## HW<sub>1</sub>

권규보 산업공학과 2018-18249

Problem 1. (a) 
$$l_i(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} (X_i^T \theta - Y_i)^2$$
  
 $X_i^T \theta - Y_i = g(\theta)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (g(\theta))^2$   
 $l_i(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} (g(\theta))^2$   
 $l_i(\theta) = g(\theta)^T g(\theta) = g(\theta) \cdot (X_i^T)^T$   
 $= (x_i^T \theta - Y_i) \cdot x_i$ 

$$(b) L(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} (x\theta - y)^{T} (x\theta - y)$$

$$= (x, \theta - y)^{T} (x\theta - y)$$

$$b) L(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} (x\theta - \gamma)'(x\theta - \gamma)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\theta^{T}x^{T}x\theta - x^{T}x\theta + \gamma^{T}\gamma)$$

$$DL(\theta) = x^{T}x\theta - x^{T}\gamma = x^{T}(x\theta - \gamma)$$

Problem 2.  

$$f(0) = \frac{6^{2}}{2}$$

$$f'(0) = 0$$

$$\theta^{k(1)} = \theta^{k} - \alpha f'(\theta^{k})$$

$$= \theta^{k} (1 - \kappa)$$

$$= \theta^{k} (I - K)$$

$$= \theta^{0} (I - K)^{k}$$

$$\therefore \theta^{-2} = \theta (1-\alpha)$$

Problem 3 7+(0)= xt(x0-x)  $\theta^{k+1} = \theta^k - \alpha \nabla f(\theta^k) = \theta^k - \alpha(x^T \times \theta^k - x^T Y)$  $= (I - \kappa \chi_{\perp} \chi) \theta_{\epsilon} + \kappa \chi_{\perp} \chi$  $\theta_{\text{rel}} - \theta_{\star} = (1 - \kappa x_{4}x) \theta_{\text{r}} + \kappa x_{1}\lambda - (x_{4}x)_{1}x_{1}\lambda$  $= \left[ I - \alpha x_1 x \right) \left( \theta_k - \theta_* \right)$  $= (I - \chi \chi^{T} \chi)^{k} (\theta^{\circ} - \theta^{\star})$ PSDEME XTXEMPHANE SAST THEREFORE (I-axx)= S(I-KA)5+ I-d 스틱 메라성운송스 에서 가능은 전도 e(XIX) 릭 역시한 각숙에 변 1- 2 . 6(x1x) < -1 . 105 . (4kf-10-0, 2+ 00 (아니나면(즉, 이웨의 initial 성화 크용기 아타니건》) 아니앤) diverges.