

9/3 Deadline 14.11.2025 N+4

Лекция А.10.
88 25.11.2025

$$1) \text{ If } X = \alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_n v_n; \quad J(X) = \alpha^T X$$

$$\frac{\partial J(X)}{\partial X} = \nabla f(X) \leftarrow \text{partial derivative}$$

$$\frac{\partial (\alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_n v_n)}{\partial X_i} = \alpha$$

$$\frac{\partial (\alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_n v_n)}{\partial X_i} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial (\alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_n v_n)}{\partial X_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial (\alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_n v_n)}{\partial X_n} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} = \alpha$$

$$2) A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, \quad X \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$AX = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_n v_n \\ \alpha_2 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_n v_n \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_m v_1 + \dots + \alpha_n v_n \end{bmatrix} = A \in \mathbb{R}^m. \quad [L: - i-th column becomes zero]$$

$$\frac{\partial J(X)}{\partial X} = J'(AX) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial L_1}{\partial X_1} & \frac{\partial L_1}{\partial X_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial L_1}{\partial X_n} \\ \frac{\partial L_2}{\partial X_1} & \dots & \dots & \frac{\partial L_2}{\partial X_n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial L_m}{\partial X_1} & \dots & \dots & \frac{\partial L_m}{\partial X_n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} & \dots & \alpha_{1n} \\ \alpha_{21} & \dots & \dots & \alpha_{2n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \alpha_{m1} & \dots & \dots & \alpha_{mn} \end{bmatrix} = A$$

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, \quad X \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$m \times n = m \times n$$

$$J(X) = [X_1 \dots X_n] \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n a_{1i} X_i & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{12} X_i & \dots & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{1n} X_i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J' \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ \vdots \\ X_n \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{j=1}^n X_j \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} X_i \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \sum_{j=1}^n X_j \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} X_i \right)}{\partial X_k} = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial \left(X_j \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} X_i \right) \right)}{\partial X_k} = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{jk} X_j$$

Множ. векторов можно складывать

1) $i \neq k, j \neq k, \text{ тогда } \lambda = 0$.

2) $i=j=k$, тогда получим скалярное произведение $\lambda = a_{kk} X_k - (a_{1k} + a_{2k}) X_k$

$$3) i=k, j \neq k, \text{ тогда } \lambda = a_{kj} X_j = A_{jk} X_k$$

$$4) i \neq k, j=k, \text{ тогда } \lambda = a_{ik} X_k$$

Таким образом можно записать нормальную форму $(A+A^T)/2$
 $\text{если } A=A^T, \text{ то есть } 3) \text{ и } 4) \text{ недействительны, так как } A=A^T, \text{ но это не}$

нормальная форма
 $\text{если } A \neq A^T, \text{ то есть } 3) \text{ и } 4) \text{ действительны}$

$$4) \|x\|^2 = \sqrt{(x_1)^2 + (x_2)^2 + \dots + (x_n)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2) \right] = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (2x_i^2) = 2x_i$$

$$5) \frac{\partial g(x_i)}{\partial x_j}, \frac{\partial g(x_i)}{\partial x_j} = \int_0^{g'(x_i)}, j=i$$

$$\frac{\partial (g(x))}{\partial x} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial g(x_1)}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial g(x_1)}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial g(x_1)}{\partial x_n} \\ \frac{\partial g(x_2)}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial g(x_2)}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial g(x_2)}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial g(x_n)}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial g(x_n)}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

(*)

$$\textcircled{5} \begin{bmatrix} g'(x_1) & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & g'(x_2) & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & g'(x_n) \end{bmatrix} = \delta_{ij} g'(x_i)$$

$$6) h \in C^1: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m, f: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^p, x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \text{then } \frac{\partial f(h(x))}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f(h(x))}{\partial h} \cdot \frac{\partial h(x)}{\partial x}$$

$$h(x) = \begin{bmatrix} h_1(x_1) \\ \vdots \\ h_m(x_1) \end{bmatrix}, \frac{\partial f_i(h(x))}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial h_1} \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial h_2} \frac{\partial h_2}{\partial x_i} + \dots$$

$$\frac{\partial f(h(x))}{\partial x} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial h_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial h_m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial h_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial h_m} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial h_m}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial h_m}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\partial f(h(x))}{\partial h} \cdot \frac{\partial h(x)}{\partial x}$$

N²

$$g(\beta) = \|x\beta - y\|^2 \quad \text{Minimal nach Norm der Vektoren } \nabla g(\beta)$$

$\nabla g(\beta)$

$$g(\beta) = \|x\beta - y\|^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(\beta) &= \|x\beta - y\|^2 = (x\beta - y)^T (x\beta - y) = (\beta^T x^T - y^T)(x\beta - y) = \\ &= \beta^T x^T x \beta - \underbrace{\beta^T x^T y - y^T x \beta + y^T y}_{\cancel{\beta^T x^T y}} \approx \cancel{\beta^T x^T y}. \end{aligned}$$

aber aber, $\exists \lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m$, dann $\lambda = \lambda^T$ - reelle Zahlen

$$\beta^T x^T x \beta = \|x\beta\|^2$$

($\beta^T y = \lambda^T x \beta$ und $\lambda = \lambda^T$)

(reelle Zahlen)

$$\nabla g(\beta) = \frac{\partial (\beta^T x^T x \beta)}{\partial \beta} - \frac{\partial (\beta^T x^T y)}{\partial \beta} - \frac{\partial (y^T x \beta)}{\partial \beta} + \frac{\partial (y^T y)}{\partial \beta} =$$

$$-\frac{\partial \|x\beta\|^2}{\partial \beta} - \left(\frac{\partial (\beta^T x^T y)}{\partial \beta} \right)^T - y^T x = \frac{\partial \|x\beta\|^2}{\partial \beta} - \frac{\partial (y^T x \beta)}{\partial \beta} - y^T x =$$

$$\cancel{\frac{\partial \|x\beta\|^2}{\partial \beta}} = \frac{\partial \|x\beta\|^2}{\partial x \beta} \cdot \frac{\partial x \beta}{\partial \beta} = 2x\beta \cdot \frac{\partial x \beta}{\partial \beta}$$

$$\nabla g(\beta) = 2(x\beta) \frac{\partial (x\beta)}{\partial \beta} - 2y \cdot \frac{\partial (x\beta)}{\partial \beta} = 2(x\beta - y) \Rightarrow$$

$\nabla g(\beta) =$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla g(\beta) &= 2 \frac{\partial (x\beta - y)}{\partial \beta} = 2 \frac{\partial (x\beta)}{\partial \beta} - \cancel{\frac{\partial (-y)}{\partial \beta}} = 2 \frac{\partial x \beta}{\partial \beta} - \cancel{\frac{\partial (-y)}{\partial \beta}} = 2x \quad \text{gerade Zahl!} \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{\partial (x\beta)}{\partial \beta} = 2x \end{aligned}$$

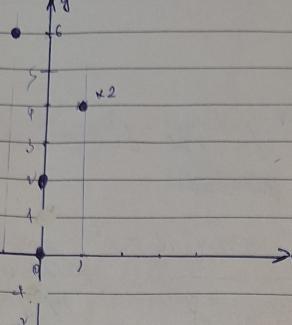
\Rightarrow Tiefen min, mögl. $\beta^* = x\hat{y}$ also $\hat{\beta} = \arg \min g(\beta)$

NZ

(comp 1)

1) Уравнение линии

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & 0 & 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$



(comp 2)

3) Норм. вектор линии $\vec{a} = 1$

$$X^T X + I = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Решение системы

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 16 \\ 2 \\ 14 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \beta_0 = \frac{8}{2}, \beta_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, \beta_2 = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{2}x^2$$

18.

2) № Применение МНК норм. вектор линии

$$f(x) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x + \beta_2 x^2 \text{ - уравнение линии}$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X^T X = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, X^T y = \begin{bmatrix} 16 \\ 2 \\ 14 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X^T X \beta = X^T y \text{ - система норм. вектора}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 16 \\ 2 \\ 14 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \beta = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f(x) = 1 - x + 4x^2$$

