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a) $f(z) = \log(1+z)$

where

$$z = n^T x \quad n \in \mathbb{R}^d$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$n^T = [n_1 \ n_2 \ \dots \ n_d]$$

$$n^T x = [n_1 \ n_2 \ \dots \ n_d] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= [n_1 x_1 + n_2 x_2 + \dots + n_d x_d]$$

using chain rule

$$\frac{df}{dx} = \frac{df}{dz} \times \frac{dz}{dn}$$

$$= \frac{1}{dz} \log(1+z) \times \frac{d}{dn} (n^T x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+z} \frac{d}{dn} (n_1 x_1 + n_2 x_2 + \dots + n_d x_d)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{1+n^T x} \right) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^d x_i$$

So the gradient of the first eq is

$$\left(\frac{1}{1+n^T x} \right) \sum_{i=1}^d x_i$$

$$b) f(z) = e^{-z/2}$$

$$\text{where } z = g(y) = y^T s^{-1} y$$

$$y = h(n) = n - \mu$$

$$n, \mu \in \mathbb{R}^d, s \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$$

using the chain rule

$$\frac{df}{dn} = \frac{df}{dz} \times \frac{dz}{dy} \times \frac{dy}{dn}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{df}{dn} = \frac{d}{dz} (e^{-z/2}) \times \frac{d}{dy} (y^T s^{-1} y) \times \frac{d}{dn} (n - \mu)$$

so,

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dz} (e^{-z/2}) = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-z/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dy} (y^T s^{-1} y) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(y+h) - g(y)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(y+h)^T s^{-1} (y+h) - y^T s^{-1} y}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{y^T s^{-1} y + y^T s^{-1} h + h^T s^{-1} y + h^T s^{-1} h - y^T s^{-1} y}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(y^T s^{-1} + s^{-1} y + s^{-1} h)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} (y^T s^{-1} + s^{-1} y + s^{-1} n)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} (y^T s^{-1} + s^{-1} y + s^{-1} n)$$

$$= y^T s^{-1} + s^{-1} y$$

$$= \frac{y^T}{s} + \frac{y}{s}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{d}{dn} (n - \mu) = 1$$

$$\text{So, } \frac{df}{dn} = \frac{df}{dz} \times \frac{dz}{dy} \times \frac{dy}{dn}$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-z/2} \right) (y^T s^{-1} + s^{-1} y) \times 1$$

$$\text{So the derivative is, } -\frac{1}{2} e^{-z/2} (y^T s^{-1} + s^{-1} y).$$