Bopucob Dumpent Jucrox no mene "Juneuras perpeccua".

1 Форшушровка задачи

• Bekroper mughakob $\widetilde{x}_1,...,\widetilde{x}_L$ gua L obsektob. V(upbeconor znarenue)

•
$$\hat{y}_i \approx \hat{y}_i = \angle \vec{\omega}, \vec{x}_i > = \vec{\omega}^T \vec{x}_i$$

•
$$Q(\vec{\omega}) = \sum_{i=1}^{L} L(y_i, \hat{y}_i) \rightarrow \min_{\vec{\omega}} .$$

. Unanovjen kbagparurnyo pynkyuso notepo:
$$L(\hat{y}_i, \hat{y}_i) = (\hat{y}_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

•
$$X = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{x}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \vec{x}_L^T \end{bmatrix}$$
 - natpuga yngnakob; $\vec{y} = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{y}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{y}_L \end{bmatrix}$, $\hat{\vec{y}} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{y}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \hat{y}_L \end{bmatrix}$.

1)
$$\hat{y}_i = \langle \vec{\omega}, \vec{x}_i \rangle = \langle \vec{x}_i, \vec{\omega} \rangle = \vec{x}_i^T \vec{\omega};$$

$$\Rightarrow |\hat{\vec{y}}| = |\mathbf{X} \vec{\omega}|$$

2)
$$Q(\vec{\omega}) = \sum_{i=1}^{L} L(y_i, \hat{y}_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{L} (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 = (\|\vec{y} - \hat{\vec{y}}\|_2)^2 = \|\vec{y} - \vec{X}\vec{\omega}\|_2^2$$

3)
$$\hat{y}$$
 rpunagresseut nogrpostpanerby $L(X)$ b \mathbb{R}^n , nopostegaeuthu exonotyanue $\overline{x}^1,...,\overline{x}^L$ waxpunger X .

1) Dokajaro:
$$\frac{3}{3\cancel{x}}(A\cancel{x}+\cancel{b})^T(A\cancel{x}+\cancel{b}) = 2A^T(A\cancel{x}+\cancel{b}).$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{x}}^T \vec{\mathbf{b}} = (\mathbf{x}_1 \dots \mathbf{x}_n) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{b}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{b}_n \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{x}_1 \, \mathbf{b}_1 + \dots + \mathbf{x}_n \, \mathbf{b}_n$$

$$\vec{X}^T \vec{B} = (X_1 \dots X_n) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} = X_1 b_1 + \dots + X_n b_n.$$

$$\frac{\Delta(\vec{X}^T \vec{B})}{\Delta \vec{X}} = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta(\vec{X}^T \vec{B}) \\ \Delta X_1 \\ \vdots \\ \Delta X_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix} = \vec{b}.$$

Anavorumo nougrum
$$\frac{3}{3x}(\vec{B}^T\vec{X}) = \vec{B}$$
.

• Illaka sice nokamew,
$$\overrightarrow{a}$$
0 \Rightarrow $(\overrightarrow{x}^T A \overrightarrow{x}) = (A + A^T) \overrightarrow{x}$.

$$A \overrightarrow{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{11}x_1 + \dots + \alpha_{4n}x_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \alpha_{k1}x_1 + \dots + \alpha_{kn}x_n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{x} T A \overrightarrow{x} = x_1(a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{kn}x_n) + \dots + x_n(a_{k1}x_1 + \dots + a_{kn}x_n) \\
\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\dots) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{x} \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial x}} (\overrightarrow{x}^T A \overrightarrow{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} (2\alpha_{11}x_1 + \alpha_{12}x_2 + \dots + \alpha_{1n}x_n) + \dots + \alpha_{nn}x_n + \alpha_{nn}x_n \\ \alpha_{12}x_1 + (2\alpha_{22}x_2 + \alpha_{21}x_1 + \dots + \alpha_{nn}x_n) + \dots + \alpha_{nn}x_n + \alpha_{nn}x_n \\ \alpha_{1n}x_1 + \dots + \alpha_{nn}x_n + \alpha$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[(Ax + 6)^T (Ax + 6)^T \right] = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[(x^T A^T + 6^T) (Ax + 6)^T \right] = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[x^T A^T Ax + x^T A^T B + 6^T Ax + 6^T B \right] = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[(x^T A^T Ax) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^T A^T B) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (6^T Ax) + \frac$$

2)
$$Q(\omega) = \|y - X\omega\|_{2}^{2} = \|X\omega - y\|_{2}^{2} = (X\omega - y)^{T}(X\omega - y)$$

 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \omega} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \omega} [(X\omega - y)^{T}(X\omega - y)] = 2 X^{T}(X\omega - y) = 0.$
 $2 X^{T}X\omega - 2 X^{T}y = 0.$

$$\omega = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y$$

Jeanespusieeras corquis Serropa
$$\vec{y}$$
 na $b(\vec{x})$, \vec{y} - morryus berropa \vec{y} na $b(\vec{x})$, \vec{y} - \vec{y} - berrop octation.

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Chegoborenono,
$$\langle \vec{x}^{(i)}, \vec{s} \vec{g} - \vec{y} \rangle = -\langle \vec{x}^{(i)}, \vec{s} \rangle = 0$$

$$2) \times (\hat{y} - \bar{y}) = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{x}^{(1)} \\ \vec{y}^{(2)} \end{bmatrix} \cdot (\hat{y} - \bar{y}) = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{0} \\ \vec{0} \end{bmatrix} = \vec{0}.$$

3)
$$xT(\hat{y}-\hat{y})=0 \Rightarrow xT(X\vec{\omega}-\hat{y})=0 \Rightarrow xTX\vec{\omega}-xT\hat{y}=0 \Rightarrow$$

Верояхносткая интерпретация,

4)
$$f(x,u,\tau^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi^2}\tau} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-u)^2}{2\tau^2}\right)$$

 $X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{U}, \tau^2)$

 $\vec{\Theta} = (\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{T}^2)$ - Dyennbaeure napaultpor

Х1,..., Хп - выборка.

 $L(X_1,...,X_n,\vec{\Theta}) = \prod_{i=1}^n f_{\vec{\Theta}}(X_i).$

 $\widehat{\widehat{\Theta}} = \underset{\widehat{\Theta}}{\operatorname{arg max}} \left\{ (X_1, ..., X_n, \widehat{\Theta}) : \int \nabla_{\widehat{\Theta}} | n \, b = 0, \\ \nabla_{\widehat{\Theta}}^2 | n \, b < 0. \right\}$

5)
$$y_{i} = \hat{y}_{i} + \mathcal{E} = \hat{x}_{i}^{T} \vec{\omega} + \mathcal{E}, \text{ age } \mathcal{E} \omega \mathcal{N}(0, T^{2}) \quad \forall i = \overline{1}, L$$

$$L(x_{1}, ..., x_{L}, \vec{\omega}) = \prod_{i=1}^{L} f_{\vec{\omega}}(\mathcal{E}_{i}) = \prod_{i=1}^{L} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2J^{T}}} \exp\left(-\frac{\mathcal{E}_{i}^{2}}{2T^{2}}\right),$$

$$\ln L = -L \ln(\sqrt{2J^{T}} \vec{v}) - \frac{1}{2T^{2}} \stackrel{L}{\underset{i=1}{\sum}} \mathcal{E}_{i}^{2},$$

$$\ln L \propto - \stackrel{L}{\underset{i=1}{\sum}} \mathcal{E}_{i}^{2} = - \stackrel{L}{\underset{i=1}{\sum}} (y_{i} - \vec{x}_{i}^{T} \vec{\omega})^{2} = - \|\vec{y} - \vec{x}\vec{\omega}\|_{2}^{2}.$$

F) Boenaubsyewas pacopegenenue damaca: $f(\mathcal{E}_i) = \frac{1}{2} \exp(-\lambda |\mathcal{E}_i|)$.

In $L(\vec{x}, \vec{w}) \times - \frac{1}{2} |\mathcal{E}_i| = - \frac{1}{2} |\mathcal{Y}_i - \vec{x} \vec{x}_i \vec{w}| = - ||\vec{y} - \vec{x} \vec{w}||_{\mathbf{1}_{i-1}}$

$$\frac{\int L_2 - \text{henyloguyayus} : \text{yesthebas perpeccus (ridge regression)}}{\exists Q(\vec{w}) = \|X\vec{w} - \vec{y}\|_2^2 + T\|\vec{w}\|_2^2}, \quad \|\vec{w}\|_2^2 = \vec{w}^T\vec{w}, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{w}}\|\vec{w}\|_2^2 = \vec{w}^T\vec{w}, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{w}}\|\vec{w}\|_2^2 = \vec{w}^T\vec{w} + \vec{w}^T\vec{w}$$

$$\chi x^T x \vec{\omega} - \chi x^T \vec{y} + \chi t \vec{\omega} = 0.$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\text{S} & (x^T X + \tau I) \vec{w} = x^T \vec{y} \\
\vec{w} = (x^T X + \tau I)^{\frac{1}{2}} x^T \vec{y}
\end{array}$$

· pacauotpun cototb. znarenne (is cototb. Best spite) marpuyor A:

$$(A - \lambda I)\vec{x} = 0 \implies \lambda_1 \le \lambda_2 \le ... \le \lambda_n - \cos c \pi b$$
. grave. waspunger A.

· coxcrb. zharenne marphyor B:

$$(\beta - \lambda I)\vec{x} = 0 \Rightarrow (A + II - \lambda I)\vec{x} = 0. \Rightarrow (A - (\lambda - I)I)\vec{x} = 0.$$

obognamu $\lambda = \lambda - T$, $Torga: (A - E \times I) \overrightarrow{x} = 0$.

Croba nougrusu coscrb. znaz. marpungoz $A: \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \ldots \leq \lambda_n$, to once chajanin c costerb. znarenum marpungoz $B: \lambda'_i = \lambda_i + T$, i = 1, n.

•
$$\lambda_{min}(A) = \lambda_1$$
; $\lambda_{max}(A) = \lambda_n$;
 $\lambda_{min}(B) = \lambda_1 + T$; $\lambda_{max}(B) = \lambda_n + T$.

· paccuotpun ruardosyanobientocta matpung A u B.

$$\sqrt{A} = \frac{\lambda_{\text{max}}(A)}{\lambda_{\text{min}}(A)} = \frac{\lambda_{\text{n}}}{\lambda_{\text{1}}} >$$

$$J(B) = \frac{\lambda_{max}(B)}{\lambda_{min}(B)} = \frac{\lambda_{n} + T}{\lambda_{1} + T}$$

NOKAMEN, TO V(A) > V(B):

$$J(B) = \frac{\lambda_{max}(B)}{\lambda_{min}(B)} = \frac{\lambda_{n+T}}{\lambda_{1+T}} = \frac{\lambda_{1}\lambda_{1}}{\lambda_{1}(\lambda_{1+T})} = \frac{\lambda_{1}\lambda_{1}}{\lambda_{1}(\lambda_{1+T})} = \frac{\lambda_{1}\lambda_{1}}{\lambda_{1}(\lambda_{1+T})} = \frac{\lambda_{1}\lambda_{1}}{\lambda_{1}(\lambda_{1+T})}$$

• A:
$$\int (A-\lambda I)\vec{x}=0$$
 _> coordennée berroper marque A u B colonagaror _
B: $\int (A-\lambda I)\vec{x}=0$.

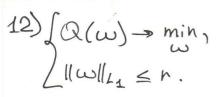
11) Гассиотрин задагу шинимизации:

Запишен лагранжиах данный задачи:

$$L(\omega,T)=Q(\omega)+T(||\omega||_{L_1}-n), T\geq 0.$$

$$\nabla_{w}L(\omega, \tau) = \nabla_{w}(Q(\omega) + \tau ||\omega||_{L_{1}}) = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 gosabienne oyanwienne $\| \omega \|_{L_1} < n$ habrocuntro gosabienno uthacphoro cuaraenoro $\pm \| \omega \|_{L_1}$ b opyrkynokan gra nekotohoro \pm .



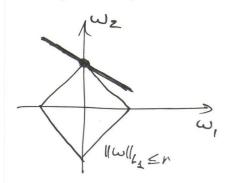
Haye Boero runu ypobna reperexaroras c mapan LI-Hopeur & ymoberx

TOTIKAX (where is & Kacparensming

 $\|\omega\|_{L_1} \leq r$ Torkar). Ест распиотреть линетную атроксимацию линий уровна в тогках переселения:

— argmim Q(ω)

Tunu ypobra Q(W)



7) Donavnivienteme Bonjacor

13)
$$\forall i = \hat{\mathcal{J}}_i + \mathcal{E}_i = \sum_{j=1}^n x_i^{(i)} \omega_j + \omega_0 + \mathcal{E}_i, \quad \mathcal{E}_i \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2) \quad \forall i = \overline{\lambda_i L}.$$

$$E_{j:} = \underbrace{\leq}_{i=1}^{n} \omega_{i} E_{x_{i}}^{(i)} + \omega_{o}$$

Eau omyentupobato butogray, to $E_{i}=0$, $E_{i}=0$, $i=\overline{1,n}$, $i=\overline{1,L}$ Cuegobateubho, $\omega_0 = 0$.

Mount : $\omega_{x} x + \omega_{y} y + \omega_{o} = 0$,

Rhagpar pacetoanua $\rho_{i}^{2} = \frac{(\omega_{x} x_{i} + \omega_{y} y_{i} + \omega_{o})^{2}}{\omega_{x}^{2} + \omega_{y}^{2}}$, $Q = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \rho_{i}^{2} \longrightarrow \min_{\omega_{0}, \omega_{x}, \omega_{y}} = PQ = 0.$

Othopungyen yonnyo: wx+wy=1.

$$PQ = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \omega_{o}} \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \omega_{x}} \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \omega_{x}} \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \omega_{y}} \end{pmatrix} = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial w_0} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial p_i^2}{\partial w_0} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathcal{L}(w_x x_i + w_y y_i + w_0) = \mathcal{L}w_x \cdot n \overline{x} + \mathcal{L}w_y \cdot n \overline{y} + \mathcal{L}n w_0 =$$

$$=2n(\omega_{x}\overline{x}+\omega_{y}\overline{y}+\omega_{o})=0 \implies [\omega_{x}\overline{x}+\omega_{y}\overline{y}+\omega_{o}=0]$$

5ctp.

$$\frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial \omega_{X}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\partial P_{i}^{2}}{\partial \omega_{X}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda(\omega_{X} x_{i} + \omega_{3} y_{i} + \omega_{0}) x_{i} = \lambda \omega_{X} \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{i}^{2} + \lambda \omega_{y} \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{i} y_{i} + \lambda \omega_{y} \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{i}^{2} + \lambda \omega_{y} \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{i}^{2} + \lambda \omega_{y} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda(\omega_{X} x_{i}^{2} + \omega_{y} x_{y}^{2} + \omega_{0} x_{y}^{2}) = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial \omega_{y}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\partial P_{i}^{2}}{\partial \omega_{y}^{2}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda(\omega_{X} x_{i} + \omega_{y} y_{i}^{2} + \omega_{0}) y_{i}^{2} = \lambda h(\omega_{X} x_{y}^{2} + \omega_{0} y_{i}^{2} + \omega_{0} y_{i}^{2}) = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial \omega_{y}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\partial P_{i}^{2}}{\partial \omega_{y}^{2}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda(\omega_{X} x_{i}^{2} + \omega_{y} x_{y}^{2} + \omega_{0} y_{i}^{2}) = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial \omega_{y}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\partial P_{i}^{2}}{\partial \omega_{y}^{2}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda(\omega_{X} x_{i}^{2} + \omega_{y} y_{i}^{2} + \omega_{0} y_{i}^{2}) = 0.$$

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$$\frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial \omega_{x}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda(\omega_{x} x_{i}^{2} + \omega_{0} y_{i}^{2})$$

 $\rightarrow \omega_0 = -\frac{\omega_x \overline{xy} + \omega_y \overline{y^2}}{\overline{y}}$