

1. 2.

for a pre-specified $\lambda > 0$

$$\hat{\beta}^R = \arg \min_{\beta} \left\{ (y_c - X_c \beta)^T (y_c - X_c \beta) + \lambda \beta^T \beta \right\}$$

(where. $y = 1 \cdot \alpha_0 + X_c \beta + \varepsilon$, $y - \bar{y} = y_c = X_c \beta + \varepsilon$)

$$= \arg \min_{\beta} \left\{ \underbrace{SSE(\beta)}_{\text{Loss}} + \underbrace{\lambda \|\beta\|^2}_{\text{penalty}} \right\}$$

최소화할 식을 미분하면

$$-2\beta^T X_c^T y_c + 2X_c^T X_c \beta + 2\lambda \beta = 0.$$

$$\therefore \hat{\beta}^R = (X_c^T X_c + \lambda I)^{-1} X_c^T y$$

* woodbury formula.

$$(A + UCU^T)^{-1} = A^{-1} - A^{-1}U(C^{-1} + UA^{-1}U)^{-1}UA^{-1}$$

$$\hat{\beta}^R = \left\{ (X_c^T X_c)^{-1} - (X_c^T X_c)^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} I + (X_c^T X_c)^{-1} \right)^{-1} (X_c^T X_c)^{-1} \right\} X_c^T y$$

$$= \left\{ I - (X_c^T X_c)^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} I + (X_c^T X_c)^{-1} \right)^{-1} \right\} \hat{\beta}$$

$$= \left\{ I - \lambda (X_c^T X_c)^{-1} (I + \lambda (X_c^T X_c)^{-1})^{-1} \right\} \hat{\beta}$$

$$= \left\{ I - (\lambda (X_c^T X_c)^{-1} + I - I)(I + \lambda (X_c^T X_c)^{-1})^{-1} \right\} \hat{\beta}$$

$$= \left\{ I - I + (I + \lambda (X_c^T X_c)^{-1})^{-1} \right\} \hat{\beta}$$

$$= (I + \lambda (X_c^T X_c)^{-1})^{-1} \hat{\beta}$$

1.8.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma^2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right) dx \quad \left\} \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} = Y \right. \\
 &= \int (\sigma Y + \mu) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma^2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}Y^2\right) \cdot \sigma dY \\
 &= \int (\sigma Y + \mu) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}Y^2\right) dY \\
 &= \int \sigma \cdot Y \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}Y^2\right) dY + \mu \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}Y^2\right) dY \\
 &= \mu.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma^2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right) dx = \int A(\sigma^2) B(\sigma^2) dx = 1.$$

$$\frac{d}{d\sigma^2} \int A(\sigma^2) B(\sigma^2) dx = 0.$$

$$\int \frac{d}{d\sigma^2} (A(\sigma^2) B(\sigma^2)) dx = 0 \quad (\sigma^2 \text{ is const!})$$

$$\int A'(\sigma^2) B(\sigma^2) + A(\sigma^2) B'(\sigma^2) dx = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right) + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma^2}\right) \left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right) dx \\
 &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma^2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right) \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2\sigma^4} (x-\mu)^2\right) dx = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2\sigma^4} E(X^2) - \frac{2\mu}{2\sigma^4} E(X) + \frac{\mu^2}{2\sigma^4} = 0.$$

$$\therefore E(X^2) = \mu^2 + \sigma^2.$$

1. 10

$$X \perp Z$$

① $E(X+Z) = E(X) + E(Z)$ (중복으로 쉽게 보일 수 있음.)

② $Var(X+Z) = Var(X) + Var(Z) + 2Cov(X, Z)$ (이것도 중복으로 보일 수 있음.)

1. 15

중복조합.

변수 $X = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_D)$ 의 원소 조합을 선택하여 치수의 합이 M 이

되도록 만들기.

$$\sum_{i_1=1}^D \sum_{i_2=1}^D \dots \sum_{i_M=1}^D w_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_M} x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \dots x_{i_M} \Rightarrow \sum_{i_1=1}^D \sum_{i_2=1}^{i_1} \dots \sum_{i_M=1}^{i_{M-1}} w_{i_1 \dots i_M} x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \dots x_{i_M}$$

이 때 가능한 것들의 조합은 중복조합으로 추출 가능.

D 개 중 M 개를 중복 허용해서 추출: $DH_M = (D+M-1)C_M$
 $= (D+M-1)C_{(D-1)}$

공식 유도 배경: D 개 중 M 개를 중복 허용 추출 $(D-1)$ 개의 γ 칸막이를 설치하는 것.

$\Leftrightarrow M$ 개가 1으로 나뉘어져 있고

ex) $// 0 \quad // 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0$

$M=7, D=5$

$\Leftrightarrow 7+5-1 C 5-1$

또한 재귀식: $DH_M = \sum_{i=1}^D i H_{M-1}$ 로 제시하는데

예를 들어 $D=3, M=3$ 인 경우

$D=1, M=2 \quad X_1 X_1$

$D=2, M=2 \quad X_1 X_1, X_1 X_2, X_2 X_2$

$D=3, M=2 \quad X_1 X_1, X_1 X_2, X_1 X_3, X_2 X_2, X_2 X_3, X_3 X_3$

\Rightarrow X_1 가 온 공통인데 이 때는 항상 원소인 X_1, X_2, X_3 를 넣어주면 각기 다르다.
 $X_1 X_2$ 는 $X_1 X_2 X_2, X_1 X_2 X_3$
 즉 가장 큰 원소 이상의 것을 붙여준다.

1.21.

(i) $a, b \geq 0$,

$$a \leq b \Rightarrow \underbrace{a \leq \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \leq \frac{a}{2} + \frac{b}{2} \leq \sqrt{ab}}_{\text{(산술-기하 평균)}} \\ \sqrt{a} \leq \sqrt{b} \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{a}\sqrt{a} \leq \sqrt{a}\sqrt{b} = (ab)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii)} \quad p(\text{mistake}) &= \int_{R_2} p(X, C_1) dx + \int_{R_1} p(X, C_2) dx \\ &\leq \int_{R_2} p(X, C_1)^{\frac{1}{2}} p(X, C_2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx + \int_{R_1} p(X, C_2)^{\frac{1}{2}} p(X, C_1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \\ &= \int \{p(X, C_1) p(X, C_2)\}^{\frac{1}{2}} dx. \end{aligned}$$

1.25

$$\begin{aligned} E[L(t, Y(x))] &= \iint \|Y(x) - t\|^2 p(x, t) dx dt \\ &= \iint (Y(x) - t)^2 p(x, t) dx dt. \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d}{dY(x)} E[L(t, Y(x))] = \iint 2(Y(x) - t) p(x, t) dx dt = 0.$$

$$\approx \iint Y(x) p(x, t) dx dt = \iint t p(x, t) dx dt$$

$$\iint Y(x) \underbrace{p(x)}_{\text{변수}} p(t|x) dx dt = \iint t p(x) p(t|x) dx dt.$$

$$Y(x) = \int p(x) dx \int t p(t|x) dt = E(t|x).$$

* 풀이에서처럼 $\int 2(Y(x) - t) p(x, t) dt = 0$ 을 구하면 됨. (변수 t 로 적분
외부분 신경쓰지)

1. 33.

$$H[Y|X] = - \sum \sum p(x, y) \log p(x, y) - \left(- \sum p(x) \log p(x) \right)$$

$$\stackrel{\textcircled{1}}{\rightarrow} = - \sum \sum p(y|x) \log p(y|x) = 0.$$

1)

① 이 가능한 이유

$$- \sum_Y \sum_X p(Y|x) p(x) \log p(Y|x) p(x) - \left(- \sum p(x) \log p(x) \right)$$

$$= - \sum_Y \sum_X p(Y|x) p(x) \{ \log p(Y|x) + \log p(x) \} + \sum p(x) \log p(x)$$

$$= - \sum_Y p(Y|x) \log p(Y|x)$$

2) 또한 $\sum -Z_i \log Z_i = 0$ ($0 \leq Z_i \leq 1$) 이 라면 필연적으로

$$Z_i = 0 \text{ or } Z_i = 1.$$

따라서, $p(Y|x) = 0$ or 1 .

2번째 $p(Y|x)$ 는 확률이므로 하나의 Y 에 대해 $p(Y|x) = 1$.

\Rightarrow Conditional entropy = 0 이면 Y 는 X 의 함수이다.

함수 관계이므로 추가적인 정보가 없다.