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CS 583 Assignment-1

Q.1)

1) squared l_2 norm of x

$$\|x\|_2^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2$$

$$= 5^2 + (-3)^2 + (-1)^2 + (2)^2$$

$$= 25 + 9 + 1 + 4$$

$$= 39$$

$$\boxed{\text{Ans} = 39}$$

2) l_1 -norm of x

$$\|x\|_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|$$

$$= |5| + |-3| + |-1| + |2|$$

$$= 5 + 3 + 1 + 2$$

$$= 11$$

$$\boxed{\text{Ans} = 11}$$

3.) inner product of x and $a = [4, -2, 6, -1]^T$

$$a^T x = a^T \cdot x$$

$$= [4, -2, 6, -1] \cdot [5, -3, -1, 2]$$

$$= 4 \times 5 + (-2) \times (-3) + 6 \times (-1) + (-1) \times 2$$

$$= 20 + 6 + (-6) + (-2)$$

$$= 18$$

$$\boxed{\text{Ans} = 18}$$

Q 2)

1) matrix vector product :

$$Ab = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 & -2 \\ -5 & 2 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -24 + 5 - 4 \\ 20 + 35 + 18 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -23 \\ 73 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Ans} = \begin{bmatrix} -23 \\ 73 \end{bmatrix}}$$

2) matrix-matrix product

$$AA^T = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 & -2 \\ -5 & 7 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -5 \\ 1 & 7 \\ -2 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 36+1+4 & -30+7-18 \\ -30+7-18 & 25+49+81 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 41 & -41 \\ -41 & 155 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Ans} = \begin{bmatrix} 41 & -41 \\ -41 & 155 \end{bmatrix}}$$

Q3) $x = [x_1, x_2, x_3]$ $y = \frac{x_1^2}{2} + \ln(x_2) - \frac{x_1}{x_3}$

$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$ at $x = [9, 1, 1/2]$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = \left[\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_3} \right]$$

(at $x_1=9$) (at $x_2=1$) (at $x_3=1/2$)

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1} = x_1 - \frac{1}{x_3} = 9 - 2 = 7$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2} = \frac{1}{x_2} = 1 \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_3} = + \frac{x_1}{x_3^2} = 36$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = [7, 1, 36]$$

$$\boxed{\text{Ans} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = [7, 1, 36]}$$

Ques $J(w) = \|Xw - y\|_2^2 + \lambda \|w\|_2^2$

$$\frac{\partial J(w)}{\partial w} = \frac{\partial (\|Xw - y\|_2^2 + \lambda \|w\|_2^2)}{\partial w}$$

Now, we know that the ^{squared} l_2 norm of a vector $y = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i)^2$

Thus if we consider the derivative of the squared l_2 norm w.r.t the vector, we can say that.

$$\frac{\partial (\|y\|_2^2)}{\partial (y_i)} = \frac{\partial \sum_{k=1}^n y_k^2}{\partial y_i} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial (y_k^2)}{\partial y_i}$$

(now if $y = k$, $2k$
else if $y \neq k$, 0)

$$\therefore \frac{\partial (\|y\|_2^2)}{\partial y_i} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial (y_k^2)}{\partial y_i} = 2y_i$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial (\|y\|_2^2)}{\partial y} = 2y$$

Hence $\frac{\partial (\|w\|^2)}{\partial w} = 2w$

considering the first term now,

$$\frac{\partial (\|xw - y\|_2^2)}{\partial w_i} = \frac{\partial \left(\sum_{j=1}^n (\alpha_j w_i - y_j)^2 \right)}{\partial w_i}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial w_i} \sum_{j=1}^n (\alpha_j w_i - y_j)^2$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial (\alpha_j w_i - y_j)^2}{\partial w_i}$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n 2(\alpha_j w_i - y_j) \cdot \alpha_j$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial (\|xw - y\|_2^2)}{\partial w_i} = \sum_{j=1}^n (2\alpha_j (\alpha_j w_i - y_j))$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial (\|xw - y\|_2^2)}{\partial w} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^n (2\alpha_j (\alpha_j w_1 - y_j)) \\ \sum_{j=1}^n (2\alpha_j (\alpha_j w_2 - y_j)) \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^n (2\alpha_j (\alpha_j w_d - y_j)) \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence first and second term both will be 2×1 type of vectors,

$$\therefore \frac{\partial f(w)}{\partial w} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n (2x_i (x_i w_1 - y_i)) \\ \sum_{i=1}^n (2x_i (x_i w_2 - y_i)) \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^n (2x_i (x_i w_d - y_i)) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2w_1 \\ 2w_2 \\ \vdots \\ 2w_d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{Ans} = \frac{\partial (f(w))}{\partial w} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n (2x_i (x_i w_1 - y_i)) \\ \sum_{i=1}^n (2x_i (x_i w_2 - y_i)) \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^n (2x_i (x_i w_d - y_i)) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2w_1 \\ 2w_2 \\ \vdots \\ 2w_d \end{bmatrix}$$