

1. 计算 $\frac{\partial \ln \det(A)}{\partial x}$

$$\frac{\partial \ln \det(A)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \ln \det(A)}{\partial \det(A)} \cdot \frac{\partial \det(A)}{\partial x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{其中 } \frac{\partial \det(A)}{\partial x} &= \sum_{i,j} \frac{\partial \det(A)}{\partial a_{ij}} \cdot \frac{\partial a_{ij}}{\partial x} = \sum_{i,j} A_{ij} \cdot \frac{\partial a_{ij}}{\partial x} \\ &= \sum_{i,j} (A^*)_{ji} \frac{\partial a_{ij}}{\partial x} = \sum_i \left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial x} \cdot A^* \right)_{ii} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{\partial \ln \det(A)}{\partial x} &= \frac{1}{\det(A)} \cdot \text{tr} \left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial x} \cdot A^* \right) = \text{tr} \left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{A^*}{\det(A)} \right) \\ &= \text{tr} \left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial x} \cdot A^{-1} \right) \end{aligned}$$

析合范式即多个合取式的析取。

1.2 与使用单个合取式来进行假设表示相比, 使用“析合范式”将使得假设空间具有更强的表示能力。例如

$$\begin{aligned} \text{好瓜} &\leftrightarrow ((\text{色泽} = *) \wedge (\text{根蒂} = \text{蜷缩}) \wedge (\text{敲声} = *)) \\ &\vee ((\text{色泽} = \text{乌黑}) \wedge (\text{根蒂} = *) \wedge (\text{敲声} = \text{沉闷})), \end{aligned}$$

会把“(色泽=青绿) ∧ (根蒂=蜷缩) ∧ (敲声=清脆)”以及“(色泽=乌黑) ∧ (根蒂=硬挺) ∧ (敲声=沉闷)”都分类为“好瓜”。若使用最多包含 k 个合取式的析合范式来表达表 1.1 西瓜分类问题的假设空间, 试估算共有多少种可能的假设。

提示: 注意冗余情况, 如 $(A = a) \vee (A = *)$ 与 $(A = *)$ 等价。

表 1.1 西瓜数据集

| 编号 | 色泽 | 根蒂 | 敲声 | 好瓜 |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 青绿 | 蜷缩 | 浊响 | 是 |
| 2 | 乌黑 | 蜷缩 | 浊响 | 是 |
| 3 | 青绿 | 硬挺 | 清脆 | 否 |
| 4 | 乌黑 | 稍蜷 | 沉闷 | 否 |

该问题包含 3 种属性, 其中属性色泽有 2 个取值青绿、乌黑, 属性根蒂有 3 个取值蜷缩、硬挺、稍蜷, 属性敲声有 3 个取值浊响、清脆、沉闷。

假设空间的大小为 $(2+1) \times (3+1) \times (3+1) + 1 = 49$ 种

具体假设有 $2 \times 3 \times 3 = 18$ 种

1 个属性泛化的假设有 $2 \times 3 + 2 \times 3 + 3 \times 3 = 21$ 种

2 个属性泛化的假设有 $2 + 3 + 3 = 8$ 种

3 个属性泛化的假设有 1 种

不考虑冗余与冗余的情况下 k 的最大取值为 48

若使用最多包含 k 个合取式的析合范式来表达, 共有 $\sum_{i=0}^k C_{48}^i$ 种可能的假设

若考虑冗余, k 的最大值为 18

$k=1$ 时, 共 48 种, 若使用最多包含 1 个合取式的析合范式来表达, 共有 1 种可能的假设

$k=18$ 时, 共 1 种, 若使用最多包含 18 个合取式的析合范式来表达, 共有 $(2^{18} - 1)$ 种可能的假设

k 为其他值时较复杂。

3. 已知随机变量 $x = [x_1, x_2] \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \Sigma)$, 计算 $P(x_1), P(x_1|x_2)$

$$\therefore x = [x_1, x_2] \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \Sigma),$$

$$\text{二维时有 } x = [x_1, x_2] \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho),$$

$$\text{其中 } \mu = \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{bmatrix}, \Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 \\ \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 & \sigma_2^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore f(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}\left[\frac{(x_1-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - \frac{2\rho(x_1-\mu_1)(x_2-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(x_2-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2}\right]}$$

$$\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}\left[\frac{(x_1-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - \frac{2\rho(x_1-\mu_1)(x_2-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(x_2-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2}\right] = \frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}\left[\left(\frac{x_2-\mu_2}{\sigma_2} - \rho\frac{x_1-\mu_1}{\sigma_1}\right)^2 + \frac{(x_1-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2}(1-\rho^2)\right]$$

$$\text{设 } t = \frac{x_2-\mu_2}{\sigma_2} - \rho\frac{x_1-\mu_1}{\sigma_1} \quad \text{则} \quad f(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-\frac{(x_1-\mu_1)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} e^{-t^2}$$

$$P(x_1) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x_1, x_2) dx_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-\frac{(x_1-\mu_1)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-t^2} (\sigma_2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{1-\rho^2}) dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_1} e^{-\frac{(x_1-\mu_1)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}}$$

$$\text{同理, } P(x_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{(x_2-\mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}}$$

$$P(x_1|x_2) = \frac{f(x_1, x_2)}{f(x_2)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}\left[\frac{(x_1-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - \frac{2\rho(x_1-\mu_1)(x_2-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(x_2-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2}\right]}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{(x_2-\mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_1\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2(1-\rho^2)}\left\{x_1 - \left[\mu_1 + \frac{\sigma_1\rho(x_2-\mu_2)}{\sigma_2}\right]\right\}^2}$$

4. 证明范数 $\|x\|_p$ 是凸函数

$f(x) = \|x\|_p$, 显然 $\text{dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}^n$, 是凸集

对范数 $\|x\|_p$ 有 $1 \leq p \leq +\infty$

由 Minkowski 不等式, $\forall t \in [0, 1]$, 有 $\|tx + (1-t)y\|_p \leq \|tx\|_p + \|(1-t)y\|_p = t\|x\|_p + (1-t)\|y\|_p$

$$\text{即 } \|tx + (1-t)y\|_p \leq t\|x\|_p + (1-t)\|y\|_p$$

$\therefore \|x\|_p$ 是凸函数

若不使用 Minkowski 不等式,

$f(x) = \|x\|_p = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$, 不妨设 $x_i \geq 0$, $i=1, \dots, n$

$$\nabla f(x) = \frac{1}{p} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n x_j^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}-1} \cdot p \cdot [x_1^{p-1}, x_2^{p-1}, \dots, x_n^{p-1}]^T = \left(\sum_{j=1}^n x_j^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}-1} [x_1^{p-1}, x_2^{p-1}, \dots, x_n^{p-1}]^T$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i^2} &= \frac{\partial \left(\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}-1} x_i^{p-1}}{\partial x_i} = \frac{1-p}{p} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}-2} \cdot p x_i^{p-1} \cdot x_i^{p-1} + \left(\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}-1} \cdot (p-1) \cdot x_i^{p-2} \\ &= (1-p) \left(\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \frac{1}{x_i^2} \left(\frac{x_i^p}{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^p} - 1\right) \frac{x_i^p}{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^p} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} &= \frac{\partial \left(\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}-1} x_i^{p-1}}{\partial x_j} = (1-p) \left(\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}-2} \cdot x_i^{p-1} x_j^{p-1} \\ &= (1-p) \left(\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \frac{1}{x_i x_j} \left(\frac{x_i^p}{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^p}\right) \left(\frac{x_j^p}{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^p}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } z = (x_1^p, x_2^p, \dots, x_n^p)^T \quad A = \text{diag}\left(\frac{1}{x_1}, \frac{1}{x_2}, \dots, \frac{1}{x_n}\right)$$

$$\text{则 } \nabla^2 f = (1-p) f A^T (zz^T - (1^T z) \text{diag}(z)) A \frac{1}{(1^T z)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall y \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad y^T \nabla^2 f y &= \frac{(1-p)f}{(1^T z)^2} y^T A^T (zz^T - (1^T z) \text{diag}(z)) A y, \quad \text{令 } u = Ay, \\ &= \frac{(1-p)f}{(1^T z)^2} [u^T z z^T u - (1^T z) u^T \text{diag}(z) u] \\ &= \frac{(1-p)f}{(1^T z)^2} \left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^n u_i z_i\right)^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n z_i\right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n u_i^2 z_i\right) \right], \quad \text{令 } a_i = u_i \sqrt{z_i}, \quad b_i = \sqrt{z_i} \\ &= \frac{(1-p)f}{(1^T z)^2} \left[(a^T b)^2 - (b^T b)(a^T a) \right] \end{aligned}$$

其中 $p \geq 1$, $1-p \leq 0$, $f \geq 0$, $(1^T z)^2 \geq 0$, 由 Cauchy 不等式, $(a^T b)^2 - (b^T b)(a^T a) \leq 0$

$\therefore \forall y \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad y^T \nabla^2 f y \geq 0$, Hessian 矩阵半正定, 是凸函数.

5. 证明判定凸函数的0阶和1阶条件相互等价

$$\forall x, y \in \text{dom}(f), \forall t \in [0, 1], f(tx + (1-t)y) \leq tf(x) + (1-t)f(y)$$



$$\forall x, y \in \text{dom}(f), f(y) \geq f(x) + \nabla f(x)^T (y - x)$$

" \Rightarrow "

$$\forall x, y \in \text{dom}(f), \forall t \in [0, 1], f(tx + (1-t)y) \leq tf(x) + (1-t)f(y)$$

$$\text{令 } \theta = 1-t, \Leftrightarrow f((1-\theta)x + \theta y) \leq (1-\theta)f(x) + \theta f(y)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \theta f(y) \geq f((1-\theta)x + \theta y) + f(x) - \theta f(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(y) \geq f(x) + \frac{f(x + \theta(y-x)) - f(x)}{\theta}$$

两边同时对 θ 取极限, 有

$$f(y) \geq f(x) + \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \theta(y-x)) - f(x)}{\theta} = (y-x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(y) \geq f(x) + \nabla f(x)^T (y-x)$$

" \Leftarrow "

$$\forall x, y \in \text{dom} f, \text{令 } z = tx + (1-t)y, t \in [0, 1], x \neq y$$

$$\text{有 } f(x) \geq f(z) + \nabla f(z)^T (x-z) \quad ①$$

$$f(y) \geq f(z) + \nabla f(z)^T (y-z) \quad ②$$

$$t① + (1-t)② :$$

$$tf(x) + (1-t)f(y) \geq f(z) + \nabla f(z)^T \underbrace{(tx - tz + y - ty - z + tz)}_0$$

$$\text{即 } tf(x) + (1-t)f(y) \geq f(tx + (1-t)y)$$