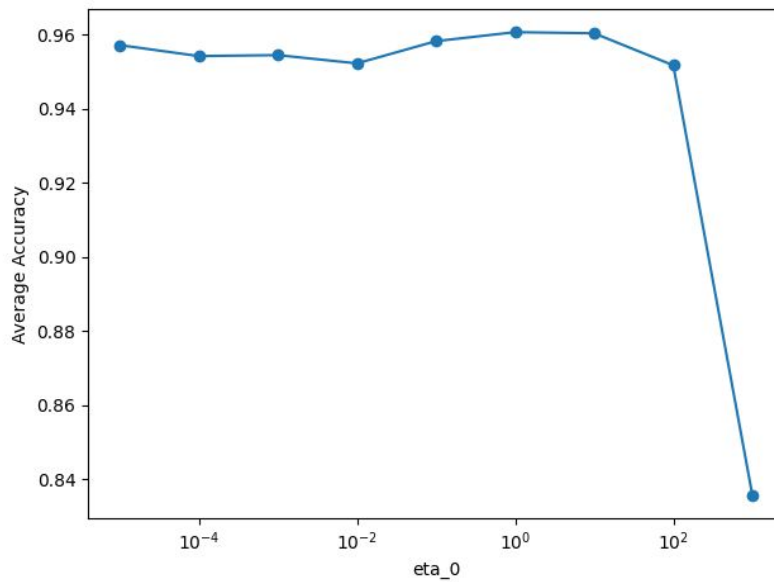
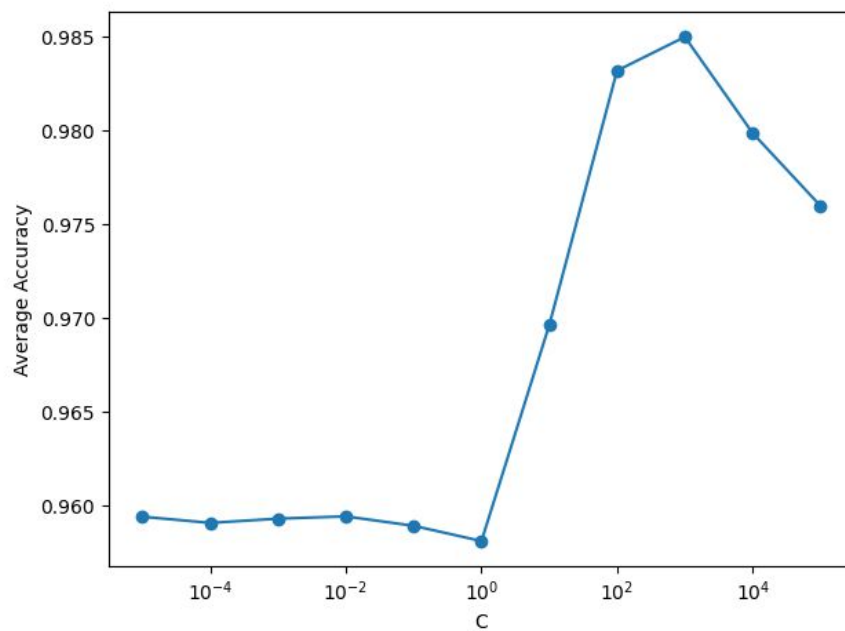


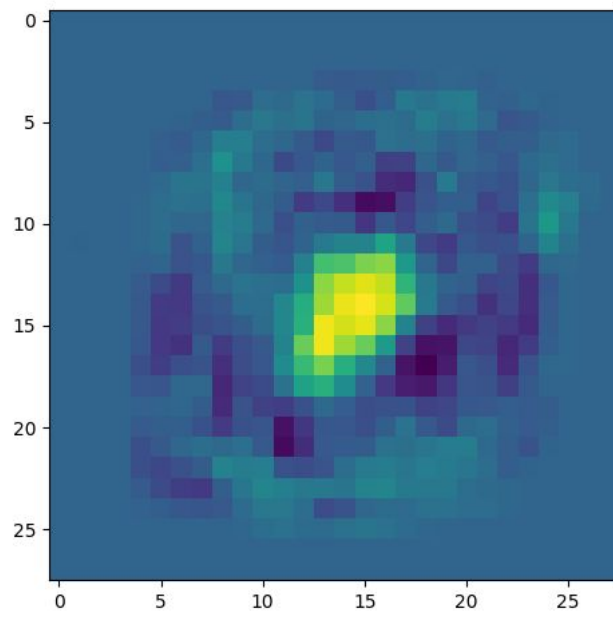
Question 1a - accuracy per eta_0 (best accuracy is for eta_0=1):



Question 1b - accuracy per C (best accuracy is for c=1000):

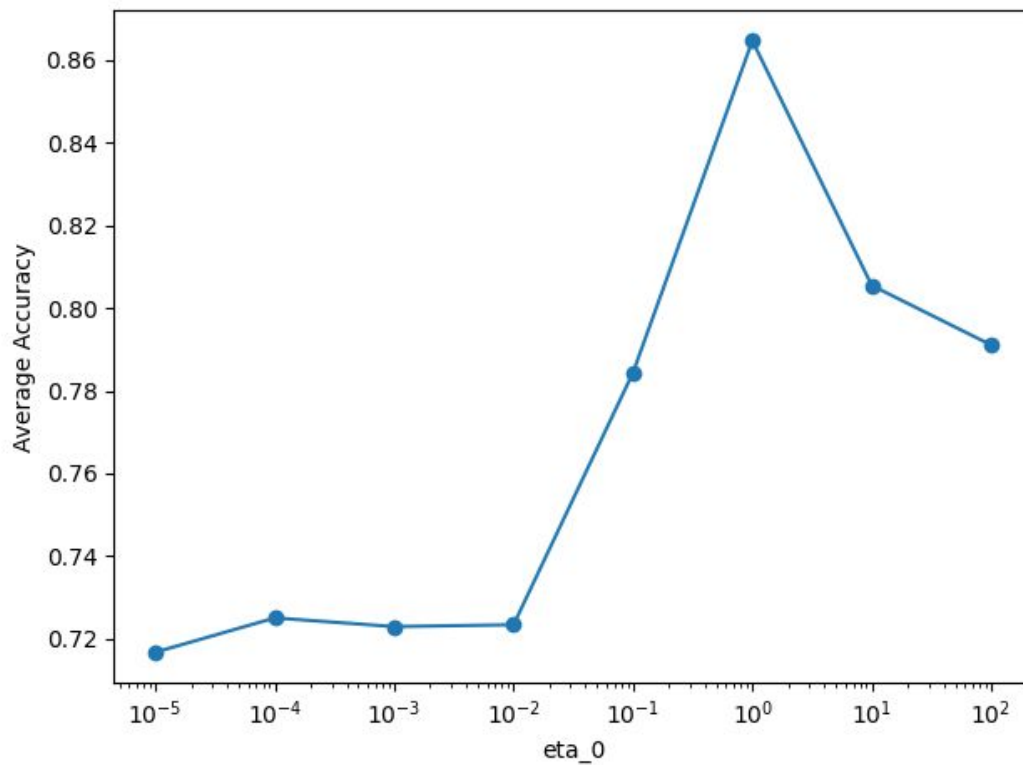


Question 1c - the SGD result

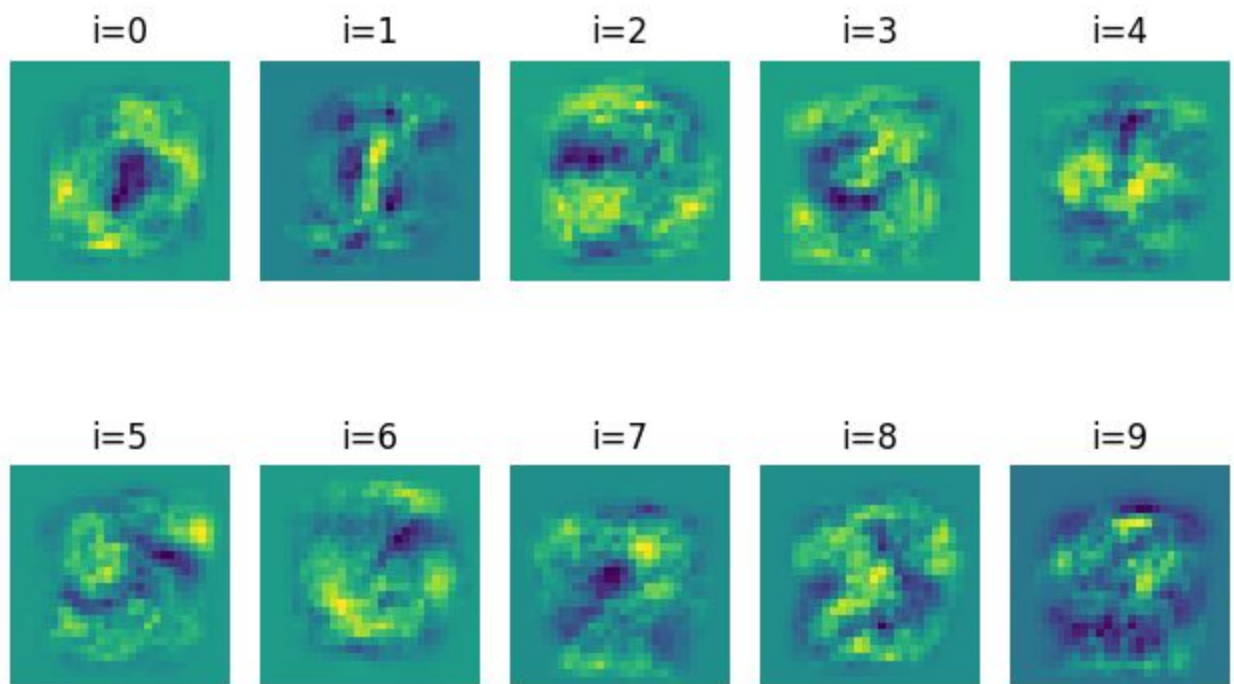


Question 1d - the final accuracy on the test data is **0.9918116683725691**

Question 2a - accuracy per eta_0 (best accuracy is for eta_0=1):



Question 2b



Question 3c - the final accuracy on the test_data is **0.8885**

4. $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ - $x, y \in X$ $g(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y) \leq \lambda g(x) + (1-\lambda)g(y)$
 $g(x) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq m} f_i(x)$ $h(x) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq m-1} f_i(x)$ $m=1-0.02$
 $z = \lambda x + (1-\lambda)y$

$$\begin{aligned}
 g(z) &= \max(f_m(z), h(z)) \leq \\
 &\leq \max(\lambda f_m(x) + (1-\lambda)f_m(y), \lambda h(x) + (1-\lambda)h(y)) \leq \\
 &\leq \max(\lambda [f_m(x) + h(x)], (1-\lambda)[f_m(y) + h(y)]) = \\
 &= \lambda \max(f_m(x), h(x)) + (1-\lambda) \max(f_m(y), h(y)) = \\
 &= \lambda g(x) + (1-\lambda)g(y)
 \end{aligned}$$

$|F_x| \leq \prod_{i=1}^m |F_i| - 1$ $x \in X^m$ $x = (x_1, \dots, x_m)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 |F_x| &= |\{f_2(f_1(x_1)), \dots, f_2(f_1(x_m)) \mid f_1 \in F_1, f_2 \in F_2\}| = \\
 &= |\bigcup_{y \in F_1} \{f_2(y_1), \dots, f_2(y_m) \mid f_2 \in F_2\}|
 \end{aligned}$$

Union Bound

$$\leq \sum_{y \in F_1} |\{f_2(y_1), \dots, f_2(y_m) \mid f_2 \in F_2\}| \leq \sum_{y \in F_1} |F_2| \leq |F_1| \cdot |F_2|$$

QED

The number of functions F_x is $|F_x|$ $x \in X^m$ $x = (x_1, \dots, x_m)$

$$l(x_{t+1}) \leq l(x_t) + \nabla l(x_t)^T (x_{t+1} - x_t) + \frac{\beta}{2} \|x_t - x_{t+1}\|^2 \quad : \text{by (5)}$$

$$\text{by (1)} \quad x_{t+1} - x_t = -\eta \nabla l(x_t) \quad -e \quad \text{by (5)}$$

$$l(x_{t+1}) \leq l(x_t) + \nabla l(x_t)^T (-\eta \nabla l(x_t)) + \frac{\beta}{2} \|\eta \nabla l(x_t)\|^2 =$$

$$= l(x_t) - \eta \nabla l(x_t)^T \nabla l(x_t) + \frac{\beta}{2} \eta^2 \|\nabla l(x_t)\|^2 =$$

$$\leftarrow (*) = l(x_t) + \left(\frac{\beta}{2} \eta^2 - \eta\right) \|\nabla l(x_t)\|^2$$

$$x^T x = \|x\|^2$$

$$\frac{\beta}{2} \eta^2 - \eta < \frac{\beta}{2} \cdot \frac{\eta}{\beta^2} - \frac{\eta}{\beta} = \frac{\eta}{\beta} - \frac{\eta}{\beta} = 0 \quad : \text{by } \eta < \frac{2}{\beta} \quad \text{by (1)}$$

$$\text{by (1)} \quad \text{by (1)} \quad \text{by (1)} \quad \frac{\beta}{2} \eta^2 - \eta < 0 \quad \text{by (1)}$$

$$\|\nabla l(x_t)\|^2 \leq \frac{l(x_{t+1}) - l(x_t)}{\frac{\beta}{2} \eta^2 - \eta}$$

$$\sum_{t=0}^n \|\nabla l(x_t)\|^2 \leq \sum_{t=0}^n \frac{l(x_{t+1}) - l(x_t)}{\frac{\beta}{2} \eta^2 - \eta} = \frac{1}{\frac{\beta}{2} \eta^2 - \eta} \sum_{t=0}^n l(x_{t+1}) - l(x_t) = : \text{by (1)}$$

$$\text{by (1)} \quad \text{by (1)} \quad \text{by (1)} \quad \text{by (1)}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{\frac{\beta}{2} \eta^2 - \eta} [l(x_0) - l(x_{n+1})] \leq \frac{1}{\eta - \frac{\beta}{2} \eta^2} l(x_0) := K < \infty$$

$$l(x_{n+1}) \leq -e \quad \text{by (1)} \quad \text{by (1)} \quad \text{by (1)}$$

$$\text{by (1)} \quad \text{by (1)} \quad \text{by (1)} \quad \text{by (1)}$$

$$\text{by (1)} \quad \text{by (1)} \quad \text{by (1)} \quad \text{by (1)}$$

$$\text{by (1)} \quad \text{by (1)} \quad \text{by (1)} \quad \text{by (1)}$$

$\hat{y} \in L - \delta \epsilon$ $n' \cup \{n\}$ $\tau' \cup \{n\}$ $\tau \cup \{n\}$ $\delta \epsilon$

$l(w_1, \dots, w_L, x, y) = w_g \cdot x - w_y \cdot x + \langle z_0, \hat{y}, y \rangle : \varphi''$

$n' \cup \{n\}$ $\delta \epsilon$ $n' \cup \{n\}$ $\delta \epsilon$

[illegible]
$$\Delta_{zo}(f(x; w_1, \dots, w_L), y) = \Delta_{zo}(y^*, y) \leq$$

$$\textcircled{*} \leq \Delta_{Z0}(y^*, y) + w_{y^*}x - w_{y^*}x \leq$$

$$\leq \max_{\hat{y} \in [L]} (\underbrace{z_0(\hat{y}, y)}_{\text{bias}} + w_{\hat{y}} \cdot x - w_y \cdot x) = \ell(w_1, \dots, w_L, x, y)$$

$y^* \in \text{argmax}_{y \in Y} w \cdot y$

$\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \log 2$
 $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \log 2$

$$l(w_1, \dots, w_L, x_j, y_j) = \Delta_{y_j}(\hat{y}_j, y_j) + \underbrace{w_{y_j}^{\text{opt}} \cdot x_j - w_{y_j}^{\text{opt}} \cdot x_j}_{\geq 0} \geq 1$$
$$l(w_1^*, \dots, w_L^*, x_i, y_i) \leq \Delta z_0(j, y_i) + w_j^* x_i - w_{y_i}^* x_i$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & \hat{y} = y_i \\ 1 + w_{\hat{y}}^* x_i - w_{y_i}^* x_i \end{cases} \leq 1$$

16 Loss function w^* (x,y) \rightarrow $w_{opt} = N$

$$\sum_i l(w_1^{opt}, \dots, w_L^{opt}, x_i, y_i) \leq \sum_i l(w_1^*, \dots, w_L^*, x_i, y_i)$$

$\|x_i\| = 1 \quad \forall i \in \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \rho \leq 1 \leftarrow \ell(w_1^*, \dots, w_L^*, x_j, y_j) \geq \ell(w_1^{opt}, \dots, w_L^{opt}, x_j, y_j) - \rho \quad \forall j \in \mathcal{S}$
 $\cup \{N\}$ וקווי $\forall k: \|w_k^{opt}\| = \|w_k^*\| = 1$ - ρ \mathcal{S} λ n

7824

$$\exists \hat{y} \forall \bar{y}. w_{\hat{y}}^* x_j - w_{\bar{y}}^* x_j + \Delta z_0(\hat{y}, y_i) > w_{\bar{y}}^{\text{opt}} x_j - w_{y_i}^{\text{opt}} x_j + \Delta z_0(\bar{y}, y_i)$$

'S' k 'N' 826 2K 00271 Jove 926 S y=y; OK

$$\Delta z_0(\underline{y}, \underline{y}') = 1, \underline{y} \neq \underline{y}'; \quad p \geq 8$$

$y = \hat{y}$ \bar{y} s_y n r^2 R^2

$$W_{ij}^* X_j - w_{y_j}^* X_j + 1 \geq W_{ij}^{opt} X_j - w_{y_j}^{opt} X_j + 1$$

$$(w_g^* - w_{y_j}^*) x_j > (w_g^{\text{opt}} - w_{y_j}^{\text{opt}}) x_j$$

$\text{DJB2} \mid G \mid \text{NFS} \mid \text{D}' \mid W_y^* - W_{y_j}^* \mid \text{D} \mid \text{NFS} \mid \text{NFS} \mid \text{NFS}$

$$K \in [L] \quad \text{FS} \quad \text{IRS} \quad q > 0 \rightarrow W_K \quad \text{NE} \quad \text{SD} \quad \text{PK} \quad \text{PD} \quad \text{He}$$

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GS $p''p'$ ΔA e''/c $h/2\pi$ $\frac{1}{2}h$ W^* e'

 $\hat{y} \neq y_i, x_i$

$\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_m$
 $\epsilon'_1, \dots, \epsilon'_m$

$i \neq j: \epsilon'_i = \epsilon_i, \epsilon'_j = 0$

$y_j(w^T x_j + b) \geq 1 - \epsilon_j \Rightarrow y_j(w^T x_j + b) \geq 1 - \epsilon'_j$

$\frac{c}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m \epsilon_i^2 < \frac{c}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m \epsilon_i'^2$
 $\epsilon_j^2 = 0 < \epsilon_j'^2$

$w, b, \epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_m - \lambda$

$L(w, b, \epsilon, \lambda) = \frac{1}{2} W^T W + \frac{c}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m \epsilon_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i (1 - \epsilon_i - y_i (w^T x_i + b))$

$0 = \nabla_w L(w, b, \epsilon, \lambda) = W + \sum_{i=1}^m -\lambda_i y_i x_i \Rightarrow W = \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i y_i x_i$

$0 = \nabla_b L(w, b, \epsilon, \lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^m -\lambda_i y_i \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i y_i = 0$

$0 = \nabla_{\epsilon_i} L(w, b, \epsilon, \lambda) = c \epsilon_i - \lambda_i \Rightarrow \epsilon_i = \frac{\lambda_i}{c}$

$L(w, b, \epsilon, \lambda) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i x_i y_i \right)^2 + \frac{c}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\lambda_i^2}{c^2} + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i - \frac{\lambda_i^2}{c} =$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i x_i y_i \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2c} \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i$

$\max_{\lambda} \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i x_i y_i \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2c} \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i$
 $\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i y_i = 0$