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Problem 1

$\eta = 0.5$ Firstly, (-1) pretty bad $\phi(x) = [1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0]$, $y = -1$, $w = [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]$ $1 - w \cdot \phi(x) * y = 1 - [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0] \cdot [1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0] * 1 = 1 > 0$ $\nabla \text{Loss}(x, y, w) = -\phi(x) * y = -[1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0] * (-1) = [1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0]$ w i $-[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0] - 0.5[1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0]$ i $-[-0.5, 0, -0.5, 0, 0, 0]$ Secondly, $(+1)$ pretty good $\phi(x) = [0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0]$, $y = 1$, $w = [-0.5, 0, -0.5, 0, 0, 0]$ $1 - w \cdot \phi(x) * y = 1 - [-0.5, 0, -0.5, 0, 0, 0] \cdot [0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0] * 1 = 1 > 0$ $\nabla \text{Loss}(x, y, w) = -\phi(x) * y = -[0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0] * 1 = [0, -1, 0, -1, 0, 0]$ w i $-[-0.5, 0, -0.5, 0, 0, 0] - 0.5 * [0, -1, 0, -1, 0, 0]$ i $-[-0.5, 0.5, -0.5, 0.5, 0, 0]$ Thirdly, (-1) not good $\phi(x) = [0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0]$, $y = -1$, $w = [-0.5, 0.5, -0.5, 0.5, 0, 0]$ $1 - w \cdot \phi(x) * y = 1 - [-0.5, 0.5, -0.5, 0.5, 0, 0] \cdot [0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0] * -1 = 1.5 > 0$ $\nabla \text{Loss}(x, y, w) = -\phi(x) * y = [0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0]$ w i $-[-0.5, 0.5, -0.5, 0.5, 0, 0] - 0.5[0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0]$ i $-[-0.5, 0, -0.5, 0.5, -0.5, 0]$ Finally, $(+1)$ pretty scenery $\phi(x) = [1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1]$, $y = 1$, $w = [-0.5, 0, -0.5, 0.5, -0.5, 0]$ $1 - w \cdot \phi(x) * y = 1 - [-0.5, 0, -0.5, 0.5, -0.5, 0] \cdot [1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1] * 1 = 1.5 > 0$ $\nabla \text{Loss}(x, y, w) = -\phi(x) * y = [-1, 0, 0, 0, 0, -1]$ w i $-[-0.5, 0, -0.5, 0.5, -0.5, 0] - 0.5[-1, 0, 0, 0, 0, -1]$ i $-[0, 0, -0.5, 0.5, -0.5, 0.5]$

Problem 2

1. (-1) 'bad'
2. $(+1)$ 'good'
3. $(+1)$ 'not bad'
4. (-1) 'not good'
5. Proof: to classify 'bad' and 'good' correctly, they must have opposite signs. If 'not' has a positive weight then 'not good' is classified wrong. If 'not' has a negative weight, then 'not bad' is classified wrong. A single redemption feature would be indicative of the phrase "bad". The following weight vector then correctly classifies all the examples: $w = \text{'bad'} : -1, \text{'good'} : 1, \text{'not'} : 2, \text{'not good'} : -4$

Problem 3

$$\text{Loss}(x, y, w) = (\sigma(w * \phi(x)) - y)^2 \quad (1)$$

Problem 4

$$\nabla \text{Loss}(x, y, w) = \phi(x) 2(p - y)p(1 - p), p = \sigma(w * \phi(x)) \quad (2)$$

Problem 5

1

In order to minimize the magnitude of gradient, we need to make p tend to 1 or 0 by taking