

1 Linear Regression

1.1 $X^T X$ is not invertible

$X^T X$ is not invertible if $\text{rank}(X) = \text{rank}(X^T X) \leq N < D + 1$

1.2 Bias solution

$$RSS(\omega) = \sum_n [y_n - f(x_n)]^2 = \sum_n [y_n - (\omega_0 + \sum_d \omega_d x_{nd})]^2, \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial RSS(\omega)}{\partial \omega_0} = \sum_n -2[y_n - (\omega_0 + \sum_d \omega_d x_{nd})] = 0, \quad (2)$$

$$\sum_n y_n = \omega_0 \sum_n 1 + \sum_n \sum_d \omega_d x_{nd}, \quad (3)$$

$$\sum_n y_n = \omega_0 \times N + \sum_n \sum_d \omega_d x_{nd}, \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_n y_n = \omega_0 + \frac{1}{N} \sum_n \sum_d \omega_d x_{nd}, \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_n y_n = \omega_0 + \sum_d \omega_d \frac{1}{N} \sum_n x_{nd}, \quad (6)$$

As it is mentioned in the question itself, if we have following condition:

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_n x_{nd} = 0, \forall d = 1, 2, \dots, D \quad (7)$$

In this case, we can have bias as the mean of the samples as follow:

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_n y_n \quad (8)$$

2 Logistic Regression

2.1 Bias solution

$$\varepsilon(\omega, b) = \sum_n \{y_n \log \sigma(b) + (1 - y_n) \log[1 - \sigma(b)]\}, \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon(\omega, b)}{\partial b} = \sum_n \left\{ y_n \frac{1}{\sigma(b)} \frac{\partial \sigma(b)}{\partial b} + (1 - y_n) \frac{1}{[1 - \sigma(b)]} \frac{\partial [1 - \sigma(b)]}{\partial b} \right\}, \quad (10)$$

$$= \sum_n \left\{ y_n \frac{\sigma(b)[1 - \sigma(b)]}{\sigma(b)} + (1 - y_n) \frac{-[1 - \sigma(b)]\sigma(b)}{[1 - \sigma(b)]} \right\}, \quad (11)$$

$$= \sum_n \{y_n[1 - \sigma(b)] - (1 - y_n)\sigma(b)\}, \quad (12)$$

$$= \sum_n \{y_n - y_n\sigma(b) - \sigma(b) + y_n\sigma(b)\}, \quad (13)$$

$$= \sum_n \{y_n - \sigma(b)\} = 0, \quad (14)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_n y_n = \sigma(b) \sum_n 1, \quad (15)$$

$$\sum_n y_n = \sigma(b) \times N, \quad (16)$$

$$\sigma(b) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_n y_n, \quad (17)$$

From Eqn (17), we can see that the probability that a test sample is labeled as 1 is the mean of the samples similar to Q1.2

$$\sigma(b) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-b}} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_n y_n, \quad (18)$$

$$b = \ln \left(\frac{\sum_n y_n}{N - \sum_n y_n} \right) \quad (19)$$