

Regression I.

$$Q(w) = (y - xw)^T (y - xw) + \lambda w^2$$

$$1. \quad Q(w) = y^T y - 2w(x^T y) - w^2(x^T x) + \lambda w^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_w Q(w) &= \frac{\partial Q(w)}{\partial w} = -2x^T y + 2w(x^T x) + 2\lambda w = \\ &= 2w(x^T x + \lambda) - 2x^T y = 0 \\ 2w(x^T x + \lambda) &= 2x^T y \\ w &= \frac{x^T y}{x^T x + \lambda} = \frac{x^T y}{x^T x + \lambda} \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \quad \frac{\partial^2 Q(w)}{\partial w^2} = 2 \underbrace{(x^T x + \lambda)}_{\lambda \geq 0} \xrightarrow{\lambda > 0 \text{ no zero case}} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 Q(w)}{\partial w^2} > 0$$

$$3. \quad \nabla_w Q(w) = 2w(x^T x + \lambda) - 2x^T y$$

$$w_{t+1} = w_t - \gamma \nabla_w Q(w_t)$$

$$w_{t+1} = w_t - \gamma (2w_t(x^T x + \lambda) - 2x^T y)$$

$$\boxed{w_{t+1} = w_t(1 - 2\gamma(x^T x + \lambda)) + 2\gamma x^T y}$$