

Assignment 1.

1. Consider stochastic gradient descent method to learn the house price model

$$h(x_1, x_2) = \sigma(b + w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2),$$

where σ is the sigmoid function.

Given one single data point $(x_1, x_2, y) = (1, 2, 3)$, and assuming that the current parameter is $\theta^0 = (b, w_1, w_2) = (4, 5, 6)$, evaluate θ^1 .

By SGD, $\theta' = \theta^0 - \alpha \nabla_{\theta} \text{Loss}$, $\alpha > 0$.

Using MSE, $\text{Loss} = \frac{1}{2} (h - y)^2 = L$.

$$h(x_1, x_2) = \sigma(z)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} = (h - y) \sigma'(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} = (h - y) \sigma(z) (1 - \sigma(z)) \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = (h - y) \sigma(z) (1 - \sigma(z)) \cdot 1$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_1} = (h - y) \sigma(z) (1 - \sigma(z)) \cdot x_1$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_2} = (h - y) \sigma(z) (1 - \sigma(z)) \cdot x_2$$

$$\Rightarrow b^1 = b - \alpha (h - y) \sigma(z) (1 - \sigma(z))$$

$$w_1^1 = w_1 - \alpha (h - y) \sigma(z) (1 - \sigma(z)) x_1$$

$$w_2^1 = w_2 - \alpha (h - y) \sigma(z) (1 - \sigma(z)) x_2$$

$$z = b + w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 = 4 + 5 \cdot 1 + 6 \cdot 2 = 21$$

$$\Rightarrow h(x_1, x_2) = \sigma(z) = \sigma(21)$$

$$b^1 = 4 - \alpha (\sigma(21) - 3) \sigma(21) (1 - \sigma(21))$$

$$w_1^1 = 5 - \alpha (\sigma(21) - 3) \sigma(21) (1 - \sigma(21))$$

$$w_2^1 = 6 - \alpha (\sigma(21) - 3) \sigma(21) (1 - \sigma(21)) \cdot 2$$

2. (a) Find the expression of $\frac{d^k}{dx^k} \sigma$ in terms of $\sigma(x)$ for $k = 1, \dots, 3$ where σ is the sigmoid function.

(b) Find the relation between sigmoid function and hyperbolic function.

$$(a) \quad \sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dx} = \frac{-(-e^{-x})}{(1+e^{-x})^2} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} \cdot \frac{e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}} = \sigma(x)(1-\sigma(x))$$

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dx^2} = \sigma'(x)(1-\sigma(x)) - \sigma(x) \cdot \sigma'(x)$$

$$= \sigma(x)(1-\sigma(x))(1-\sigma(x)) - \sigma(x)\sigma(x)(1-\sigma(x))$$

$$= \sigma(x)(1-\sigma(x))(1-2\sigma(x))$$

$$\frac{d^3\sigma}{dx^3} = \sigma'(x)(1-\sigma(x))(1-2\sigma(x)) - \sigma(x)\sigma'(x)(1-2\sigma(x))$$

$$- 2\sigma(x)(1-\sigma(x))\sigma'(x)$$

$$= \sigma(x)(1-\sigma(x))^2(1-2\sigma(x)) - \sigma(x)^2(1-\sigma(x))(1-2\sigma(x))$$

$$- 2\sigma(x)^2(1-\sigma(x))^2$$

$$= \sigma(x)(1-\sigma(x)) \left[(1-\sigma(x))(1-2\sigma(x)) - \sigma(x)(1-2\sigma(x)) - 2\sigma(x)(1-\sigma(x)) \right]$$

$$= \sigma(x)(1-\sigma(x))(1-6\sigma(x)+6\sigma^2(x))$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \frac{e^{\frac{x}{2}} - 1}{e^{\frac{x}{2}} + 1} = \frac{1 - e^{-x}}{1 + e^{-x}} = \frac{2 - (1 + e^{-x})}{1 + e^{-x}} = 2\sigma(x) - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma(x) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \tanh(x))$$

3. There are unanswered questions during the lecture, and there are likely more questions we haven't covered. Take a moment to think about them and write them down here.