marc/teaching/data/dataQuadReg2D.txt>, e.g. in Octave:

```
D = importdata('dataQuadReg2D.txt');  
plot3(D(:,1),D(:,2),D(:,3), 'ro')
```

Or in Python

```
import numpy as np  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D  
  
D = np.loadtxt('dataQuadReg2D.txt')  
  
fig = plt.figure()  
ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')  
ax.plot(D[:,0],D[:,1],D[:,2], 'ro')  
plt.show()
```

Or you can store the grid data in a file and use gnuplot, e.g.:

```
splot 'dataQuadReg2D.txt' with points
```

For those using C++, download and test <http://ipvs.informatik.uni-stuttgart.de/mlr/marc/source-code/15-MLcourse.tgz>. In particular, have a look at examples/Core/array/main.cpp with many examples on how to use the array class. Report on problems with installation.