OLS:

$$(x^T x)^{-1} x^T x = Id donc ((x^T x)^{-1} x^T)^{-1} = X$$

•
$$E[B] = E[cy] = E[(H+D)y] = E[(x^Tx)^{-1}x^T + D)y]$$

= $E[(Id + Dx)(x^Tx)^{-1}x^Ty]$
= $(Td + Dx)$

=
$$(Id + Dx) E[\beta^*]$$
 commu β^* non biaise

Si on veut que posit non biaise, Il faut DX=0.

•
$$Var(\hat{\beta}) = Var(y) = C Var(y) (T = 6^2 CCT)$$

= $6^2 (xTx)^{-1} + 6^2 (xTx)^{-1} (Dx)^T + 6^2 DX(xTx)^{-1} (DD)$
or $Dx = 0$ done $Var(\hat{\beta}) = 6^2$

or
$$DX = 0$$
 done $Var(\beta) = 6^{2}(x^{T}x)^{-1} + 6^{2}DX$
 $= Var(\beta^{*}) + 6^{2}DDT$

donc var (β) > var $(\beta*)$.

on doit utiliser l'assomption que pet p* sont non biaises c'est-à-dire que x est est de rang complet et y= BX.

Ponc l'OLS est l'estimateur de pur petito variance.

Ridge Regression:

on a $\beta^* \text{riage} = (X^T_c \times_c + \lambda \text{Id})^{-1} \times_c \text{Tyc}$ can $f: Z \mapsto (y_c - x_c Z)^T (y_c - x_c Z) + \lambda \|Z\|_2^2$ est differenciable et $f'(\beta^* \text{riage}) = 0$ avec $f'(Z) = X_c T(y_c - x_c Z) + \lambda Z$ $(X^T_c \times_c + \lambda \text{Id}) \text{ inversible point } \lambda > 0$

Ainsi
$$E[\beta^* \text{nidge}] = (x_c \tau x_c + \lambda I a)^{-1} x_c \tau x_c E(\beta)$$

 $= (x_c \tau x_c + \lambda I d)^{-1} (x_c \tau x_c + \lambda I d - \lambda I d) \beta$
 $= \beta + \lambda (x_c \tau x_c + \lambda I d)^{-1} \beta \neq \beta$
d'estimateur est biaisé

•
$$X_C = UDV^T$$
 avoc $\int_{0}^{\infty} U, Voichogonales$

$$D = \left(\frac{ds}{ds}, \frac{ds}{ds} \right)$$

$$B^* ridge = \left(\frac{ds}{ds}, \frac{ds}{ds} \right)$$

$$F^* \text{rudge} = (\mathbf{V} D^2 V^{T} + \lambda I d)^{-1} \mathbf{V} D U^{T} \mathbf{y} c$$

$$= \mathbf{V} (D^2 + \lambda I d)^{-1} \mathcal{D} U^{T} \mathbf{y} c$$

$$= \mathbf{V} \left(\frac{dh}{dI^2 + \lambda} \right) \frac{dR}{dR^2 + \lambda} 0$$
Tette decomposed by

Cette decomposition est utile pour calculer le pseudo-inverse

$$\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{rud}(g_{\epsilon}) = (\chi^{T} \times c + \lambda I d)^{-1} \times \operatorname{rud}(\chi_{c} \beta - \varepsilon) \text{ and } y_{c} = \chi_{c} \beta - \varepsilon.$$

$$= (\chi^{T} \times c + \lambda I d)^{-1} \times I$$

$$= (x_{\overline{t}}^{T}x_{C} + \lambda \overline{t}d)^{-1} \times^{T} C \text{ Van}(y) ((x_{\overline{t}}^{T}x_{C} + \lambda \overline{t}d)^{-1} \times^{T} C)^{T}$$

$$= 6^{2} (x_{C}^{T} x_{C} + \lambda \overline{t}d) \times^{T} C$$

$$= 6^{2} (X_{C}^{T} X_{C} + \lambda Id) X^{T}_{C} X_{C} (X^{T} X_{C} + \lambda Id)^{-1})$$

une à la question precedente XC = UDVT

$$Von(\beta nuage*) = 6 V(D^2 + \lambda Id)^{-1} D^2 (D + \lambda Id)^{-1} VT$$

$$= 6^2 V \left(\frac{dA}{(dA^2 + \lambda)^2} \cdot \frac{dA}{(dA^2 +$$

$$= V \left(\frac{\lambda}{d_1^2 + \lambda} \right) V^{T} \beta$$

$$\xrightarrow{\lambda \to +\infty} V \left(\frac{\lambda}{d_1^2 + \lambda} \right) V^{T} \beta = \beta$$

Van
$$(\beta^* \text{ sidge}) = 6^2 \text{ V} \left(\frac{ds}{(d_1^2 + \lambda)^2} \right)^2$$

$$(ds)^2 + \lambda = 0$$

$$(ds)^2 +$$

$$\beta^* \text{ endge} = (x_c^T x_c + \lambda Id)^{-1} \times_c^T y_c \quad \text{avac} \quad x_c^T x_c = Id$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{(\lambda + \lambda)} \times_c^T y_c \quad \text{avac} \quad x_c^T y_c = \beta^* \text{ols}$$

$$= \beta^*_{\text{ols}}$$

$$= \lambda \times_c^T y_c \quad \text{avac} \quad x_c^T y_c = \beta^*_{\text{ols}}$$

$$= \lambda \times_c^T y_c = \lambda \times_c^T y_c = \lambda^*_{\text{ols}}$$

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Elastic Net

Avac
$$X_c^T \times c = Id$$
, $\beta^*_{ellet} = algmin(y_c - x_c \beta)^T (y_c - x_c \beta) + 2 ||\beta||_2^2 + \lambda, ||\beta||_2$

$$= algmin - y_c^T \times c\beta - \beta^T \times c^T y_c + \beta^T \beta + \lambda 2 ||\beta||_2^2 + \lambda_1 ||\beta||_1^2$$

$$= algmin - 2 \beta^T \beta^*_{ols} + \beta^T \beta + \frac{\lambda}{2} ||\beta||_2^2 + \lambda_1 ||\beta||_1^2$$

$$avac \beta^*_{ols} = x_c^T y_c$$

avec
$$\beta^* OLS = X_C TyC$$
,

on ador $\beta^* eLNot = argmin - 2\beta^T \beta^* OLS + (\lambda_2 + \Delta) ||\beta||_2^2 + \lambda_1 ||\beta||_2$

$$= argmin - 2\beta^T \beta^* OLS + (\lambda_2 + 1) ||\beta||_2^2 + \sum_{l=1}^{2} \lambda_1 \beta_l ||\beta_l||_2^2$$

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on pose g: β - 2 β B * or? + (12+1) || β || 2 + [ληβ if β > 0 got clerivally sur IRT at K. $f'(\beta_{\text{elNet}}) = 0 \quad (=) \quad 0 = -2\beta^* \text{ols} \quad + \quad 2(\lambda_2 + 1) \quad \beta_{\text{elNet}} \quad + \quad \int_{-\lambda_1}^{\lambda_1} \text{if } \quad \beta_{\text{elNet}} > 0$

Done $\beta \in Net = \frac{\beta + ous \pm \frac{11}{2}}{12 \pm 1}$

LDA:

• Supposons que chaque classo possèdo sa propre matrice de covaciance Z_K .

$$\int_{C_{K}}^{*} (x_{j}^{*}) = \arg \max_{C_{K}} P_{C_{K}}(x_{j}^{*}) \prod_{C_{K}} (x_{j}^{*}) \prod_{$$

. On obtient bien une solution quadratique de x, à cause du terme en x^{\intercal} C_K SC.