

Chữ ký và họ tên của thầy, cô giáo (ký tên):

Problem 1.

$$L = X^T (\hat{y} - y)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{y}} \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial w}$$

$$\hat{y} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}} \quad \text{where } z = w_0 + w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2$$

+ ... +  $w_n x_n$  then we can calculate.

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} = \frac{e^{-z}}{(1 + e^{-z})^2} = \frac{1}{(1 + e^{-z})^2} - \frac{1}{(1 + e^{-z})^2}$$

$$= \hat{y} - \hat{y}^2 = \hat{y}(1 - \hat{y}) \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial w} = 1 \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{y}} = X^T \quad (3)$$



From (1), (2), (3)  $\Rightarrow$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial W} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{y}} \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial W} = X^T \hat{y} (1 - \hat{y})$$

### Problem 5

a) Using result from Ex 1  $\Rightarrow$  Hessian of loss function

$$\begin{aligned} H_{jk} &= \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial w_j \partial w_k} \\ &= - \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial w_k} x_{ij} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^N y_i (1 - y_i) x_{ij} x_{ik} \\ \rightarrow H &= \sum_{i=1}^N y_i (1 - y_i) x_i^2 \end{aligned}$$

For  $y_i \in [0, 1]$ , we have:  $y_i (1 - y_i) \in [0, 1/4]$ . Therefore,  $H \geq 0 \Rightarrow$  Convex

b) MSE:

$$L = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N (\hat{y}_n - y_n)^2$$

For

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{y}} \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial w}$$

$$= -2x(y \cdot \hat{y} - y \hat{y}^2 - \hat{y}^2 + \hat{y}^3)$$



Nhận xét của thầy, cô giáo (ký tên):

Second derivative

$$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial w^2} = -2x \left( y \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial w} - y \frac{\partial y^2}{\partial \hat{y}} \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial w} - \frac{\partial \hat{y}^2}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial w} + \frac{\partial \hat{y}^3}{\partial \hat{y}} \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial w} \right)$$

$$= -2x^2 y (1 - \hat{y}) (y - 2y\hat{y} - 2\hat{y} + 3\hat{y}^2)$$

Since  $x^2 \cdot y (1 - \hat{y}) > 0$ , consider only:  $f(\hat{y})$

$$= -2 (y - 2y\hat{y} - 2\hat{y} + 3\hat{y}^2)$$

$$f(\hat{y}) = \begin{cases} 4\hat{y} - 6\hat{y}^2 = 2\hat{y}(2\hat{y} - 3\hat{y}) & y=0 \\ -2 + 8\hat{y} - 6y^2 = -2(3\hat{y} - 1)(y-1) & y=1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(\hat{y}) \leq 0 \text{ when } \frac{2}{3} \leq \hat{y} \leq 1.$$

$$f(\hat{y}) \leq 0 \text{ when } 0 \leq \hat{y} \leq \frac{1}{3}.$$

$\Rightarrow$  Not convex