

5 D/3

$N_1 \exists g: R^n \rightarrow R^m, x \in R^n$

Mappega grede

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial g_m}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial g_m}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

Dov - 16:

1) $\forall a \in R^n, x \in R^n, \text{TO } \frac{\partial (ax)}{\partial x} = a$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix} = (a_1 \dots a_n) = a$$

2) $\forall A \in R^{m \times n}, x \in R^n, \text{TO } \frac{\partial (Ax)}{\partial x} = A$

$$Ax = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n \end{pmatrix} = g$$

$$\frac{\partial g_i}{\partial x_j} = a_{ij} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial (Ax)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{\partial (Ax)}{\partial x} = A \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = A$$

4) если $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, то $\frac{\partial \|x\|^2}{\partial x} = 2x$

$$\|x\|^2 = x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2$$

$$\frac{\partial \|x\|^2}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial(x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2)}{\partial x} = 2(x_1 + \dots + x_n) = 2x$$

5) если g - кадж. ф-я и для $g(x)$ находим
применение ф-и g к вектору $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, то $\frac{\partial g(x)}{\partial x} = \text{diag}(g'(x))$, где
 $\text{diag}(a)$ - диагональная матрица с диагональю a .

$$\frac{\partial g(x)}{\partial x} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial g_n}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial g_n}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial g(x_1)}{\partial x_1} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & \frac{\partial g(x_n)}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial g(x)}{\partial x} = \text{diag}(g'(x))$$

6) если $h: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, $g: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^p$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, то

$$\frac{\partial g(h(x))}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial g(h(x))}{\partial h} \frac{\partial h(x)}{\partial x}$$

$$g(h) = \begin{pmatrix} g_1(h_1, \dots, h_m) \\ \vdots \\ g_p(h_1, \dots, h_m) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$h(x) = \begin{pmatrix} h_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) \\ \vdots \\ h_m(x_1, \dots, x_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

3) eam $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, to $\frac{\partial(x^T A x)}{\partial x} = (A + A^T)x$;

to $A^T = A$, to $\frac{\partial(x^T A x)}{\partial x} = 2Ax$;

$$x^T A x = (x_1 \dots x_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = x_1 \sum_i a_{1i} x_i + \dots + x_n \sum_i a_{ni} x_i$$

$$\Rightarrow (x^T A x) = \sum_{j=1}^n \left(x_j \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ji} x_i \right) = g$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x_i} = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} x_i + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ji} x_i$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x_n} = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ni} x_i + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{nj} x_i$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} x_i \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} x_i \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n a_{1i} x_i \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ni} x_i \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{matrix} \Downarrow \\ Ax \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \Downarrow \\ A^T x \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial(x^T A x)}{\partial x} = (A + A^T)x$$

$$\frac{\partial g_i(h(x))}{\partial x_i} = \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial h_k} \frac{\partial h_k}{\partial x_i}$$

$$\frac{\partial g(h(x))}{\partial x} = \left(\begin{array}{c} \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial h_k} \frac{\partial h_k}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\partial g_p}{\partial h_k} \frac{\partial h_k}{\partial x_1} \end{array} \right) - \left(\begin{array}{c} \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial h_k} \frac{\partial h_k}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\partial g_p}{\partial h_k} \frac{\partial h_k}{\partial x_n} \end{array} \right)$$

Сгруппировав

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial h} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial h_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial h_m} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial g_p}{\partial h_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial g_p}{\partial h_m} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial h_m}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial h_m}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix} = (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial g(h)}{\partial h} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = (1)(2) = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial h_k} \frac{\partial h_k}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial h_k} \frac{\partial h_k}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\partial g_p}{\partial h_k} \frac{\partial h_k}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\partial g_p}{\partial h_k} \frac{\partial h_k}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{из } (1) \text{ и } (2) \Rightarrow \text{т.о. } \frac{\partial g(h)}{\partial h} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial(g(h))}{\partial x}$$

№3 Даны однородные бедорка

$$X | 1 1 0 0 -8 \\ 4 4 0 2 6$$

$$2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \varphi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad X^T X = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X^T Y = \begin{pmatrix} 16 \\ 2 \\ 14 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{M}_0 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{x}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \tilde{x}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \hat{x}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \tilde{x}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Базисная матрица ковариации для первого класса

$$\hat{\Sigma}_0 = \frac{1}{N_0-1} \sum_{y^{(i)}=0} (x^{(i)} - \hat{M}_0)(x^{(i)} - \hat{M}_0)^T = \{N=5\} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\Sigma}_1 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Одна матрица ковариации

$$\sum \frac{1}{N-K} \sum_k \sum_{y^{(i)}=k} (x^{(i)} - \hat{M}_k)(x^{(i)} - \hat{M}_k)^T = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Общая матрица:

$$\hat{\Sigma}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \hat{\Sigma}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 4/3 & -2/3 \\ -2/3 & 4/3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \hat{\Sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} 8/5 & -6/5 \\ -6/5 & 12/5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Лин. quick. ф-и

$$S_0(x) = \frac{8}{5}x_1 - \frac{6}{5}x_2 - \frac{4}{5} + \ln 5 - 3 \ln 2 (1)$$

$$S_1(x) = \frac{18}{5}x_1 - \frac{6}{5}x_2 - \frac{6}{5}x_2 - \frac{24}{5} + \ln 3 - 3 \ln 2 (2)$$

Найдем β из лин. уравн. $X^T X \beta = X^T y$:

$$\begin{cases} 5\beta_0 + \beta_1 + 3\beta_2 = 16 \\ \beta_0 + 3\beta_1 + \beta_2 = 2 \\ 3\beta_0 + \beta_1 + 3\beta_2 = 14 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$3\beta_0 + \beta_1 + 3\beta_2 = 14$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = 1 - x + 4x^2$$

$$3) X^T X + \lambda I = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 14 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 14 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(X^T X + \lambda I) \beta = X^T Y$$

$$\begin{cases} 6\beta_0 + \beta_1 + 3\beta_2 = 16 \\ \beta_0 + 4\beta_1 + \beta_2 = 2 \\ 3\beta_0 + \beta_1 + 4\beta_2 = 14 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 3/2 \\ -1/2 \\ 5/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f_1(x) = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{2}x^2$$

№ 9 Дана однородная система

x_1	0	1	0	2	2	2	4	3
x_2	-1	0	0	1	0	1	1	2
y	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1

1) Оценки вероятности исходов

$$P(\varphi=0) = 5/8$$

$$P(\varphi=1) = 3/8$$

Оценка средней гл. исходов

Равн. поверхности приводится к уравнению,

которое получается при предп. $S_0(x) = S_1(x)$

$$x_1 = 2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)$$

Конкругр. дискр. ф-я:

$$S_0(x) = -\frac{1}{n} \ln \det \sum_0 -\frac{1}{2} (x - \bar{v}_0)^T \sum_0^{-1} (x - \bar{v}_0) + \ln \hat{P}_Y \{ \varphi = 0 \}$$

$$S_0(x) = \ln 5 - 2 \ln 2 - (x_1^2 - 2x_1 x_2 + 2x_2^2 + 2x_2 - 2x_1 + 1)$$

$$S_1(x) = -\frac{1}{3} (2x_1^2 - 2x_1 x_2 + 2x_2^2 - 10x_1 + 2x_2 + 1) + \frac{1}{n} \ln 3 - 2 \ln 2$$

Равн. ноб-ти - наработка, предп. $S_0 \approx S_1$:

$$(x_1 - 2x_2)^2 + 4x_1 + 4x_2 - 11 - 3 \ln \frac{5}{3} = 0$$

№ 15 Дана однородная выборка

X_1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
X_2	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Y	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1

(помогите найти) Сравнить ковариационные коэффициенты

вероятности $P_r(Y=0 | X_1=0, X_2=1)$, $P_r(Y=1 | X_1=1, X_2=1)$

$$\hat{P}_Y \{ \varphi = 0 \} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \hat{P}_Y \{ \varphi = 1 \} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\hat{P}_Y \{ X_1=0 | \varphi = 0 \} = \frac{2}{5} \quad \hat{P}_Y \{ X_2=1 | \varphi = 0 \} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\hat{P}_Y \{ X_1=1 | \varphi = 1 \} = \frac{3}{5} \quad \hat{P}_Y \{ X_2=0 | \varphi = 1 \} = \frac{2}{5}$$

Основное предположение Даникова классификации

$$\textcircled{I} \quad \hat{P}_1 \{ \varphi=0 \mid X_1=1; X_2=1 \} = \frac{P_2 \{ X_1=1 \mid \varphi=0 \} P_a \{ X_2=1 \mid \varphi=0 \}}{P_2 \{ X_1=1, X_2=1 \}}$$

$$\textcircled{II} \quad \hat{P}_2 \{ \varphi=1 \mid X_1=1; X_2=1 \} = \frac{P_2 \{ X_1=1 \mid \varphi=1 \} P_a \{ X_2=1 \mid \varphi=1 \}}{P_2 \{ X_1=1, X_2=1 \}}$$

$$\textcircled{I} = \frac{3}{25} \cdot \frac{1}{P_2 \{ \dots \}} \quad \textcircled{II} = \frac{3}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{P_2 \{ \dots \}}$$

$$P_2 \{ \dots \} = P_2 \{ X_1=1, X_2=1 \} = \frac{3}{25} + \frac{3}{10} = \frac{21}{50}$$

$$\textcircled{I} = \frac{2}{7} \quad \textcircled{II} = \frac{5}{7}$$

4.1

Dave - Bo:

$$W_k = V_0 + L(V_1 \dots V_k) - k\text{-nearest MFE}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_0 &= \underset{\lambda_0}{\operatorname{argmin}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \operatorname{dist}^2(x_i, \lambda_0) \right) = \underset{\lambda_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n}{\operatorname{argmin}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \|x^{(i)} - \lambda_0\|^2 \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x^{(i)} = \bar{x} \end{aligned}$$

График функции $y = \sqrt{3}$

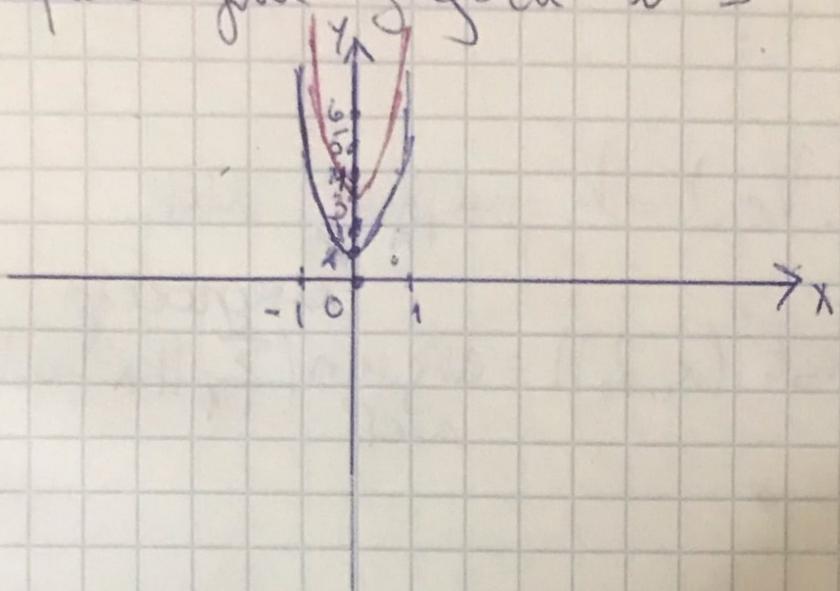


График функции $y = \sqrt{|x|}$

