CS 760: Machine Learning - Fall 2020

Homework 1: Review

Due: 09/24/2020

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Problem 1

Proof. By the definition, \mathbb{R}^D is a subspace if for every $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ and every $u, v \in \mathbb{R}^D$, $au + bv \in \mathbb{R}^D$. It is trivial.

Problem 2

Proof.

- (a) $\boldsymbol{x} = (-1, \dots, -1) \in \mathbb{R}^D$. The element-wise square roots is $(i, \dots, i) \notin \mathbb{R}^D$. \mathbb{R}^D is not closed under element-wise square roots.
- (b) \mathbb{C}^D .

Problem 3

Proof. For every element $x, y \in \mathbb{U}$. They can be represented by a linear combination of u_1, \dots, u_R .

$$\boldsymbol{x} = \alpha_1 \boldsymbol{u}_1 + \dots + \alpha_R \boldsymbol{u}_R$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \beta_1 \mathbf{u}_1 + \dots + \beta_R \mathbf{u}_R$$

For every $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$a\mathbf{x} + b\mathbf{y} = (a\alpha_1 + b\beta_1)\mathbf{u}_1 + \dots + (a\alpha_R + b\beta_R)\mathbf{u}_R$$

 $a\mathbf{x} + b\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{U}$, so \mathbb{U} is a subspace.

Problem 4

Proof.

(a) By the Bayes rule,

 $\mathbb{P}(\text{Have diabetes}|\text{These genes inactive})$

 $= \frac{\mathbb{P}(\text{These genes inactive}|\text{Have diabetes}) \cdot \mathbb{P}(\text{Have diabetes})}{\mathbb{P}(\text{These genes inactive})}$

- (b) I need to know $\mathbb{P}(\text{These genes inactive}).$
- (c) If the probability that these three genes inactive is very small, I should be concerned.

Problem 5

Proof.

$$\mathbb{P}(x|\theta) = \left\{ \begin{array}{cc} \theta e^{-\theta(x-t_0)} &, x \geqslant t_0 \\ 0 &, x \leqslant t_0 \end{array} \right.$$

- t_0 is the minimal time delay: $\mathbb{P}(x \leqslant t_0 | \theta) = 0$
- Larger delays are rarer than shorter ones: For all $x, y \in [t_0, \infty], x < y$,

$$\frac{\mathbb{P}(y|\theta)}{\mathbb{P}(x|\theta)} = \frac{\theta e^{-\theta(x-t_0)}}{\theta e^{-\theta(y-t_0)}}$$
$$= e^{-\theta(x-y)}$$
$$< 1$$

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Problem 6

Proof.

Problem 7

Proof. \Box