

Solutions Manual to Pattern Recognition and Machine Learning

Hiromichi Inawashiro

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1 Introduction

1.1

To minimise

$$E(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^N (y(x_n, \mathbf{w}) - t_n)^2, \quad (1.1)$$

setting its derivative as zero gives

$$\mathbf{0} = \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{\partial y(x_n, \mathbf{w})}{\partial \mathbf{w}} (y(x_n, \mathbf{w}) - t_n). \quad (1.2)$$

Substituting

$$y(x_n, \mathbf{w}) = \sum_{j=0}^M w_j x_n^j \quad (1.3)$$

gives

$$0 = \sum_{n=1}^N x_n^i \left(\sum_{j=0}^M w_j x_n^j - t_n \right). \quad (1.4)$$

Therefore, we have

$$\sum_{j=0}^M A_{ij} w_j = T_i \quad (1.5)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} A_{ij} &= \sum_{n=1}^N x_n^{i+j}, \\ T_i &= \sum_{n=1}^N x_n^i t_n. \end{aligned} \quad (1.6)$$

1.2

To minimise

$$\tilde{E}(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^N (y(x_n, \mathbf{w}) - t_n)^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|^2, \quad (1.7)$$

setting its derivative as zero gives

$$\mathbf{0} = \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{\partial y(x_n, \mathbf{w})}{\partial \mathbf{w}} (y(x_n, \mathbf{w}) - t_n) + \lambda \mathbf{w}. \quad (1.8)$$

Substituting

$$y(x_n, \mathbf{w}) = \sum_{j=0}^M w_j x_n^j \quad (1.9)$$

gives

$$0 = \sum_{n=1}^N x_n^i \left(\sum_{j=0}^M w_j x_n^j - t_n \right) + \lambda w_i. \quad (1.10)$$

Therefore, we have

$$\sum_{j=0}^M \tilde{A}_{ij} w_j = T_i \quad (1.11)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{A}_{ij} &= \sum_{n=1}^N x_n^{i+j} + \lambda \delta_{ij}, \\ T_i &= \sum_{n=1}^N x_n^i t_n. \end{aligned} \quad (1.12)$$

1.3

Let a , o and l be the events where an apple, orange and lime are selected respectively. The probability that an apple is selected is given by

$$p(a) = p(a|r)p(r) + p(a|b)p(b) + p(a|g)p(g). \quad (1.13)$$

Substituting $p(a|r) = \frac{3}{10}$, $p(r) = \frac{1}{5}$, $p(a|g) = \frac{1}{2}$, $p(r) = \frac{1}{5}$, $p(a|g) = \frac{3}{10}$ and $p(g) = \frac{3}{5}$ gives

$$p(a) = \frac{17}{50}. \quad (1.14)$$

If an orange is selected, the probability that it came from the green box is given by

$$p(g|o) = \frac{p(g,o)}{p(o)}. \quad (1.15)$$

Here,

$$\begin{aligned} p(g, o) &= p(o|g)p(g), \\ p(o) &= p(o|r)p(r) + p(o|b)p(b) + p(o|g)p(g). \end{aligned} \tag{1.16}$$

Substituting $p(o|r) = \frac{2}{5}$, $p(r) = \frac{1}{5}$, $p(o|b) = \frac{1}{2}$, $p(b) = \frac{1}{5}$, $p(o|g) = \frac{3}{10}$ and $p(g) = \frac{3}{5}$ gives $p(g, o) = \frac{9}{50}$ and $p(o) = \frac{9}{25}$. Therefore,

$$p(g|o) = \frac{1}{2}. \tag{1.17}$$