

Please discuss in your buzz group

We have seen that approximating a N -dimensional measurement vector \mathbf{y} with a regression model $\Phi\beta$, where Φ is a $N \times M$ matrix of M basis functions stored in its columns, and β is a M -dimensional parameter vector, can be obtained by minimizing

$$\|\mathbf{y} - \Phi\beta\|^2 + \lambda\beta^T \Theta \beta,$$

where Θ is a regularization matrix and λ is a regularization strength.

Here we will consider the special case where there is no regularization (e.g., λ is set to zero), so that the regression problem reduces to minimizing

$$\|\mathbf{y} - \Phi\beta\|^2.$$

As we have seen, the solution to this problem is given by

$$\hat{\beta} = (\Phi^T \Phi)^{-1} \Phi^T \mathbf{y},$$

so that \mathbf{y} is approximated by

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}} = \Phi \hat{\beta} = \Phi (\Phi^T \Phi)^{-1} \Phi^T \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{H} \mathbf{y},$$

where $\mathbf{H} = \Phi (\Phi^T \Phi)^{-1} \Phi^T$ is a $N \times N$ matrix that transforms \mathbf{y} into $\hat{\mathbf{y}}$.

Task 1

Consider the case

$$\mathbf{y} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \Phi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

What is $\hat{\beta}$?

Task 2

In the same case

$$\mathbf{y} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \Phi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

what is \mathbf{H} , what is the number of degrees of freedom $\text{trace}(\mathbf{H})$, and what is $\hat{\mathbf{y}}$? Can you explain (e.g., draw) what is happening?

Task 3

Now consider the slightly harder problem

$$\mathbf{y} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \Phi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Again: what is \mathbf{H} , what is the number of degrees of freedom $\text{trace}(\mathbf{H})$, and what is $\hat{\mathbf{y}}$? Can you explain (e.g., draw) what is happening?