

# Computational Foundations for ML

10-607

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# Notes and reminders

- Lab 0 due today (if submitting)

$$L(w) = \sum_{j=1}^N l_j(w) \quad \text{ex.} \quad \sum (w \cdot x_j - y_j)^2$$

$$\frac{d}{dw} L(w) = \sum \frac{d}{dw} l_j(w)$$

each iter uses  
B examples

for  $t \leftarrow 1 \dots T$ : ↙ # iterations

for  $i \leftarrow 1 \dots B$ : ↙ # batch

$j_{ti} \leftarrow \text{random } 1 \dots N \rightarrow \text{w/o replacement}$  ↙ # training exs

N total examples

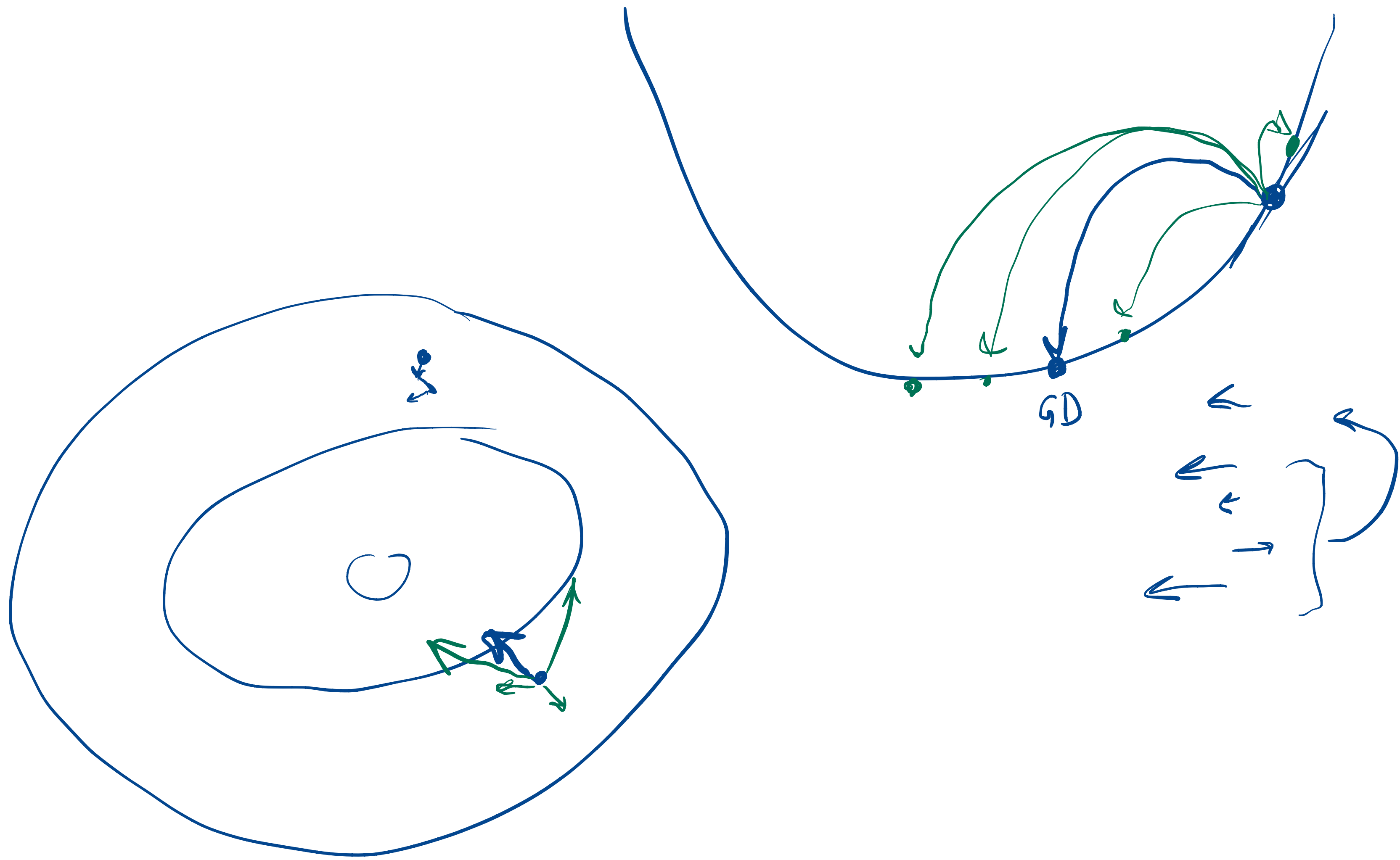
$$g_{ti} \leftarrow \frac{d}{dw} l_{j_{ti}}(w_t)$$

$\lceil \frac{N}{B} \rceil$  iters in  
an epoch

$$g_t \leftarrow \frac{1}{B} \sum_{i=1}^B g_{ti}$$

learning rate changes  
over iterations

$$w_{t+1} \leftarrow w_t - \eta_t g_t$$



$$E(L(w_{t+1})) \geq L(E(w_{t+1}))$$

true gradient  
 avg of example gradients

NAME

Coq Key maera

$a, b, \text{happy}, \text{fuzzy}(\text{Spot}) \in \{T, F\}$

$a \wedge b$        $a \vee b$        $\neg a$        $a \rightarrow b$

$(a \vee b) \wedge \neg c \rightarrow \text{happy}(\text{Spot})$

$a \leftrightarrow b \equiv a \rightarrow b \wedge b \rightarrow a$

$a \rightarrow b \equiv \neg a \vee b$

	$a$	$b$	$a \rightarrow b$
[	T	T	T
	T	F	F
]	F	T	T
	F	F	T

↑  
modus ponens

$a$   
 $a \rightarrow b$   


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 $b$       modus ponens

$\phi \rightarrow \psi$   


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 $\psi$       m.p.

$\phi \rightarrow (a \wedge \text{fuzzy}(\text{Spot})) \vee Z$

1. assume dog(Spot)
2. assume dog(Spot)  $\rightarrow$  fuzzy(Spot)
3. conclude fuzzy(Spot) by m.p. from 1, 2

	premises	conclusion	premises	conclusion
$\wedge$ :				
intro:	$\phi \quad \psi$	$\phi \wedge \psi$	—	T
elim:	$\phi \wedge \psi$	$\phi$	F	$\phi$
	$\phi \wedge \psi$	$\psi$		
$\vee$ :				
intro:	$\phi$	$\phi \vee \psi$ $\psi \vee \phi$		
elim	$\phi \vee \psi$	$\psi$		
	$\phi \rightarrow \psi$			
	$\psi \rightarrow \psi$			

1. assume  $(a \wedge b) \wedge c$
2.  $c$   $\wedge$ -elim from 1
3.  $a \wedge b$  " " "
4.  $a$  " " 3
5.  $b$  " " "
6.  $b \wedge c$   $\wedge$ -intro 5, 2
7.  $a \wedge (b \wedge c)$  " 4, 6

Part. exercise  
 canceled  
 for  
 today



$$L(\omega) = \sum_{i=1}^N l_i(\omega)$$

e.g.

$$L(\omega) = \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - x_i \cdot \omega)^2$$

$$\frac{d}{d\omega} L(\omega) = \sum_i \frac{d}{d\omega} l_i(\omega)$$

$$= - \sum_i 2(y_i - x_i \cdot \omega) x_i$$