

Introduction to Machine Learning (67577)

Exercise 2

Linear Regression

Second Semester, 2022

Contents

1	Submission Instructions	2
2	Theoretical Part	2
2.1	Solutions of The Normal Equations	2
2.2	Projection Matrices	2
2.3	Least Squares	3
3	Practical Part	3
3.1	Fitting A Linear Regression Model	3
3.2	Polynomial Fitting	5

IML 2 für 3. (15) 04/12

1.

$$\ker(x) = \ker(x^T x)$$

$$\ker(x^T x) \subseteq \ker(x) \quad | \quad \ker(x) \subseteq \ker(x^T x) \quad \rightarrow \text{zu } P_2 \text{ und } P_3$$

$$x_v = 0$$

$$w \neq 0$$

$$v \in \ker(x)$$

nach

$$x^T x v = 0 \quad \text{Bsp} \quad x^T \rightarrow \text{Ker}(x) \quad \text{für } v$$

dim m < n

$$v \in \ker(x^T x)$$

$$x^T x v = 0$$

$$w \neq 0$$

$$v \in \ker(x^T x)$$

nach

$$\langle x_v, x_v \rangle = (x_v)^T x_v =$$

$$k \text{ (End)}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Anfang} \\ \downarrow \\ \langle v, x^T x v \rangle = \\ \downarrow \\ v^T x^T x v = \\ \downarrow \\ v^T v = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\|v\|^2 = \langle v, v \rangle \rightarrow \text{End } N, \quad \langle x_v, x_v \rangle = \|x_v\|^2 \in N \rightarrow \text{End } N$$

$$v = v_0$$

$$v \in \ker(x) \quad \text{wegen} \quad x_v = 0 \quad \rightarrow$$

2.

$$x A: \operatorname{Im}(A^T) = \ker(A)^\perp$$

$$(\ker(A))^\perp \subseteq \operatorname{Im}(A^T) \quad | \quad \operatorname{Im}(A^T) \subseteq (\ker(A))^\perp \quad \rightarrow \text{zu } P_2 \text{ und } P_3$$

$$A^T u_i = v \quad \text{d.h. } u_i \text{ ist } v \text{ orthogonal} \quad \text{wegen} \quad v \in \operatorname{Im}(A^T) \quad \text{nach}$$

$$\langle u_2, v \rangle = \langle u_2, A^T u_1 \rangle = (A^T u_1)^T u_2 = u_1^T A u_2 = u_1^T \cdot 0_v = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad u_2 \in \ker(A) \quad \text{nach}$$

$$v \in \operatorname{Im}(A^T) \quad \text{wegen}$$

$$\langle u_2, v \rangle = 0 \quad u_2 \in \ker(A) \quad \text{GJ}$$

!

$$v \in \ker(A)^\perp$$

$\langle u, v \rangle = 0$ $u \in \ker(A)$ \Leftrightarrow $v \in \ker(A)^\perp$

$$\langle u, v \rangle = 0$$

$u \in \ker(A)$

∴ $v \in \ker(A)^\perp$

∴ $\langle u, v \rangle = 0$

$$\langle A^\top A v, u \rangle = 0$$

$$(A^\top A v)^\top u = 0$$

$$v^\top A A^\top u = 0$$

$$\langle A^\top v, A^\top u \rangle = 0$$

$v \in \ker(A A^\top)$

∴ $v \in \ker(A A^\top)$

$v \in \ker(A^\top)$

$\ker(A^\top) \subseteq \overline{\text{Im}(A)^\perp}$ \Rightarrow $v \in \ker(A^\top) \Rightarrow v \in \overline{\text{Im}(A)^\perp} \Rightarrow v \in \ker(A^\top)^\perp$

($A \rightarrow B$) $\ker(A^\top) \subseteq \overline{\text{Im}(A)^\perp} \Rightarrow v \in \ker(A^\top) \Rightarrow v \in \overline{\text{Im}(A)^\perp} \Rightarrow v \in \ker(A^\top)^\perp$

$\overline{\text{Im}(A)^\perp} \subseteq \overline{\ker(A^\top)}$ and

$v \in \text{Im}(A) \subseteq v \in (\text{Im}(A)^\perp)^\perp \Rightarrow v \in \overline{\text{Im}(A)^\perp} \Rightarrow v \in \overline{\ker(A^\top)^\perp}$

$u \in \ker(A), \langle u, v \rangle \neq 0 \Rightarrow u \in \ker(A^\top)^\perp \text{ and}$

$A^\top A v \in \text{Im}(A^\top) \text{ and } \langle u, A^\top A v \rangle = \langle u, v \rangle \neq 0 \Rightarrow u \in \ker(A^\top)^\perp \text{ and } A^\top A v \in \ker(A^\top)^\perp$

$$\langle v, A^\top A v \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle v, A^\top A v \rangle = v^\top A^\top A v = (v^\top A^\top)^\top (A v) = \langle A v, A v \rangle = \|A v\|^2 = 0$$

$\text{and } A v = 0$

$\text{and } \cdot = 0$

$\text{and } \|v\| = 0 \Rightarrow v = 0$

$\forall v \in \ker(A^\top) \subseteq \overline{\ker(A)} \text{ and } v \in \ker(A^\top)^\perp \Rightarrow v \in \ker(A)$

$\text{and } v \in \ker(A)$

3. Let $y = \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w}$ be a non-homogeneous system of linear equations. Assume that \mathbf{X} is square and not invertible. Show that the system has ∞ solutions $\Leftrightarrow y \perp \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}^\top)$.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m} \\ \mathbf{X} \rightarrow \text{rank } \mathbf{X} < m \\ y = \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w} \end{array} \right\} \text{non-invertible}$$

$y \in \text{Im}(\mathbf{X})$ $\Leftrightarrow y = \mathbf{X}\mathbf{v}$ $\Leftrightarrow y \perp \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}^\top) \Leftrightarrow y \perp \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}^\top)$

$y \perp \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}^\top)$ $\Leftrightarrow \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y} = 0$

$$y \in \text{Im}(\mathbf{X}^\top) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}^\top)^\perp = \text{Im}(\mathbf{X}^\top) \quad \text{then} \quad \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{v}_1 = y \quad \mathbf{e}_i \rightarrow \mathbf{v}_i \quad \text{using } \mathbf{e}_i$$

$\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{v}_1 \neq 0$ $\Rightarrow \mathbf{v}_1 \in \text{Im}(\mathbf{X}^\top) \Rightarrow \mathbf{v}_1 \in \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X})$

$$\therefore \mathbf{X}(\mathbf{v}_1) = y \quad \text{all } \mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_1 \neq 0 \in \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X})$$

$$\mathbf{X}\mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{X}\mathbf{v}_2 = y + \mathbf{X}\mathbf{v}_2 = y$$

$\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ $\Rightarrow \mathbf{X}(\mathbf{v}_1 + \lambda \mathbf{v}_2) = y$ $\Rightarrow \mathbf{X}(\mathbf{v}_1 + \lambda \mathbf{v}_2) \in \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X})$

$\mathbf{X}(\mathbf{v}_1 + \lambda \mathbf{v}_2) = y$ $\Rightarrow \mathbf{v}_1 + \lambda \mathbf{v}_2 \in \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X})$

$\therefore \text{Im}(\mathbf{X}) \cap \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}^\top) \neq \emptyset$

$y \in \text{Im}(\mathbf{X}) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w} = y \quad \mathbf{e}_i \rightarrow \mathbf{w}_i \in \mathbb{R}^m \quad \text{all } \mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^m$

$y \perp \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}^\top)$ $\text{and} \quad y \in \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}^\top)^\perp \Rightarrow \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y} = 0$

4. Consider the (normal) linear system $\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X} \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y}$. Using what you have proved above prove that the normal equations can only have a unique solution (if $\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}$ is invertible) or infinitely many solutions (otherwise).

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Pre} \\ \text{min} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X} \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y} \\ \rightarrow \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X} \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y} \\ (\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}) \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{X}^{-1} \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y} \\ \text{proj} \end{array} \right.$$

1. unique soln if $\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}$ is invertible (non-singular)

$$\text{ker}(\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X})^{\perp} = \text{ker}(\mathbf{X})^{\perp} = \text{Im}(\mathbf{X}^\top) \quad \text{1,2 non-sing}$$

$$\text{Im}(\mathbf{X}^\top) = \text{ker}(\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{x})^{\perp} \iff \text{Im}(\mathbf{X}^\top) \perp \text{ker}(\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{x})$$

$$\mathbf{x}^\top \mathbf{y} \perp \text{ker}(\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{x}) \quad \text{for } \mathbf{x}^\top \mathbf{y} \in \text{Im}(\mathbf{X}^\top) \quad \text{proj, } \mathbf{x}^\top \mathbf{X} \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{x}^\top \mathbf{y}$$

. repeat proj until $\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{X}} \mathbf{y}$

recitation 1. Let $V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, $\dim(V) = k$ and let $\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k$ be an orthonormal basis of V . Define the orthogonal projection matrix $P = \sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{v}_i \mathbf{v}_i^\top$ (notice this is an outer product)

- Show that P is symmetric.
- Prove that the eigenvalues of P are 0 or 1 and that $\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k$ are the eigenvectors corresponding the eigenvalue 1.
- Show that $\forall \mathbf{v} \in V \quad P\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}$.
- Prove that $P^2 = P$.
- Prove that $(I - P)P = 0$.

a. $[P]_{i,j} = \left[\sum_{l=1}^k \mathbf{v}_l \mathbf{v}_l^\top \right]_{i,j} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (411)$

הוכחה נסובן (בנוסף לדוגמה)

$$\sum_{l=1}^k \mathbf{v}_{l,i} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{l,j} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (222)$$

$$\sum_{l=1}^k \mathbf{v}_{l,j} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{l,i} =$$

$$\left[\sum_{l=1}^k \mathbf{v}_l \mathbf{v}_l^\top \right]_{j,i} = [P]_{j,i}$$

רמז: $\mathbf{v}_i \cdot \mathbf{v}_j = \delta_{ij}$

b. $P\mathbf{v}_j = \sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{v}_i \mathbf{v}_i^\top \mathbf{v}_j = \sum_i \mathbf{v}_i (\underbrace{\mathbf{v}_i^\top \mathbf{v}_j}_0) = \mathbf{v}_j$

$$\mathbf{v}_i^\top \mathbf{v}_j = \begin{cases} 0 & i=j \\ 1 & i \neq j \end{cases} \quad \text{הו מושג}$$

כל \mathbf{v}_i שיופיע ב \mathbf{v}_j הוא $(\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k)$

$\mathbf{v}_j \perp \text{Span}(\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k)$ ו- $\mathbf{v}_j \notin \text{Span}(\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k)$

$$P\mathbf{v} = \sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{v}_i \mathbf{v}_i^\top \mathbf{v} = \sum_i \mathbf{v}_i (\mathbf{v}_i^\top \mathbf{v}) = \sum_i c_i \mathbf{v}_i = \sum_i c_i \mathbf{v}_i$$

$\mathbf{v} \perp \text{Span}(\dots)$ ו- $\mathbf{v}_i \subseteq \text{Span}(\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k)$

0 יתנו לנו מושג פ' ג' פ'

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$$v \in V$$

11

גיאת גיאת
נאמו

$$w \in U$$

$$(v_1, \dots, v_{12}) \quad v = \sum a_i v_i$$

3

ר' מילר מזכיר כי בפניהם הופיעו יתושים וטבורים.

\mathcal{F}_j , \mathcal{G}_j and \mathcal{H}_j are \mathbb{Z} -modules $\mathcal{V}_1 \oplus \mathcal{V}_2$ is a \mathbb{Z} -module $\mathcal{V}_2(\mathcal{V}_{1,2}, \dots, \mathcal{V}_d)$ is a \mathbb{Z} -module.

$$P_{ij} = P\left(\sum_{k=1}^d a_{ik}v_k + \sum_{k=1}^d a_{jk}v_k \geq 0\right) = P\left(\sum_{k=1}^d a_{ik}v_k \geq -\sum_{k=1}^d a_{jk}v_k\right) = P\left(\frac{\sum_{k=1}^d a_{ik}v_k}{\sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^d a_{ik}^2}} \geq \frac{-\sum_{k=1}^d a_{jk}v_k}{\sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^d a_{jk}^2}}\right)$$

$$P^2 v = P(Pv) = Pv = P$$

\Rightarrow

\downarrow

$\in \text{Fix}(\phi)$

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{vG12}}^d \quad \vec{p}^2 v = p v = v$$

$$\hat{P}^2 = P$$

e.

$$(I-P)P = IP - P^2 = P - P^2 = P - P = 0_V$$

$d \downarrow f_{\infty}$

$$6. \quad \omega_1 = (x^T x)^{-1} x^T y$$

12,000 12,000

הסבירות

$$\omega_2 = x^t y$$

$$W_1 = \left(x^r x \right)^{\frac{1}{r}} x^r y = x^{\frac{1}{r}} \left(x^r \right)^{\frac{1}{r}} x^r y = x^{\frac{1}{r}} y$$

$$x^t \approx U \Sigma^t U^T \quad | \quad \Sigma^t = \Sigma^T, \quad A^t = A^T \quad | \quad \text{pooling} \rightarrow x^t \quad \text{pooling} \rightarrow x^T \quad \Rightarrow \mu$$

$$(x^T x)^{-1} = \left((U \Sigma V^T)^T \cdot (U \Sigma V^T) \right)^{-1} =$$

২০৮২ফে -

$$(X^T X)^{-1} X^T y = (\Sigma^{-1} \cdot (\Sigma^T)^{-1} \cdot V^T) V \Sigma^T V^T y = V \Sigma^{-1} V^T y = V \Sigma^T V^T y = X^T y$$

כִּילוֹגָם סְנַלְיָה

22) En la zon

$$[\underbrace{(\Sigma^T)^{\dagger}, \Sigma^T}_{\text{fc}}, \underbrace{U^T, U^T}_{\text{fc}}]$$

$$x^T x \geq 0 \iff \underbrace{\text{Span}(r_1, \dots, r_d)}_{\text{affine}} \subset \mathbb{H}^d$$

הנפקה

କୁଳା ଖ ନୀତି ପରିବା ଖ

d f nθ mθ nθ nθ at p oθn x_{elend}

الآن نحن في المراحل الأولى من العمل على إنشاء

Span(x_1, \dots, x_m) = \mathbb{R}^d for all non-zero $c_1, \dots, c_m \in \mathbb{R}$

8-

$$(A \rightarrow P_{2n}) \quad \|Ax\| = \|x\| \quad \text{and} \quad \Rightarrow S'$$

then min x to SVD \rightarrow PDA at small

$$U = [U_1, U_2] \quad V^T = [V_1, V_2] \quad \Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

so from PDA, find U_1, V_1, U_2, V_2 , σ_1 such that $x = U_1 \sigma_1 V_1 + U_2 \sigma_2 V_2$.

x is approx

$$U_1^T \omega = \Sigma \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(z_1 = U_1^T \omega, z_2 = U_2^T \omega)$$

then $\|\omega\|$ is small

if $\|\omega\|$ small \rightarrow low

$$\|y - x\|^2 = \|y - (U \Sigma V^T \omega)\|^2 = \|y - U \Sigma V^T \omega\|^2 = \|U(V^T y - \Sigma V^T \omega)\|^2 =$$

SVD

approx

$$\Sigma \approx \Sigma$$

$$U V^T = I$$

$$\|U_1 V_1 y - \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{bmatrix}\|^2 =$$

$$\|U_1^T y - \Sigma z_1\|^2 + \|U_2^T y\|^2$$

if $\|\omega\|$ small \rightarrow low

$\omega \approx 0$

$$\min \left\{ \|U_1^T y - \Sigma z_1\|^2 \right\} \approx \|U_1^T y - \Sigma z_1\|^2 = 0$$

$$U_1^T y \approx \Sigma z_1$$

$$z_1 = \sum_i U_1^T y$$

sum and now $\omega = x^T y$

$$U_1^T \omega = U_1^T x^T y = U_1^T U_1 \Sigma V_1^T y = \Sigma U_1^T V_1^T y$$

$$U_2^T \omega = U_2^T x^T y = U_2^T U_2 \Sigma V_2^T y = \Sigma U_2^T V_2^T y$$

$$\|U_1\|_2^2 \geq \|U_2\|_2^2$$

so $\|\omega\|_2^2 \leq \|\omega\|_2^2$

•lyn ſn

לעומת מילון עברי-נורווגי, מילון העברית נורווגית יפה יותר.

לטיג'ין סדרה זו פורסם ב-1990 ו-1991 על ידי הוצאת נובלה כסדרת שלושה כרכים.

- מילון עברי-אנגלית ואנגלית-הברזי (מילון אונליין)

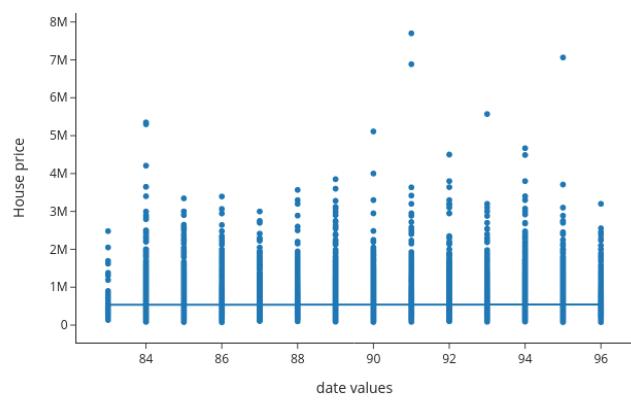
- מכך ניתן להבין שערך ה- λ מוגדר כערך המינימלי של פונקציית האנרגיה כפונקציה של גודל גז.

וְנַעֲמָן, פִּזְבֵּחַ וְנַעֲמָן, נַעֲמָן, וְנַעֲמָן, וְנַעֲמָן, וְנַעֲמָן, וְנַעֲמָן,

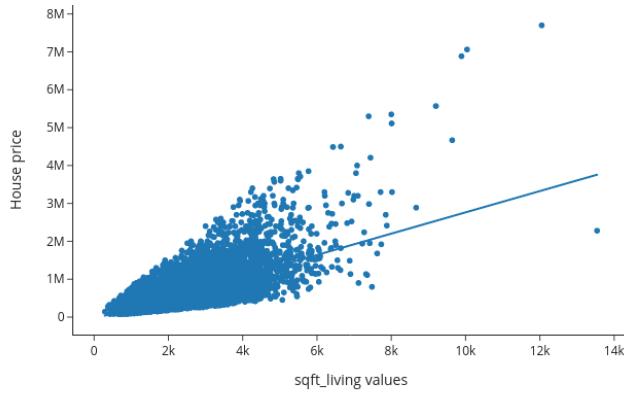
2. מילוי תבניות ופונקציות מילוי

-Surge annualem erit per funeris et
-Y - surge annualem erit per funeris et

Pearson Correlation between date and price is 0.006



Pearson Correlation between sqft_living and price is 0.702



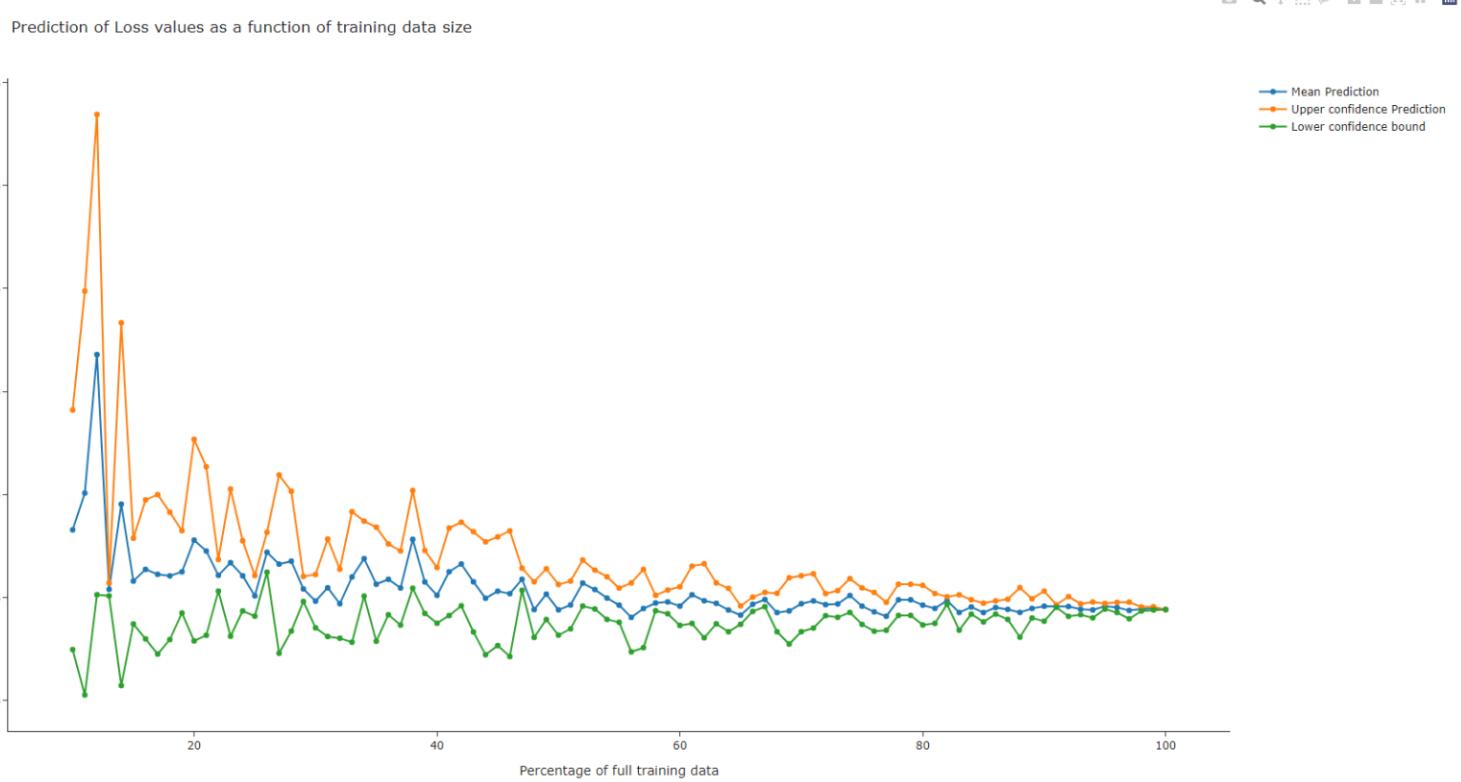
arhjw 23 P1018

What's going on?

כִּי סְבָרַתִּים נְאָזֶן / אֲלֹתָה בְּלֵבִים וְלִבְנֵי נָמָרָה
בְּלֵבִים וְלִבְנֵי נָמָרָה / כִּי סְבָרַתִּים נְאָזֶן

לעתה נסמן את הכתובת כפולה בפונט אידיאלי.

Se vnu fik DS al go ko abn mewal nko p (m) - 4
p ok ogo wln (24B f nogn) vnu ogle wlo a phn

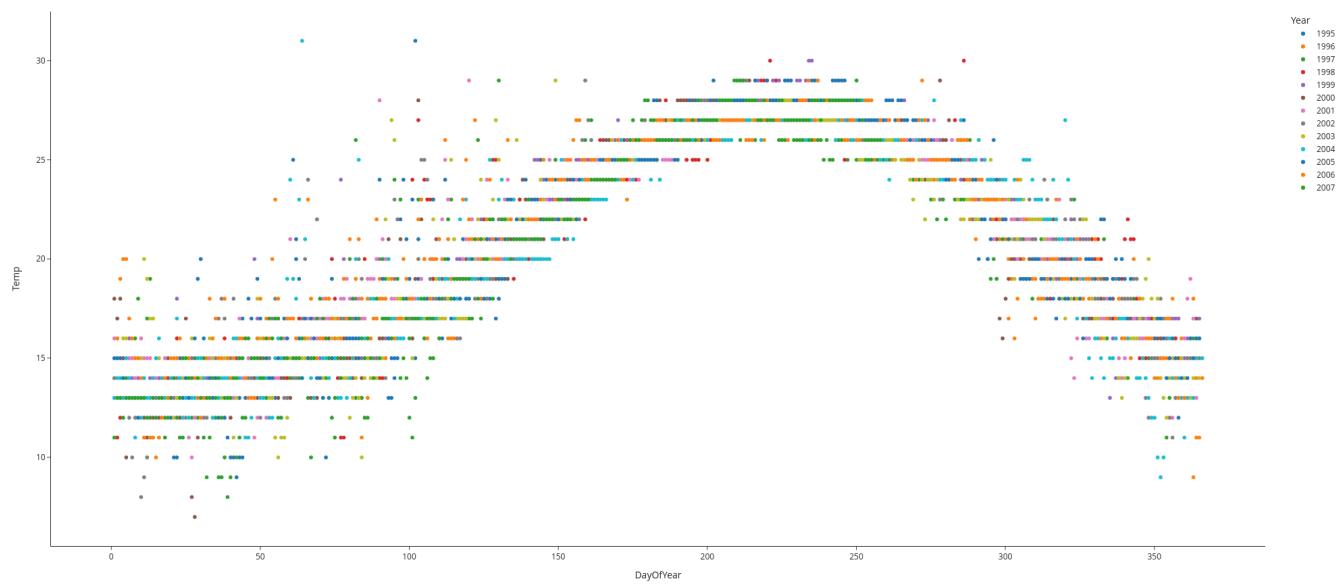


Polynomial fitting

will make a good model plant for genetic analysis.

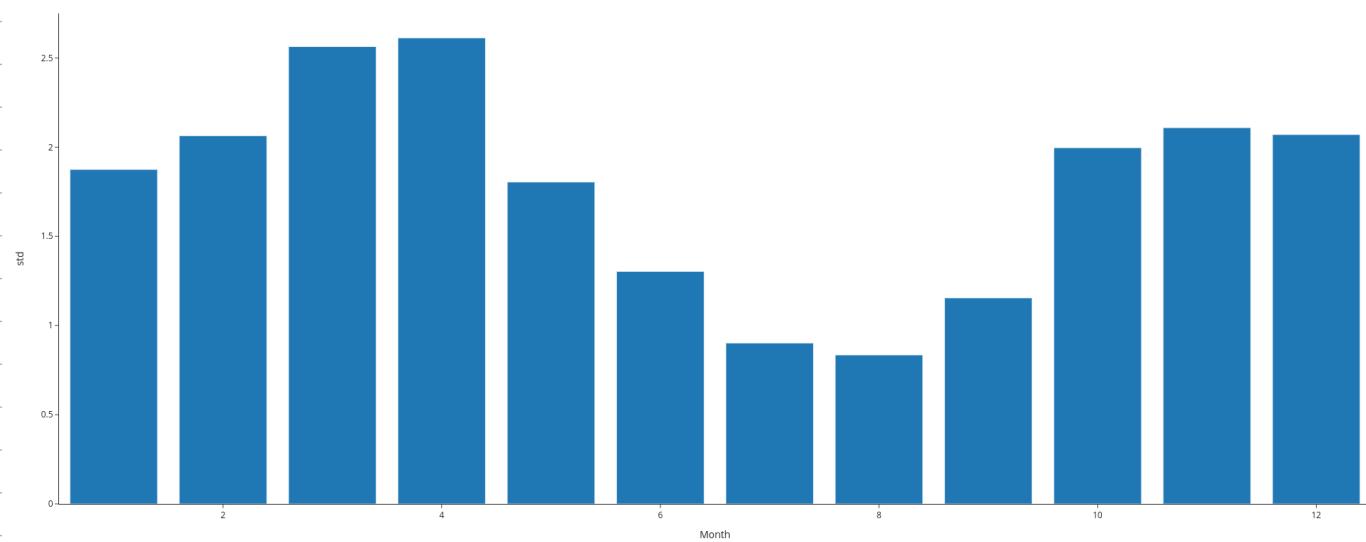
לנין גוטמן מילא תפקיד חשוב בהפצת ספרות העברית. בשנת 1912 נפתחה

לכוד נא ויהי ויהי אף עזבך עזבך

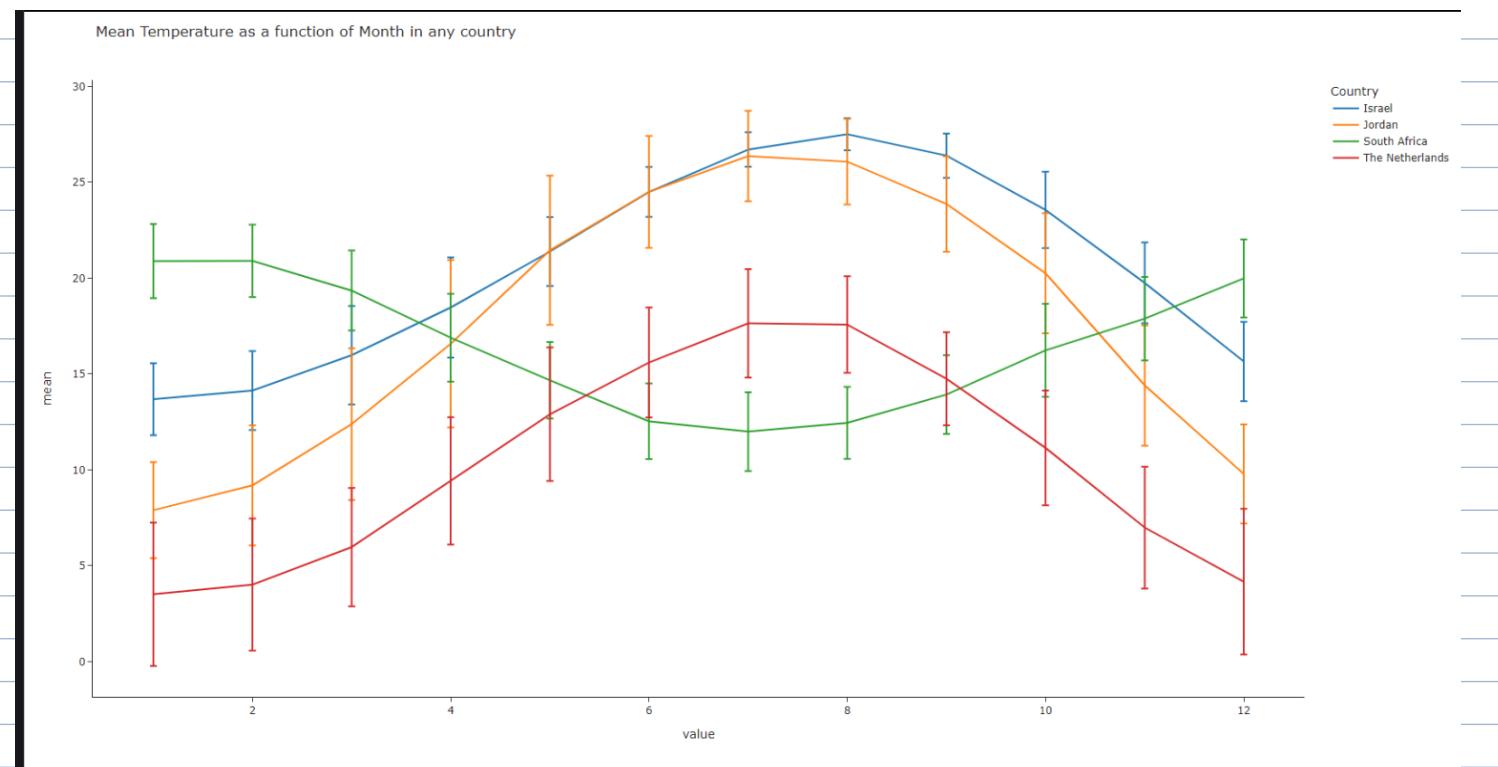


• H_2O_2 reacts at H_2O_2 and H_2O

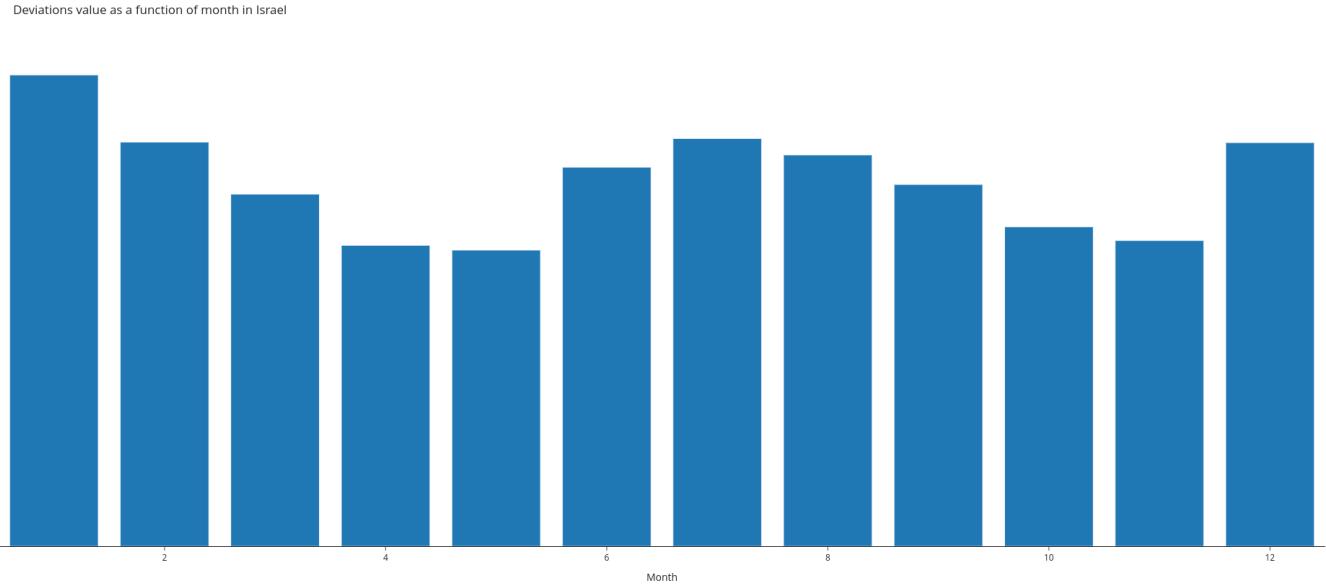
Deviations value as a function of month in Israel



לעומת זה, בירם מילא תפקיד חשוב כהניך וכהרמוניזטור בין הפלגיהם.



Final, synchronous form of migration. It's multi-directional. 4
. 1st step 2nd as usual as 3rd



ב- 10°C MSE = $\frac{16}{2} = 8$

