

השלמה מפונקציית הסבירות - סכום נורמל

207129792 סכום נורמל

Calculus and Probability

- Let X_1, \dots, X_n be i.i.d $U([0, 1])$ continuous random variables. Let $Y = \max(X_1, \dots, X_n)$.
 - Compute the PDF of Y and plot it. Compute $\mathbb{E}[Y]$ and $\text{Var}[Y]$ - how do they behave as a function of n as n grows large?

$$F_Y(t) = P_Y(Y \leq t) = P_Y(\max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\} \leq t) = P_Y(X_1 \leq t, X_2 \leq t, \dots, X_n \leq t) = \prod_{i=1}^n P_Y(X_i \leq t) = \prod_{i=1}^n F_{X_i}(t) = \left[F_{X_i}(t)\right]^n = \begin{cases} 1 & 1 < t \\ t^n & 0 \leq t \leq 1 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

$t = \max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$

$X_i \sim U[0,1]$ סכום נורמל

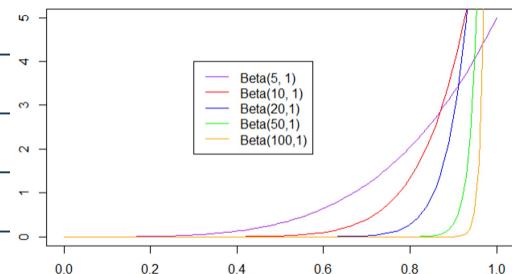
מזכיר אם Y הוא סכום נורמל (סבירות נורמלית), אז Y יהיה מוגן על ידי פונקציית הסבירות $F_Y(t)$.

$$f_Y(t) = [F_Y(t)]' = n \cdot t^{n-1} \cdot I_{(0,1)}$$

פונקציית סבירות, $t \in [0,1]$ פונקציית סבירות

$$f_X(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & t \in [0,1] \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

(PDF \Rightarrow) $Y \sim \text{Beta}(n, 1) \Rightarrow f_Y$



$$\Leftarrow f_{\text{Beta}(n, 1)}(y)$$

$$\alpha = n, \beta = 1 \quad \text{אם מגדיר } \alpha, \beta \text{ ניתן לרשום Beta}$$

$$\text{Var}[X] = \frac{\alpha \cdot \beta}{(\alpha + \beta)^2 (\alpha + \beta + 1)}, \quad F[X] = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta} \quad : \text{אם } X \sim \text{Beta}(\alpha, \beta) \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{Var}[X] = \frac{\alpha \cdot \beta}{(\alpha + \beta)^2 \cdot (\alpha + \beta + 1)}, \quad E[X] = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta} : \text{ר'ג'ז } X \sim \text{Beta}(\alpha, \beta) \rightarrow \text{ר'ג'}$$

: ר'ג'ז $Y \sim \text{Beta}(n, 1)$ $\rightarrow \alpha = n, \beta = 1 \geq 3$

$$E[Y] = \frac{n}{n+1} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E[Y] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = 1$$

$$\text{Var}[Y] = \frac{n}{(n+1)^2 \cdot (n+2)} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{Var}[Y] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)^2 \cdot (n+2)} = 0$$

2. (extra credit - 5 pts) Let X be a continuous random variable. The *median* of X is defined to be the number m which satisfies $\Pr[X \leq m] = \frac{1}{2}$ (Verify that you understand why there must exist such m . You can assume for simplicity that m is unique). Show that

$$m = \operatorname{argmin}_{a \in \mathbb{R}} \mathbb{E}[|X - a|]$$

$h(a) \leftarrow \text{פונקציית הנזק } h(a) = E[|X - a|]$

$$h(a) = E[|X - a|] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x - a| \cdot f_X(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^a (a - x) \cdot f_X(x) dx + \int_a^{\infty} (x - a) \cdot f_X(x) dx$$

פונקציית הנזק היא מינימלית ב- a אם $h'(a) = 0$.

ניסוח הכלל [עריכה קוד מקור | עריכה]

תהי $f(x, y)$ פונקציה רציפה במלב $[\alpha, \beta] \times [\alpha, \beta]$, וזרה ברציפות לפי y ($\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ קיימת ורציפה). נניח בנוסף שהfonקציית $(y, b(y))$ גזירות בקטע $[\alpha, \beta]$. אז:

$$\frac{d}{dy} \int_{a(y)}^{b(y)} f(x, y) dx = \int_{a(y)}^{b(y)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) dx + f(b(y), y)b'(y) - f(a(y), y)a'(y)$$

$$\frac{d}{da} h(a) = \int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx + (a - a) \cdot f(a) \cdot 1 - (a + \infty) \cdot f(-\infty) \cdot 0$$

$$\frac{d}{da} h(a) = \int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx + (\infty - a) \cdot f(\infty) \cdot 0 - (\infty - a) \cdot f(a) \cdot 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dh}{da} = \frac{d}{da} \int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx + \frac{d}{da} \int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx = 0 \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx = \int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \Pr(X \leq a) = \Pr(X > a)$$

$$\Pr(X \leq a) + \Pr(X > a) = 1 : \text{ר'ג'ז ר'ג'ז ר'ג'ז } \{X \leq a\}, \{X > a\} \text{ נס饱}$$

$$\Pr(X \leq a) = \Pr(X > a) = \frac{1}{2}$$

Optimal Classifiers and Decision Rules

1. (15 pts)

- (a) Let X and Y be random variables where Y can take values in $\mathcal{Y} = \{1, \dots, L\}$. Let ℓ_{0-1} be the 0-1 loss function defined in class. Show that $h = \arg \min_{f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}} \mathbb{E}[\ell_{0-1}(Y, f(X))]$ is given by

$$h(x) = \arg \max_{i \in \mathcal{Y}} \Pr[Y = i | X = x]$$

$$L(h) := \mathbb{E}[\ell(Y, h(x))] = \sum_{i=1}^L \Pr[X=x, Y=i] \cdot \ell(i, h(x))$$

$$\Pr(Y=y | X=x) = \frac{\Pr(X=x, Y=y)}{\Pr(X=x)} \iff \Pr(X=x) \cdot \Pr(Y=y | X=x) = \Pr(X=x, Y=y)$$

$$L(h) = \sum_{i=1}^L \Pr(X=\bar{x}) \cdot \Pr(Y=i | X=\bar{x}) \cdot \ell(i, h(\bar{x}))$$

$$= \Pr(X=\bar{x}) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^L \Pr(Y=i | X=\bar{x}) \cdot \ell(i, h(\bar{x}))$$

$$\ell_{0-1}(i, h(\bar{x})) = \begin{cases} 0 & h(\bar{x}) = i \\ 1 & h(\bar{x}) \neq i \end{cases}$$

$$L(h) = \Pr(X=\bar{x}) \cdot \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^L \Pr(Y=j | X=\bar{x}) \quad \text{if } h(\bar{x}) = i$$

$$L(h) = \Pr(X=\bar{x}) \cdot (1 - \Pr(Y=i | X=\bar{x})) \quad \text{if } h(\bar{x}) = i$$

Emp., $h(\bar{x}) = \arg \max_{i \in \mathcal{Y}} \Pr(Y=i | X=\bar{x})$ will give for $L(h)$ the minimum.

- (b) Let X and Y be random variables where Y can take values in $\mathcal{Y} = \{0, 1\}$. Let Δ be the following asymmetric loss function:

$$\Delta(y, \hat{y}) = \begin{cases} 0 & y = \hat{y} \\ a & y = 0, \hat{y} = 1 \\ b & y = 1, \hat{y} = 0, \end{cases}$$

where $a, b \in (0, 1]$ (note that this loss function generalizes the 0-1 loss defined in class). Compute the optimal decision rule h for the loss function Δ , i.e. the decision rule which satisfies:

$$h = \arg \min_{f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}} \mathbb{E} [\Delta(Y, f(X))]$$

$$X = \bar{x} \quad p_1 p_2, p_3 p_4 \quad f_1 f_2 f_3 f_4$$

$$\mathcal{L}(h) := \mathbb{E} [\Delta(Y, h(X))] = \Pr(X = \bar{x}, Y = 0) \cdot \Delta(0, h(\bar{x})) + \Pr(X = \bar{x}, Y = 1) \cdot \Delta(1, h(\bar{x}))$$

$$\mathcal{L}(h) = \Pr(X = \bar{x}) \cdot \left[\Pr(Y = 0 | X = \bar{x}) \cdot \Delta(0, h(\bar{x})) + \Pr(Y = 1 | X = \bar{x}) \cdot \Delta(1, h(\bar{x})) \right]$$

$$* = \Pr(Y = 0 | X = \bar{x}) \cdot \Delta(0, 0) + \Pr(Y = 1 | X = \bar{x}) \cdot \Delta(1, 0) = b \cdot \Pr(Y = 1 | X = \bar{x}) \quad : h(\bar{x}) \in \{0, 1\}$$

$$* = a \cdot \Pr(Y = 0 | X = \bar{x}) \quad : h(\bar{x}) = 1 \quad p_k$$

$$h(\bar{x}) = \begin{cases} 0 & , b \cdot \Pr(Y = 1 | X = \bar{x}) \leq a \cdot \Pr(Y = 0 | X = \bar{x}) \\ 1 & , \text{else} \end{cases} \quad : \text{if } h(\bar{x}) \neq p_k \text{ pdf } p_1 p_2 p_3 p_4 \quad * \text{ is P:3n yik}$$

2. (25 pts) Let $\mathbf{X} = (X_1, \dots, X_d)^\top$ be a vector of random variables. \mathbf{X} is said to have a **multivariate normal (or Gaussian) distribution** with mean $\boldsymbol{\mu} \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and a $d \times d$ positive definite¹ covariance matrix Σ , if its probability density function is given by

$$f(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\mu}, \Sigma) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2} |\Sigma|^{1/2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^\top \Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})\right)$$

where $E[X_i] = \mu_i$ and $cov(X_i, X_j) = \Sigma_{ij}$ for all $i, j = 1, \dots, d$. We write this as $\mathbf{X} \sim \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$.

In this question, we generalize the decision rule we have seen in the recitation to more cases. Assume that the data is $\langle \mathbf{x}, y \rangle$ pairs, where $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and $y \in \{0, 1\}$. Denote by $f_0(\mathbf{x})$ and $f_1(\mathbf{x})$ the probability density functions of \mathbf{x} given each of the label values. It is known that f_0, f_1 are multivariate Gaussian:

$$\begin{aligned}f_0(\mathbf{x}) &= f(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\mu}_0, \Sigma_0), \\f_1(\mathbf{x}) &= f(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\mu}_1, \Sigma_1).\end{aligned}$$

Also, the probability to sample a positive sample (i.e. $y = 1$) is p . Assume throughout the question that Σ_0, Σ_1 are positive definite diagonal matrices.

- (b) Assume that $\Sigma_0 = \Sigma_1 = \Sigma$. We are given a point \mathbf{x} and we need to label it with either $y = 0$ or $y = 1$. Suppose our decision rule is to decide $y = 1$ if and only if $\mathbb{P}[y = 1|\mathbf{X}] > \mathbb{P}[y = 0|\mathbf{X}]$. Find a simpler condition for \mathbf{X} that is equivalent to this rule. Solve for general $\mu_0, \mu_1 \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and diagonal $\Sigma \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$.

$$\Pr[Y=y | X=x] = \frac{f_x(x|Y=y) \cdot \Pr(Y=y)}{f_x(x)}$$

From now on we will assume $y=1$ unless specified otherwise.

$$\Pr[Y=1 | X] > \Pr[Y=0 | X] \iff$$

$$\frac{f_x(x|Y=1) \cdot \Pr(Y=1)}{f_x(x)} > \frac{f_x(x|Y=0) \cdot \Pr(Y=0)}{f_x(x)} \iff \frac{f_1(x)}{f_0(x)} > \frac{1-p}{p}$$

$$\iff \frac{f(x; \mu_1, \Sigma)}{f(x; \mu_0, \Sigma)} > \frac{1-p}{p} \iff \cancel{\frac{(2\pi)^{n/2} \cdot |\Sigma|^{1/2}}{(2\pi)^{n/2} \cdot |\Sigma|^{1/2}}} \cdot \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu_1)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x-\mu_1)\right] > \frac{1-p}{p}$$

$$\cancel{\frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2} \cdot |\Sigma|^{1/2}}} \cdot \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu_0)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x-\mu_0)\right] > \frac{1-p}{p}$$

$$\iff \exp\left[\frac{1}{2}\left((x-\mu_0)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x-\mu_0) - (x-\mu_1)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x-\mu_1)\right)\right] > \frac{1-p}{p}$$

$$\iff \cancel{(x-\mu_0)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x-\mu_0)} - \cancel{(x-\mu_1)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x-\mu_1)} > 2 \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1-p}{p}\right)$$

* גַּם מִנֶּה! כֵּן כֵּן בָּרוּךְ תְּהִלָּתָה כֵּן × גַּם מִנֶּה!

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } D_m(x, \mu_0) - D_m(x, \mu_1) > 2 \ln\left(\frac{1-p}{p}\right) \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

- (c) The decision boundary for this problem is defined as the set of points for which $\mathbb{P}[y = 1 | \mathbf{X}] = \mathbb{P}[y = 0 | \mathbf{X}]$. What is the shape of the decision a general $d > 1$ (think of $d = 1$ and $d = 2$ for intuition)?

$$\Pr(Y=1 | \mathbf{X}) = \Pr(Y=0 | \mathbf{X}) \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{(x - \mu_0)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x - \mu_0) - (x - \mu_1)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x - \mu_1)}_{*} = 2 \ln\left(\frac{1-p}{p}\right)$$

$$* = \sum_{i=1}^d \frac{(x_i - \mu_{0,i})^2}{\Sigma_{ii}} - \sum_{i=1}^d \frac{(x_i - \mu_{1,i})^2}{\Sigma_{ii}} = \sum_{i=1}^d \frac{(x_i - \mu_{0,i})^2}{\Sigma_{ii}} - \frac{(x_i - \mu_{1,i})^2}{\Sigma_{ii}} : * \rightarrow \text{Geo}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^d \frac{(x_i^2 - 2x_i \mu_{0,i} + \mu_{0,i}^2) - (x_i^2 - 2x_i \mu_{1,i} + \mu_{1,i}^2)}{\Sigma_{ii}} = \sum_{i=1}^d \frac{x_i^2 - 2x_i \mu_{0,i} + \mu_{0,i}^2 - x_i^2 + 2x_i \mu_{1,i} - \mu_{1,i}^2}{\Sigma_{ii}}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^d \frac{2x_i (\mu_{1,i} - \mu_{0,i}) + \mu_{0,i}^2 - \mu_{1,i}^2}{\Sigma_{ii}} = \sum_{i=1}^d \frac{2x_i (\mu_{1,i} - \mu_{0,i})}{\Sigma_{ii}} + \sum_{i=1}^d \frac{\mu_{0,i}^2 - \mu_{1,i}^2}{\Sigma_{ii}}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^d \frac{2x_i (\mu_{1,i} - \mu_{0,i})}{\Sigma_{ii}} + \sum_{i=1}^d \frac{(\mu_{0,i} + \mu_{1,i})(\mu_{0,i} - \mu_{1,i})}{\Sigma_{ii}} = 2 \cdot (\mu_1 - \mu_0)^T \Sigma^{-1} \cdot x + (\mu_0 + \mu_1)^T \Sigma^{-1} (\mu_0 - \mu_1)$$

$$2(\mu_1 - \mu_0)^T \Sigma^{-1} x = 1-p - \underbrace{p}_{*} \underbrace{(\mu_0 + \mu_1)^T \Sigma^{-1} (\mu_0 - \mu_1)}_{*}$$

$$\therefore \bar{x} \cdot x = c$$

$$\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 = c \Leftrightarrow x_1 = \frac{c}{\alpha_1}$$

$$\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 = c \quad : \text{בז"ה } d=1 \text{ ו } \alpha_1 \neq 0$$

$$\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 = c \quad : \text{בז"ה } d=2 \text{ ו } \alpha_1 \neq 0$$

$$\therefore \text{בז"ה } d=2 \text{ ו } \alpha_1 \neq 0$$

$$\therefore \text{בז"ה } d=2 \text{ ו } \alpha_1 \neq 0$$

- (d) Assume now that $d = 1$, $\mu_0 = \mu_1 = \mu$ and $\sigma_0 \neq \sigma_1$. Find the decision rule whenever $f_0(x) = f(x; \mu, \sigma_0^2)$ and $f_1(x) = f(x; \mu, \sigma_1^2)$.

When we want to find the probability of

$$\frac{f(x)}{f_0(x)} = \frac{1-f}{f} \Leftrightarrow \frac{f(x; \mu, \sigma_1^2)}{f(x; \mu, \sigma_0^2)} = \frac{1-f}{f} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{\sigma_1 \sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}\right)}{\frac{1}{\sigma_0 \sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma_0^2}\right)} = \frac{1-f}{f}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sigma_0}{\sigma_1} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma_0^2} - \frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}\right) = \frac{1-f}{f} \Leftrightarrow \exp\left(\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_0^2} - \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2}\right)\right) = \frac{1-f}{f} \cdot \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_0^2} - \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{1-f}{f} \cdot \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_0}\right) \Leftrightarrow (x-\mu)^2 = 2 \ln\left(\frac{1-f}{f} \cdot \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_0}\right) \cdot \frac{(\sigma_0 \sigma_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2 - \sigma_0^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \mu \pm \sigma_0 \sqrt{\frac{2 \ln\left(\frac{1-f}{f} \cdot \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_0}\right)}{\sigma_1^2 - \sigma_0^2}}$$

Linear Algebra

1. (15 pts) A symmetric matrix A over \mathbb{R} is called *positive semidefinite* (PSD) if for every vector v , $v^T A v \geq 0$.

- (a) Show that a symmetric matrix A is PSD if and only if it can be written as $A = XX^T$.

Hint: a real symmetric matrix A can be decomposed as $A = QDQ^T$, where Q is an orthogonal matrix whose columns are eigenvectors of A and D is a diagonal matrix with eigenvalues of A as its diagonal elements.

$(\forall v, v^T A v \geq 0 \text{ if and only if})$ PSD $\Leftrightarrow A \Leftarrow X \cdot X^T \rightarrow A \text{ is PSD if and only if}$

$$v^T A v = v^T \cdot X \cdot X^T \cdot v = (X^T \cdot v)^T \cdot X^T \cdot v = \|X^T \cdot v\|^2 \geq 0 \quad \text{Since } v \in \mathbb{C}^n \text{ and } \|v\| \geq 0$$

$$X \cdot X^T \rightarrow A \text{ is PSD if and only if } v^T A v \geq 0 \text{ if and only if } v \in \mathbb{C}^n \text{ and } \|v\| \geq 0$$

Positive if A is PSD \Rightarrow $A \geq 0$, $\forall v$

A to be positive definite $\forall v_1, \dots, v_n$ $\exists \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ such that $\lambda_1 v_1 + \dots + \lambda_n v_n \geq 0$ for all v_1, \dots, v_n

$$\therefore \exists \lambda, v^T A v \geq 0 \text{ for all } v$$

$$v_1^T \cdot \lambda v_1 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda \cdot v_1^T \cdot v_1 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda \cdot \|v_1\|^2 \geq 0$$

$$v_1^t \cdot \lambda v_1 \geq 0 \iff \lambda \cdot v_1^t \cdot v_1 \geq 0 \iff \lambda_1 \cdot \|v_1\|^2 \geq 0$$

$$\therefore \text{SIC} \geq 0$$

• $\partial\Omega$ یا Γ پس از $\lambda_1 > 0$ بجهة $\|u\|_{H^2(\Omega)}^2 \geq \sigma_2 \|u\|_{H^1(\Omega)}$ داشته باشند.

$A = Q \cdot D \cdot Q^t$ ⇒ וקטור אחד של פוטון אחד בזירה קידם A, שפוך פאזי - יס

(1) $D = D^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot D^{\frac{1}{2}}$:> D یعنی $\sqrt{328}$ پس $\sqrt{328} \in A$ باید باشد

٥٦٠

$$A = Q \cdot D \cdot Q^t = Q \cdot D^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot D^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot Q^t = Q \cdot D^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (Q \cdot (D^{\frac{1}{2}})^t)^t = Q \cdot D^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (Q \cdot D^{\frac{1}{2}})^t$$

↑
jednak $D^{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow (D^{\frac{1}{2}})^t = D^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$\blacksquare A = X \cdot X^t$ jest w skrócie $X = Q \cdot D^{\frac{1}{2}}$ proj PC

- (b) Show that for all $\alpha, \beta \geq 0$ and PSD matrices $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, the matrix $\alpha A + \beta B$ is also PSD. Does this mean that the set of all $n \times n$ PSD matrices over \mathbb{R} is a vector space over \mathbb{R} ?

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{If } A \cdot v \geq 0, B \cdot v \geq 0 \text{ and } V^t A V \geq 0, V^t B V \geq 0, \text{ then } \\ & \alpha \cdot V^t A V \geq 0, \beta \cdot V^t B V \geq 0 \quad \text{by property 3) of } V \\ & : V^t (\alpha A + \beta B) \cdot V \geq 0 \quad \text{property 2) of } V \\ & V^t (\alpha A + \beta B) \cdot V = V^t (\alpha \cdot AV + \beta \cdot BV) = \underbrace{\alpha V^t A V}_{\geq 0} + \underbrace{\beta V^t B V}_{\geq 0} \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

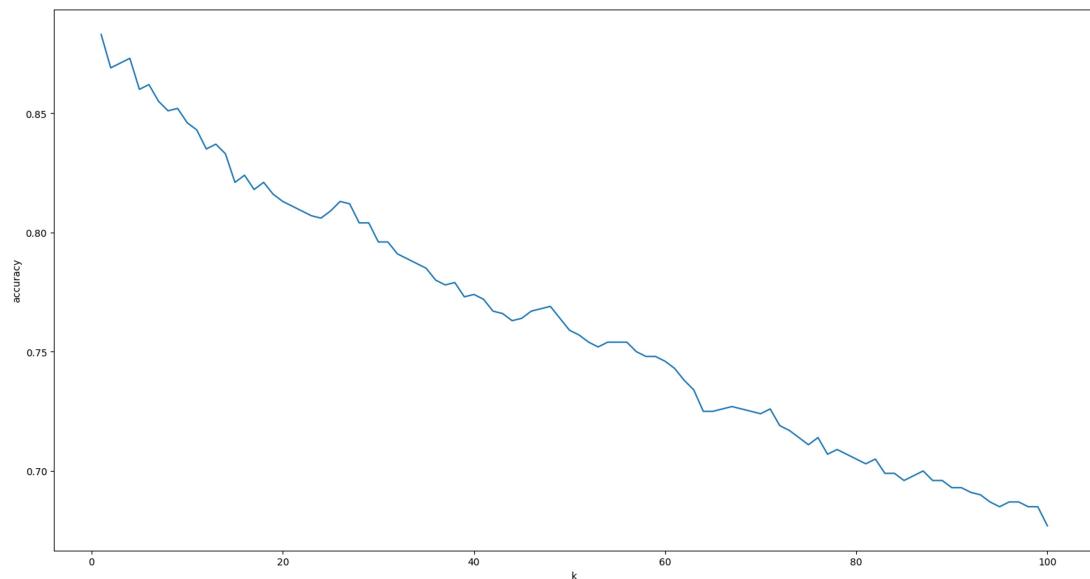
ההוכחה מושגת באמצעות הוכחה ישירה. נוכיח כי $A^T A$ PSD. נוכיח כי $A^T A \geq 0$ (במקרה $A = 0$ הטענה טריוויאלית). נוכיח כי $\lambda_i(A^T A) \geq 0$ (במקרה $A = 0$ הטענה טריוויאלית). נוכיח כי $\lambda_i(A^T A) \geq \lambda_i(A)$. נוכיח כי $\lambda_i(A) \geq 0$.

Programming Assignment

- (b) Run the algorithm using the first $n = 1000$ training images, on each of the test images, using $k = 10$. What is the accuracy of the prediction (i.e. the percentage of correct classifications)? What would you expect from a completely random predictor?

ההיברונט (ההיברונט) הוא מושג בביולוגיה המתאר את היחס בין מין אחד למשנהו. מושג זה מתייחס ליחסים בין מינים שונים ממשפחת אחד (או ממשפחות קרובות), או בין מינים שונים ממשפחות שונות. מושג זה מתייחס ליחסים בין מינים שונים ממשפחות קרובות, או בין מינים שונים ממשפחות רחוקות.

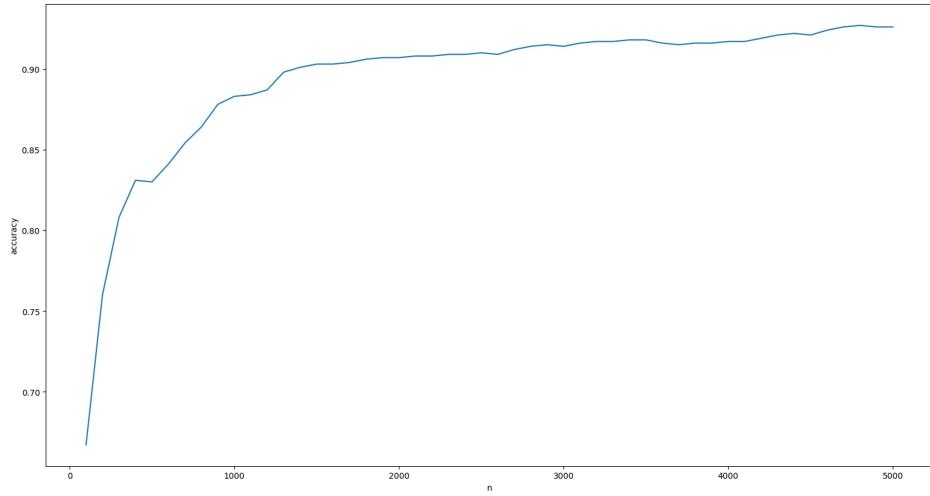
- (c) Plot the prediction accuracy as a function of k , for $k = 1, \dots, 100$ and $n = 1000$. Discuss the results. What is the best k ?



לעומת שיטות סטטיסטיות אחרות, שיטות דיסクリטס מוגדרות כטקטיקות אינטלקטואליות.

וניגן כוונתו היבשיה יראה מנגה כחיה (בז').

- (d) Using $k = 1$, run the algorithm on an increasing number of training images. Plot the prediction accuracy as a function of $n = 100, 200, \dots, 5000$. Discuss the results.



ההנחתה מושגית מ- $\frac{1}{2}$ ו- $\frac{1}{2}$ נסמן μ ו- σ^2 בהתאמה. מכאן $\mu = \frac{1}{2}$ ו- $\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{2}$.