Problem 1) a. 1 = 2 - 1 => LCM (ea, 1) (ea, 1) = $(e^{a}+1)(e^{-a}+1) = (e^{a}+1)(e^{-a}+1) - (e^{a}+1)$ = $(e^{\alpha})^{-1} + 1 = (e^{\alpha} + 1)((e^{\alpha})^{-1} + 1) - (e^{\alpha} + 1)$ =) (4)-1+1=(4+1)((4)-1+1)-(4+1) $(1)^{-1} + 1 = 2 \cdot (1^{-1} + 1) - 2$ = 4-2

(b) $\frac{d}{da} = 6(a) = (1-6(a))6(a)$ $\frac{d}{da} = \frac{d}{da} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-1}} = \frac{d}{da} = \frac{1+e^{-4}-1}{1+e^{-4}-1}$ $= 5 - (1 + e^{-\alpha})^{-2} (-e^{-\alpha}) = 5 - \frac{e^{-\alpha}}{(1 + e^{-\alpha})^2}$ =51 =56(a).6(-a)=) (1-6(a)).6 (a) (c) 6-1(b)=log-b

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$$\log h_{\theta}(x^{i}) = \log \frac{1}{1 + e^{\theta x^{i}}}$$

$$= -\log (1 + e^{\theta x^{i}})$$

$$\log (1 - h_{\theta}(x^{i})) = \log (1 - \frac{1}{1 + e^{\theta T x^{i}}})$$

$$= \log (e^{\theta T x^{i}}) - \log (1 + e^{\theta T x^{i}})$$

$$= -\theta^{T} x^{i} - \log (1 + e^{\theta T x^{i}})$$

$$\mathcal{D}(\theta) = -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[-y^{i} \left(\log \left(\Lambda + e^{\theta \mathsf{T} \times i} \right) \right) + \left(\Lambda - y^{i} \right) \cdot \left(-\theta \mathsf{T} \times i - \log \left(\Lambda + e^{\theta \mathsf{T} \times i} \right) \right) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[y^{i} \theta^{T} x^{i} - \theta^{T} x^{i} - \log \left(1 + e^{-\theta^{T} x^{i}}\right) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{m} \left[y' \theta^{T} x' - log (1 + e^{\theta^{T} x'}) \right]$$

Partial derivatives of @ and @ Ao D:

$$= \times^{i} h_{\theta}(x^{i})$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{j}} \supset (\theta) = -\frac{1}{m} \stackrel{\text{m}}{\geq} \left[y'x' - x' h_{\theta}(x') \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{m} \sum \left[x^{i} \left(h_{\theta}(x^{i}) - y^{i} \right) \right]$$