

We are given the following cost function to minimize:

$$J(w, b) = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{x \in \mathbb{X}} (f^*(x) - f(x; w, b))^2$$

where $\mathbb{X} = \{[0, 0]^T, [0, 1]^T, [1, 0]^T, [1, 1]^T\}$ and $f^*(x \in \mathbb{X}) = \{0, 1, 1, 0\}$

To determine the optimal values of w and b , we find the gradient of $J(w, b)$ in terms of w_1 , w_2 , and b , and set them equal to zero:

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_1} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x \in \mathbb{X}} (-x_1)(f^*(x) - x_1 w_1 - x_2 w_2 - b) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x \in \mathbb{X}} (-x_2)(f^*(x) - x_1 w_1 - x_2 w_2 - b) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial b} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{x \in \mathbb{X}} (f^*(x) - x_1 w_1 - x_2 w_2 - b) = 0$$

Next, we set $\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_1}$ equal to $\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_2}$ and plug in the given values for x_1 and x_2 :

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_1} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial w_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{x \in \mathbb{X}} (-x_1)(f^*(x) - x_1 w_1 - x_2 w_2 - b) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x \in \mathbb{X}} (-x_2)(f^*(x) - x_1 w_1 - x_2 w_2 - b)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - w_1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - w_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - b \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - w_1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - w_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - b \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - w_1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} - w_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} - b \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - w_1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} - w_2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} - b \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$-1 + 2w_1 + w_2 + 2b = -1 + w_1 + 2w_2 + 2b \tag{1}$$

$$w_1 = w_2$$

We now plug the given values of x_1 and x_2 into $\frac{\partial J}{\partial b}$, with the knowledge that $w_1 = w_2$:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial J}{\partial b} &= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{x \in \mathbb{X}} (f^*(x) - x_1 w_1 - x_2 w_1 - b) \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - w_1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - w_1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - b \right) \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} (2 - 2w_1 - 2w_1 - 4b) \\
&= -1 + 2w_1 + 2b = 0 \\
b &= -w_1 + \frac{1}{2}
\end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

Next, plug this value of b into the left half of our expression from (1)¹ to find:

$$\begin{aligned}
-1 + 2w_1 + w_2 + 2b &= 0 \\
= -1 + 2w_1 + w_2 - 2w_1 + 1 &= 0 \\
w_2 &= 0
\end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

We have found that $w_1 = w_2 = 0$. Finally, plug w_1 back into equation (2) to find:

$$\begin{aligned}
b &= -w_1 + \frac{1}{2} \\
b &= \frac{1}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

¹Recall that the left half of expression (1) was a simplified version of $\frac{dJ}{dw_1}$. This is why we set it equal to zero in equation (3).