Derivatives

Question 1. Calculate the derivative of the following functions:

•
$$f_0(x) = 3x^2$$

•
$$f_1(x) = 5x^2 - 18$$

•
$$f_2(x) = 5x^2 - 18x + 39$$

•
$$f_3(x) = \sin(x)$$

•
$$f_4(x) = \sin(x) * x^2$$

•
$$f_5(x) = \frac{5x^3 - 2x + 1}{2x - 7}$$

•
$$f_6(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

Question 2. Calculate the second order derivative of the same functions:

•
$$f_0(x) = 3x^2$$

•
$$f_1(x) = 5x^2 - 18$$

•
$$f_2(x) = 5x^2 - 18x + 39$$

•
$$f_3(x) = \sin(x)$$

•
$$f_4(x) = \sin(x) * x^2$$

•
$$f_5(x) = \frac{5x^3 - 2x + 1}{2x - 7}$$

•
$$f_6(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

Question 3. Find the anti-derivative of the following functions:

•
$$g_0(x) = 3x^2$$

•
$$g_1(x) = 5x^2 - 18$$

•
$$g_2(x) = 5x^2 - 18x + 39$$

•
$$g_3(x) = \sin(x)$$

•
$$g_4(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

Question 4. Calculate the following partial derivatives:

•
$$h_1(x,y) = 3x^2 + y^2$$
 w.r.t. $x\left(\frac{\partial h_1}{\partial x}\right)$

•
$$h_1(x,y) = 3x^2 + y^2$$
 w.r.t. $y\left(\frac{\partial h_1}{\partial x}\right)$

•
$$h_2(x,y,z) = 5x^3 - 18y^2 - 18x + 39z^5 + 40xy + z^2x^3y$$
 w.r.t. $x\left(\frac{\partial h_2}{\partial x}\right)$

•
$$h_2(x,y,z) = 5x^3 - 18y^2 - 18x + 39z^5 + 40xy + z^2x^3y$$
 w.r.t. $y \left(\frac{\partial h_2}{\partial y}\right)$

•
$$h_2(x,y,z) = 5x^3 - 18y^2 - 18x + 39z^5 + 40xy + z^2x^3y$$
 w.r.t. $z\left(\frac{\partial h_2}{\partial z}\right)$

Question 5. Calculate the following second / third order partial derivatives:

•
$$h_1(x,y) = 3x^2 + y^2$$
 w.r.t. x then y $(\frac{\partial^2 h_1}{\partial x \partial y})$

•
$$h_1(x,y) = 3x^2 + y^2$$
 w.r.t. y then x $(\frac{\partial^2 h_1}{\partial y \partial x})$

•
$$h_2(x,y,z) = 5x^3 - 18y^2 - 18x + 39z^5 + 40xy + z^2x^3y$$
 w.r.t. x and x $(\frac{\partial^2 h_2}{\partial x^2})$

•
$$h_2(x,y,z) = 5x^3 - 18y^2 - 18x + 39z^5 + 40xy + z^2x^3y$$
 w.r.t. y and x $(\frac{\partial^2 h_2}{\partial y \partial x})$

•
$$h_2(x,y,z) = 5x^3 - 18y^2 - 18x + 39z^5 + 40xy + z^2x^3y$$
 w.r.t. z then x and y $(\frac{\partial^3 h_2}{\partial x \partial y \partial z})$

Question 6. Calculate 5 steps of gradient descent with learning rate of $\lambda = 0.8$, starting from $x_0 = -0.25$ for the function $f(x) = x^2 - x + 3$.

Conjecture what is the exact minimum of f; how far is x_1 from it? and x_4 ?

What happens if the learning rate is $\lambda=1$? and $\lambda=2$? and $\lambda=0.1$? and $\lambda=0.01$? (do only 3 steps)