## Problem Set 1

1.先证:当矩阵A的列向量组线性无关,则矩阵 $A^TA$ 可逆。

设 $A^TAX = 0$ ,如果 $A^TA$ 可逆则方程有唯一解X = 0.

原命题等价于证明当矩阵A的列向量组线性无关,则 $A^TAX=0$ 有唯一解X=0,

有 $X^T A^T A X = 0$ , 变换得 $(AX)^T A X = 0$ , AX = 0,

设 $A = [a_1, a_2, ..., a_n], X = [x_1, x_2, ..., x_n]^T$ 

有 $a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + ... + a_nx_n = 0$  (1)

因为A的列向量组线性无关,所以方程有唯一解 $[x_1, x_2, ..., x_n] = [0, 0, ..., 0]$ ,即X = 0,原命题得 证。

若矩阵A的列向量组不满足线性无关的条件,观察式(1),不保证有唯一解X=0,因此矩阵 $A^TA$ 可 逆当且仅当矩阵A的列向量组线性无关。

## 2.(a)根据Hessian矩阵定义:

$$H_{i,j} = rac{\partial^2 J( heta)}{\partial heta_i \partial heta_j} = rac{\partial}{\partial heta_j} (rac{\partial J( heta)}{\partial heta_i}) = rac{\partial}{\partial heta_j} (\sum_{k=1}^m ( heta^T x^{(k)} - y^{(k)}) x_i^{(k)}) = \sum_{k=1}^m x_i^{(k)} x_j^{(k)}$$

(b)设
$$X=[x^{(1)}x^{(2)}...x^{(m)}]^T$$
, $Y=[y^{(1)}y^{(2)}...y^{(m)}]$ ,可得 $H=X^TX$ ,

对于 $\nabla_{\theta}J(\theta)$ , 根据梯度的含义:

$$egin{aligned} igtriangledown_{ heta} J( heta) &= [rac{\partial J( heta)}{\partial heta_1} rac{\partial J( heta)}{\partial heta_2} ... rac{\partial J( heta)}{\partial heta_n}]^T \ igtriangledown_{ heta} J( heta)_i &= \sum_{k=1}^m ( heta^T x^{(k)} - y^{(k)}) x_i^{(k)} = \sum_{k=1}^m heta^T x^{(k)} x_i^{(k)} - \sum_{k=1}^m y^{(k)} x_i^{(k)} \end{aligned}$$

$$egin{aligned} igtriangledown_{ heta} J( heta)_i &= \sum_{k=1}^m ( heta^T x^{(k)} - y^{(k)}) x_i^{(k)} = \sum_{k=1}^m heta^T x^{(k)} x_i^{(k)} - \sum_{k=1}^m y^{(k)} x_i^{(k)} \\ &= (X^T X heta - X^T \overrightarrow{y})_i \end{aligned}$$

因此 $\nabla_{\theta}J(\theta) = X^TX\theta - X^T\overrightarrow{y}$ ,

根据牛顿法迭代公式 $\theta := \theta - H^{-1} \nabla_{\theta} J(\theta)$ ,

第一轮迭代后
$$\theta^* = \theta - (X^T X)^{-1} (X^T X \theta - X^T \overrightarrow{y}) = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T \overrightarrow{y}.$$

3.(a)根据定理,最小二乘的唯一解为  $\theta = (X^TX)^{-1}X^TY$ ,

根据题意设

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2005 \\ 1 & 2006 \\ 1 & 2007 \\ 1 & 2008 \\ 1 & 2009 \end{bmatrix}, Y = \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ 19 \\ 29 \\ 37 \\ 45 \end{bmatrix},$$

代入计算得  $\theta = [-1.68e + 04; 8.40]$ ,

即最小二乘回归直线为y = 8.40a - 1.68e4.

(b)预测公司2012年的销售额为70.4百万美元。

## 4.根据Hessian矩阵定义:

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta_i} = -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m (1 - g(\theta^T y^{(k)} x^{(k)})) y^{(k)} x_i^{(k)} \\ &\frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta_i \partial \theta_j} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m g(\theta^T y^{(k)} x^{(k)}) (1 - g(\theta^T y^{(k)} x^{(k)})) (y^{(k)})^2 x_i^{(k)} x_j^{(k)} = H_{i,j} \\ & \text{注意到} y^{(k)} \in \{-1,1\}, \ (y^{(k)})^2 = 1, \\ & \text{以及} h_{\theta}(x) = g(\theta^T x), \ h_{\theta}(x) = h_{\theta}(-x), \\ & H_{i,j} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m h_{\theta}(x^{(k)}) (1 - h_{\theta}(x^{(k)})) x_i^{(k)} x_j^{(k)}, \end{split}$$

进一步可得
$$H = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^{m} h_{\theta}(x^{(k)}) (1 - h_{\theta}(x^{(k)})) x^{(k)} x^{(k)T}$$
,
$$z^{T} H z = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^{m} h_{\theta}(x^{(k)}) (1 - h_{\theta}(x^{(k)})) z^{T} x^{(k)} x^{(k)T} z$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^{m} h_{\theta}(x^{(k)}) (1 - h_{\theta}(x^{(k)})) (z^{T} x^{(k)})^{2} \geq 0$$
,命题得证。