## **Exercise Sheet 1**

Due: 1.11.2023, 10:00

Download the files data1-1.csv, data1-2.csv and data1-3.csv from ISIS.

## Exercise 1.1 (1P. for each part, a and b)

Denote by  $\langle u, v \rangle := u^{\mathsf{T}} v$ , with  $u, v \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , the standard Euclidean inner product. The gradient  $\nabla f(x)$  of a differentiable function  $f : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$  at point  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$  is the unique vector satisfying

$$<\nabla f(x), v> = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{f(x+tv)-f(x)}{t} \quad \forall v \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

- a) Compute the gradient of  $f(x) = x^{T}x$  using the above property.
- b) Let  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m,n}$  and  $b \in \mathbb{R}^m$ . Compute the gradient of  $f(x) = (Ax b)^{\mathsf{T}}(Ax b)$  using the above property.

## Exercise 1.2

The files data1-1.csv, data1-2.csv and data1-3.csv contain (possibly noisy, incomplete and erroneous) observations  $(x_i, y_i)$ . For each of the three datasets, find a parametrized model  $f_{\theta}$  that may have generated the data, i.e. a model  $f_{\theta}$  that reflects the functional relationship  $y_i \approx f_{\theta}(x_i)$  for all i. The model parameters  $\theta$  should be unspecified variables here. Their values are specified in Exercise 1.3. What could be the distribution for the x-values in each dataset (consider a histogram plot, see matplotlib.pyplot.hist).

## Exercise 1.3 (Demonstrate your hacking skills)

Find (somehow) suitable model parameters  $\theta$  for each of the models found in Exercise 1.2. For each model, plot the dataset (using a scatter plot, see matplotlib.pyplot.scatter) and the function  $f_{\theta}$  with specified model parameters  $\theta$  you found.

Hint: We will introduce a principled method for estimating model parameters later in this course. Just be creative, your method need not have any theoretical justification, but the result should look meaningful.