

Problem 1:

Suppose $P(t=k|x) \geq P(t=j|x)$,

$$\frac{P(x|t=k) P(t=k)}{P(x)} \geq \frac{P(x|t=j) P(t=j)}{P(x)}$$

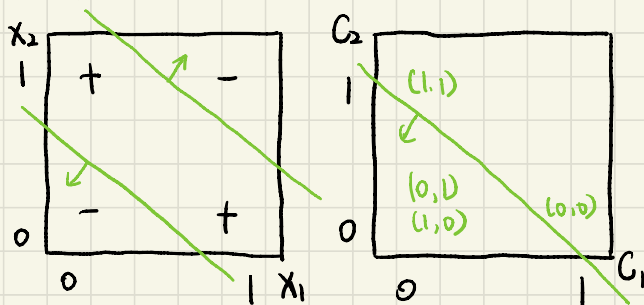
$$P(x|t=k) P(t=k) \geq P(x|t=j) P(t=j)$$

$$\pi_k \prod_{i=1}^d P_{k,i}^{x_i} (1-P_{k,i})^{1-x_i} \geq \pi_j \prod_{i=1}^d P_{j,i}^{x_i} (1-P_{j,i})^{1-x_i}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log \pi_k + \sum_{i=1}^d [x_i \log P_{k,i} + (1-x_i) \log (1-P_{k,i})] \\ \geq \log \pi_j + \sum_{i=1}^d [x_i \log P_{j,i} + (1-x_i) \log (1-P_{j,i})] \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the decision boundary is linear.

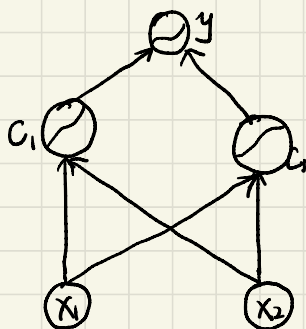
Problem 2:



Point : (0,0) (0,1) (1,0) (1,1)

Classifier 1: 1 0 0 0

Classifier 2: 0 0 0 1



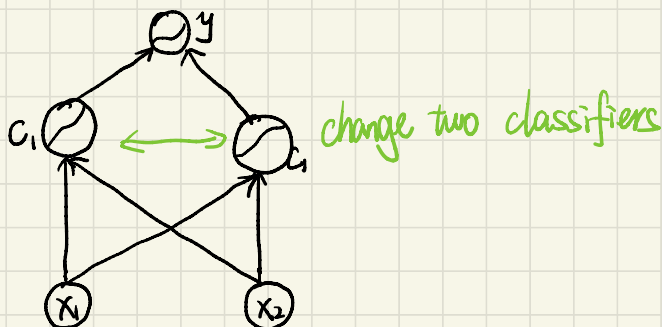
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(w_1 + w_2 + w_3 + w_4)}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(w_1 + w_2 \left\{ \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(w_{1,0} + w_{1,1}x_1 + w_{1,2}x_2)}} \right\} + w_3 \left\{ \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(w_{2,0} + w_{2,1}x_1 + w_{2,2}x_2)}} \right\})}}$$

Parameter : $w_{1,0}$, $w_{1,1}$, $w_{1,2}$, $w_{2,0}$, $w_{2,1}$, $w_{2,2}$

Problem 3:

Switch two nodes.



Suppose there are two weights w and w' (after change),
 $J(w)$ and $J(w')$ are small.

Choose $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$, and get $J(\frac{1}{2}w + \frac{1}{2}w')$.

$J(\frac{1}{2}w + \frac{1}{2}w')$ is bigger than $J(w)$ and $J(w')$ because
 $J(\frac{1}{2}w + \frac{1}{2}w')$ has two neurons but $J(w)$ and $J(w')$
only have one.



Thus, it's not convex.