CSE 40625/60625: Machine Learning, fall 2021

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Question 1 (2pts). When the linear regression objective function is defined as

$$E(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \{y(x_n, \mathbf{w}) - t_n\}^2$$

we had the solution for \mathbf{w} : $\mathbf{w} = (\mathbf{\Phi}^T \mathbf{\Phi})^{-1} (\mathbf{\Phi}^T \mathbf{t})$

Adding a regularization term can help to reduce the overfitting issue. The objective function becomes:

$$\widetilde{E}(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \{y(x_n, \mathbf{w}) - t_n\}^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|^2$$

Then, what's the close form solution for **w**? Please show the detailed derivation for it.

The moximization of the likelihood function can be applied to determine w and ruch process is equivalent to minimizing a rum-of-squares ever function given by Eo (w).

Since the objective function $\widetilde{E}(\mathbf{W})$ nemains a quadratic function of \mathbf{W} its exact minimizes can be found in closed form.

To do that we can set the gradient of $\widetilde{E}(\mathbf{W})$ with suspect to \mathbf{W} to zero and subject \mathbf{W} .

$$\nabla \widetilde{E}(W) = 0$$

$$\nabla \left[\frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^{N} \left\{ y(X_{m_1} w) - tm \right\}^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} \|w\|^2 \right] = 0 \qquad y(X_{m_1} w) = \mathbf{W}^T \varnothing (X_m)$$

$$\nabla \left[\frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^{N} \left\{ \mathbf{W}^T \varnothing (X_m) - tm \right\}^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} \|w\|^2 \right] = 0$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{N} \left\{ \mathbf{W}^T \varnothing (X_m) - tm \right\} \varnothing (X_m)^T + \lambda \underline{\omega} w = 0$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{N} \mathbf{W}^T \varnothing (X_m) - tm \right\} \varnothing (X_m)^T + \lambda \underline{\omega} w = 0$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{N} \mathbf{W}^T \varnothing (X_m) - tm \right\} \varnothing (X_m)^T + \lambda w = 0$$

$$\Phi^T \Phi W - \Phi t + \lambda W = 0$$

$$\Phi^T \Phi W + \lambda w = \Phi t$$

$$(\Phi^T \Phi + \lambda \mathbf{I}) w = \Phi^T t$$

$$(\Phi^T \Phi + \lambda \mathbf{I}) w = \Phi^T t$$

$$(\Phi^T \Phi + \lambda \mathbf{I})^T (\Phi^T \Phi + \lambda \mathbf{I}) w = (\Phi^T \Phi + \lambda \mathbf{I})^T \Phi^T t$$

$$\mathbf{W} = (\Phi^T \Phi + \lambda \mathbf{I})^T \Phi^T t \Rightarrow close form solution for W$$