Powtovlia

Nielowany Bernsteina:  $B_k^n(t) := t^k (1-t)^{n-k}$ . (neIN; k = 0,1,...,n),  $B_k^n(t) \in \prod_{h=0}^n \prod_{h=1}^n D_{h}$ . Dright was noted in  $\sum_{k=0}^n B_k^n(t) = 1$  movemy refinitional larger Berieve dang under  $P_n(t) := \sum_{k=0}^n W_k B_k^n(t)$  ( $t \in [0,1]$ ,  $W_k$  - punkty ha planey in  $\mathcal{F}_n(t)$ ). It  $\mathcal{F}_n(t) \in Conv[W_i]$ , then  $\mathcal{F}_n(t)$  jest punktum ha planey into jakes hombinaria wypuhra punktu hombinaria hombinaria wypuhra punktu  $\mathcal{F}_n(t)$  is also hombinaria bundinaria oblingi punktu  $\mathcal{F}_n(t)$  in  $\mathcal{F}_n(t)$  is algorithm de Casteljan u crosse  $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ , tatuo punkturi jeg interputari geometricung. Kombinaria bundinaria:  $\alpha_0$ ,  $\alpha_1,...$ ,  $\alpha_n \Rightarrow \sum_{i=0}^n \alpha_i = 1$ ,  $W_0,...,W_n$  - punkty hombolie,  $\alpha_i$   $\alpha_i$   $w_i$   $w_i$ 

Aprolisymagia sterdiniohradiativa na ribione dyskretnym



Rengunjang z interpolagia doceny być ublishou chromy punlikov

Norma stredinohundradora (= 5r D) na abione dyshertnym:

Niech dane bydg parami wine punkty  $X:=\{x_0,x_1,...,x_n\}$  over funkcja f ohrestona na X. Norng stedniohhadratory funkcji f na rbione X ornacum symbolem  $\|f\|_2$  i definicjemy express:

$$\|f\|_2 := \sqrt{\sum_{k=0}^{N} (f(x_k))^2}$$

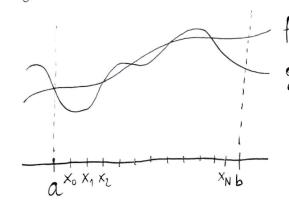
1º Norma śvednich hadratoka to funkcja (funkcjonat): ||•||2: F→|R zbisa funkcji

20 Wiasnosii noung (fig-funkqi):

(a) 
$$\|f\|_2 = 0 \iff f(x_k) dla k = 0,1,...,N$$

(b) 
$$\|\alpha \cdot f\|_2 = \|\alpha\| \cdot \|f\|_2$$
 ( $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ )

Pytane: Jak sprawdruć, ay funkýe f i g sg do sietie podobne (blishe sietie)?



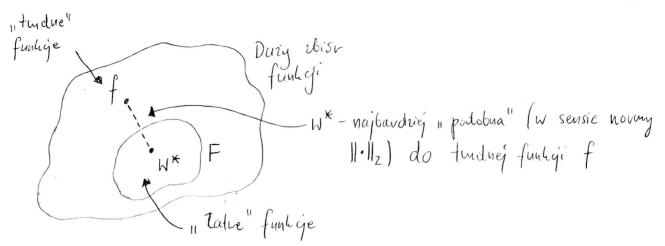
f. Idea: Sprandië, cry 11f-g1/2 jest mate,
jesti tak, to so blisho, jesti nie,
to daleho.

$$||f-g||_2 = \sqrt{\sum_{k=0}^{N} (f(x_k) - g(x_k))^2}$$

Zadame: Aplohsymaja Stedniohradiatoma

Dla danego rbiour  $X:=\{x_{01}x_{11},...,x_{N}y\ (x_{i}\neq x_{j}) dla i\neq j\}$  ovar funkcji f observacji na X ( $f(x_{k})=:y_{k}\}$  rnalúc talni element  $W^{*}\in F$  (F-ustadoug rbisz funkcji) narywany elementem optymalnym dla funkcji f na rbione X is sensie aprohymay: sindivokualiutory, ie

$$\|f - w^*\|_2 = \min_{w \in F} \|f - w\|_2 = \min_{w \in F} \sqrt{\sum_{k=0}^{N} \left(f(x_k) - w(x_k)\right)^2}$$



Purplicaty:

(a) 
$$F := \int_{V} W(x) = a : a \in \mathbb{R}^{3} = \prod_{0} - \int_{unliq} \int_$$

Whiosel: Element optymaling dla pominist  $(x_{k_1}y_k)$   $(0 \le k \le N)$  is sense aprohymacji sudmishnudratorej to  $W^*(x) = a^*$ , gdue  $a^* = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{N} (y_k)}{N+1}$  pry zatoreniu, że model obejnieje jedyne funkcje skuje (trn.  $F = \Pi_0$ ).

$$F := \int_{\mathbb{R}} W(x) = ax^{2} : a \in \mathbb{R}^{2}, F \neq \Pi_{2}, ale F \in \Pi_{2}$$

$$Pomany (x_{k}, y_{k}) = (x_{k}, f(x_{k})) (0 \in k \in \mathbb{N})$$

$$Szukamy elementh is ef o wienosci:$$

$$\|f^{-1}x^{k}\|_{2} = \underset{u \in F}{\min} \|f^{-1}u\|_{2}^{2}$$

$$= \underset{u \in F}{\min} \sqrt{\sum_{k=0}^{N} (y_{k} - W(x_{k}))^{2}} = \underset{a \in \mathbb{R}}{\min} \sqrt{E(a)}$$

$$a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x_{k}) = x_{k}^{2}$$

$$f(x_{k}) =$$

Whiosel: Elevent optymaly w tym wypadlus (1) to: 
$$w^{*}(x) = \alpha^{*} x^{*}$$
,

gdie  $a^{*} := \frac{\sum_{u=0}^{N} y_{u} x_{u}^{2}}{\sum_{u=0}^{N} x_{u}^{4}}$ .

Nasza funkcja to  $ax^{2}$ ,

Czyli wendolel ma w punkce (90)

Uwaga: 11 Odstujgce "observacje

Aprolognaja stedhishmedutoka vadu sobie cathran nicite 2 11 Odskýgezno "obserkajami, zhyble uspoterynuk się minimalne rumnia.

## Znajdovanie elistrens v flykeji weln ruvennych

POCHODNE CZĄSTKOWE!

np. 
$$f(x_1y_1z) = \alpha x^2 + (y-z)^7 + \cos(\frac{x}{y})$$
  
 $\frac{\partial f(x_1y_1z)}{\partial x} = 2\alpha x + 0 - \sin(\frac{x}{y}) \cdot \frac{1}{y}$   
 $\frac{\partial f(x_1y_1z)}{\partial y} = 0 - 7(y-z)^6 + 0$   
 $\frac{\partial f(x_1y_1z)}{\partial y} = 0 + 7(y-z)^6 - \sin(\frac{x}{y}) \cdot (-xy^{-2})$ 

liceure pochodný po daný remenný pry ratoreniu, re porostnie rumenne to stute

Woundier howernym ishurina elistremmus fruheji f welu ruwennych xo, x1,..., x1 jest zeroname sig wszystbich pochodnych czystboych:

$$\frac{\partial f(x_0,...,x_l)}{\partial x_0} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f(x_0,...,x_l)}{\partial x_1} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f(x_0,...,x_l)}{\partial x_1} = 0$$

Ulitad winan - Mazywang ulitadem winan normalyth

(c)  $F := \{ax + b : a_1b \in \mathbb{R}\} \equiv \prod_1$ Formary (xh, yh)  $(0 \le h \le N)$ ,

Therefore (xh, yh) (xh, yh)

XO grander XN

 $\begin{aligned} \|f - \omega^*\|_2 &= \min_{w \in F} \|f - w\|_2 &= \min_{a_1 b \in R} \sqrt{E(a_1 b)} \\ Funkija \quad bight; \quad E(a_1 b) &:= \sum_{k=0}^{N} \left( f(x_k) - w(x_k) \right)^2 &= \sum_{k=0}^{N} \left( y_k - a x_k - b \right)^2 \end{aligned}$ 

$$\frac{\partial E(a_1b)}{\partial a} = -2 \sum_{k=0}^{N} (y_k - ax_k - b)^{1} x_k = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial E(a_1b)}{\partial a} = -2 \sum_{k=0}^{N} (y_k - ax_k - b)^{1} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial E(a_1b)}{\partial b} = -2 \sum_{k=0}^{N} (y_k - ax_k - b)^{1} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial E(a_1b)}{\partial b} = -2 \sum_{k=0}^{N} (y_k - ax_k - b)^{1} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial E(a_1b)}{\partial a} = -2 \sum_{k=0}^{N} (y_k - ax_k - b)^{1} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{(N+1)S_4 - S_1S_3}{(N+1)S_2 - S_1^2} \\ b = \frac{S_2S_3 - S_1S_4}{(N+1)S_2 - S_1^2} \end{cases}$$

$$S_1 := \sum_{k} x_k$$

$$S_2 := \sum_{k} x_k^2$$

$$S_3 := \sum_{k} y_k$$

$$S_4 := \sum_{k} x_k y_k$$

Uniosel: Element optymalny 
$$\omega^*(x) = \alpha^*(x) + b^*$$
 (regresja liniswa), gdnie 
$$\int \alpha^* = \frac{f(N+1)S_4 - S_1S_3}{(N+1)S_2 - S_1^2}$$

$$b^{*} = \frac{(N+1)S_2 - S_1^2}{(N+1)S_2 - S_1^2}$$

## Sytnaga Ogslina:

Wybranzy petne funkcje (pod stutobe)  $g_0(x)$ ,  $g_1(x)$ , ...,  $g_m(x)$  (np.  $g_i(x) = x^i$ , wholy his  $\{g_0, g_1, ..., g_m\} \equiv \prod_m | i | 2a \mod l$  pinginging  $F := \{a_0g_0(x) + a_1g_1(x) + ... + a_mg_m(x) : a_0, ..., a_m \in lR\}$ .

Dla pomiare  $(x_u, y_u)$   $(0 \le h \le N)$  surlary elements optymalized  $w \ne F$  o massinosis:

 $\|f-y^*\|_2 = \min \|f-y\|_2 = \min \int_{a_0,...,a_m \in \mathbb{R}} |f(a_0,a_1,...,a_m)|, \quad E - funkýa bígdu,$   $|f(a_0,...,a_m)| = \sum_{k=0}^{N} (y_k - \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i g_i(x_k))^2, \quad \text{Nastypnic surface} \int_{a_0,...,a_m} |f(x_k)|^2 |f(x_k)|$