

Q2. A.  $\hat{f}(x^{(i)}; \underline{w}) = 1, y^{(i)} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \log p_r(y | \underline{w}, X) &= \sum_{i=1}^N y^{(i)} \log[\hat{f}(x^{(i)}; \underline{w})] + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log[1 - \hat{f}(x^{(i)}; \underline{w})] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^N y^{(i)} \log(1) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(0) \\ &= -\infty \end{aligned}$$

THIS IS NOT REASONABLE BEHAVIOUR SINCE THE LOG-LIKELIHOOD BLOWS-UP TO NEGATIVE INFINITY AND COULD CAUSE NUMERICAL ISSUES.

B. Prior:  $p_r(\underline{w}) = \mathcal{N}(\underline{w} | 0, \sigma^2 \underline{I})$

GD

$$\underline{w}_{k+1} = \underline{w}_k - \eta \nabla_{\underline{w}} (\log p_r(y | \underline{w}, X) + \log p_r(\underline{w}))$$

$$= \underline{w}_k - \eta \sum_{i=1}^N (y^{(i)} - \hat{f}(x^{(i)}; \underline{w})) [1, x_1^{(i)}, \dots, x_D^{(i)}]^T \sigma^2 \log\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \underline{w}^T \underline{w}\right)$$

$$= \underline{w}_k - \eta \sum_{i=1}^N (y^{(i)} - \hat{f}(x^{(i)}; \underline{w})) [1, x_1^{(i)}, \dots, x_D^{(i)}]^T \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \underline{w}$$

$$= \underline{w}_k - \eta \sum_{i=1}^N ((y^{(i)} - \hat{f}(x^{(i)}; \underline{w})) [1, x_1^{(i)}, \dots, x_D^{(i)}]^T) \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \underline{w}$$

SGD since predicting on only the random sample  $\underline{x}$

$$\underline{w}_{k+1} = \underline{w}_k - \eta ((y^{(k)} - \hat{f}(x^{(k)}; \underline{w})) [1, x_1^{(k)}, \dots, x_D^{(k)}]^T) \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \underline{w}$$