

N 17

x_1	4	0	-7	3	4	
x_2	2	-3	-2	1	2	
x_3	3	2	2	1	-3	

$$\widehat{x} = (2, 0, 1)$$

$$X_c = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & 2 \\ -7 & -2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X_C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 \\ -3 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = X_C^T X_C = \begin{pmatrix} 22 & 21 & -9 \\ 21 & 22 & -9 \\ -9 & -9 & 22 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{7}{N-7} C = \frac{7}{49} C$$

$$\det(C - tI) = -(t+7)(t+16)(t+49)$$

$$t_1 = 7 \quad t_2 = 16 \quad t_3 = 49$$

C.B

$$t_1 = 7$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 21 & 21 & -9 \\ 21 & 21 & -9 \\ -9 & -9 & 21 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -7 & -7 & 3 \\ 9 & 9 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X^S \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} +$$

$$b, S \quad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\cdot 12 = 16$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 6 & 21 & -9 \\ 21 & 8 & -9 \\ -9 & -9 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 7 & -3 \\ 7 & 2 & -3 \\ -3 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{5}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{5}{2} & -\frac{5}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad X^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} f$$

$$V_2 = \sqrt{11} \alpha$$

$$\cdot 13 = 49$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -27 & 21 & -9 \\ 21 & -27 & -9 \\ -9 & -9 & -27 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -\frac{7}{3} & 1 \\ 16 & -16 & 0 \\ 24 & -24 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{3} & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha^2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} f$$

$$V_3 = \sqrt{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$V_i \quad i=1,3$ - избыточные
капиталы

• $\frac{1}{N-1} d_1 = \frac{1}{N-1} b_1^2 = \frac{9}{4}$ } да спереди
из 21.

$\frac{1}{N-1} d_2 = \frac{1}{N-1} b_2^2 = 4$ } из 21.
изменение

• $\frac{1}{N-1} d_3 = \frac{1}{N-1} b_3^2 = \frac{49}{4}$

$$\underline{N35} \quad L(y, \hat{y}) = (y - \hat{y})^2$$

PCM

$$f^*(x) = \arg\min E((Y - c)^2 | X=x)$$

$$\text{mo} \quad f^*(x) \in E(Y | X=x)$$

$$E((Y - c)^2 | X=x) = E(Y^2 - 2Yc + c^2 | X=x)$$

$$= c^2 + E(Y^2 | X=x) - 2cE(Y | X=x) =$$

$$= (c - E(Y | X=x))^2 + E(Y^2 | X=x) -$$

$$- E^2(Y | X=x) = (c - E(Y | X=x))^2 +$$

$$+ \text{var}(Y | X=x)$$

≥ 0

c optimum if replace $c = 0$
 minimum if $|c| = E(Y | X=x)$

where $f = E(Y | X=x)$

$$\boxed{IV36} \quad L(g, y) = |y - g'|$$

$$E(|f(x) - Y| | X=x) \rightarrow \min$$

$$\text{mediana } (Y | X=x) = \text{med}$$

-J minimum ~~zoczwalać~~
je na mediane a b
 $M = \text{med} + \varepsilon$ $\varepsilon \neq 0$

$$|\varepsilon| >$$

$$E(|\text{med} + \varepsilon - Y| | X=x) =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\text{med} + \varepsilon} (|\text{med} + \varepsilon - y| p(y|x)) dy =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\text{med} + \varepsilon} (\text{med} + \varepsilon - y) p(y|x) dy +$$

$$+ \int_{\text{med} + \varepsilon}^{\infty} (y - \text{med} - \varepsilon) p(y|x) dy$$

$$S \int_{y < \text{med}} (\text{med} + \epsilon - y) p(y|\alpha) dy +$$

$$+ \int_{\text{med} + \epsilon < y < \text{med} + \zeta} (\text{med} + \epsilon - y) p(y|\alpha) dy +$$

$$+ \int_{y > \text{med}} (y - \text{med} - \epsilon) p(y|\alpha) dy -$$

$$- \int_{\text{med} + \zeta < y < \text{med} + \eta} (y - \text{med} - \epsilon) p(y|\alpha) dy$$

$$= \int_{y < \text{med}} (y - \text{med}) p(y|\alpha) dy + \int_{y > \text{med}} (\text{med} - y) p(y|\alpha)$$

$$+ \alpha \left(\int_{y < \text{med}} p(y|\alpha) dy - \int_{y > \text{med}} p(y|\alpha) dy \right)$$

$\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha}$, homology γ_{MD}
algebra

$$+ 2 \int_{\text{med} - \epsilon}^{\text{med} + \epsilon} (y - \text{med}) \rho(y) dy < 0$$

$\text{med} < y < \text{med} + \epsilon$

$$\int_{\text{med}}^{y - \text{med}} \rho(y) dy >$$

> 0

$$+ 2 \int_{\text{med} - \epsilon}^{\text{med} + \epsilon} (y - \text{med}) \rho(y) dy \geq 0$$

$\text{med} < y < \text{med} + \epsilon$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad E[I(Y - \text{med})^2 | X = r] + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} >$$

> 0

$$> E[I(Y - \text{med})^2 | X = r]$$

\downarrow non negative

non minimum of function
of the average
non dummy value around
zero

$$\sqrt{E[\epsilon^2]} \Rightarrow \underline{\text{Cov med}}$$

N 38 Минимум б. ког

Лс?

$$L(y, y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y = y \\ 1 & \text{иначе} \end{cases}$$

▼

$$R(f) = \underset{XY}{\mathbb{E}} [L(f(x), y)] p(y|x) \rightarrow \min$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{N} \sum_i^N L(f(x_i), y_i)$$

б) Рассмотрим синтетическую
математическую модель, (когда
используемым функциям, имеющим
входы $f(x)$)

▼

т.ч. можно работать с ними
без менять R

▼

минимум б. $f(x)$ - б. ког