

Exercise sheet

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Part 1. Elements of convex learning problems

Exercise 1. (★) Let $f : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $f(w) = g(\langle w, x \rangle + y)$ for some $x \in \mathbb{R}^d, y \in \mathbb{R}$. Show that: If g is convex function then f is convex function.

Solution. Let $u, v \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and $\alpha \in [0, 1]$. It is

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(\alpha u + (1 - \alpha)v) &= g(\langle \alpha u + (1 - \alpha)v, x \rangle + y) \\
 &= g(\langle \alpha u, x \rangle + \langle (1 - \alpha)v, x \rangle + y) \\
 &= g(\alpha \langle u, x \rangle + y + (1 - \alpha)(\langle v, x \rangle + y)) & y = \alpha y + (1 - \alpha)y \\
 &\leq \alpha g(\langle u, x \rangle + y) + (1 - \alpha)g(\langle v, x \rangle + y) & (g \text{ is convex}) \\
 &= \alpha f(u) + (1 - \alpha)f(v)
 \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 2. (★) Let functions g_1 be ρ_1 -Lipschitz and g_2 be ρ_2 -Lipschitz. Then, show that, f with $f(x) = g_1(g_2(x))$ is $\rho_1\rho_2$ -Lipschitz.

Solution.

$$\begin{aligned}
 |f(w_1) - f(w_2)| &= |g_1(g_2(w_1)) - g_1(g_2(w_2))| \\
 &\leq \rho_1 |g_2(w_1) - g_2(w_2)| \\
 &\leq \rho_1 \rho_2 |w_1 - w_2|
 \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 3. (★) Let $f : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with $f(w) = g(\langle w, x \rangle + y)$ $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and $y \in \mathbb{R}$. Let $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a β -smooth function. Then show that f is a $(\beta \|x\|^2)$ -smooth.

Hint:: You may use Cauchy-Schwarz inequality $\langle y, x \rangle \leq \|y\| \|x\|$

$$f(v) = g(\langle w, x \rangle + y)$$

$$\leq g(\langle w, x \rangle + y) + g'(\langle w, x \rangle + y) \langle v - w, x \rangle + \frac{\beta}{2} (\langle v - w, x \rangle)^2 \quad (g \text{ is smooth})$$

$$\leq g(\langle w, x \rangle + y) + g'(\langle w, x \rangle + y) \langle v - w, x \rangle + \frac{\beta}{2} (\|v - w\| \|x\|)^2 \quad (\text{Cauchy-Schwarz inequality})$$

$$= f(w) + \langle \nabla f(w), v - w \rangle + \frac{\beta \|x\|^2}{2} \|v - w\|^2$$

Exercise 4. (★) Show that $f : S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is ρ -Lipschitz over an open convex set S if and only if for all $w \in S$ and $v \in \partial f(w)$ it is $\|v\| \leq \rho$.

Hint:: You may use Cauchy-Schwarz inequality $\langle y, x \rangle \leq \|y\| \|x\|$

Solution. \Rightarrow Let $f : S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be ρ -Lipschitz over convex set S , $w \in S$ and $v \in \partial f(w)$.

- Since S is open we get that there exist $\epsilon > 0$ such as $u := w + \epsilon \frac{v}{\|v\|}$ where $u \in S$. So $\langle u - w, v \rangle = \epsilon \|v\|$ and $\|u - w\| = \epsilon$.
- From the subgradient definition we get

$$f(u) - f(w) \geq \langle u - w, v \rangle = \epsilon \|v\|$$

- From the Lipschitzness of $f(\cdot)$ we get

$$f(u) - f(w) \leq \rho \|u - w\| = \rho \epsilon$$

Therefore $\|v\| \leq \rho$.

\Leftarrow It is for all $w \in S$ and $v \in \partial f(w)$ it is $\|v\| \leq \rho$.

- For any $u \in S$, it is

$$\begin{aligned} f(w) - f(u) &\leq \langle v, w - u \rangle && (\text{because } v \in \partial f(w)) \\ (1) \quad &\leq \|v\| \|w - u\| && \text{by Cauchy-Schwarz inequality} \\ &\leq \rho \|w - u\| && \text{because } \|v\| \leq \rho \end{aligned}$$

- Similarly it results $u, w \in S$

$$f(w) - f(u) \leq \langle v, u - w \rangle \|v\| \leq \|v\| \|u - w\| \leq \rho \|u - w\|$$

from (1) because w, u can be swapped in (1) as they both are any values in S .

Exercise 5. (★) Let $g_1(w), \dots, g_r(w)$ be r convex functions, and let $f(\cdot) = \max_{\forall j} (g_j(\cdot))$. Show that for some w it is $\nabla g_k(w) \in \partial f(w)$ where $k = \arg \max_j (g_j(w))$ is the index of function $g_j(\cdot)$ presenting the greatest value at w .

Solution. Since g_k is convex, for all u

$$g_k(u) \geq g_k(w) + \langle u - w, \nabla g_k(w) \rangle$$

However $f(u) = \max_{\forall j} (g_j(u)) \geq g_k(u)$ for any j , and $f(w) = g_k(w)$ at w . Then

$$\begin{aligned} f(u) &\geq g_k(u) \\ &\geq g_k(w) + \langle u - w, \nabla g_k(w) \rangle \\ &= f(w) + \langle u - w, \nabla g_k(w) \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Then by the definition of the sub-gradient $\nabla g_k(w) \in \partial f(w)$

Exercise 6. (★) Consider the regression learning problem $(\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{Z}, \ell)$ with predictor rule $h(x) = \langle w, x \rangle$ labeled by some unknown parameter $w \in \mathcal{W}$, loss function $\ell(w, (x, y)) = (\langle w, x \rangle - y)^2$, feature $x \in \mathcal{X}$, and target $y \in \mathbb{R}$. Let $\mathcal{W} = \mathcal{X} = \{\omega \in \mathbb{R}^d : |\omega| \leq \rho\}$ for some $\rho > 0$.

- (1) Show that the resulting learning problem is Convex-Lipschitz-Bounded learning problem.
- (2) Specify the parameters of Lipschitzness.

Solution. According to the definitions given in the lecture:

- Convex-Lipschitz-Bounded Learning Problem $(\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{Z}, \ell)$ with parameters ρ , and B , is called the learning problem whose the hypothesis class \mathcal{H} is a convex set, for all $w \in \mathcal{H}$ it is $\|w\| \leq B$, and the loss function $\ell(\cdot, z)$ is convex and ρ -Lipschitz function for all $z \in \mathcal{Z}$.

I have:

Convexity: The function $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, defined by $g(a) = a^2$ is convex. Eg. $\frac{d^2}{da^2}g(a) = 2 \geq 0$ is non-negative. The convexity of $\ell(w, z = (x, y))$ for all z follows as a composition of g with a linear function.

Lipschitzness: The function $g(a) = a^2$ is 1-Lipschitz since It is

$$|g(a_2) - g(a_1)| = |a_2^2 - a_1^2| = |(a_2 + a_1)(a_2 - a_1)| \leq 2\rho(a_2 - a_1) = 2\rho|a_2 - a_1|$$

Hence because $|x| \leq \rho$, $g(a)$ is $2\rho^2$ -Lipschitz as a composition.

Boundness: The norm of each hypothesis w is bounded by ρ according to the assumptions.

Therefore,

- (1) the learning problem under consideration is a Convex-Lipschitz-Bounded learning problem.
- (2) the parameter of Lipschitzness is $2\rho^2$.

Exercise 7. (★) If f is λ -strongly convex and u is a minimizer of f then for any w

$$f(w) - f(u) \geq \frac{\lambda}{2} \|w - u\|^2$$

Hint:: Use the definition, and set $\alpha \rightarrow 0$.

Solution.

The following is given as a homework (Formative assessment 1)

Exercise 8. (★) Let $f : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a convex and β -smooth function.

(1) Show that for $v, w \in \mathbb{R}^d$

$$f(v) - f(w) \in \left(\langle \nabla f(w), v - w \rangle, \langle \nabla f(w), v - w \rangle + \frac{\beta}{2} \|v - w\|^2 \right)$$

(2) Show that for $v, w \in \mathbb{R}^d$ such that $v = w - \frac{1}{\beta} \nabla f(w)$, it is

$$\frac{1}{2\beta} \|\nabla f(w)\|^2 \leq f(w) - f(v)$$

(3) Additionally assume that $f(x) > 0$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$. Show that for $w \in \mathbb{R}^d$,

$$\|\nabla f(w)\| \leq \sqrt{2\beta f(w)}$$

Solution.

The following is given as a homework (Formative assessment 1)

Exercise 9. (★) Let $f : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a λ -strongly convex function. Assume that w^* is a minimizer of f i.e.

$$w^* = \arg \min_w \{f(w)\}$$

Show that for any $w \in \mathbb{R}^d$ it holds

$$f(w) - f(w^*) \geq \frac{\lambda}{2} \|w - w^*\|^2$$

Hint: Use the definition of λ -strongly convex function, properly rearrange it, and ...

Solution.

Exercise 10. (★) Show that the function $J(x; \lambda) = \lambda \|x\|^2$ is 2λ -strongly convex

Solution. We just need to check that for all w, u , and $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} J(aw + (1 - \alpha)u; \lambda) &\leq aJ(w; \lambda) + (1 - \alpha)J(u; \lambda) - \frac{2\lambda}{2}\alpha(1 - \alpha)\|w - u\|^2 \iff \\ \|aw + (1 - \alpha)u\|_2^2 &\leq a\|w\|_2^2 + (1 - \alpha)\|u\|_2^2 - a(1 - \alpha)\|w - u\|_2^2 \iff 0 \leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Part 2. Stochastic learning

Exercise 11. (★) Assume a Bayesian model

$$\begin{cases} z_i|w & \stackrel{\text{ind}}{\sim} f(z_i|w), \quad i = 1, \dots, n \\ w & \sim f(w) \end{cases}$$

and consider that our objective is the discovery of MAP estimate w^* i.e.

$$w^* = \arg \min_{w \in \Theta} (-\log(L_n(w)) - f(w)) = \arg \min_{w \in \Theta} \left(-\sum_{i=1}^n \log(f(z_i|w)) - \log(f(w)) \right)$$

by using SGD with update

$$w^{(t+1)} = w^{(t)} + \eta_t \left(\frac{n}{m} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{J}^{(t)}} \nabla_w \log(f(z_j|w^{(t)})) + \nabla_w \log(f(w^{(t)})) \right)$$

for some randomly selected set $\mathcal{J}^{(t)} \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\}^m$ of m integers from 1 to n via simple random sampling (SRS) with replacement. Show that

$$\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{J}^{(t)} \sim \text{simple-random-sampling}} \left(\frac{n}{m} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{J}^{(t)}} \nabla_w \log(f(z_j|w^{(t)})) \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \nabla_w \log(f(z_i|w^{(t)}))$$

Solution. It is

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{J}^{(t)} \sim \text{SRS}} \left(\frac{n}{m} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{J}^{(t)}} \nabla_w \log(f(z_j|w^{(t)})) \right) &= \frac{n}{m} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{J}^{(t)}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{J}^{(t)} \sim \text{SRS}} \left(\nabla_w \log(f(z_j|w^{(t)})) \right) \\ &= \frac{n}{m} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{J}^{(t)}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{J}^{(t)} \sim \text{SRS}} \left(\nabla_w \log(f(z_j|w^{(t)})) \right) \\ &= \frac{n}{m} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{J}^{(t)}} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \nabla_w \log(f(z_i|w^{(t)})) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \nabla_w \log(f(z_i|w^{(t)})) \end{aligned}$$

It is $\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{J}^{(t)} \sim \text{SRS}} (\nabla_w \log(f(z_j|w^{(t)}))) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \nabla_w \log(f(z_i|w^{(t)}))$ because the expectation is under the probability I get randomly an integer and for the j th on the probability is $1/n$ due to the random scheme. Also $|\mathcal{J}^{(t)}| = m$.

Exercise 12. (★) Consider the binary classification problem with inputs $x \in \mathcal{X}$ where $\mathcal{X} := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d : \|x\|_2 \leq L\}$ for some given value $L > 0$, target $y \in \mathcal{Y}$ where $\mathcal{Y} := \{-1, +1\}$, and prediction rule $h_w : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \{-1, +1\}$ with

$$(2) \quad h_w(x) = \text{sign}(w^\top x)$$

$$(3) \quad = \text{sign}\left(\sum_{j=1}^d w_j x_j\right)$$

Let the hypothesis class of prediction rules be

$$\mathcal{H} = \{x \rightarrow w^\top x : \forall w \in \mathbb{R}^d\}$$

In other words, the hypothesis $h_w \in \mathcal{H}$ is parametrized by $w \in \mathbb{R}^d$ it receives an input vector $x \in \mathcal{X} := \mathbb{R}^d$ and it returns the label $y = \text{sign}(w^\top x) \in \mathcal{Y} := \{\pm 1\}$.

Consider a loss function $\ell : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ with

$$(4) \quad \ell(w, z = (x, y)) = \max(0, 1 - yw^\top x) + \lambda \|w\|_2^2$$

for some given value $\lambda > 0$.

Assume there is available a dataset of examples $S_n = \{z_i = (x_i, y_i) : i = 1, \dots, n\}$ of size n .

Do the following tasks.

Hint-1:: We denote

$$\text{sign}(\xi) = \begin{cases} -1, & \text{if } \xi < 0 \\ +1, & \text{if } \xi > 0 \end{cases}$$

Hint-2:: The notation ± 1 means either -1 or $+1$.

Hint-3:: We define $\mathbb{R}_+ := (0, +\infty)$

Hint-4:: We denote $\|x\|_2 := \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^d (x_j)^2}$ the Euclidean distance.

- (1) Show that the function $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ with $f(x) = \max(0, 1 - x)$ is convex in \mathbb{R} ; and show that the loss (4) is convex.

Hint:: You may use Example ?? from Handout ??.

- (2) Show that the loss $\ell(w, z)$ for $\lambda = 0$ (4) is L -Lipschitz (with respect to w) when $x \in \mathcal{X}$ where $\mathcal{X} := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d : \|x\|_2 \leq L\}$.

Hint:: You may use the definition of Lipschitz function. Without loss of generality, you can consider any $w_1 \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and $w_2 \in \mathbb{R}^d$ such that $1 - yw_2^\top x \leq 1 - yw_1^\top x$, and then take cases $1 - yw_2^\top x > \text{or} < 0$ and $1 - yw_1^\top x > \text{or} < 0$ to deal with the max.

- (3) Construct the set of sub-gradients $\partial f(x)$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}$ of the function $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ with $f(x) = \max(0, 1 - x)$. Show that the vector v with

$$v = \begin{cases} 2\lambda w, & yw^\top x > 1 \\ 2\lambda w, & yw^\top x = 1 \\ -yx + 2\lambda w, & yw^\top x < 1 \end{cases}$$

is $v \in \partial_w \ell(w, z = (x, y))$, aka a sub-gradient of $\ell(w, z = (x, y))$ at w , for any $w \in \mathbb{R}^d$.

- (4) Write down the algorithm of online AdaGrad (Adaptive Stochastic Gradient Descent) with learning rate $\eta_t > 0$, batch size m , and termination criterion $t > T_{\max}$ for some $T_{\max} > 0$ in order to discover w^* such as

$$(5) \quad w^* = \arg \min_{w: h_w \in \mathcal{H}} (\mathbb{E}_{z \sim g} (\ell(w, z = (x, y))))$$

The formulas in your algorithm have to be tailored to 4.

- (5) Use the R code given below in order to generate the dataset of observed examples $S_n = \{z_i = (x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^n$ that contains $n = 10^6$ examples with inputs x of dimension $d = 2$. Consider $\lambda = 0$. Use a seed $w^{(0)} = (0, 0)^\top$.
- (a) By using appropriate values for m , η_t and T_{\max} , code in R the algorithm you designed in part 4, and run it.
 - (b) Plot the trace plots for each of the dimensions of the generated chain $\{w^{(t)}\}$ against the iteration t .
 - (c) Report the value of the output w_{adaGrad}^* (any type) of the algorithm as the solution to (5).
 - (d) To which cluster y (i.e., -1 or 1) $x_{\text{new}} = (1, 0)^\top$ belongs?

```

# R code. Run it before you run anything else
#
data_generating_model <- function(n,w) {
  z <- rep( NaN, times=n*3 )
  z <- matrix(z, nrow = n, ncol = 3)
  z[,1] <- rep(1,times=n)
  z[,2] <- runif(n, min = -10, max = 10)
  p <- w[1]*z[,1] + w[2]*z[,2] p <- exp(p) / (1+exp(p))
  z[,3] <- rbinom(n, size = 1, prob = p)
  ind <- (z[,3]==0)
  z[ind,3] <- -1
  x <- z[,1:2]
  y <- z[,3]
  return(list(z=z, x=x, y=y))
}
n_obs <- 1000000
w_true <- c(-3,4)
set.seed(2023)
out <- data_generating_model(n = n_obs, w = w_true)
set.seed(0)
z_obs <- out$z #z=(x,y)
x <- out$x
y <- out$y
#z_obs2=z_obs
#z_obs2[z_obs[,3]==-1,3]=0
#w_true <- as.numeric(glm(z_obs2[,3]~ 1+ z_obs2[,2],family = "binomial"
)$coefficients)

```

Solution.
