ΤΜΗΜΑ ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΙΚΗΣ & ΤΗΛΕΠΙΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΩΝ

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ
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Βασικές Μαθηματικές Έννοιες στη Γλωσσική Τεχνολογία

Project 2

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Question **1**

The composite function $S(f(x))$, where $S(x) = \dfrac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$ and $f(x) = ax + b$, is calculated as follows:

$$S(f(x)) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-f(x)}} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-(ax+b)}} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{e^{(ax+b)}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{e^{(ax+b)}+1}{e^{(ax+b)}}} = \frac{e^{(ax+b)}}{e^{(ax+b)}+1} = \frac{e^{ax}e^{b}}{e^{ax}e^{b}+1}$$

Question **2**

A function is **invertible** only if each input has a unique output, which means each output is paired with exactly one input. That way, when the mapping is reversed, it will still be a function.

Definition Let f be a function whose domain is the set A and whose codomain is the set B ($f : A \to B$). Then we say that f is invertible if f is one-to-one mapping and there is a function g with domain $Im(f) \subseteq B$ and image(range) A ($g : Im(f) \to A$) such that:

$$f(x) = y \iff g(y) = x$$

In this case, we call g the inverse of f and denote it by f^{-1}.

One approach to finding a formula for f^{-1} is to solve $f(x) = y$ for x.

$i)\ f(x) = \sqrt{x-3}$

- $x - 3 \geq 0 \iff x \geq 3 \iff Dom(f) = [\ 3,\ +\infty\ ]$
- $f(x) \geq 0 \iff y \geq 0 \iff Im(f) = [\ 0,\ +\infty\ ]$
- $f : [\ 3,\ +\infty\ ] \to [\ 0,\ +\infty\ ]$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x-3} = y \overset{y\geq 0,\ x\geq 3}{\iff} x - 3 = y^2 \iff x = y^2 + 3 = f^{-1}(y)$$

$f^{-1}(x) = x^2 + 3,\ x \in Dom(f^{-1}) \cap Im(f),\ Dom(f^{-1}) = Dom(f^{-1}) \cap Im(f))$

$f^{-1}(x) = x^2 + 3,\ x \in \Re \cap [\ 0,\ +\infty\ ]$

$f^{-1}(x) = x^2 + 3,\ x \in \Re \cap [\ 0,\ +\infty\ ]$

$ii)\ f(x) = log(x - 2)$

Question **3**

$s = A\ cos(\ 2\pi ft\ )$

(a) $A_1 = 1, \quad f = 1, \quad \theta = 0, \quad s_1 = cos(\ 2\pi t\ )$

(b) $A_2 = 2, \quad f = 3, \quad \theta = 0, \quad s_2 = 2\ cos(\ 6\pi t\ )$
(c) $A_1 = 1.5, \quad f = 2, \quad \theta = \pi, \quad s_3 = 1.5\ cos(\ 4\pi t\ +\ \pi)$
(d) $A_1 = 2, \quad f = 0.5, \quad \theta = 0, \quad s_4 = 2\ cos(\ \pi t\ )$

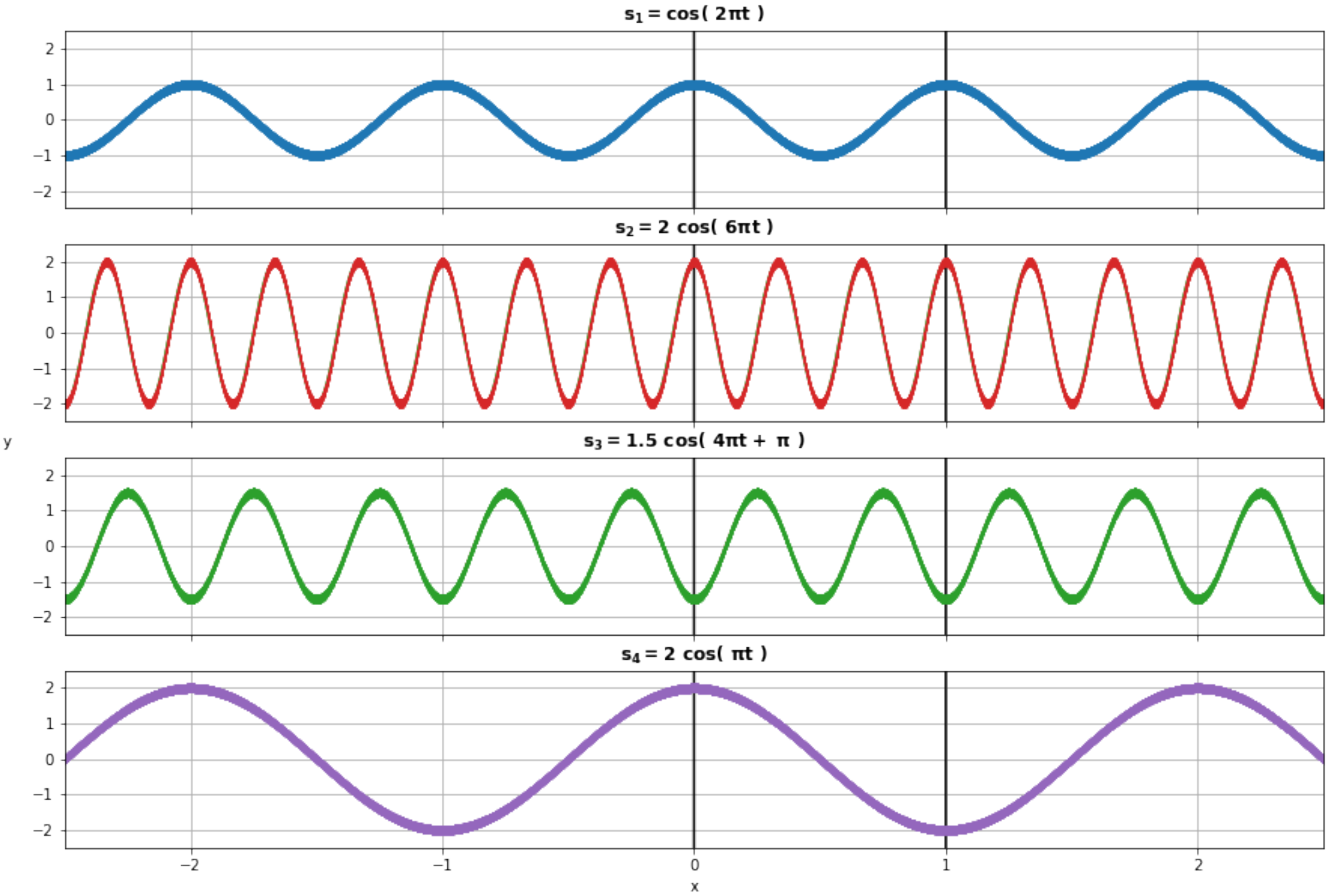

Figure 1

Question **4**

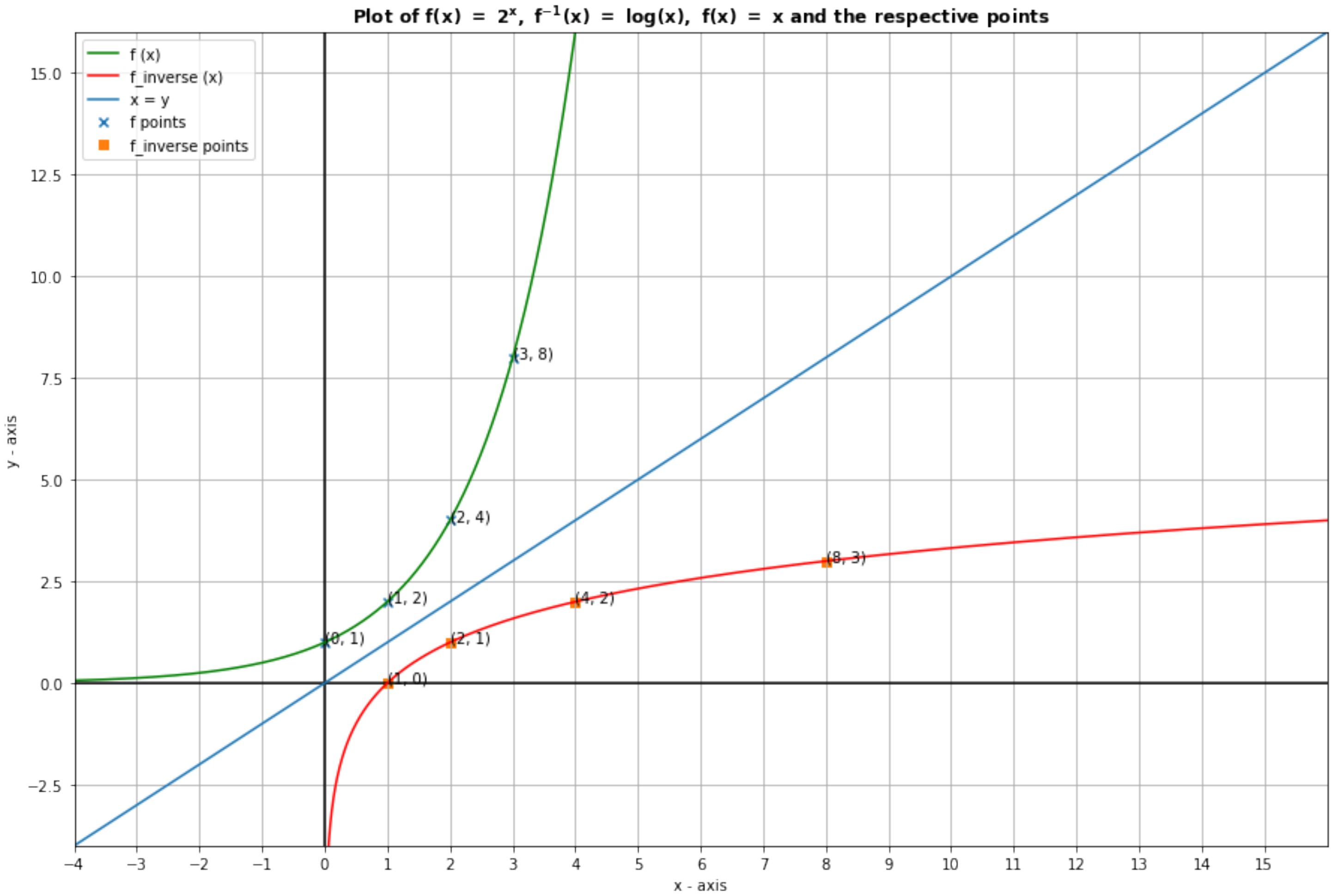

Figure 2

Question 5

(a) The derivative of function $f(x) = ax^2$ is $f'(x) = 2ax$ ($\mathbf{a} \rightarrow \mathbf{4}$)

(b) The derivative of function $f(x) = cos(2\pi ft)$ is $f'(x) = -sin(2\pi ft)$ ($\mathbf{b} \rightarrow \mathbf{1}$)

(c) The derivative of function $f(x) = bx^3$ is $f'(x) = 3bx^2$ ($\mathbf{c} \rightarrow \mathbf{2}$)

(d) The derivative of function $f(x) = e^{cx}$ is $f'(x) = ce^{cx}$ ($\mathbf{d} \rightarrow \mathbf{3}$)

Question 6

$$S'(x) = (\frac{1}{1+e^{-x}})' = [(1+e^{-x})^{-1}]' = (-1)(1+e^{-x})^{-2}(1+e^{-x})' = -\frac{(e^{-x})'}{(1+e^{-x})^2}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-x}}{(1+e^{-x})^2} \quad (\mathbf{1})$$

$$S(x)(1-S(x)) = (\frac{1}{1+e^{-x}})(1-\frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}) = (\frac{1}{1+e^{-x}})(\frac{1+e^{-x}-1}{1+e^{-x}}) = (\frac{1}{1+e^{-x}})(\frac{e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}})$$

$$= \frac{e^{-x}}{(1+e^{-x})^2} \quad (\mathbf{2})$$

(1) , (2) $\implies S'(x) = S(x)\ (\ 1 - S(x)\ )$

Question **7**

$$S(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}, \quad f(x) = ax+b, \quad S(f(x)) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-f(x)}}$$

$$S'(f(x)) = (\frac{1}{1+e^{-f(x)}})' \stackrel{Q_1}{=} (\frac{e^{ax}e^b}{e^{ax}e^b+1})' = \frac{(e^{ax}e^b)'(e^{ax}e^b+1)\ -\ (e^{ax}e^b)(e^{ax}e^b+1)'}{(e^{ax}e^b+1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(ae^{ax}e^b)(e^{ax}e^b+1)\ -\ (e^{ax}e^b)(ae^{ax}e^b)}{(e^{ax}e^b+1)^2} = \frac{(ae^{ax}e^b)(e^{ax}e^b+1\ -\ e^{ax}e^b)}{(e^{ax}e^b+1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{ae^{ax+b}}{(e^{ax}e^b+1)^2}$$

Question **8**

Lala

Question **9**

Lala

Question **10**

Lala