# Machine Learning Techniques - Homework 3

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### Deep Learning Techniques

1. (以下皆爲在已知  $\mathbf{x}^{(l-1)}$  的條件下進行推導,爲簡單起見,以下將  $x_i^{(l-1)}$  皆視爲 constant,而省去 conditional probability、conditional distribution function、conditional density function、conditional expectation 的符號)

因為

$$\begin{split} \mathbb{E}\left[s_{j}^{(l)}\right] &= \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=1}^{d^{(l-1)}} w_{ij}^{(l)} x_{i}^{(l-1)}\right] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{d^{(l-1)}} \mathbb{E}\left[w_{ij}^{(l)} x_{i}^{(l-1)}\right] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{d^{(l-1)}} \mathbb{E}\left[w_{ij}^{(l)}\right] \cdot x_{i}^{(l-1)} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{d^{(l-1)}} 0 \cdot x_{i}^{(l-1)} = 0 \end{split}$$

因此可得  $s_j^{(l)}$  爲 zero-mean。接著, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$  且  $2 \leq n \leq d^{(l)}$ ,任取 n 個 random variable  $s_{j_1}^{(l)} \circ s_{j_2}^{(l)} \circ \cdots \circ s_{j_n}^{(l)}$ ,令  $s_{j_k}^{(l)}$  的 distribution function 和 density function 分別爲  $F_{j_k}(t_{j_k})$  和  $f_{j_k}(t_{j_k})$ , $s_{j_1}^{(l)} \circ s_{j_2}^{(l)} \circ \cdots \circ s_{j_n}^{(l)}$  的 joint distribution function 和 joint density function 分別爲  $F_{j_1j_2\cdots j_n}(t_{j_1},t_{j_2},\cdots,t_{j_n})$  和  $f_{j_1j_2\cdots j_n}(t_{j_1},t_{j_2},\cdots,t_{j_n})$ ,并 joint density function 爲  $g_{j_k}(\mathbf{u}_{j_k}) = g_{j_k}\left(u_{j_k1},u_{j_k2},\cdots,u_{j_kd^{(l-1)}}\right)$ , $\mathbf{w}_{j_1} \circ \mathbf{w}_{j_2} \circ \cdots \circ \mathbf{w}_{j_n}$  的 joint density function 爲  $g_{j_1j_2\cdots j_n}(\mathbf{u}_{j_1},\mathbf{u}_{j_2},\cdots,\mathbf{u}_{j_n})$ ,並且, $\forall t_{j_k} \in \mathbb{R}$ ,令  $A_{j_k} = \left\{\mathbf{w}_{j_k} \mid \sum_{i=1}^{d^{(l-1)}} w_{ij_k}^{(l)} x_i^{(l-1)} \leq t_{j_k}\right\}$ 。注意因爲  $\mathbf{w}_{j_1} \circ \mathbf{w}_{j_2} \circ \cdots \circ \mathbf{w}_{j_n}$  爲 independent random vector,所以  $g_{j_1j_2\cdots j_n}(\mathbf{u}_{j_1},\mathbf{u}_{j_2},\cdots,\mathbf{u}_{j_n}) = g_{j_1}\left(\mathbf{u}_{j_1}\right)g_{j_2}\left(\mathbf{u}_{j_2}\right)\cdots g_{j_n}\left(\mathbf{u}_{j_n}\right)$ 

因此可得

$$\begin{split} &F_{j_1j_2\cdots j_n}\left(t_{j_1},t_{j_2},\cdots,t_{j_n}\right)\\ &=P\left(s_{j_1}^{(l)}\leq t_{j_1},s_{j_2}^{(l)}\leq t_{j_2},\cdots,s_{j_n}^{(l)}\leq t_{j_n}\right)\\ &=P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{d^{(l-1)}}w_{ij_1}^{(l)}x_i^{(l-1)}\leq t_{j_1},\sum_{i=1}^{d^{(l-1)}}w_{ij_2}^{(l)}x_i^{(l-1)}\leq t_{j_2},\cdots,\sum_{i=1}^{d^{(l-1)}}w_{ij_n}^{(l)}x_i^{(l-1)}\leq t_{j_n}\right)\\ &=P\left(\mathbf{w}_{j_1}\in A_{j_1},\mathbf{w}_{j_2}\in A_{j_2},\cdots,\mathbf{w}_{j_n}\in A_{j_n}\right)\\ &=\int_{A_{j_1}\times A_{j_2}\times\cdots\times A_{j_n}}g_{j_1j_2\cdots j_n}\left(\mathbf{u}_{j_1},\mathbf{u}_{j_2},\cdots,\mathbf{u}_{j_n}\right)d\mathbf{u}_{j_1}d\mathbf{u}_{j_2}\cdots d\mathbf{u}_{j_n}\\ &=\int_{A_{j_1}\times A_{j_2}\times\cdots\times A_{j_n}}g_{j_1}\left(\mathbf{u}_{j_1}\right)g_{j_2}\left(\mathbf{u}_{j_2}\right)\cdots g_{j_n}\left(\mathbf{u}_{j_n}\right)d\mathbf{u}_{j_1}d\mathbf{u}_{j_2}\cdots d\mathbf{u}_{j_n}\\ &=\int_{A_{j_1}}g_{j_1}\left(\mathbf{u}_{j_1}\right)d\mathbf{u}_{j_1}\int_{A_{j_2}}g_{j_2}\left(\mathbf{u}_{j_2}\right)d\mathbf{u}_{j_2}\cdots\int_{A_{j_n}}g_{j_n}\left(\mathbf{u}_{j_n}\right)d\mathbf{u}_{j_n}\\ &=P\left(\mathbf{w}_{j_1}\in A_{j_1}\right)P\left(\mathbf{w}_{j_2}\in A_{j_2}\right)\cdots P\left(\mathbf{w}_{j_n}\in A_{j_n}\right)\\ &=P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{d^{(l-1)}}w_{ij_1}^{(l)}x_i^{(l-1)}\leq t_{j_1}\right)P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{d^{(l-1)}}w_{ij_2}^{(l)}x_i^{(l-1)}\leq t_{j_2}\right)\cdots\\ &P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{d^{(l-1)}}w_{ij_n}^{(l)}x_i^{(l-1)}\leq t_{j_n}\right)\\ &=P\left(s_{j_1}^{(l)}\leq t_{j_1}\right)P\left(s_{j_2}^{(l)}\leq t_{j_2}\right)\cdots P\left(s_{j_n}^{(l)}\leq t_{j_n}\right)\\ &=F_{j_1}\left(t_{j_1}\right)F_{j_2}\left(t_{j_2}\right)\cdots F_{j_n}\left(t_{j_n}\right) \end{split}$$

故

$$f_{j_{1}j_{2}\cdots j_{n}}(t_{j_{1}}, t_{j_{2}}, \cdots, t_{j_{n}})$$

$$= \frac{\partial^{n}}{\partial t_{j_{1}}\partial t_{j_{2}}\cdots \partial t_{j_{n}}} F_{j_{1}j_{2}\cdots j_{n}}(t_{j_{1}}, t_{j_{2}}, \cdots, t_{j_{n}})$$

$$= \frac{\partial^{n}}{\partial t_{j_{1}}\partial t_{j_{2}}\cdots \partial t_{j_{n}}} F_{j_{1}}(t_{j_{1}}) F_{j_{2}}(t_{j_{2}})\cdots F_{j_{n}}(t_{j_{n}})$$

$$= f_{j_{1}}(t_{j_{1}}) f_{j_{2}}(t_{j_{2}})\cdots f_{j_{n}}(t_{j_{n}})$$

由此可得  $s_1^{(l)} \cdot s_2^{(l)} \cdot \dots \cdot s_{d^{(l)}}^{(l)}$  爲 independent。

2. 因為

$$\begin{aligned} Var\left(x_i^{(l-1)}\right) &= \mathbb{E}\left[\left(x_i^{(l-1)}\right)^2\right] - \mathbb{E}\left[x_i^{(l-1)}\right]^2 \\ \sigma_x^2 &= \mathbb{E}\left[\left(x_i^{(l-1)}\right)^2\right] - \bar{x}^2 \\ \mathbb{E}\left[\left(x_i^{(l-1)}\right)^2\right] &= \sigma_x^2 + \bar{x}^2 \end{aligned}$$

以及

$$Var\left(w_{ij}^{(l)}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[\left(w_{ij}^{(l)}\right)^{2}\right] - \mathbb{E}\left[w_{ij}^{(l)}\right]^{2}$$
$$\sigma_{w}^{2} = \mathbb{E}\left[\left(w_{ij}^{(l)}\right)^{2}\right] - 0^{2}$$
$$\mathbb{E}\left[\left(w_{ij}^{(l)}\right)^{2}\right] = \sigma_{w}^{2}$$

所以

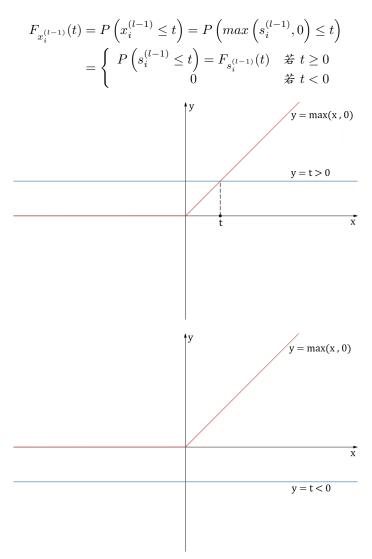
$$\begin{split} Var\left(s_{j}^{(l)}\right) &= \mathbb{E}\left[\left(s_{j}^{(l)}\right)^{2}\right] - \mathbb{E}\left[s_{j}^{(l)}\right]^{2} \\ &= \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^{d^{(l-1)}} w_{ij}^{(l)} x_{i}^{(l-1)}\right)^{2}\right] - 0^{2} \\ &= \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=1}^{d^{(l-1)}} \sum_{k=1}^{d^{(l-1)}} w_{ij}^{(l)} w_{kj}^{(l)} x_{i}^{(l-1)} x_{k}^{(l-1)}\right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=1}^{d^{(l-1)}} \left(w_{ij}^{(l)}\right)^{2} \left(x_{i}^{(l-1)}\right)^{2} + \sum_{i \neq k} w_{ij}^{(l)} w_{kj}^{(l)} x_{i}^{(l-1)} x_{k}^{(l-1)}\right] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{d^{(l-1)}} \mathbb{E}\left[\left(w_{ij}^{(l)}\right)^{2} \left(x_{i}^{(l-1)}\right)^{2}\right] + \sum_{i \neq k} \mathbb{E}\left[w_{ij}^{(l)} w_{kj}^{(l)} x_{i}^{(l-1)} x_{k}^{(l-1)}\right] \end{split}$$

其中,因爲 independence,因此可得

$$\begin{split} Var\left(s_{j}^{(l)}\right) &= \sum_{i=1}^{d^{(l-1)}} \mathbb{E}\left[\left(w_{ij}^{(l)}\right)^{2} \left(x_{i}^{(l-1)}\right)^{2}\right] + \sum_{i \neq k} \mathbb{E}\left[w_{ij}^{(l)} w_{kj}^{(l)} x_{i}^{(l-1)} x_{k}^{(l-1)}\right] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{d^{(l-1)}} \mathbb{E}\left[\left(w_{ij}^{(l)}\right)^{2}\right] \mathbb{E}\left[\left(x_{i}^{(l-1)}\right)^{2}\right] + \\ &\qquad \sum_{i \neq k} \mathbb{E}\left[w_{ij}^{(l)}\right] \mathbb{E}\left[w_{kj}^{(l)}\right] \mathbb{E}\left[x_{i}^{(l-1)}\right] \mathbb{E}\left[x_{k}^{(l-1)}\right] \end{split}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{d^{(l-1)}} \sigma_w^2 \left( \sigma_x^2 + \bar{x}^2 \right) + \sum_{i \neq k} 0 \cdot 0 \cdot \bar{x} \cdot \bar{x}$$
$$= d^{(l-1)} \sigma_w^2 \left( \sigma_x^2 + \bar{x}^2 \right)$$

3. 令  $s_i^{(l-1)}$  的 distribution function 和 density function 分別為  $F_{s_i^{(l-1)}}(t)$  和  $f_{s_i^{(l-1)}}(t)$ ,而  $x_i^{(l-1)}$  的 distribution function 和 density function 分別為  $F_{x_i^{(l-1)}}(t)$  和  $f_{x_i^{(l-1)}}(t)$ 。因為



所以

$$f_{x_i^{(l-1)}}(t) = \frac{d}{dt} F_{x_i^{(l-1)}}(t) = \left\{ \begin{array}{cc} \frac{d}{dt} F_{s_i^{(l-1)}}(t) = f_{s_i^{(l-1)}}(t) & \not \Xi \ t > 0 \\ \frac{d}{dt} 0 = 0 & \not \Xi \ t < 0 \end{array} \right.$$

因此

$$\begin{split} \mathbb{E}\left[\left(x_{i}^{(l-1)}\right)^{2}\right] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} t^{2} f_{x_{i}^{(l-1)}}(t) dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{0} t^{2} f_{x_{i}^{(l-1)}}(t) dt + \int_{0}^{\infty} t^{2} f_{x_{i}^{(l-1)}}(t) dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{0} t^{2} \cdot 0 dt + \int_{0}^{\infty} t^{2} f_{s_{i}^{(l-1)}}(t) dt \\ &= \int_{0}^{\infty} t^{2} f_{s_{i}^{(l-1)}}(t) dt \end{split}$$

其中,因爲  $s_i^{(l-1)}$  爲 symmetric random variable,所以  $f_{s_i^{(l-1)}}(-t)=f_{s_i^{(l-1)}}(t)$  [ref],因此  $(-t)^2f_{s_i^{(l-1)}}(-t)=t^2f_{s_i^{(l-1)}}(t)$ ,即  $t^2f_{s_i^{(l-1)}}(t)$  爲 even function,故

$$\begin{split} \mathbb{E}\left[\left(x_{i}^{(l-1)}\right)^{2}\right] &= \int_{0}^{\infty} t^{2} f_{s_{i}^{(l-1)}}(t) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} t^{2} f_{s_{i}^{(l-1)}}(t) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E}\left[\left(s_{i}^{(l-1)}\right)^{2}\right] \end{split}$$

4. 由第 2 題和第 3 題可知

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\left(s_i^{(l-1)}\right)^2\right] = 2\mathbb{E}\left[\left(x_i^{(l-1)}\right)^2\right] = 2\left(\sigma_x^2 + \bar{x}^2\right)$$

所以

$$Var\left(s_i^{(l-1)}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[\left(s_i^{(l-1)}\right)^2\right] - \mathbb{E}\left[s_i^{(l-1)}\right]^2$$
$$= 2\left(\sigma_x^2 + \bar{x}^2\right) - 0^2$$
$$= 2\left(\sigma_x^2 + \bar{x}^2\right)$$

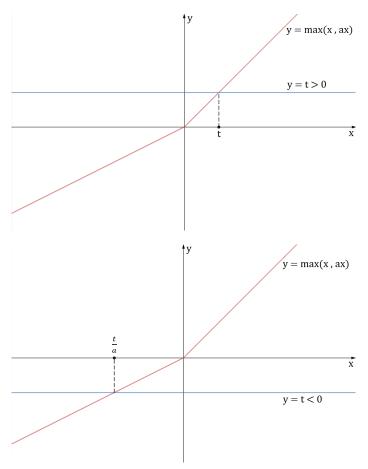
$$\sigma_x^2 + \bar{x}^2 = \frac{1}{2} Var\left(s_i^{(l-1)}\right)$$

故由第 2 題的結果可得

$$Var\left(s_{j}^{(l)}\right) = d^{(l-1)}\sigma_{w}^{2}\left(\sigma_{x}^{2} + \bar{x}^{2}\right) = \frac{d^{(l-1)}}{2}\sigma_{w}^{2}Var\left(s_{i}^{(l-1)}\right)$$

5. 令  $s_j^{(l-1)}$  的 distribution function 和 density function 分別為  $F_{s_j^{(l-1)}}(t)$  和  $f_{s_j^{(l-1)}}(t)$ ,而  $x_j^{(l-1)}$  的 distribution function 和 density function 分別為  $F_{x_j^{(l-1)}}(t)$  和  $f_{x_j^{(l-1)}}(t)$ 。因為

$$\begin{split} F_{x_j^{(l-1)}}(t) &= P\left(x_j^{(l-1)} \leq t\right) = P\left(\max\left(s_j^{(l-1)}, a \cdot s_j^{(l-1)}\right) \leq t\right) \\ &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} P\left(s_j^{(l-1)} \leq t\right) = F_{s_j^{(l-1)}}(t) & \mbox{ if } t \geq 0 \\ P\left(s_j^{(l-1)} \leq \frac{t}{a}\right) = F_{s_j^{(l-1)}}\left(\frac{t}{a}\right) & \mbox{ if } t < 0 \end{array} \right. \end{split}$$



所以

$$f_{x_{j}^{(l-1)}}(t) = \frac{d}{dt} F_{x_{j}^{(l-1)}}(t) = \left\{ \begin{array}{cc} \frac{d}{dt} F_{s_{j}^{(l-1)}}(t) = f_{s_{j}^{(l-1)}}(t) & \mbox{$\not =$} t > 0 \\ \frac{d}{dt} F_{s_{j}^{(l-1)}}\left(\frac{t}{a}\right) = \frac{1}{a} f_{s_{j}^{(l-1)}}\left(\frac{t}{a}\right) & \mbox{$\not =$} t < 0 \end{array} \right.$$

因此

$$\begin{split} \mathbb{E}\left[\left(x_{j}^{(l-1)}\right)^{2}\right] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} t^{2} f_{x_{j}^{(l-1)}}(t) dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{0} t^{2} f_{x_{j}^{(l-1)}}(t) dt + \int_{0}^{\infty} t^{2} f_{x_{j}^{(l-1)}}(t) dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{t^{2}}{a} f_{s_{j}^{(l-1)}}\left(\frac{t}{a}\right) dt + \int_{0}^{\infty} t^{2} f_{s_{j}^{(l-1)}}(t) dt \end{split}$$

令 t = au, 則有

$$\begin{split} \mathbb{E}\left[\left(x_{j}^{(l-1)}\right)^{2}\right] &= \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{t^{2}}{a} f_{s_{j}^{(l-1)}}\left(\frac{t}{a}\right) dt + \int_{0}^{\infty} t^{2} f_{s_{j}^{(l-1)}}(t) dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{0} a^{2} u^{2} f_{s_{j}^{(l-1)}}(u) du + \int_{0}^{\infty} t^{2} f_{s_{j}^{(l-1)}}(t) dt \\ &= a^{2} \int_{-\infty}^{0} t^{2} f_{s_{j}^{(l-1)}}(t) dt + \int_{0}^{\infty} t^{2} f_{s_{j}^{(l-1)}}(t) dt \end{split}$$

其中,因爲  $s_j^{(l-1)}$  爲 symmetric random variable,所以  $f_{s_j^{(l-1)}}(-t)=f_{s_j^{(l-1)}}(t)$  [ref],因此  $(-t)^2f_{s_j^{(l-1)}}(-t)=t^2f_{s_j^{(l-1)}}(t)$ ,即  $t^2f_{s_j^{(l-1)}}(t)$  爲 even function,故

$$\begin{split} \mathbb{E}\left[\left(x_i^{(l-1)}\right)^2\right] &= a^2 \int_{-\infty}^0 t^2 f_{s_j^{(l-1)}}(t) dt + \int_0^\infty t^2 f_{s_j^{(l-1)}}(t) dt \\ &= \frac{a^2}{2} \int_{-\infty}^\infty t^2 f_{s_j^{(l-1)}}(t) dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^\infty t^2 f_{s_j^{(l-1)}}(t) dt \\ &= \frac{a^2+1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^\infty t^2 f_{s_j^{(l-1)}}(t) dt \\ &= \frac{a^2+1}{2} \mathbb{E}\left[\left(s_j^{(l-1)}\right)^2\right] \end{split}$$

由上式以及第2題,可得

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\left(s_j^{(l-1)}\right)^2\right] = \frac{2}{a^2+1}\mathbb{E}\left[\left(x_i^{(l-1)}\right)^2\right] = \frac{2}{a^2+1}\left(\sigma_x^2 + \bar{x}^2\right)$$

所以

$$\begin{split} Var\left(s_i^{(l-1)}\right) &= \mathbb{E}\left[\left(s_i^{(l-1)}\right)^2\right] - \mathbb{E}\left[s_i^{(l-1)}\right]^2 \\ &= \frac{2}{a^2+1}\left(\sigma_x^2 + \bar{x}^2\right) - 0^2 \\ &= \frac{2}{a^2+1}\left(\sigma_x^2 + \bar{x}^2\right) \end{split}$$

$$\sigma_x^2 + \bar{x}^2 = \frac{a^2 + 1}{2} Var\left(s_i^{(l-1)}\right)$$

故由第 2 題的結果可得

$$Var\left(s_{j}^{(l)}\right) = d^{(l-1)}\sigma_{w}^{2}\left(\sigma_{x}^{2} + \bar{x}^{2}\right) = \frac{d^{(l-1)}(a^{2}+1)}{2}\sigma_{w}^{2}Var\left(s_{i}^{(l-1)}\right)$$

因此,只要在滿足 Problem 1 到 Problem 4 的所有條件下,並取  $w_{ij}^{(l)}$  的 variance 爲  $\sigma_w^2=\frac{2}{d^{(l-1)}(a^2+1)}$ ,以此進行 initialization,即可得到  $Var\left(s_j^{(l)}\right)=Var\left(s_i^{(l-1)}\right)$ 。

6. 以下説明  $\forall T \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $\mathbf{v}_T = \sum_{t=1}^T \beta^{T-t} (1-\beta) \mathbf{\Delta}_t$ 。當 T=1 時

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \beta \mathbf{v}_0 + (1 - \beta) \mathbf{\Delta}_1$$
$$= \beta \cdot \mathbf{0} + (1 - \beta) \mathbf{\Delta}_1$$
$$= (1 - \beta) \mathbf{\Delta}_1$$
$$= \sum_{t=1}^{1} \beta^{1-t} (1 - \beta) \mathbf{\Delta}_t$$

所以  $\mathbf{v}_1=\sum_{t=1}^1\beta^{1-t}(1-\beta)\mathbf{\Delta}_t$  成立。設當 T=k 時, $\mathbf{v}_k=\sum_{t=1}^k\beta^{k-t}(1-\beta)\mathbf{\Delta}_t$  成立,則當 T=k+1 時

$$\mathbf{v}_{k+1} = \beta \mathbf{v}_k + (1 - \beta) \mathbf{\Delta}_{k+1}$$

$$= \beta \left( \sum_{t=1}^k \beta^{k-t} (1 - \beta) \mathbf{\Delta}_t \right) + (1 - \beta) \mathbf{\Delta}_{k+1}$$

$$= \left( \sum_{t=1}^k \beta^{k-t+1} (1 - \beta) \mathbf{\Delta}_t \right) + (1 - \beta) \mathbf{\Delta}_{k+1}$$

$$= \sum_{t=1}^{k+1} \beta^{k-t+1} (1 - \beta) \mathbf{\Delta}_t$$

所以  $\mathbf{v}_{k+1} = \sum_{t=1}^{k+1} \beta^{k-t+1} (1-\beta) \mathbf{\Delta}_t$  成立,由數學歸納法可知, $\forall \ T \in \mathbb{N}$ ,皆有  $\mathbf{v}_T = \sum_{t=1}^T \beta^{T-t} (1-\beta) \mathbf{\Delta}_t$ ,因此可得  $\alpha_t = \beta^{T-t} (1-\beta)$ 。

7. 注意  $0 < \beta < 1$ ,所以  $log_2\beta < 0$ ,因此

$$\alpha_1 < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\beta^{T-1}(1-\beta) < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$log_2\beta^{T-1}(1-\beta) < log_2\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(T-1)log_2\beta + log_2(1-\beta) < -1$$

$$(T-1)log_2\beta < -1 - log_2(1-\beta)$$

$$T-1 > \frac{-1 - log_2(1-\beta)}{log_2\beta}$$

$$T > \frac{-1 - log_2(1-\beta)}{log_2\beta} + 1$$

故可取  $T = \left\lceil \frac{-1 - log_2(1-\beta)}{log_2\beta} + 1 \right\rceil$ 。

8.

$$\alpha_t' = \frac{\alpha_t}{\sum_{t=1}^T \alpha_t} = \frac{\beta^{T-t}(1-\beta)}{\sum_{t=1}^T \beta^{T-t}(1-\beta)} = \frac{\beta^{T-t}(1-\beta)}{\beta^{T-1}(1-\beta)\frac{1-\beta^{-T}}{1-\beta^{-1}}} = \beta^{1-t}\frac{1-\beta^{-1}}{1-\beta^{-T}}$$

9. 注意  $0<\beta<1$ ,即  $\beta^{-1}>1$ ,所以  $1-\beta^{-T}<0$ , $ln\beta^{-1}>0$ ,因此

$$\alpha_{1}' < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1 - \beta^{-1}}{1 - \beta^{-T}} < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2(1 - \beta^{-1}) > 1 - \beta^{-T}$$

$$\beta^{-T} > 2\beta^{-1} - 1$$

$$T \ln \beta^{-1} > \ln(2\beta^{-1} - 1)$$

$$T > \frac{\ln(2\beta^{-1} - 1)}{\ln \beta^{-1}}$$

故可取  $T = \left\lceil \frac{ln\left(2\beta^{-1}-1\right)}{ln\beta^{-1}} \right\rceil$ 。

10. 令

$$D_{\mathbf{w}} = \begin{pmatrix} w_0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & w_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & w_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & w_d \end{pmatrix}$$

則

$$\mathbf{w} \odot \mathbf{p} = \begin{pmatrix} w_0 \\ w_1 \\ w_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_d \end{pmatrix} \odot \begin{pmatrix} p_0 \\ p_1 \\ p_2 \\ \vdots \\ p_d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} w_0 p_0 \\ w_1 p_1 \\ w_2 p_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_d p_d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} w_0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & w_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & w_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & w_d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p_0 \\ p_1 \\ p_2 \\ \vdots \\ p_d \end{pmatrix} = D_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{p}$$

因此

$$E_{\mathbf{p}} \left[ \| \mathbf{y} - X(\mathbf{w} \odot \mathbf{p}) \|^{2} \right]$$

$$= E_{\mathbf{p}} \left[ \| \mathbf{y} - XD_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{p} \|^{2} \right]$$

$$= E_{\mathbf{p}} \left[ (\mathbf{y} - XD_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{p})^{T} (\mathbf{y} - XD_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{p}) \right]$$

$$= E_{\mathbf{p}} \left[ (\mathbf{y}^{T} - (XD_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{p})^{T}) (\mathbf{y} - XD_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{p}) \right]$$

$$= E_{\mathbf{p}} \left[ \mathbf{y}^{T} \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{y}^{T} (XD_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{p}) - (XD_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{p})^{T} \mathbf{y} + (XD_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{p})^{T} (XD_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{p}) \right]$$

$$= E_{\mathbf{p}} \left[ \mathbf{y}^{T} \mathbf{y} - 2\mathbf{y}^{T} XD_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{p} + \mathbf{p}^{T} D_{\mathbf{w}}^{T} X^{T} XD_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{p} \right]$$

$$= E_{\mathbf{p}} \left[ \mathbf{y}^{T} \mathbf{y} \right] - E_{\mathbf{p}} \left[ 2\mathbf{y}^{T} XD_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{p} \right] + E_{\mathbf{p}} \left[ \mathbf{p}^{T} D_{\mathbf{w}}^{T} X^{T} XD_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{p} \right]$$

$$= \mathbf{y}^{T} \mathbf{y} - 2\mathbf{y}^{T} XD_{\mathbf{w}} E_{\mathbf{p}} \left[ \mathbf{p} \right] + E_{\mathbf{p}} \left[ \mathbf{p}^{T} D_{\mathbf{w}}^{T} X^{T} XD_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{p} \right]$$

注意 
$$\forall \ \mathbf{u} = \left( \begin{array}{c} u_0 \\ u_1 \\ u_2 \\ \vdots \\ u_d \end{array} \right) \cdot \mathbf{v} = \left( \begin{array}{c} v_0 \\ v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_d \end{array} \right) \in \mathbb{R}^{d+1}$$
,皆有

因此可得

$$E_{\mathbf{p}} \left[ \| \mathbf{y} - X(\mathbf{w} \odot \mathbf{p}) \|^{2} \right]$$

$$= \mathbf{y}^{T} \mathbf{y} - 2 \mathbf{y}^{T} X D_{\mathbf{w}} E_{\mathbf{p}} \left[ \mathbf{p} \right] + E_{\mathbf{p}} \left[ \mathbf{p}^{T} D_{\mathbf{w}}^{T} X^{T} X D_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{p} \right]$$

$$= \mathbf{y}^{T} \mathbf{y} - 2 \mathbf{y}^{T} X D_{\mathbf{w}} E_{\mathbf{p}} \left[ \mathbf{p} \right] + E_{\mathbf{p}} \left[ \left( D_{\mathbf{w}}^{T} X^{T} X D_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{p} \right)^{T} \mathbf{p} \right]$$

$$= \mathbf{y}^{T} \mathbf{y} - 2 \mathbf{y}^{T} X D_{\mathbf{w}} E_{\mathbf{p}} \left[ \mathbf{p} \right] + E_{\mathbf{p}} \left[ tr \left( D_{\mathbf{w}}^{T} X^{T} X D_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{p} \mathbf{p}^{T} \right) \right]$$

$$= \mathbf{y}^{T} \mathbf{y} - 2 \mathbf{y}^{T} X D_{\mathbf{w}} E_{\mathbf{p}} \left[ \mathbf{p} \right] + tr \left( E_{\mathbf{p}} \left[ D_{\mathbf{w}}^{T} X^{T} X D_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{p} \mathbf{p}^{T} \right] \right)$$

$$= \mathbf{y}^{T} \mathbf{y} - 2 \mathbf{y}^{T} X D_{\mathbf{w}} E_{\mathbf{p}} \left[ \mathbf{p} \right] + tr \left( D_{\mathbf{w}}^{T} X^{T} X D_{\mathbf{w}} E_{\mathbf{p}} \left[ \mathbf{p} \mathbf{p}^{T} \right] \right)$$

其中,因爲

$$E_{\mathbf{p}}\left[p_{i}\right] = 0 \cdot P\left(p_{i} = 0\right) + 1 \cdot P\left(p_{i} = 1\right) = 0 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$
 
$$E_{\mathbf{p}}\left[p_{i}p_{j}\right] = 0 \cdot P\left(p_{i}p_{j} = 0\right) + 1 \cdot P\left(p_{i}p_{j} = 1\right) = \begin{cases} 0 \cdot \frac{3}{4} + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} & \text{若 } i \neq j \\ 0 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} & \text{若 } i = j \end{cases}$$
 所以

$$E_{\mathbf{p}}[\mathbf{p}] = E_{\mathbf{p}} \begin{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p_0 \\ p_1 \\ p_2 \\ \vdots \\ p_d \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{1}$$

$$E_{\mathbf{p}}\left[\mathbf{p}\mathbf{p}^{T}\right] = E_{\mathbf{p}} \begin{bmatrix} p_{0}p_{0} & p_{0}p_{1} & p_{0}p_{2} & \cdots & p_{0}p_{d} \\ p_{1}p_{0} & p_{1}p_{1} & p_{1}p_{2} & \cdots & p_{1}p_{d} \\ p_{2}p_{0} & p_{2}p_{1} & p_{2}p_{2} & \cdots & p_{2}p_{d} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ p_{d}p_{0} & p_{d}p_{1} & p_{d}p_{2} & \cdots & p_{d}p_{d} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \cdots & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & \cdots & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{4} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \cdots & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{1} \mathbf{1}^{T} + \frac{1}{4} I$$

此外,注意

$$D_{\mathbf{w}}\mathbf{1} = \begin{pmatrix} w_0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & w_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & w_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & w_d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} w_0 \\ w_1 \\ w_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_d \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{w}$$

故

$$E_{\mathbf{p}} \left[ \| \mathbf{y} - X(\mathbf{w} \odot \mathbf{p}) \|^{2} \right]$$

$$= \mathbf{y}^{T} \mathbf{y} - 2 \mathbf{y}^{T} X D_{\mathbf{w}} E_{\mathbf{p}} [\mathbf{p}] + tr \left( D_{\mathbf{w}}^{T} X^{T} X D_{\mathbf{w}} E_{\mathbf{p}} [\mathbf{p} \mathbf{p}^{T}] \right)$$

$$= \mathbf{y}^{T} \mathbf{y} - 2 \mathbf{y}^{T} X D_{\mathbf{w}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{1} + tr \left( D_{\mathbf{w}}^{T} X^{T} X D_{\mathbf{w}} \left( \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{1} \mathbf{1}^{T} + \frac{1}{4} I \right) \right)$$

$$= \mathbf{y}^{T} \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{y}^{T} X D_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{1} + tr \left( \frac{1}{4} D_{\mathbf{w}}^{T} X^{T} X D_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{1} \mathbf{1}^{T} + \frac{1}{4} D_{\mathbf{w}}^{T} X^{T} X D_{\mathbf{w}} \right)$$

$$= \mathbf{y}^{T} \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{y}^{T} X \mathbf{w} + \frac{1}{4} tr \left( D_{\mathbf{w}}^{T} X^{T} X D_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{1} \mathbf{1}^{T} \right) + \frac{1}{4} tr \left( D_{\mathbf{w}}^{T} X^{T} X D_{\mathbf{w}} \right)$$

$$= \mathbf{y}^{T} \mathbf{y} - \left( X^{T} \mathbf{y} \right)^{T} \mathbf{w} + \frac{1}{4} tr \left( \left( D_{\mathbf{w}}^{T} X^{T} X D_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{1} \right) \mathbf{1}^{T} \right) + \frac{1}{4} tr \left( D_{\mathbf{w}}^{T} X^{T} X D_{\mathbf{w}} \right)$$

$$= \mathbf{y}^{T} \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{w}^{T} X^{T} \mathbf{y} + \frac{1}{4} \left( D_{\mathbf{w}}^{T} X^{T} X D_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{1} \right)^{T} \mathbf{1} + \frac{1}{4} tr \left( D_{\mathbf{w}}^{T} X^{T} X D_{\mathbf{w}} \right)$$

$$= \mathbf{y}^{T} \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{w}^{T} X^{T} \mathbf{y} + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{1}^{T} D_{\mathbf{w}}^{T} X^{T} X D_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{1} + \frac{1}{4} tr \left( D_{\mathbf{w}}^{T} X^{T} X D_{\mathbf{w}} \right)$$

$$= \mathbf{y}^{T} \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{w}^{T} X^{T} \mathbf{y} + \frac{1}{4} \left( D_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{1} \right)^{T} X^{T} X \left( D_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{1} \right) + \frac{1}{4} tr \left( D_{\mathbf{w}}^{T} X^{T} X D_{\mathbf{w}} \right)$$

$$= \mathbf{y}^{T} \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{w}^{T} X^{T} \mathbf{y} + \frac{1}{4} \left( D_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{1} \right)^{T} X^{T} X \left( D_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{1} \right) + \frac{1}{4} tr \left( D_{\mathbf{w}}^{T} X^{T} X D_{\mathbf{w}} \right)$$

$$= \mathbf{y}^{T} \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{w}^{T} X^{T} \mathbf{y} + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{w}^{T} X^{T} X \mathbf{w} + \frac{1}{4} tr \left( D_{\mathbf{w}}^{T} X^{T} X D_{\mathbf{w}} \right)$$

其中,若令  $\|\cdot\|_F$  爲 Frobenius norm,則

$$tr\left(D_{\mathbf{w}}^{T}X^{T}XD_{\mathbf{w}}\right) = tr\left(\left(XD_{\mathbf{w}}\right)^{T}\left(XD_{\mathbf{w}}\right)\right) = \|XD_{\mathbf{w}}\|_{F}^{2}$$

$$= \left\| \begin{pmatrix} x_{10} & x_{11} & x_{12} & \cdots & x_{1d} \\ x_{20} & x_{21} & x_{22} & \cdots & x_{2d} \\ x_{30} & x_{31} & x_{32} & \cdots & x_{3d} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_{N0} & x_{N1} & x_{N2} & \cdots & x_{Nd} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} w_{0} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & w_{1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & w_{2} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & w_{d} \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{F}^{2}$$

$$= \left\| \begin{pmatrix} w_{0}x_{10} & w_{1}x_{11} & w_{2}x_{12} & \cdots & w_{d}x_{1d} \\ w_{0}x_{20} & w_{1}x_{21} & w_{2}x_{22} & \cdots & w_{d}x_{2d} \\ w_{0}x_{30} & w_{1}x_{31} & w_{2}x_{32} & \cdots & w_{d}x_{3d} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ w_{0}x_{N0} & w_{1}x_{N1} & w_{2}x_{N2} & \cdots & w_{d}x_{Nd} \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{F}^{2}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{d} \sum_{j=1}^{N} (w_{i}x_{ji})^{2} = \sum_{i=0}^{d} \sum_{j=1}^{N} w_{i}^{2}x_{ji}^{2} = \sum_{i=0}^{d} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{ji}^{2}\right) w_{i}^{2}$$

接著,利用 quadratic form,可得

$$tr\left(D_{\mathbf{w}}^{T}X^{T}XD_{\mathbf{w}}\right) = \sum_{i=0}^{d} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{ji}^{2}\right) w_{i}^{2}$$

$$= \mathbf{w}^{T} \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{j0}^{2} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{j1}^{2} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{j2}^{2} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{j0}^{2} \\ \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{j1}^{2} x_{j0} & \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{j0} x_{j1} & \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{j0} x_{j2} & \cdots & \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{j0} x_{jd} \\ \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{j1} x_{j0} & \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{j1}^{2} & \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{j1} x_{j2} & \cdots & \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{j1} x_{jd} \\ \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{j2} x_{j0} & \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{j2} x_{j1} & \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{j1} x_{j2} & \cdots & \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{j1} x_{jd} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{jd} x_{j0} & \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{j2} x_{j1} & \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{jd} x_{j2} & \cdots & \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{j2} x_{jd} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{jd} x_{j0} & \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{jd} x_{j1} & \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{jd} x_{j2} & \cdots & \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{jd}^{2} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{w}$$

$$= \mathbf{w}^{T} \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{00} & x_{10} & x_{20} & \cdots & x_{N0} \\ x_{01} & x_{11} & x_{12} & \cdots & x_{1d} \\ x_{20} & x_{21} & x_{22} & \cdots & x_{2d} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_{N0} & x_{N1} & x_{N2} & \cdots & x_{Nd} \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{w}$$

$$= \mathbf{w}^{T} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{w}$$

$$= \mathbf{w}^{T} \begin{pmatrix} (X^{T}X) \odot I) \mathbf{w} \end{pmatrix}$$

因此可得

$$\begin{split} E_{\mathbf{p}} \left[ \| \mathbf{y} - X(\mathbf{w} \odot \mathbf{p}) \|^{2} \right] \\ &= \mathbf{y}^{T} \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{w}^{T} X^{T} \mathbf{y} + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{w}^{T} X^{T} X \mathbf{w} + \frac{1}{4} tr \left( D_{\mathbf{w}}^{T} X^{T} X D_{\mathbf{w}} \right) \\ &= \mathbf{y}^{T} \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{w}^{T} X^{T} \mathbf{y} + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{w}^{T} X^{T} X \mathbf{w} + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{w}^{T} \left( \left( X^{T} X \right) \odot I \right) \mathbf{w} \end{split}$$

$$= \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{w}^T X^T \mathbf{y} + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{w}^T \left( X^T X + \left( X^T X \right) \odot I \right) \mathbf{w}$$

所以

$$\begin{split} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} E_{\mathbf{p}} \left[ \left\| \mathbf{y} - X(\mathbf{w} \odot \mathbf{p}) \right\|^{2} \right] \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} \left( \mathbf{y}^{T} \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{w}^{T} X^{T} \mathbf{y} + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{w}^{T} \left( X^{T} X + \left( X^{T} X \right) \odot I \right) \mathbf{w} \right) \\ &= - X^{T} \mathbf{y} + \frac{1}{2} \left( X^{T} X + \left( X^{T} X \right) \odot I \right) \mathbf{w} \end{split}$$

若令

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} E_{\mathbf{p}} \left[ \left\| \mathbf{y} - X(\mathbf{w} \odot \mathbf{p}) \right\|^2 \right] = -X^T \mathbf{y} + \frac{1}{2} \left( X^T X + \left( X^T X \right) \odot I \right) \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{0}$$

則當  $X^TX + (X^TX) \odot I$  爲 invertible 時 , 可得

$$\mathbf{w} = 2 \left( X^T X + \left( X^T X \right) \odot I \right)^{-1} X^T \mathbf{y}$$

而當  $X^TX+\left(X^TX\right)\odot I$  不爲 invertible 時,因爲  $\forall$   $\mathbf{u}\in\mathbb{R}^{d+1}$  且  $\mathbf{u}\neq\mathbf{0}$ ,皆有

$$\mathbf{u}^{T} (X^{T}X + (X^{T}X) \odot I) \mathbf{u}$$

$$= \mathbf{u}^{T}X^{T}X\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{u}^{T} ((X^{T}X) \odot I) \mathbf{u}$$

$$= (X\mathbf{u})^{T}(X\mathbf{u}) + \mathbf{u}^{T} ((X^{T}X) \odot I) \mathbf{u}$$

$$= ||X\mathbf{u}||^{2} + \mathbf{u}^{T} ((X^{T}X) \odot I) \mathbf{u}$$

$$> \mathbf{u}^{T} ((X^{T}X) \odot I) \mathbf{u}$$

其中,由上可知  $\mathbf{u}^T\left(\left(X^TX\right)\odot I\right)\mathbf{u}=\sum_{i=0}^d\sum_{j=1}^Nu_i^2x_{ji}^2$ ,因此可得

$$\begin{split} &\mathbf{u}^T \left( \boldsymbol{X}^T \boldsymbol{X} + \left( \boldsymbol{X}^T \boldsymbol{X} \right) \odot \boldsymbol{I} \right) \mathbf{u} \\ & \geq \mathbf{u}^T \left( \left( \boldsymbol{X}^T \boldsymbol{X} \right) \odot \boldsymbol{I} \right) \mathbf{u} = \sum_{i=0}^d \sum_{j=1}^N u_i^2 x_{ji}^2 \geq 0 \end{split}$$

所以  $X^TX + (X^TX) \odot I$  為 positive semi-definite,因此  $E_{\mathbf{p}} \left[ \|\mathbf{y} - X(\mathbf{w} \odot \mathbf{p})\|^2 \right]$   $= \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{w}^T X^T \mathbf{y} + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{w}^T \left( X^TX + \left( X^TX \right) \odot I \right) \mathbf{w}$  為 convex quadratic function,故其必定存在 optimal solution,意即  $\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} E_{\mathbf{p}} \left[ \|\mathbf{y} - X(\mathbf{w} \odot \mathbf{p})\|^2 \right] = -X^T \mathbf{y} + \frac{1}{2} \left( X^TX + \left( X^TX \right) \odot I \right) \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{0}$  必定有解,因此可取

$$\mathbf{w} = 2 \left( X^T X + \left( X^T X \right) \odot I \right)^{\dagger} X^T \mathbf{y}$$

其爲  $\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} E_{\mathbf{p}} \left[ \|\mathbf{y} - X(\mathbf{w} \odot \mathbf{p})\|^2 \right] = -X^T \mathbf{y} + \frac{1}{2} \left( X^T X + \left( X^T X \right) \odot I \right) \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{0}$  一個解。

## Aggregation

11. 當  $g_1 \setminus g_2 \setminus g_3$  之中至少有雨者都對某一筆資料分類錯誤時,G 才會將該筆資料分類錯誤,因此,當  $g_1 \setminus g_2 \setminus g_3$  分類錯誤的資料皆不相同時(如 **Figure.** 1 所示),G 會將所有的資料皆分類正確,此時可得  $E_{out}(G)$  的最小值為 0,而因為  $g_3$  的 error 最高,且  $E_{out}(g_3) > E_{out}(g_1) + E_{out}(g_2)$ ,因此若要讓  $E_{out}(G)$ 有最大值,則必須  $g_1$  和  $g_2$  分類錯誤的資料皆不同,且被  $g_1$  或  $g_2$  分類錯誤的資料也要被  $g_3$  分類錯誤(如 **Figure.** 2 所示),此時可得  $E_{out}(G)$  的最大值為 $E_{out}(g_1) + E_{out}(g_2) = 0.08 + 0.16 = 0.24,故 <math>0 \le E_{out}(G) \le 0.24$ 。

0.08			
	0.16		
		0.32	

Figure. 1

0.08		
	0.16	
0.32		

Figure. 2

**12.** 由於 K 爲奇數,因此當  $g_1 、 g_2 \times \cdots \times g_K$  之中至少有  $\frac{K+1}{2}$  個 classifier 都對某一筆資料分類錯誤時,G 才會將該筆資料分類錯誤。令資料的數量爲 N,則  $g_k$  所產生的分類錯誤總共有  $e_k N$  個,因此  $g_1 \times g_2 \times \cdots \times g_K$  所產生的分類錯誤總共有  $\sum_{k=1}^K e_k N$  個,當被 G 分類正確的資料都會被  $g_1 \times g_2 \times \cdots \times g_K$  分類正確,而被 G 分類錯誤的資料,其僅會被  $g_1 \times g_2 \times \cdots \times g_K$  之中的  $\frac{K+1}{2}$  個 classifier 分類錯誤,此時可得會被 G 分類錯誤的資料數目上限爲

$$\frac{\sum_{k=1}^{K} e_k N}{\frac{K+1}{2}} = \frac{2}{K+1} \sum_{k=1}^{K} e_k N$$

因此可得  $E_{out}(G)$  的一個上限爲

$$\frac{\frac{2}{K+1}\sum_{k=1}^{K}e_kN}{N} = \frac{2}{K+1}\sum_{k=1}^{K}e_k$$

**13.** 首先,  $\forall a > 0$ , 因爲

$$\begin{split} \ln\left(\lim_{N\to\infty}\left(1-\frac{a}{N}\right)^{pN}\right) &= \lim_{N\to\infty}\ln\left(1-\frac{a}{N}\right)^{pN} \ (since \ ln(x) \ is \ continuous) \\ &= \lim_{n\to\infty}pNln\left(1-\frac{a}{N}\right) \\ &= \lim_{N\to\infty}\frac{\ln\left(1-\frac{a}{N}\right)}{\frac{1}{pN}} \ \left(indeterminate \ form \ \frac{0}{0}\right) \\ &= \lim_{N\to\infty}\frac{\frac{1}{1-\frac{a}{N}}\cdot\frac{a}{N^2}}{-\frac{1}{pN^2}} \ (L'Hopital's \ rule) \\ &= \lim_{N\to\infty}\frac{-ap}{1-\frac{a}{N}} = -ap \end{split}$$

所以

$$\lim_{N \to \infty} \left( 1 - \frac{a}{N} \right)^{pN} = e^{-ap}$$

因此, $\forall \ a>0$ ,當 N 足夠大時,便有  $\left(1-\frac{a}{N}\right)^{pN}\approx e^{-ap}$ 。接著開始說明第 13 題。若令每一次 sample 的結果之間互爲 independent,則對每一筆資料而言,其在 sample N'=pN 次之後完全沒有被 sample 到的機率爲  $\left(\frac{N-1}{N}\right)^{pN}=\left(1-\frac{1}{N}\right)^{pN}\approx e^{-p}$ ,因此該筆資料至少有被 sample 到一次的機率大約爲  $1-e^{-p}$ 。接著, $\forall \ i\in\{1,2,\cdots,N\}$ ,令  $X_i$  爲第 i 筆資料是否有被 sample 到的 random variable, $X_i=1$  (成功) 代表第 i 筆資料至少有被 sample 到一次,而  $X_i=0$  (失敗) 代表第 i 筆資料完全沒有被 sample 到,由上可知, $P(X_i=1)\approx 1-e^{-p}$ , $P(X_i=0)\approx e^{-p}$ ,注意  $\forall \ k\in\mathbb{N}$  且  $2\leq k\leq N$ ,考慮任意 k 個 random variable  $X_{i_1}$ 、 $X_{i_2}$ 、...、 $X_{i_k}$ ,令  $x_{i_1}$ 、 $x_{i_2}$ 、...、 $x_{i_k}$   $\in\{0,1\}$ ,並令 s 爲其中成功的次數,t 爲其中失敗的次數,因爲

$$P(X_{i_1} = x_{i_1})P(X_{i_2} = x_{i_2}) \cdots P(X_{i_k} = x_{i_k}) \approx (1 - e^{-p})^s (e^{-p})^t$$

而由 inclusion-exclusion principle,可得

$$\begin{split} &P(X_{i_1}=x_{i_1},X_{i_2}=x_{i_2},\cdots,X_{i_k}=x_{i_k})\\ &=\left(\frac{N-t}{N}\right)^{pN}-\left(\begin{array}{c}s\\1\end{array}\right)\left(\frac{N-(t+1)}{N}\right)^{pN}+\left(\begin{array}{c}s\\2\end{array}\right)\left(\frac{N-(t+2)}{N}\right)^{pN}-\cdots+\\ &(-1)^s\left(\begin{array}{c}s\\s\end{array}\right)\left(\frac{N-(t+s)}{N}\right)^{pN}\\ &=\left(1-\frac{t}{N}\right)^{pN}-\left(\begin{array}{c}s\\1\end{array}\right)\left(1-\frac{t+1}{N}\right)^{pN}+\left(\begin{array}{c}s\\2\end{array}\right)\left(1-\frac{t+2}{N}\right)^{pN}-\cdots+\\ &(-1)^s\left(\begin{array}{c}s\\s\end{array}\right)\left(1-\frac{t+s}{N}\right)^{pN}\\ &\approx e^{-tp}-\left(\begin{array}{c}s\\1\end{array}\right)e^{-(t+1)p}+\left(\begin{array}{c}s\\2\end{array}\right)e^{-(t+2)p}-\cdots+(-1)^s\left(\begin{array}{c}s\\s\end{array}\right)e^{-(t+s)p} \end{split}$$

$$= e^{-tp} \left( 1 - \begin{pmatrix} s \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-p} + \begin{pmatrix} s \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} e^{-2p} - \dots + (-1)^s \begin{pmatrix} s \\ s \end{pmatrix} e^{-sp} \right)$$
$$= e^{-tp} (1 - e^{-p})^s$$

故  $P(X_{i_1}=x_{i_1},X_{i_2}=x_{i_2},\cdots,X_{i_k}=x_{i_k})\approx P(X_{i_1}=x_{i_1})P(X_{i_2}=x_{i_2})\cdots$   $P(X_{i_k}=x_{i_k})$ ,意即當 N 足夠大時, $X_1$ 、 $X_2$ 、····、 $X_N$  爲 independent random variable,因此此時可以將檢驗每一筆資料是否有被 sample 過的過程視爲 binomial experiment,而平均來說至少有被 sample 過一次的資料數量,即成功次數的期望值,爲  $(1-e^{-p})N=N-(e^{-p}\cdot N)$ 。

### Kernel for Decision Stumps

**14.** 首先,考慮在 s 和 i 固定的情况下,由於  $\forall \mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}$ ,  $x_i$  皆爲 integer,因此當  $\theta$ 和  $\tilde{\theta}$  皆在  $(-\infty, L] \cdot (L, L+1] \cdot (L+1, L+2] \cdot \cdots \cdot (R-2, R-1] \cdot (R-1, R] \cdot$  $(R,\infty)$  之中某一個相同的 interval 時, $g_{s,i,\theta}(\mathbf{x}) = s \cdot sign(x_i - \theta)$  和  $g_{s,i,\tilde{\theta}}(\mathbf{x}) =$  $s \cdot sign(x_i - \tilde{\theta})$  的值便會相同,即  $g_{s,i,\theta}$  和  $g_{s,i,\tilde{\theta}}$  爲相同的 decision stump,而當  $\theta$  和  $\tilde{\theta}$  在  $(-\infty, L]$ 、(L, L+1]、(L+1, L+2]、 $\cdots$ 、(R-2, R-1]、(R-1, R]、  $(R,\infty)$  之中不同的 interval 時,便  $\exists \mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}$  且  $x_i \in (min(\theta,\tilde{\theta}), max(\theta,\tilde{\theta}))$ ,使得  $g_{s,i,\theta}(\mathbf{x}) = s \cdot sign(x_i - \theta)$  和  $g_{s,i,\tilde{\theta}}(\mathbf{x}) = s \cdot sign(x_i - \tilde{\theta})$  的值不同,即  $g_{s,i,\theta}$  和  $g_{s.i.\tilde{\theta}}$  爲不同的 decision stump,由此可知,在s和i固定的情况下,decision stump 的數量會和 interval  $(-\infty, L] \cdot (L, L+1] \cdot (L+1, L+2] \cdot \cdots \cdot (R-2, R-1] \cdot$ (R-1,R]、 $(R,\infty)$  的數量相同,爲 R-L+2 個。接著,由於  $s \in \{+1,-1\}$  有 2 個不同的值,  $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, d\}$  有 d 個不同的值, 因此不同的 decision stump 數量 至多爲 2d(R-L+2) 個,但是當 s=+1 且  $\theta\in(-\infty,L]$ ,以及 s=-1 且  $\theta \in (R, \infty)$  時, $\forall \mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}$ ,皆有  $g_{s,i,\theta}(\mathbf{x}) = s \cdot sign(x_i - \theta) = +1$ ,因此這 2d 個 decision stump 事實上皆爲相同的 decision stump, 故多算了 2d-1 個 decision stump,同理,當s=-1且 $\theta\in(-\infty,L]$ ,以及s=+1且 $\theta\in(R,\infty)$ 時,  $\forall \mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}$ , 皆有  $g_{s,i,\theta}(\mathbf{x}) = s \cdot sign(x_i - \theta) = -1$ , 因此這 2d 個 decision stump 事實上皆爲相同的 decision stump,故多算了 2d-1 個 decision stump,因此可得 不同的 decision stump 數量應為

$$2d(R - L + 2) - 2 \times (2d - 1) = 2d(R - L) + 2$$

故當 d=4、L=0、R=5 時,不同的 decision stump 數量爲

**15.** 

$$2 \times 4 \times (5 - 0) + 2 = 42$$

$$K_{ds}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}') = (\phi_{ds}(\mathbf{x}))^T (\phi_{ds}(\mathbf{x}')) = \sum_{q_{s,i}, \theta \in \mathcal{G}} g_{s,i,\theta}(\mathbf{x}) g_{s,i,\theta}(\mathbf{x}')$$

令  $m_i = min(x_i, x_i')$ ,  $M_i = max(x_i, x_i')$ 。首先,在 s 和 i 固定的情况下,由第 14 題可知,此時有 R-L+2 個不同的  $g_{s,i,\theta}$ ,其中,當  $\theta$  屬於  $(m_i, m_i+1]$ 、  $(m_i+1, m_i+2]$ 、····、 $(M_i-2, M_i-1]$ 、 $(M_i-1, M_i]$  這  $M_i-m_i$  個 interval 之中的其中一個時, $g_{s,i,\theta}(\mathbf{x}) = s \cdot sign(x_i-\theta)$  和  $g_{s,i,\theta}(\mathbf{x}') = s \cdot sign(x_i'-\theta)$  異號,意即會有  $M_i-m_i$  個不同的  $g_{s,i,\theta}$  使得  $g_{s,i,\theta}(\mathbf{x})g_{s,i,\theta}(\mathbf{x}') = -1$ ,而當  $\theta$  不屬於  $(m_i, m_i+1]$ 、 $(m_i+1, m_i+2]$ 、···、 $(M_i-2, M_i-1]$ 、 $(M_i-1, M_i]$  這  $M_i-m_i$  個 interval 之中的任何一個時, $g_{s,i,\theta}(\mathbf{x}) = s \cdot sign(x_i-\theta)$  和  $g_{s,i,\theta}(\mathbf{x}') = s \cdot sign(x_i'-\theta)$  同號,意即會有  $(R-L+2)-(M_i-m_i)$  個不同的  $g_{s,i,\theta}$  使得  $g_{s,i,\theta}(\mathbf{x})g_{s,i,\theta}(\mathbf{x}') = +1$ ,因此在 s 和 i 固定的情况下,将  $g_{s,i,\theta}(\mathbf{x})g_{s,i,\theta}(\mathbf{x}')$  對  $\theta$  作 summmation 後可得

$$(M_i - m_i) \times (-1) + ((R - L + 2) - (M_i - m_i)) \times (+1)$$
  
=  $(R - L + 2) - 2(M_i - m_i) = (R - L + 2) - 2|x_i - x_i'|$ 

接著,將上式對 s 和 i 作 summation,可得

$$\sum_{s \in \{+1, -1\}} \sum_{i=1}^{d} ((R - L + 2) - 2|x_i - x_i'|)$$

$$= \sum_{s \in \{+1, -1\}} \left( d(R - L + 2) - 2\sum_{i=1}^{d} |x_i - x_i'| \right)$$

$$= 2\left( d(R - L + 2) - 2\sum_{i=1}^{d} |x_i - x_i'| \right)$$

$$= 2d(R - L + 2) - 4\sum_{i=1}^{d} |x_i - x_i'|$$

令 ||·||1 爲 L1-norm,則上式可以寫爲

$$2d(R-L+2)-4\|\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{x}'\|$$

但是當 s=+1 且  $\theta\in(-\infty,L]$ ,以及 s=-1 且  $\theta\in(R,\infty)$  時, $\forall$   $\mathbf{x}\in\mathcal{X}$ ,皆有  $g_{s,i,\theta}(\mathbf{x})=s\cdot sign(x_i-\theta)=+1$ ,因此這 2d 個  $g_{s,i,\theta}$  事實上皆爲相同的 decision stump,故上式多算了 2d-1 個  $g_{s,i,\theta}(\mathbf{x})g_{s,i,\theta}(\mathbf{x}')=(+1)\times(+1)=1$ ,同理,當 s=-1 且  $\theta\in(-\infty,L]$ ,以及 s=+1 且  $\theta\in(R,\infty)$  時, $\forall$   $\mathbf{x}\in\mathcal{X}$ ,皆有  $g_{s,i,\theta}(\mathbf{x})=s\cdot sign(x_i-\theta)=-1$ ,因此這 2d 個  $g_{s,i,\theta}$  事實上皆爲相同的 decision stump,故上式多算了 2d-1 個  $g_{s,i,\theta}(\mathbf{x})g_{s,i,\theta}(\mathbf{x}')=(-1)\times(-1)=1$ ,因此可得

$$K_{ds}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}') = \sum_{g_{s,i,\theta} \in \mathcal{G}} g_{s,i,\theta}(\mathbf{x}) g_{s,i,\theta}(\mathbf{x}')$$
$$= 2d(R - L + 2) - 4\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'\| - 2 \times (2d - 1)$$
$$= 2d(R - L) + 2 - 4\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'\|$$

16. 首先,在 s 和 i 固定的情况下,若  $\theta$  、  $\tilde{\theta} \in [L,R]$  ,則當  $\theta \neq \tilde{\theta}$  時,  $\exists$   $\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}$  且  $x_i$  介於  $\theta$  和  $\tilde{\theta}$  之間,使得  $g_{s,i,\theta}(\mathbf{x}) = s \cdot sign(x_i - \theta)$  和  $g_{s,i,\tilde{\theta}}(\mathbf{x}) = s \cdot sign(x_i - \tilde{\theta})$  的值不同,即  $g_{s,i,\theta}$  和  $g_{s,i,\tilde{\theta}}$  爲不同的 decision stump,而若  $\theta \in (-\infty,L)$ ,則  $\forall$   $\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}$ ,  $g_{s,i,\theta}(\mathbf{x})$  和  $g_{s,i,L}(\mathbf{x})$  的值皆爲 +s,即  $g_{s,i,\theta}$  和  $g_{s,i,L}$  爲相同的 decision stump,而若  $\theta \in (R,\infty)$ ,則  $\forall$   $\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}$ ,  $g_{s,i,\theta}(\mathbf{x})$  和  $g_{s,i,R+1}(\mathbf{x})$  的值皆爲 -s,即  $g_{s,i,\theta}$  和  $g_{s,i,R+1}$  爲相同的 decision stump,由上可知,在 s 和 i 固定的情况下,所有的 decision stump 皆可以由  $\theta \in [L,R] \cup \{R+1\}$  來唯一決定,因此,將  $g_{s,i,\theta}(\mathbf{x})g_{s,i,\theta}(\mathbf{x}')$  對  $\theta$  作 integral 時,integral region 爲  $[L,R] \cup \{R+1\}$  (注意  $\{R+1\}$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  中爲 measure zero,因此在  $\theta = R+1$  上的 integral 爲 0,可以不用考慮在  $\theta = R+1$  上的 integral),可得

$$\int_{L}^{R} g_{s,i,\theta}(\mathbf{x}) g_{s,i,\theta}(\mathbf{x}') d\theta$$

$$= \int_{L}^{R} (s \cdot sign(x_i - \theta)) (s \cdot sign(x_i' - \theta)) d\theta$$

$$= \int_{L}^{R} sign(x_i - \theta) sign(x_i' - \theta) d\theta$$

其中,令  $m_i = min(x_i, x_i')$ 、 $M_i = max(x_i, x_i')$ ,當  $\theta \in [m_i, M_i)$  時,可得  $sign(x_i - \theta)$  和  $sign(x_i' - \theta)$  同號,即  $sign(x_i - \theta)sign(x_i' - \theta) = +1$ ,而當  $\theta \notin [m_i, M_i)$  時,可得  $sign(x_i - \theta)$  和  $sign(x_i' - \theta)$  異號,即  $sign(x_i - \theta)sign(x_i' - \theta) = -1$ ,因此上式等於

$$\int_{L}^{R} sign(x_{i} - \theta)sign(x'_{i} - \theta)d\theta$$

$$= \int_{L}^{m_{i}} sign(x_{i} - \theta)sign(x'_{i} - \theta)d\theta + \int_{m_{i}}^{M_{i}} sign(x_{i} - \theta)sign(x'_{i} - \theta)d\theta + \int_{M_{i}}^{R} sign(x_{i} - \theta)sign(x'_{i} - \theta)d\theta$$

$$= \int_{L}^{m_i} (+1)d\theta + \int_{m_i}^{M_i} (-1)d\theta + \int_{M_i}^{R} (+1)d\theta$$

$$= (m_i - L) - (M_i - m_i) + (R - M_i)$$

$$= (R - L) - 2(M_i - m_i)$$

$$= (R - L) - 2|x_i - x_i'|$$

接著,將上式對 s 和 i 作 summation,可得

$$\sum_{s \in \{+1, -1\}} \sum_{i=1}^{d} ((R - L) - 2|x_i - x_i'|)$$

$$= \sum_{s \in \{+1, -1\}} \left( d(R - L) - 2\sum_{i=1}^{d} |x_i - x_i'| \right)$$

$$= 2d(R - L) - 4\sum_{i=1}^{d} |x_i - x_i'|$$

$$2d(R-L) - 4\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'\|_1$$

因此可得

$$K_{ds}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}') = (\phi(\mathbf{x}))^T (\phi(\mathbf{x}')) = 2d(R - L) - 4\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'\|_1$$

(注意雖然以上過程中會和第 14、15 題一樣考慮到重複的 decision stump,但由於這些重複的 decision stump 個數為 finite,因此在 integral 時其為 measure zero set,也因此不會影響到之後的 summation,故對以上的結果沒有影響)

# Yes, A Lighter Homework:-)

- 17. 其實老師講授的每一個 Lecture 我都很喜歡,因爲雖然我之前已經有修過其它的機器學習課程,可能有些内容之前已經學過了,但是老師所講授的内容與方式卻是最深入淺出的,老師儘可能地用淺顯易懂而清晰的方式來授課,讓人很能掌握並深入課程所講授的知識,而且在機器學習基石與技法的課程中,老師有講到許多其它課程中所沒有講授或不同的觀點,因此讓我在這兩個課程之中收穫頗豐,尤其是 Lecture 7: Blending and Bagging 之中,我更是從老師的課程中學到了和以往不同的解釋與觀點,因此是我最喜歡的一個 Lecture。
- 18. 其實老師講授的每一個 Lecture 我都很喜歡,硬要說的話大概是今年新增的課程內容 Activation in Deep Learning 和 Initialization/Optimization in Deep Learning 等部分吧,雖然老師有上傳手寫的 note 到課程網站方便同學複習,但個人還是比較喜歡看課程投影片來複習,因此有些遺憾,不過整體而言這學期的課程真的非常充實,真的萬分感謝老師的授課!