

Review Assignment 1

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1 Probability theory review

Solve each of the following problems and show all the steps of your working.

1. Show that the covariance matrix is always symmetric and positive semidefinite.

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma_{ij} = \text{cov}(x_i, x_j) &= \Sigma[x_i x_j] - \Sigma[x_i] \Sigma[x_j] \\ &= \Sigma[x_j x_i] - \Sigma[x_j] \Sigma[x_i]\end{aligned}$$

Σ is symmetric

$$z^T \Sigma z \geq 0$$

when all eigenvalues are larger than zero or equal, a matrix can be symmetric and positive semidefinite

$$[z_1 z_2 \dots z_n] \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \dots & \dots & \Sigma_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ \dots \\ z_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
z^\top \Sigma z &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \Sigma_{ij} z_i z_j \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \text{cov}[x_i x_j] z_i z_j \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \Sigma[(x_i - E[x_i])(x_j - E[x_j])] z_i z_j \\
&= E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \Sigma[(x_i - E[x_i])(x_j - E[x_j])] z_i z_j\right] \\
&= E[(x^\top z)^2]
\end{aligned}$$

$$E[(x^\top z)^2] \geq 0 \text{ when } z \neq 0$$

2. $X \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $Y \in \mathbb{R}^m$ are independent random variables. Their expectations and covariances are $E[X] = 0$, $\text{cov}[X] = I$, $E[Y] = \mu$ and $\text{cov}[Y] = \sigma I$, where I is the identity matrix of the appropriate size and σ is a scalar. What is the expectation and covariance of the random variable $z = AX + Y$, where $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$?
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$$\begin{aligned}
z_i &= \sum_{j=1}^n (A_{ij} x_j) + Y_i \\
\Sigma[z] &= \Sigma[AX + Y] \\
&= [A] \Sigma[x] + \Sigma[Y] \\
&= 0 + \mu = \mu
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{var}(z) &= \text{var}(Ax + Y) \\
&= \text{var}(Ax) + \text{var}(Y) \\
&= AA^\top \text{var}(X) + \text{var}(Y) \\
&= \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} + \sigma \times \sigma \\
&= AA^\top + \sigma I
\end{aligned}$$

3. Thomas and Viktor are friends. It is Friday night and Thomas does not have a phone. Viktor knows that there is a 2/3 probability that Thomas goes to the party to downtown. There are 5 pubs in downtown and there is an equal probability of Thomas going to any of them if he goes to the party. Viktor already looked for Thomas in 4 of the bars. What is the probability of Viktor ending Thomas in the last bar?

The sample space is

$$S = \{ \text{home, pub 1, pub 2, pub 3, pub 4, pub 5} \}$$

and the probability of the events are $P(\text{"home"}) = 1/3$ and $P(\text{"pub i"}) = 2/15$. We need to compute $P(\text{"pub 5"} | \text{"not in pub 1 ... 4"})$. Using the Bayes rule, $P(\text{"pub 5"} | \text{"not in pub 1 ... 4"}) = \frac{P(\text{"pub 5"} \cap \text{"not in pub 1 ... 4"})}{P(\text{"not in pub 1 ... 4"})} = \frac{2/15}{7/15} = 2/7$. Note that : $P(\text{"not in pub 1 ... 4"}) = P(\text{"home"} \cap \text{"not in pub 1 ... 4"}) + P(\text{"out"} \cap \text{"not in pub 1 ... 4"}) = 1/3 + 2/3 = 1$

4. Derive the mean for the Beta Distribution, which is defined as

$$\text{Beta}(x|a, b) = \frac{1}{B(a, b)} a^{-1} (1-x)^{b-1} \quad (1)$$

where $B(a, b)$, $\Gamma(a)$ are Beta and Gamma functions respectively:

$$B(a, b) \triangleq \frac{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)}{\Gamma(a+b)} \quad (2)$$

and

$$\Gamma(x) \triangleq \int_0^\infty u^{x-1} e^{-u} du \quad (3)$$

Hint: Use integration by parts.

5. Let $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ be a positive definite square matrix, $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$, and c be a scalar. Prove that

$$\int_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^T A x - x^T b - c} dx = \frac{(2\pi)^{n/2} |A|^{-1/2}}{e^{c - \frac{1}{2}b^T A^{-1}b}}$$

Hint: Use the fact that the integral of the Gaussian probability density function of a random variable with mean μ and covariance Σ is 1.

6. From the definition of conditional probability of multiple random variables, show that

$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = f(x_1) \prod_{i=2}^n f(x_i | x_1, \dots, x_{i-1})$$

where x_1, \dots, x_n are random variables and f is a probability density function of its arguments.

a

$$n = 2$$

a