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Consider the function $\ell(\mathbf{w}) = y \log(\sigma(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})) + (1 - y) \log(1 - \sigma(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}))$

Where **w** and **x** are k^{th} dimensional vectors. Assume 1 training example.

Find $\nabla_{w_i} \ell(\mathbf{w})$, that is, the partial derivative of $\ell(\mathbf{w})$ with respect to the j^{th} element of vector \mathbf{w} .

- Recall if $\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$ then $\sigma'(x) = \sigma(x) (1 \sigma(x))$
- Show your work!

$$\nabla_{w_{j}} l(w) = \nabla_{w_{j}} \left(y \log \left(\sigma \left(w^{T} x \right) \right) + \left(1 - y \right) \log \left(1 - \sigma \left(w^{T} x \right) \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{y}{\sigma \left(w^{T} x \right)} \nabla_{w_{j}} \sigma \left(w^{T} x \right) + \frac{\left(1 - y \right)}{-\left(1 - \sigma \left(w^{T} x \right) \right)} \nabla_{w_{j}} \sigma \left(w^{T} x \right)$$

where,
$$\nabla_{\omega_j} \sigma(\omega^T x) = (\sigma(\omega^T x)) (1 - \sigma(\omega^T x)) \cdot \nabla_{\omega_j} (\omega^T x)$$

$$= (\neg (w^T x)) (1 - \neg (w^T x)) \cdot x_j$$

Hence,
$$\nabla_{w_{j}} L(w) = \frac{y}{\sigma(w^{T}x)} (\sigma(w^{T}x))(1-\sigma(w^{T}x)) \cdot r_{j}$$

$$= \frac{(1-y)}{(1-\sigma(w^{T}x))} (\sigma(w^{T}x))(1-\sigma(w^{T}x)) \cdot r_{j}$$

$$\nabla_{w_j} L(w) = g \left((--(w^T x)) \cdot x_j - ((-y)(-(w^T x)) \cdot x_j \right)$$

$$\nabla_{w_j} L(w) = \left(y - -(w^T x) \right) \cdot x_j$$