

ENGN 4520: Introduction to Machine Learning

Alex Smola, RSISE ANU
Problem Sheet — Week 1

Teaching Period
April 30 to June 8, 2001

The due date for these problems is Monday, May 7

A Theory (20 Points)

Problem 1 (SVD, Eigenvalues, and Positive Matrices, 6 Points)

Assume an arbitrary matrix $M \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ with $m \leq n$.

1. Show that the matrix MM^T is positive semidefinite.
2. Show that the nonzero eigenvalues of $M^T M$ and MM^T are identical. Hint: compute the eigenvectors of $M^T M$ from those of MM^T .
3. Using the fact that there exist $U \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$, $V \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, and a diagonal matrix $\Lambda \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$ for which $M = UAV$, compute U, Λ, V using the eigenvalue/eigenvector decomposition of $M^T M$ into $O^T \Lambda O$. Here $O \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$ is an orthogonal matrix and $\Lambda \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$ is a diagonal matrix with only positive entries.

Problem 2 (Vector Valued Functions, 8 Points)

Compute the first and second derivatives of the following functions

1. $f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x}$ where $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{c} \in \mathbb{R}^m$.
2. $f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T M \mathbf{x}$ where $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ and $M \in \mathbb{R}^m$. What happens if $M = M^T$?
3. $f(X) = \text{tr} MX$ where $M \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ and $X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$.
4. $f(\mathbf{x}) = g(\|\mathbf{x}_0 - \mathbf{x}\|)$ where $g : \mathbb{R}_0^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $\mathbf{x}_0, \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m$.

Problem 3 (Dot Products of Smooth Functions, 3 Points) Show that the following form is a dot product ($f, g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$)

$$\langle f, g \rangle := \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x)g(x)dx + \int_{\mathbb{R}} f'(x)g'(x)dx.$$

Problem 4 (Hilbert Spaces and Derivatives, 3 Points)

Denote by \mathcal{H} a Hilbert space and by $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ the dot products in \mathcal{H} .

For $f : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \|x\|^2$ show that the Gateaux derivative $\frac{d}{dx} f$ is $\frac{d}{dx} f(x) = x$. Compute the second derivative (hint: this will be an operator).

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B Programming (20 Points)

Problem 5 (Cholesky Decomposition, 10 Points)

1. Write a MATLAB or C/C++ program to decompose an arbitrary positive definite matrix $M \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$ into $M = R^T R$ where $R \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$ is a lower triangular matrix. It should take as input M and output R .
2. Write a MATLAB or C/C++ program to solve the problem $M\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y}$ for a given $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^m$. Hint, solve $R^T \mathbf{x}' = \mathbf{y}$ and then $R\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}'$. It should take as input R and \mathbf{x} and output \mathbf{y} .
3. What happens if M does not have full rank (**bonus question**)?

Hint: you can check your results using the `chol` routine of MATLAB.

Problem 6 (Function Minimization by Interval Cutting, 10 Points)

1. Write a MATLAB or C/C++ program to minimize convex functions via interval cutting. It should take as inputs f, f' , the initial interval $[a, b]$, where the minimum can be found, and a precision ϵ and return $x_{\min}, f(x_{\min})$, and $f'(x_{\min})$.
2. Minimize the function $f(x) = e^{-x} + x^4 + 3(x - 10)^2$. Hint: the minimum lies in $[-10, 10]$.
3. Plot the function values $f\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right)$ for f defined as above.

Hint: you can check your results using the `fminbnd` routine of MATLAB.