COMS 4771 Machine Learning (**add semester here**) Problem Set #1

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add date here

Problem 1

Examples of blackboard and calligraphic letters: $\mathbb{R}^d \supset \mathbb{S}^{d-1}$, $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{B}$. Examples of bold-faced letters (perhaps suitable for matrix and vectors):

Assignment) Project*Exam Help Example of a custom-defined math operator: (1)

https://powcoder.com Example of references: the Lagrangian is given in Eq. (1), and Theorem 1 is interesting.

Example of adaptively-sized parentheses:

$$\underbrace{ \text{Add}}_{i=1}^{1} \underbrace{WeChat}_{i=1} \underbrace{powcoder}_{i=1}$$

Example of aligned equations:

$$\Pr(X = 1 \mid Y = 1) = \frac{\Pr(X = 1 \land Y = 1)}{\Pr(Y = 1)}$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{\Pr(Y = 1 \mid X = 1) \cdot \Pr(X = 1)}{\Pr(Y = 1)}}_{\text{Usual expression for Bayes' rule}}.$$
(2)

Example of a theorem:

Theorem 1 (Euclid). There are infinitely many primes.

Euclid's proof. There is at least one prime, namely 2. Now pick any finite list of primes p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_n . It suffices to show that there is another prime not on the list. Let p := $\prod_{i=1}^n p_i + 1$, which is not any of the primes on the list. If p is prime, then we're done. So suppose instead that p is not prime. Then there is prime q which divides p. If q is one of the primes on the list, then it would divide $p - \prod_{i=1}^{n} p_i = 1$, which is impossible. Therefore q is not one of the n primes in the list, so we're done. Here is a centered table.

	A	В	C	D
1	entries	in	a	table
$\overline{2}$	more	entries	more	entries

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