

# 446 Section 05

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## Plans for today!

1. This
2. Reminders
3. Subgradients
4. Convexity
5. Midterm review

# Reminders

- HW2 due Feb 11, 11:59 PM
  - Are you keeping track of late days? Use them!
- Midterm Monday 02/09.
  - Details on website...

# K-fold CV + LASSO

Code on the website for questions 1 & 2 in the section 5 handout

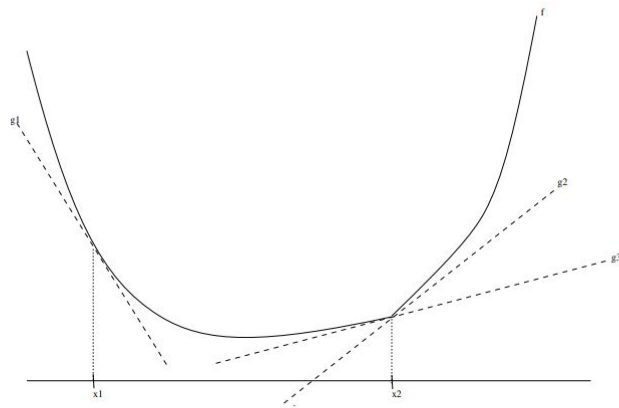
- Check it out to see how k-fold cross validation is done in numpy
- Also a manual implementation of LASSO!

# Subgradients

# Why subgradients?

You can have convex functions that are not differentiable everywhere

- GD still useful to find minima
- But we may need to find subgradients

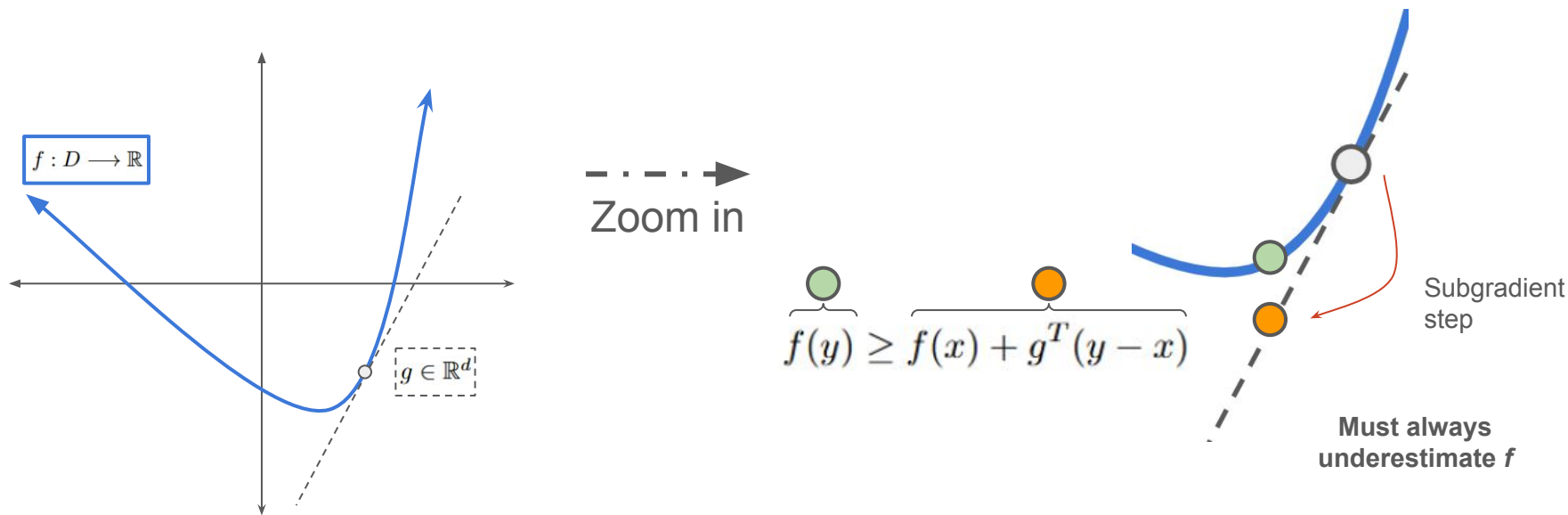


**Figure 1:** At  $x_1$ , the convex function  $f$  is differentiable, and  $g_1$  (which is the derivative of  $f$  at  $x_1$ ) is the unique subgradient at  $x_1$ . At the point  $x_2$ ,  $f$  is not differentiable. At this point,  $f$  has many subgradients: two subgradients,  $g_2$  and  $g_3$ , are shown.

# Subgradients visualized

**Definition 1** (subgradients). A vector  $g \in \mathbb{R}^d$  is a subgradient of a convex function  $f : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  at  $x \in D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$  if

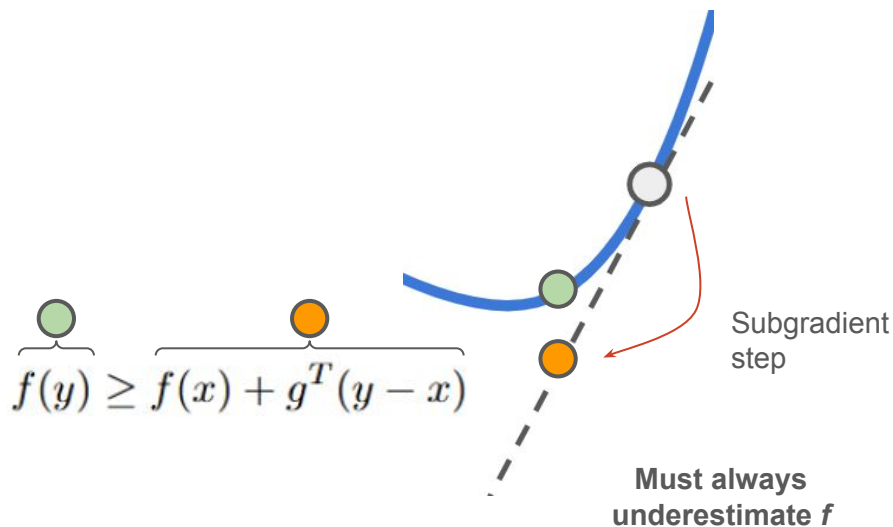
$$f(y) \geq f(x) + g^T(y - x) \quad \text{for all } y \in D.$$



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## Note:

- You can have many subgradients at a point  $x$
- Subgradients can exist even at non-differentiable points  $x$

## Cool fact:

- If  $f$  is differentiable at  $x$ , then the gradient of  $f$  at  $x$  is also a subgradient of  $f$  at  $x$

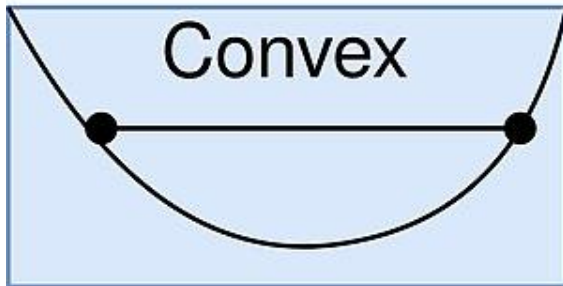
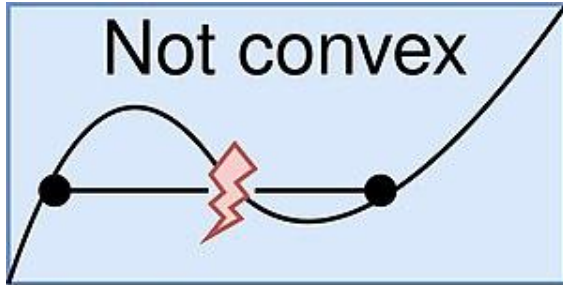


# Convexity

# Convexity in functions

**Definition 2** (convex functions). A function  $f : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is **convex** on a set  $A$  if for all  $x, y \in A$  and  $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ :

$$f(\lambda x + (1 - \lambda)y) \leq \lambda f(x) + (1 - \lambda)f(y)$$



Must be less  
than or equal to

A straight line  
between  $x$  and  $y$

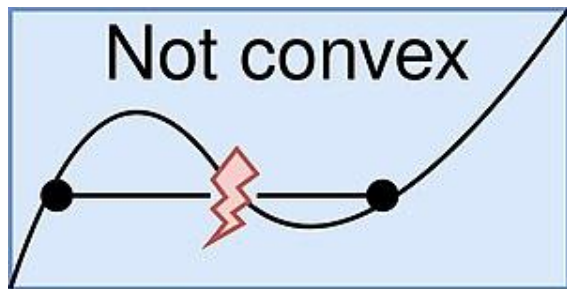
The function  
between  $x$   
and  $y$

Note: The sum of convex  
functions is convex

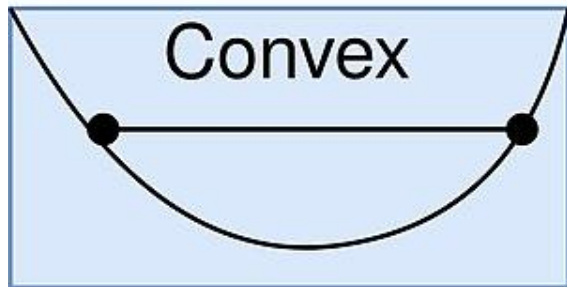
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Guarantees that any local minimum we find will be as low as the global minimum



If you perform GD with a small step size on a convex loss function, you **will** reach the best possible performance!

# Midterm Review!

Questions/Chat Time!