

# מבוא למערכות לומדות תרגיל קצר 1

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## תרגיל 1

(1)

$$\mathbb{E}[\bar{X}] = \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{m} \sum_i X_i\right] = \frac{1}{m} \sum_i \mathbb{E}[X_i] = \frac{1}{m} \sum_i \mu = \mu$$

(2)

$$\text{Var}[\bar{X}] = \mathbb{E}[(\bar{X})^2] - (\mathbb{E}[\bar{X}])^2$$

$$\mathbb{E}[\bar{X}] = \mu \Rightarrow (\mathbb{E}[\bar{X}])^2 = \mu^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[(\bar{X})^2] &= \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\frac{1}{m} \sum_i X_i\right)^2\right] = \frac{1}{m^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^m X_i\right)^2\right] = \frac{1}{m^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^m X_i X_j\right] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^m \mathbb{E}[X_i X_j] = \frac{1}{m^2} \left( \sum_{i=1}^m \mathbb{E}[X_i^2] + \sum_{i \neq j} \mathbb{E}[X_i X_j] \right) \\ &\stackrel{iid}{=} \frac{1}{m^2} \left( \sum_{i=1}^m \mathbb{E}[X_i^2] + \sum_{i \neq j} \mathbb{E}[X_i] \mathbb{E}[X_j] \right)\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[X_i^2] = \text{Var}[X_i] + (\mathbb{E}[X_i])^2 = \sigma^2 + \mu^2$$

$$\sum_{i \neq j} \mathbb{E}[X_i] \mathbb{E}[X_j] = (m^2 - m) \mu^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[(\bar{X})^2] &= \frac{1}{m^2} (m(\sigma^2 + \mu^2) + (m^2 - m) \mu^2) \\ &= \frac{\sigma^2}{m} + \mu^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Var} [\overline{X}] = \frac{\sigma^2}{m} + \mu^2 - \mu^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{m}$$

## תרגיל 2

(1)

$$\theta_i \sim \text{Bin}(50, p)$$

(2)

$$\mathbb{E} [\theta_i] = 50p$$

(3)

$$\mathbb{P} [|\bar{\theta}(m) - \mu| > 1] \leq 0.01$$

$$2 \exp \left\{ -\frac{2m}{(50-0)^2} \right\} \leq 0.01$$

$$\Rightarrow \exp \left\{ -\frac{2m}{50^2} \right\} \leq \frac{0.01}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{2m}{50^2} \leq \ln \frac{0.01}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow m \geq -1250 \cdot \ln \frac{0.01}{2} = 6622.9$$

$$\Rightarrow m = 6623$$

## תרגיל 3

(1) נוכיח

הוכחה. יהי  $\lambda$  ע"ע, ויהי  $v$  ו"ע של  $A$  מתאים. כיוון ש- $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ ,  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$  ו- $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$  (ואז  $\|v\|_2^2 > 0$ ).

$$0 < v^T A v = v^T \lambda v = \lambda v^T v = \lambda \|v\|_2^2$$

כיוון ש- $\|v\|_2^2 > 0$ ,  $\lambda > 0$ .

(2) הפרכה.

נבחר  $A = Id$  ו- $B = 3Id$ , כיוון ש- $Id$  היא PD וסימטרית, מתקיים כי  $Id$  היא PSD.

לכן  $(2A - B) = -Id$

$$v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ נבחר , ואז :}$$

$$v^T (2A - B) v = v^T (-Id) v = -(v^T v) = -1 < 0$$

לכן  $(2A - B)$  לא PSD.

## תרגיל 4

(1)

$$\nabla_w f = \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial w_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial w_d} \right]^T$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial w_i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial w_i} w^T x + b = \frac{\partial}{\partial w_i} (w_1 x_1 + \dots + w_i x_i + \dots + w_d x_d + b) = x_i$$

לכן :

$$\nabla_w f = [x_1, \dots, x_d]^T = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_d \end{pmatrix} = x$$

(2)

$$\nabla_w^2 f = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial w_1^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial w_1 \partial w_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial w_1 \partial w_n} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial w_2 \partial w_1} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial w_2^2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial w_2 \partial w_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial w_n \partial w_1} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial w_n \partial w_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial w_n^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\nabla_w^2 f)_{i,j} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial w_j \partial w_i} = \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial w_i} = 0_{d \times d}$$

לכן :

$$\nabla_w^2 f = 0$$

(3) כן, כיוון שלכל  $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$  :  $0_n \neq v$

$$v^T \nabla_w^2 f v = v^T 0 v = 0 \geq 0$$

לכן היא PSD לפי הגדרה.

(4)

$$g(w) = \lambda \|w\|^2 = \lambda \sum_{i=1}^n w_i^2$$

$$\nabla_w g = \left[ \frac{\partial g}{\partial w_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial g}{\partial w_n} \right]^T = [2\lambda w_1, \dots, 2\lambda w_n]^T = 2\lambda w$$

(5)

$$(\nabla_w^2 g)_{i,j} = \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial w_j \partial w_i} = \frac{\partial 2\lambda w_i}{\partial w_j} = \begin{cases} 2\lambda & i = j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

לכן:

$$\nabla_w^2 g = 2\lambda Id$$

(6) המטריצה היא PD

יהי  $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$   $v \neq 0$ :

$$v^T (\nabla_w^2 g) v = 2 \underbrace{\lambda}_{>0} \underbrace{\|v\|_2^2}_{>0} > 0$$

לכן חיובית מוגדרת לפי הגדרה.