

## Problem 1

### (a) Ridge Regression

$$\begin{aligned}
 L(\bar{w}) &= \sum_{i=1}^n (\bar{w}^T \tilde{x}_i - y_i)^2 + \lambda \|\bar{w}\|_2^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (\bar{w}^T \tilde{x}_i - y_i)^T (\bar{w}^T \tilde{x}_i - y_i) + \lambda \bar{w}^T \bar{w} \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i^T y_i - 2\bar{w}^T \tilde{x}_i^T y_i + \bar{w}^T \tilde{x}_i^T \tilde{x}_i \bar{w}) + \bar{w}^T \lambda I \bar{w} \\
 \frac{\partial L(\bar{w})}{\partial \bar{w}} &= \sum_{i=1}^n (-2\tilde{x}_i^T y_i + 2\tilde{x}_i^T \tilde{x}_i \bar{w}) + 2\lambda I \bar{w} \\
 \bar{w}_{j+1} &= \bar{w}_j - c \cdot \frac{\partial L(\bar{w}_j)}{\partial \bar{w}_j} = \bar{w}_j - c \cdot \left( \sum_{i=1}^n (-2\tilde{x}_i^T y_i + 2\tilde{x}_i^T \tilde{x}_i \bar{w}_j) + 2\lambda I \bar{w}_j \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

### (b) Lasso Regression

$$\begin{aligned}
 L(\bar{w}) &= \sum_{i=1}^n (\bar{w}^T \tilde{x}_i - y_i)^2 + \lambda \|\bar{w}\|_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n (\bar{w}^T \tilde{x}_i - y_i)^T (\bar{w}^T \tilde{x}_i - y_i) + \lambda \sum_{\alpha=1}^d |w_\alpha| \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i^T y_i - 2\bar{w}^T \tilde{x}_i^T y_i + \bar{w}^T \tilde{x}_i^T \tilde{x}_i \bar{w}) + \lambda \sum_{\alpha=1}^d |w_\alpha|
 \end{aligned}$$

Because  $L1$  regularizer  $\sum_{\alpha=1}^d |w_\alpha|$  is not differentiable, the subgradient is

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial L(\bar{w})}{\partial \bar{w}} &= \sum_{i=1}^n (-2\tilde{x}_i^T y_i + 2\tilde{x}_i^T \tilde{x}_i \bar{w} + \lambda \text{sign}(\bar{w})) \\
 \bar{w}_{j+1} &= \bar{w}_j - c \cdot \frac{\partial L(\bar{w}_j)}{\partial \bar{w}_j} = \bar{w}_j - c \cdot \left( \sum_{i=1}^n (-2\tilde{x}_i^T y_i + 2\tilde{x}_i^T \tilde{x}_i \bar{w}_j + \lambda \text{sign}(\bar{w}_j)) \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

### (c) Logistic Regression

$$\begin{aligned}
 L(\bar{w}) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \log(1 + \exp(-y_i \bar{w}^T \tilde{x}_i)) \\
 \frac{\partial L(\bar{w})}{\partial \bar{w}} &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\exp(-y_i \bar{w}^T \tilde{x}_i)'}{1 + \exp(-y_i \bar{w}^T \tilde{x}_i)} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{-\tilde{x}_i^T y_i \exp(-y_i \bar{w}^T \tilde{x}_i)}{1 + \exp(-y_i \bar{w}^T \tilde{x}_i)} \\
 \bar{w}_{j+1} &= \bar{w}_j - c \cdot \frac{\partial L(\bar{w}_j)}{\partial \bar{w}_j} = \bar{w}_j - c \cdot \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{-\tilde{x}_i^T y_i \exp(-y_i \bar{w}_j^T \tilde{x}_i)}{1 + \exp(-y_i \bar{w}_j^T \tilde{x}_i)} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

### (d) Linear Support Vector Machine

$$L(\vec{w}) = C \sum_{i=1}^n \max\{1 - y_i \vec{w}^T \vec{x}_i, 0\} + \|\vec{w}\|_2^2$$

For each piece of the training data

$$\frac{\partial l_i(\vec{w})}{\partial \vec{w}} = \begin{cases} 0, & y_i \vec{w}^T x_i \geq 1 \\ -y_i x_i, & y_i \vec{w}^T x_i < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial L(\vec{w})}{\partial \vec{w}} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial l_i(\vec{w})}{\partial \vec{w}}$$

$$\vec{w}_{j+1} = \vec{w}_j - c \cdot \frac{\partial L(\vec{w}_j)}{\partial \vec{w}_j} = \vec{w}_j - c \cdot \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial l_i(\vec{w})}{\partial \vec{w}} \right)$$