

Exercise 2 IML
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1. Prove that: $\text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}) = \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X})$

$$\begin{aligned} & X \cdot v = 0 \quad \text{since } X \text{ has full rank} \quad \forall v \in \text{Ker}(X) \quad \text{by def} \\ & \text{Since } X^\top X \text{ is positive definite, } v^\top X^\top X v = 0 \Rightarrow v \in \text{Ker}(X^\top X) \\ & X \cdot v = 0 \Rightarrow X^\top X \cdot v = 0 \Rightarrow v \in \text{Ker}(X^\top X) \\ & v \in \text{Ker}(X^\top X) \Leftrightarrow v \in \text{Ker}(X) \quad \text{by def} \\ & \text{So, } v \in \text{Ker}(X^\top X) \quad \text{by def} \\ & X^\top X u = 0 \Rightarrow u^\top X^\top X u = 0 \Rightarrow \|u\| \|X\|^2 u = 0 \\ & \Rightarrow \|X u\|^2 = 0 \Rightarrow X u = 0 \\ & u \in \text{Ker}(X^\top X) \Leftrightarrow u \in \text{Ker}(X) \quad \text{by def} \\ & \text{Ker}(X) = \text{Ker}(X^\top X) \quad \text{by def} \end{aligned}$$

2. Prove that for a square matrix A : $\text{Im}(A^\top) = \text{Ker}(A)^\perp$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Let } b \in \text{Im}(A^\top), \quad \text{Pf.}, \quad v \in \mathbb{R}^m \quad \text{such that} \\ & A^\top v = b \\ & \text{Then } \langle A u, v \rangle = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow A \cdot u = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow u \in \text{Ker}(A) \quad \text{by def} \\ & \langle A u, v \rangle = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \langle u, A^\top v \rangle = 0 \\ & \langle u, b \rangle = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow b \in \text{Ker}(A)^\perp \quad \text{Pf. } b \in \text{Im}(A^\top) \quad \text{by def} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Im}(A^T) \supset \ker(A)$$

$$b \in \text{Im}(A^T)^\perp \Leftrightarrow b \notin \text{Im}(A^T) \quad \text{by r.j.)}$$

Since $x \in \text{Im}(A^T)^\perp$, $\langle b, x \rangle \neq 0$ if $x \in \text{Im}(A^T)^\perp$

$$\text{if } b \in \text{Im}(A^T) \Rightarrow b \in \text{Im}(A^T)^\perp$$

$$\|A \cdot c\|^2 = \langle A_c, A_c \rangle = \langle c, A^T A_c \rangle = 0$$

$c \in \ker(A)$, $A_c = 0$ then $\|A_c\|^2 = 0$ which implies $\ker(A) \subset \text{Im}(A^T)^\perp$

if $b \notin \ker(A)$, $b \notin \text{Im}(A^T)^\perp$ since $b \in \text{Im}(A^T)$

$$\ker(A)^\perp \subset \text{Im}(A^T)$$

$$\text{Im}(A^T) = \ker(A)^\perp$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{if } \det(\mathbf{X}) = 0 \text{ then } \text{Im}(\mathbf{X}) \text{ is } 3 \\ & \text{if } \mathbf{y} \in \ker(\mathbf{X}^T) \text{ then } \mathbf{y} \in \text{Im}(\mathbf{X}) \text{ and } \mathbf{y} \perp \ker(\mathbf{X}^T) \end{aligned}$$

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).

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Show } \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X} \text{ is invertible} \quad \text{if } \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X} \text{ is invertible} \\
 & \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y} \perp \ker(\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}) \quad \text{since } \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y} \in \text{Im}(\mathbf{X}) \subset \text{Im}(\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}) \\
 & \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y} \perp \ker(\mathbf{X}) \quad \text{if } \ker(\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}) = \ker(\mathbf{X}) \text{ if } \text{Im}(\mathbf{X}) = \text{Im}(\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}) \\
 & \langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{X}\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{y} \rangle = 0 \quad \forall \mathbf{v} \in \ker(\mathbf{X}) \\
 & \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X} \text{ is invertible} \quad \text{since } \ker(\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}) = \{0\} \\
 & \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y} \perp \ker(\mathbf{X}) \text{ if } \text{Im}(\mathbf{X}) = \text{Im}(\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X})
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Based on Recitation 1 In this question you will prove some properties of orthogonal projection matrices seen in recitation 1. Let $V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$, $\dim(V) = k$ 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).

Prove the following properties in any order you wish:

- (a) Show that P is symmetric.
- (b) 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.
- (c) Show that $\forall \mathbf{v} \in V \ P\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}$.
- (d) Prove that $P^2 = P$.

- (a) Show that P is symmetric.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k) \quad V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d \quad \text{a. o.} \\
 & P = \sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{v}_i \mathbf{v}_i^\top \quad \text{if } \mathbf{v}_i \text{ is a column of } \mathbf{B} \\
 & \mathbf{P} = \mathbf{B} \mathbf{B}^\top \quad \text{if } \mathbf{B} \text{ is a matrix with columns } \mathbf{v}_i \\
 & \mathbf{V} \otimes \mathbf{U} = \mathbf{U} \otimes \mathbf{V} \quad \text{if } \mathbf{V} \text{ and } \mathbf{U} \text{ are } d \times d \text{ matrices}
 \end{aligned}$$

- (b) 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.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Since } \lambda_j \text{ is an eigenvalue of } P \text{ we have } \mathbf{v}_j \\ \lambda_j \mathbf{v}_j = P \cdot \mathbf{v}_j = \sum_{i=1}^n V_i V_i^\top \cdot \mathbf{v}_j \stackrel{*}{=} \\ = \sum_{i=1}^n V_i \cdot \alpha_{ij} = \mathbf{v}_j \end{aligned}$$

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$$\mathbf{v}_i \cdot \mathbf{v}_j = \alpha_{ij}$$

as $i=j$ $\Rightarrow \alpha_{ii} = 1$

$$\lambda = 0 \quad \lambda = 1$$

\int_0^1

$\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k$ are in \mathbb{R}^n

- (c) Show that $\forall \mathbf{v} \in V \quad P\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k \text{ are linearly independent} \\ \text{and } \mathbf{v} = \sum \mathbf{v}_i \text{ is a linear combination of } \mathbf{v}_i \\ P\mathbf{v} = P \left(\sum \mathbf{v}_i \right) = \sum P\mathbf{v}_i = \sum \lambda_i \mathbf{v}_i = \mathbf{v} \end{aligned}$$

- (d) Prove that $P^2 = P$.

$$P = UDU^\top$$

$U^\top U = I$

$$\begin{aligned} P^2 &= UDU^\top UDU^\top = U D^2 U^\top = UDU^\top = P \\ P^2 = P &\quad \text{as } D \text{ is a diagonal matrix with entries } 0 \text{ and } 1 \end{aligned}$$

(e) Prove that $(I - P)P = 0$.

$$(I - P) \cdot P = P - P^2 = 0$$

figo: 2
figo: 1

6. Show that if $\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}$ is invertible, the general solution we derived in recitation equals to the solution you have seen in class. For this part, assume that $\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}$ is invertible.

$$\begin{aligned} w &= \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y} \\ w &= [\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}]^{-1} \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y} &= [\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}]^{-1} \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{From SVD } \mathbf{X} \xrightarrow{\text{SVD}} \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{U} \Sigma \mathbf{V}^\top$$

$$[\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}]^{-1} \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y} = [\mathbf{U} \Sigma \mathbf{V}^\top]^\top \cdot [\mathbf{U} \Sigma \mathbf{V}^\top]^{-1} (\mathbf{U} \Sigma \mathbf{V}^\top) \mathbf{y}$$

$$= [\mathbf{V} \Sigma \mathbf{U}^\top \cdot \mathbf{U} \Sigma \mathbf{V}^\top]^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{V} \Sigma \mathbf{U}^\top \mathbf{y} = [\mathbf{V} \Sigma \mathbf{U}^\top]^{-1} \mathbf{V} \Sigma \mathbf{U}^\top \mathbf{y}$$

$$\mathbf{V}^\top \mathbf{V} = \mathbf{I} \Rightarrow \mathbf{V} \Sigma \mathbf{U}^\top \mathbf{U} \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{V} (\Sigma \mathbf{U}^\top) \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{V} \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{y}$$

$$\text{Since } \Sigma \text{ is diagonal, } \Sigma^{-1} \text{ is also diagonal.}$$

$$\Sigma^{-1} \text{ has } 1/\sigma_i^2 \text{ on the diagonal and } 0 \text{ elsewhere.}$$

$$\Sigma \mathbf{U}^\top \mathbf{U} = \mathbf{I} \Rightarrow \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{U}^\top \mathbf{U} = \mathbf{I}$$

$$\Sigma \mathbf{U}^\top \mathbf{U} \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{y}$$

7. Show that $\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}$ is invertible if and only if $\text{span}\{\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_m\} = \mathbb{R}^d$.

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Since $\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_m$ are linearly independent, $\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}$ is invertible.

$\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}$ is invertible if and only if $\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}^{-1} \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{I}$.

$\text{span}\{\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_m\} = \mathbb{R}^d$

8. Recall that if $\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}$ is not invertible then there are many solutions. Show that $\hat{\mathbf{w}} = \mathbf{X}^\dagger \mathbf{y}$ is the solution whose L_2 norm is minimal. That is, show that for any other solution $\bar{\mathbf{w}}$, $\|\hat{\mathbf{w}}\| \leq \|\bar{\mathbf{w}}\|$.

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$$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{U} \Sigma \mathbf{V}^\top \quad \text{where } \mathbf{X} \text{ is full rank.} \quad \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{X}^\dagger \mathbf{y}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{w}} = \mathbf{V}^\dagger \mathbf{U}^\top \mathbf{y}$$

$\|\mathbf{x}_w - \mathbf{y}\|_2$ is the residual error for the solution \mathbf{w} .

$$\|\mathbf{x}_w - \mathbf{y}\|_2 = \|\mathbf{U} \Sigma \mathbf{V}^\top \mathbf{w} - \mathbf{y}\|_2 = \|\Sigma \mathbf{V}^\top \mathbf{w} - \mathbf{U}^\top \mathbf{y}\|_2$$

Since \mathbf{U} is full rank, $\mathbf{U} \mathbf{U}^\top = \mathbf{I}$, so $\mathbf{U}^\top \rightarrow \mathbf{0}$ \otimes

$$\|\mathbf{w}\|_2 = \|\mathbf{V}^\top \mathbf{w}\|_2 = \|\mathbf{z}\|_2, \quad \mathbf{z} = \mathbf{V}^\top \mathbf{w}$$

$\|\Sigma \mathbf{z} - \mathbf{U}^\top \mathbf{y}\|_2$

$$\mathbf{z}^\dagger = \mathbf{U}^\top \mathbf{y} \quad \text{is the unique solution to } \mathbf{U} \mathbf{z} = \mathbf{y}$$

$$w^+ = V \cdot z^+ = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^k u_i^T y_i} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^k u_i \right)^T$$

לעומת

לעומת מודלים נאיבטיים. 1

ו. 2

המודל מושג על ידי סכום שורשים קוויארים. סכום שורשים קוויארים הוא סכום שורשי המרחקים בין הנקודות לישר.

לעומת מודלים נאיבטיים. 2

המודל מושג על ידי סכום שורשים קוויארים.

המודל מושג על ידי סכום שורשים קוויארים. 1

המודל מושג על ידי סכום שורשים קוויארים. 0

המודל מושג על ידי סכום שורשים קוויארים. 1

המודל מושג על ידי סכום שורשים קוויארים. 0

המודל מושג על ידי סכום שורשים קוויארים. 0

המודל מושג על ידי סכום שורשים קוויארים. 3

המודל מושג על ידי סכום שורשים קוויארים. 1

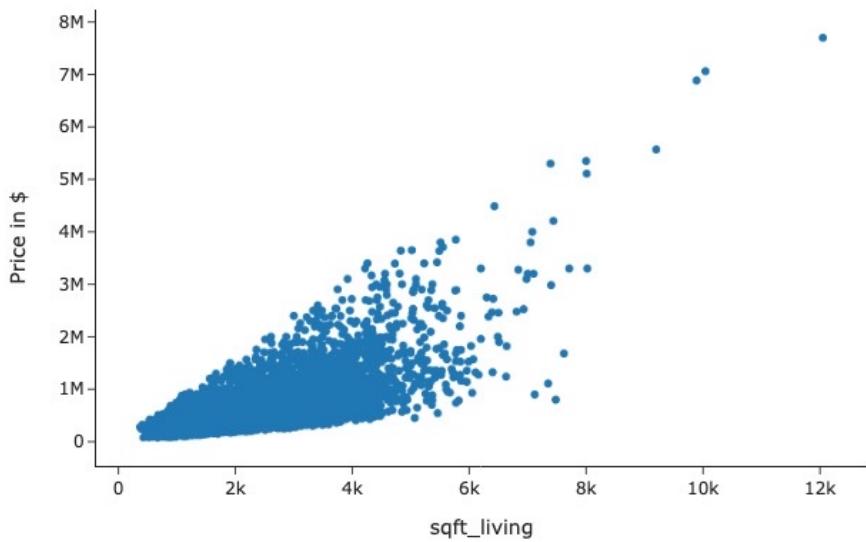
המודל מושג על ידי סכום שורשים קוויארים. 0

המודל מושג על ידי סכום שורשים קוויארים. 4

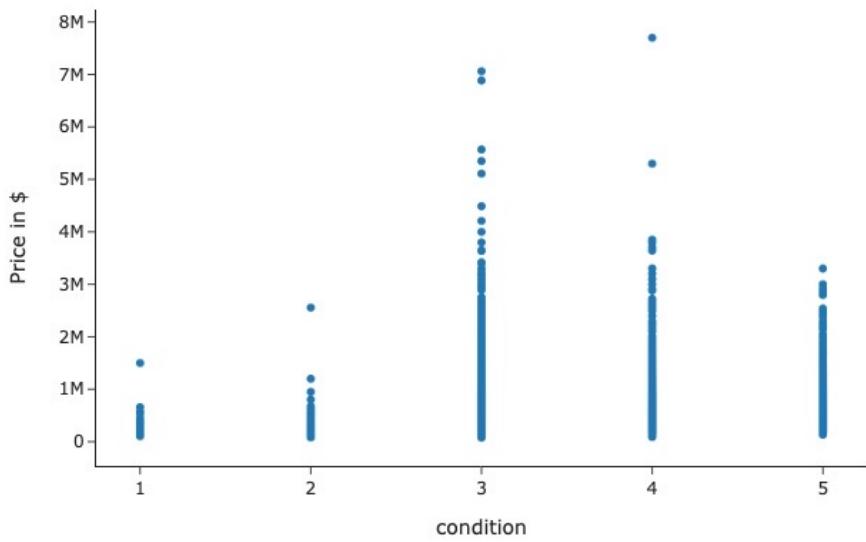
5
 120,000 ~ fine sqft_lot
 70% imp. sites ref 100

o 3

Correlation between sqft_living values and responses (Correlation: 0.70)

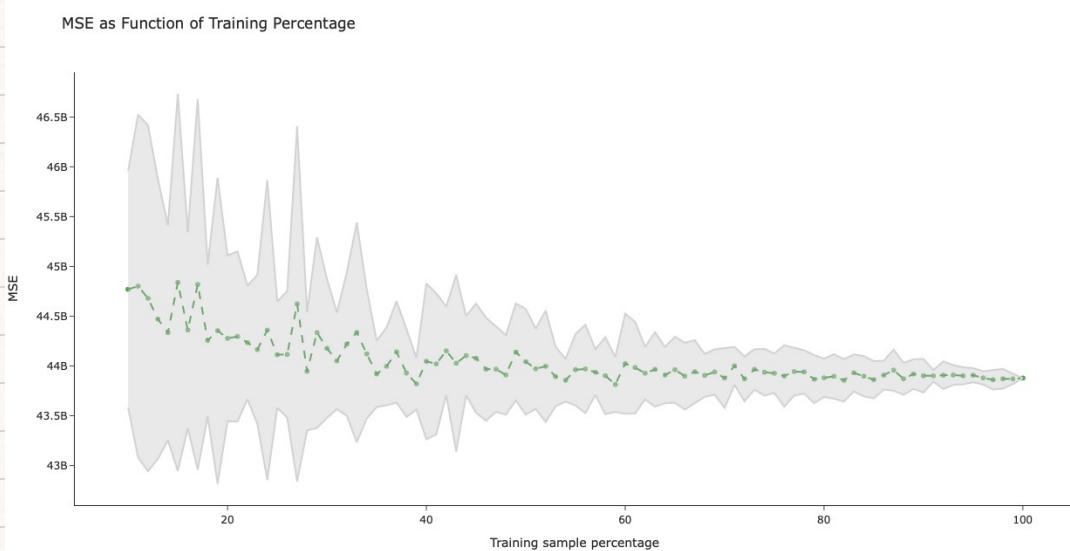


Correlation between condition values and responses (Correlation: 0.04)



100% of houses have sqft_living >= sqft_living

Condition very good for o 1



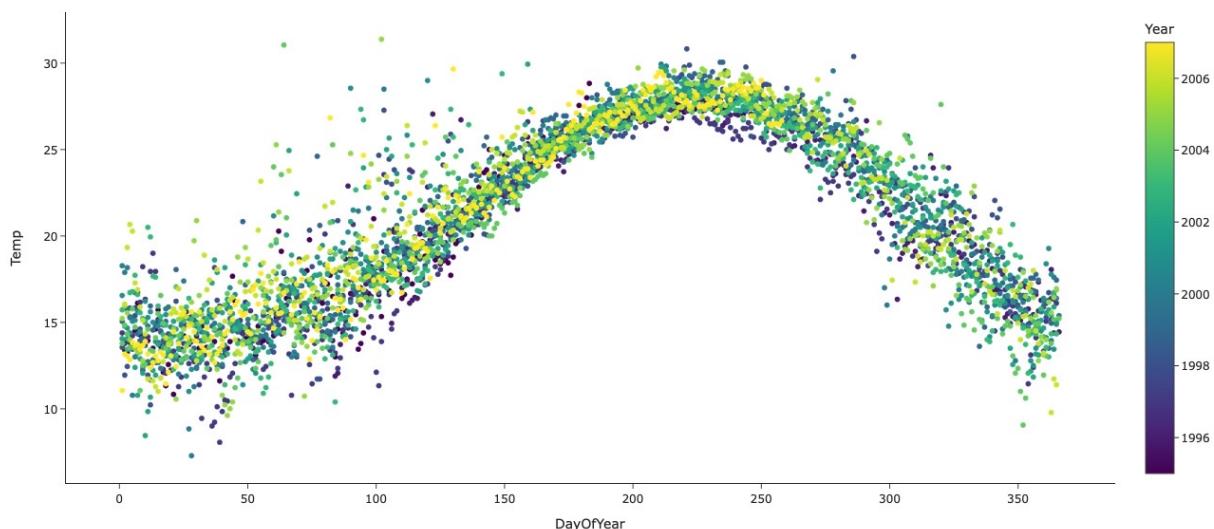
o 2

for confidence interval
as a function of time

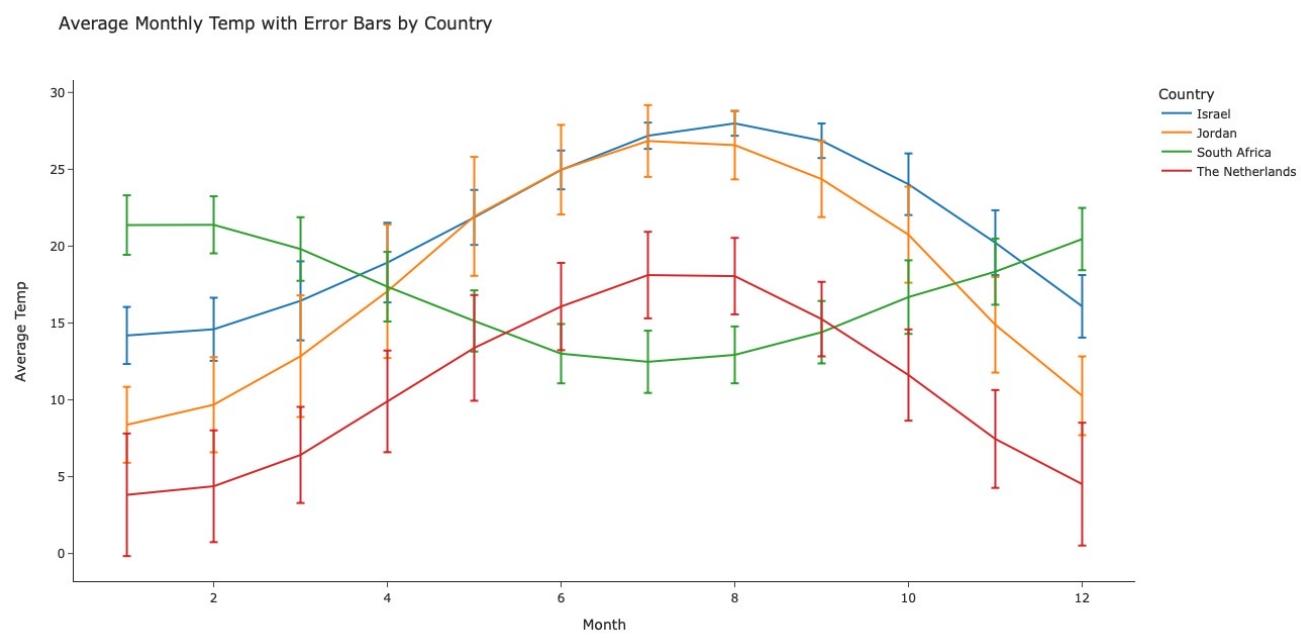
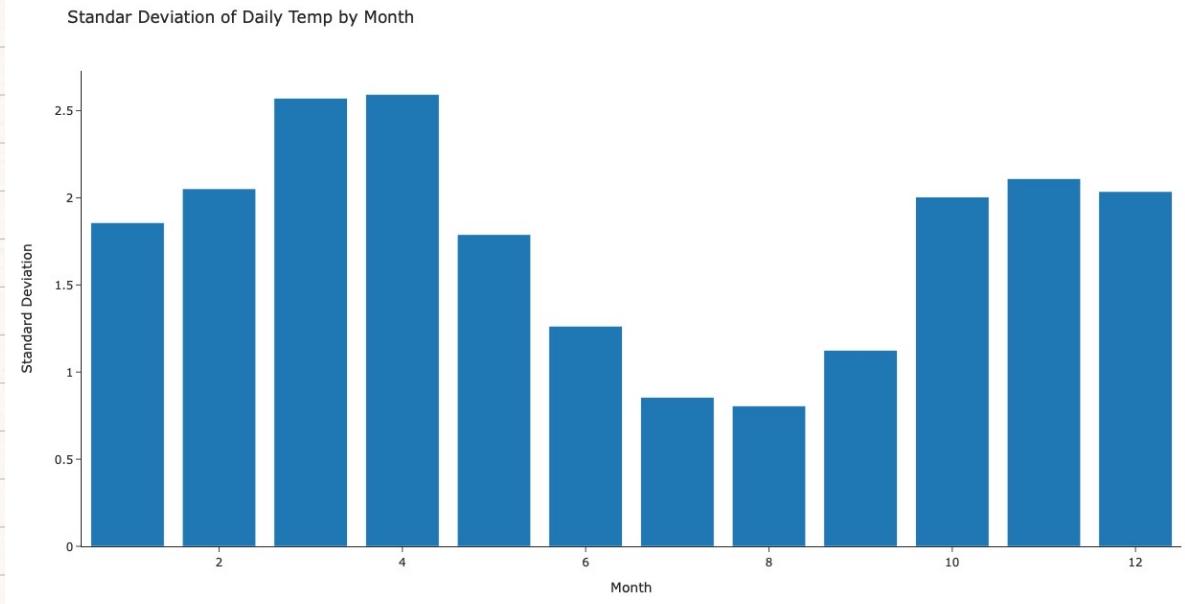
Polynomial Fitting

o 2

Average Daily Temp by Day Of Year

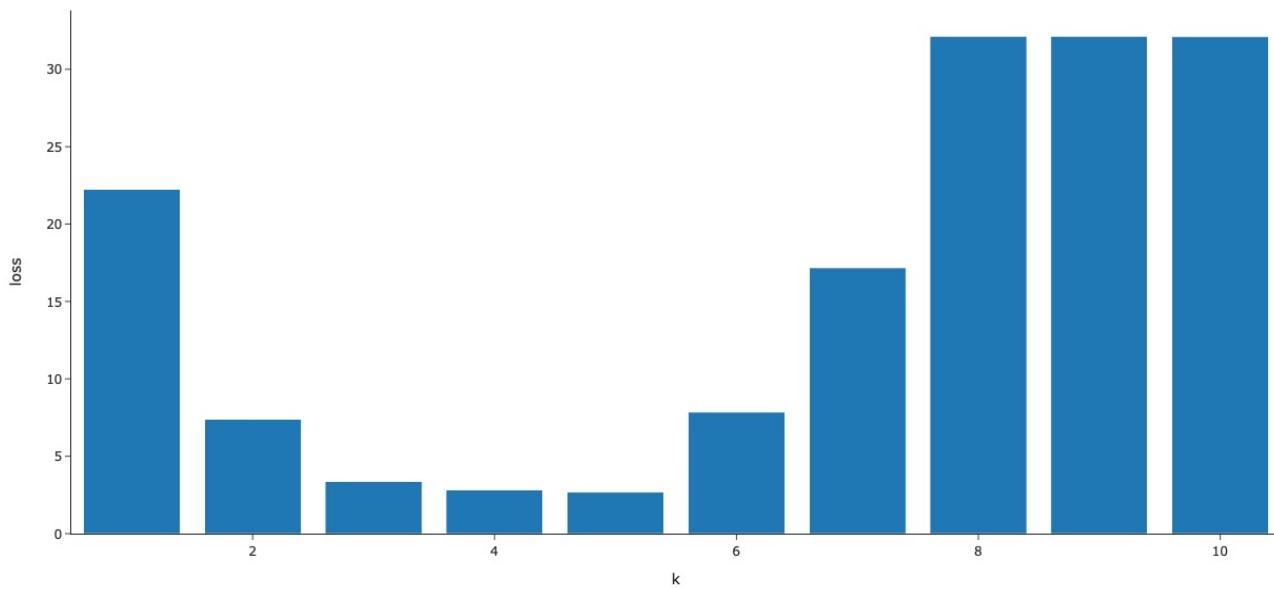


o 3



3

Test Error as a function of Polynomial Degree K



Temperature Loss by Country

