## MLFoundation HW3

## r07922100 楊力權

1.

此課程: 機器學習基石下 (Machine Learning Foundations)---Algorithmic Foundations



2.

SGD: 
$$w_{t+1} \leftarrow w_t - \eta \nabla E_{in}$$
 PLA:  $w_{t+1} \leftarrow w_t + (y_n x_n)[[y_n \neq sign(w_t^T x_n)]]$   
  $\because err(w) = \max(0, -yw^T x)$   $\therefore \nabla E_{in} = [[yw^T x < 0]](-yx) = [[sign(w^T x) \neq y]](-yx)$   
SGD每次只使用一筆資料(x<sub>n</sub>,y<sub>n</sub>)更新w。

SGD: 
$$w_{t+1} \leftarrow w_t - \eta[[sign(w^Tx_n) \neq y_n]](-y_nx_n) = w_t + \eta[[sign(w^Tx_n) \neq y_n]](y_nx_n)$$
若learning rate  $\eta = 1$ 則SGD在使用 $err(w) = \max(0, -yw^Tx)$ 下等同於PLA。

3.

面對N筆資料,最大化likelihood,也就是最小化negative likelihood

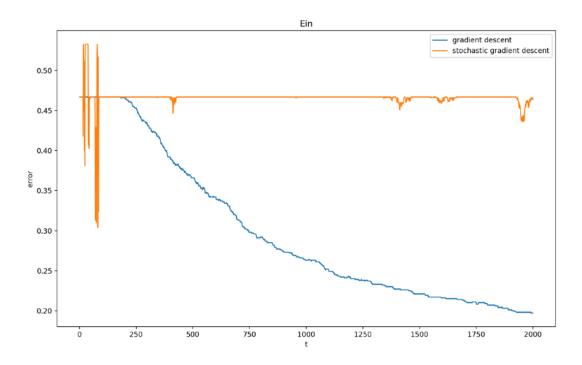
$$\arg\max_{w} likelihood(w) \propto \prod_{n=1}^{N} h_{y_{n}}(y_{n}w^{T}x_{n}) \Rightarrow \arg\max_{w} \ln\prod_{n=1}^{N} h_{y_{n}}(y_{n}w^{T}x_{n}) = \arg\min_{w} \sum_{n=1}^{N} - \ln\frac{e^{(w_{y_{n}}^{T}x_{n})}}{\sum_{k=1}^{K} e^{(w_{k}^{T}x_{n})}}$$

$$= \arg\min_{w} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \ln\frac{\sum_{k=1}^{K} e^{(w_{k}^{T}x_{n})}}{e^{(w_{y_{n}}^{T}x_{n})}} = \arg\min_{w} \sum_{n=1}^{N} (\ln(\sum_{k=1}^{K} e^{(w_{k}^{T}x_{n})}) - (w_{y_{n}}^{T}x_{n}))$$

$$\operatorname{error} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} (\ln(\sum_{k=1}^{K} e^{(w_{k}^{T}x_{n})}) - (w_{y_{n}}^{T}x_{n})) \Rightarrow E_{in} = \frac{\operatorname{error}}{N} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} (\ln(\sum_{k=1}^{K} e^{(w_{k}^{T}x_{n})}) - (w_{y_{n}}^{T}x_{n}))$$

使用連鎖率求Ein對wi的微分

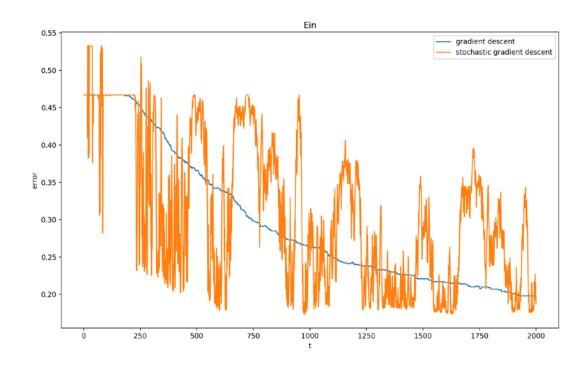
$$\begin{split} &\frac{\partial E_{in}}{\partial w_i} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial w_i} \ln(\sum_{k=1}^{K} e^{(w_k^T x_n)}) - \frac{\partial}{\partial w_i} (w_{y_n}^T x_n) \right) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left( \frac{1}{\sum_{k=1}^{K} e^{(w_k^T x_n)}} \frac{\partial}{\partial w_i} (\sum_{k=1}^{K} e^{(w_k^T x_n)}) - [[y_n = i]] x_n \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left( \frac{e^{(w_i^T x_n)}}{\sum_{k=1}^{K} e^{(w_k^T x_n)}} \right) x_n - [[y_n = i]] x_n) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left( h_i(x_n) x_n - [[y_n = i]] x_n \right) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left( h_i(x_n) x_n - [[y_n = i]] x_n \right) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left( h_i(x_n) x_n - [[y_n = i]] x_n \right) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left( h_i(x_n) x_n - [[y_n = i]] x_n \right) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left( h_i(x_n) x_n - [[y_n = i]] x_n \right) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left( h_i(x_n) x_n - [[y_n = i]] x_n \right) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left( h_i(x_n) x_n - [[y_n = i]] x_n \right) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left( h_i(x_n) x_n - [[y_n = i]] x_n \right) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left( h_i(x_n) x_n - [[y_n = i]] x_n \right) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left( h_i(x_n) x_n - [[y_n = i]] x_n \right) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left( h_i(x_n) x_n - [[y_n = i]] x_n \right) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left( h_i(x_n) x_n - [[y_n = i]] x_n \right) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left( h_i(x_n) x_n - [[y_n = i]] x_n \right) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left( h_i(x_n) x_n - [[y_n = i]] x_n \right) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left( h_i(x_n) x_n - [[y_n = i]] x_n \right) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left( h_i(x_n) x_n - [[y_n = i]] x_n \right) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left( h_i(x_n) x_n - [[y_n = i]] x_n \right) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left( h_i(x_n) x_n - [[y_n = i]] x_n \right) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left( h_i(x_n) x_n - [[y_n = i]] x_n \right) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left( h_i(x_n) x_n - [[y_n = i]] x_n \right) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left( h_i(x_n) x_n - [[y_n = i]] x_n \right) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left( h_i(x_n) x_n - [[y_n = i]] x_n \right) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left( h_i(x_n) x_n - [[y_n = i]] x_n \right) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left( h_i(x_n) x_n - [[y_n = i]] x_n \right) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left( h_i(x_n) x_n - [[y_n = i]] x_n \right) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left( h_i(x_n) x_n - [[y_n = i]] x_n \right) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left( h_i(x_n) x_n - [[y_n = i]] x_n \right) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left( h_i(x_n) x_n - [[y_n = i]] x_n \right) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left( h_i(x_n) x_n - [[y_n$$

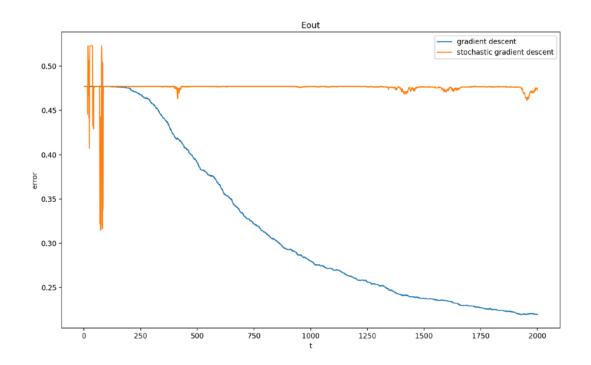


GD使用Ir=0.01, 而SGD使用Ir=0.001。

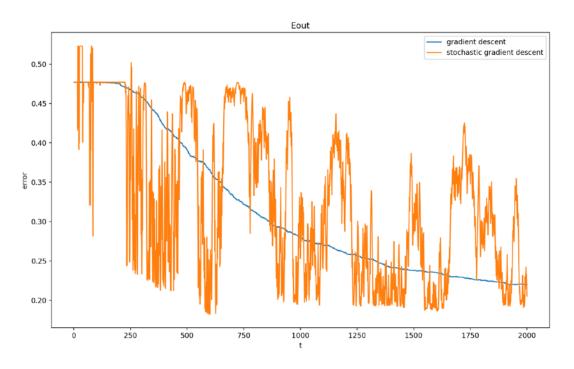
gradient descent每個iteration使用所有的數據來計算平均梯度方向,因此訓練穩定,而SGD跳動劇烈且最後幾乎沒有降低Ein。

我認為這應該是出題時的問題,因為當SGD也使用Ir=0.01時,產生下圖,GD與SGD的Ein皆有下降,而明顯不同之處是SGD非常不穩定的震盪,因為每筆數據有不同程度雜訊的緣故,GD能夠平均掉雜訊對梯度帶來的極端影響,而SGD只使用一筆數據對W的梯度。但是即便如此兩者都能成功降低Ein。





上圖為GD Ir=0.01,SGD Ir=0.001;下圖為GD Ir=0.01,SGD Ir=0.01。 結果與第4題非常接近,因此觀察討論與第4.題一樣。而Eout比Ein高出一點點但差距不多,可以說明20維的資料在資料夠多時,可以做到Ein與Eout差不多的結果。



$$W = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \in R^K , Y \in R^N , XHW \in R^N$$

$$\mathsf{RMSE}(H) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left( y_n - \sum_{k=1}^{K} w_k h_k(x_n) \right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \|Y - XHW\|^2}$$

Optimal:  $\nabla E_{in} = 0 \Rightarrow (XH)^T (XH) W = (XH)^T Y \Rightarrow W = \underbrace{((XH)^T (XH))^{-1} (XH)^T Y}_{-}$ 

Y未知,但我們知道每個
$$e_k = RMSE(h_k) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N}\|Y - Xh_k\|^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N}(Y - Xh_k)^T(Y - Xh_k)}$$

$$\Rightarrow Ne_k^2 = Y^T Y + (Xh_k)^T (Xh_k) - 2(Xh_k)^T Y$$

$$\Rightarrow N(e_k^2 - e_m^2) = 2(h_m^T - h_k^T)X^TY + (Xh_k)^T(Xh_k) - (Xh_m)^T(Xh_m)$$

且我們知道 $h_0(x) = 0$ ,因此把m用0代入

$$\Rightarrow N(e_k^2 - e_0^2) = -2h_k^T X^T Y + (Xh_k)^T (Xh_k) \Rightarrow (Xh_k)^T Y = \frac{(Xh_k)^T (Xh_k) - N(e_k^2 - e_0^2)}{2}$$

我們可以做一個矩陣如下(Y左方的矩陣必須Rank=N否則det=0無反矩陣,因此若 $Xh_k$ 與 $\{Xh_m \mid m < k\}$ 平行則必須跳過k)

$$\begin{bmatrix} (Xh_1)^T \\ (Xh_2)^T \\ \vdots \\ (Xh_N)^T \end{bmatrix} Y = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{(Xh_1)^T (Xh_1) - N(e_1^2 - e_0^2)}{2} \\ \frac{(Xh_2)^T (Xh_2) - N(e_2^2 - e_0^2)}{2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{(Xh_N)^T (Xh_N) - N(e_N^2 - e_0^2)}{2} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow Y = \begin{bmatrix} (Xh_1)^T \\ (Xh_2)^T \\ \vdots \\ (Xh_N)^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{(Xh_1)^T (Xh_1) - N(e_1^2 - e_0^2)}{2} \\ \frac{(Xh_2)^T (Xh_2) - N(e_2^2 - e_0^2)}{2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{(Xh_N)^T (Xh_N) - N(e_N^2 - e_0^2)}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

把Y代回

$$W = ((XH)^{T}(XH))^{-1}(XH)^{T}Y = ((XH)^{T}(XH))^{-1}(XH)^{T}\begin{bmatrix} (Xh_{1})^{T} \\ (Xh_{2})^{T} \\ \vdots \\ (Xh_{N})^{T} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{(Xh_{1})^{T}(Xh_{1}) - N(e_{1}^{2} - e_{0}^{2})}{2} \\ \frac{(Xh_{2})^{T}(Xh_{2}) - N(e_{2}^{2} - e_{0}^{2})}{2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{(Xh_{N})^{T}(Xh_{N}) - N(e_{N}^{2} - e_{0}^{2})}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

其中
$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \in R^{N \times d}$$
, $H = [h_1, h_2, \cdots] \in R^{d \times K}$