

Theoretical part

$$i \in [m] \quad \text{SOS} \quad (1)$$

$$y_i(\langle w, x_i \rangle + b) \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow \langle w, x_i \rangle \geq \frac{1}{b} - b \Leftrightarrow -\langle w, x_i \rangle \leq b - \frac{1}{b}$$

$$\text{Let's use } f(k) \text{ for } k \in \mathbb{R} \quad A = -1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{pmatrix} \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} b - \frac{1}{b} \\ \vdots \\ b - \frac{1}{b} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{we have}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} v^T Q v + \alpha^T v = \frac{1}{2} v^T 2I_m v = \|v\|^2 \quad \text{for } Q = 2I_m \quad \alpha = 0 \quad \text{we get } f \text{ for } k$$

Let's calculate the gradient

$$-\nabla f(k) \in \partial f(k) \quad (2.a)$$

$$L(\Phi | x, y) = \prod_{i=1}^m p_{x,y_i}(x_i, y_i | \Phi) = \prod_{i=1}^m p_{x_i, y_i | \Phi}(x_i) p_{y_i | \Phi}(y_i) =$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^m N(x_i | \mu_{y_i}, \sigma_{y_i}^2) \text{ mult}(y_i | \pi)$$

$$f(\Phi | x, y) = \sum_i \log \left(\text{mult}(y_i | \pi) + \log \left(N(x_i | \mu_{y_i}, \sigma_{y_i}^2) \right) \right)$$

$$= \sum_i \log(\pi_{y_i}) + \log \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_{y_i}^2}} e^{-\frac{(x_i - \mu_{y_i})^2}{2\sigma_{y_i}^2}} \right) =$$

$$= \sum_i \log(\pi_{y_i}) - \frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \log(\sigma_{y_i}^2) - \frac{(x_i - \mu_{y_i})^2}{2\sigma_{y_i}^2} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi) + \sum_k n_k \log(\pi_k) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_k n_k \log(\sigma_k^2) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \in \{1, \dots, m\}} (x_i - \mu_k)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mu_k} = -\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{\{i|y_i=k\}} x_i - \mu_k = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\mu}_k^{\text{MLE}} = \bar{x}_k \quad k \in [K] \quad \rightarrow \quad \mu_k \leftarrow \bar{x}_k$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \sigma^2} = -\frac{n_k}{2\sigma^2} - \frac{1}{2\sigma^4} \sum_{\{i|y_i=k\}} (x_i - \mu_k)^2 \Rightarrow (\hat{\sigma}^2)^{\text{MLE}} = \frac{1}{n_k} \sum_{\{i|y_i=k\}} (x_i - \hat{\mu}_k^{\text{MLE}})^2$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n_k} \sum_{i|y_i=k} x_i \quad -1 \quad n_k = \sum_i 1_{y_i=k}$$

$$L = \prod \left[\Phi(x_i, y_i) - \lambda \left(\sum_{k \neq y_i} \pi_k \right) \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \pi_k} = \frac{\partial \Phi(x_i, y_i)}{\partial \pi_k} - \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \pi_k = \frac{n_k}{n} \quad \text{so } \pi_k \text{ is well-defined}$$

$$\lambda = \sum_k \pi_k = \sum_k \frac{n_k}{n} \Rightarrow \lambda = m$$

$$\hat{\pi}_k^{\text{MLE}} = \frac{n_k}{m} \quad \text{so } \hat{\pi}_k \text{ is well-defined}$$

$$L(\Phi | x, y) = \prod_{i=1}^m \Phi_{x,y_i}(x_i, y_i | \Phi) = \prod_{i=1}^m \Phi_{x,y_i}(x_i) \Phi_{y_i}(y_i) \quad \text{Eq 2.11}$$

$$= \prod_{j=1}^K \prod_{i=1}^m N(x_{ij} | \mu_{y_{ij}}, \sigma^2_{y_{ij}}) \text{mult}(y_i | \pi)$$

$$L(\Phi | x, y) = \sum_i \left[\log \left(\text{mult}(y_i | \pi) \right) + \sum_j \log \left(N(x_{ij} | \mu_{y_{ij}}, \sigma^2_{y_{ij}}) \right) \right]$$

$$= \sum_k n_k \log(\pi_k) + \sum_k \sum_j 1_{y_i=k} \log \left(N(x_{ij} | \mu_{y_{ij}}, \sigma^2_{y_{ij}}) \right)$$

$$\hat{\pi}_k^{\text{MLE}} = \frac{n_k}{m}, \quad \hat{\pi}_{y_{ij}}^{\text{MLE}} = \frac{1}{n_k} \sum_{\{i|y_i=k\}} x_{ij}, \quad \hat{\mu}_{y_{ij}}^{\text{MLE}} = \frac{1}{n_k} \sum_{\{i|y_i=k\}} (x_{ij} - \hat{\pi}_{y_{ij}}^{\text{MLE}})^2$$

$$L(\Phi | X, y) = \prod_{i=1}^m f_{X, y}(x_i, y_i | \Phi) = \prod_{i=1}^m f_{X, Y| \Phi}(x_i | f_{Y| \Phi}(y_i)) =$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^m \text{po}_i(x_i | x_{-i}) \text{mult}(y_i | \mathcal{W})$$

- 31) $\int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx$ \approx 1.33 (3,0)

$$\sum_i b_j \text{g}(\text{phi}(x_i | \gamma_j)) + b_0 \text{g}(\text{mult}(y_i | \gamma)) =$$

$$= \sum_i \log \left(\frac{x_i e^{-\gamma_{y_i}}}{x_i!} \right) + \log(\pi_{y_i}) = \sum_i x_i \log(x_i) - \gamma_{y_i} - \log(x_i!) + \log(\pi_{y_i}) =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\log(x_{ik}) \sum_{j \in \{1, \dots, k\}} x_{ij} - \lambda_k + \lambda_k \log(D_k) \right) - \sum_i \log(x_{i1})$$

of next year is 102

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \gamma_k} = \frac{1}{\gamma_k} \sum_{i \in \{y_i \neq k\}} x_i - \gamma_k = 0 \Rightarrow \gamma_k = \frac{1}{n_k} \sum_{i} 1_{\{y_i \neq k\}} x_i$$

$$J_J^{\text{rec}} = \frac{n_k}{m}$$

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$$L(\Phi | x, y) = \prod_{i=1}^m f_{x,y}(x_i, y_i | \Phi) = \prod_{i=1}^m f_{x,y}(x_i) f_{y|x}(y_i) =$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^m \left(\prod_{j=1}^n \text{poi}(x_j | \lambda y_{ij}) \right) \text{mult}(y_i) \pi$$

- 317. $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{x}{2} + C$ (7.18)

$$\sum_i \sum_j \log(p_{\theta_i}(x_{i,j} | z_{i,j})) + \sum_i \log(\text{mult}(y_i | \pi_i)) =$$

$$= \sum_k \sum_j \left(\log(\lambda_{kj}) \sum_{\{i \mid i_{kj}=k\}} x_{ij} - \lambda_{kj} x_{kj} + \lambda_{kj} \log(\lambda_{kj}) \right) - \sum_{i,j} \log(x_{ij}!)$$

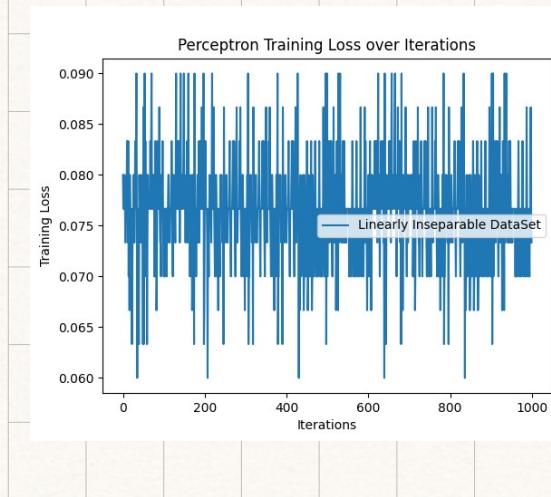
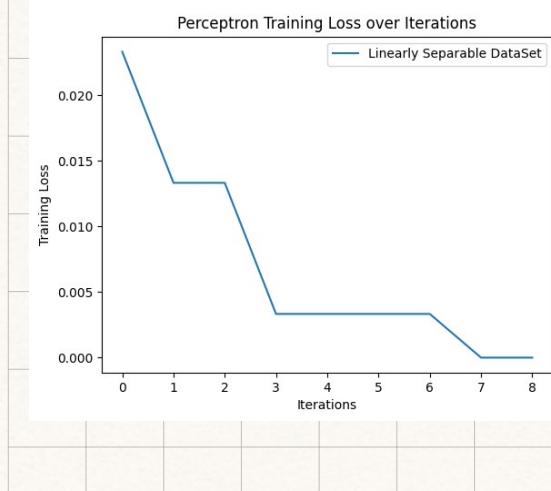
$\log \rightarrow \pi(x \in N)$

$$\bar{x}_{kj}^{alc} = \frac{1}{n_k} \sum_i \bar{x}_{ij}^{(j_i \in K)} x_{ij}, \quad \bar{J}_k^{alc} = \frac{n_k}{m}$$

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Fractional part

(3.1)



Linearly separable data set 1.0. Using (1)

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Hyperplane π will be used to separate the data

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(3.2)

Linearly inseparable data set 1.0. Using (2)

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