

3ο ΣΕΤ ΑΣΚΗΣΕΩΝ ΣΤΗΝ ΕΞΟΡΥΞΗ ΔΕΔΟΜΕΝΩΝ

ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗ 3

1.

$$\begin{aligned} p_v^T &= (1 - a) * p_v^T * P + a * v^T \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow p_v^T + (a - 1) * p_v^T * P &= a * v^T \Leftrightarrow (\text{το } (a-1) \text{ είναι βαθμωτό μέγεθος}) \\ \Leftrightarrow p_v^T + p_v^T (a - 1) * P &= a * v^T \Leftrightarrow (\text{ιδιότητες πινάκων}) \\ \Leftrightarrow p_v^T * (I_n - (a - 1) * P) &= a * v^T \Leftrightarrow (\text{ιδιότητες πινάκων}) \\ \Leftrightarrow p_v^T &= v^T * a * (I_n - (a - 1) * P)^{-1} \Leftrightarrow (\text{πολλαπλασιασμός και στα δύο μέλη από την δεξιά πλευρά}) \\ \Leftrightarrow Q &= a * (I_n - (a - 1) * P)^{-1} \Leftrightarrow (\text{πολλαπλασιασμός και στα δύο μέλη από την δεξιά πλευρά}) \end{aligned}$$

2.

Έχουμε $p_v^T = v^T * Q \Leftrightarrow$. Ο πίνακας v^T έχει διαστάσεις $1 \times n$. Για να υφίσταται πολλαπλασιασμός πινάκων, θα πρέπει οι εσωτερικές διαστάσεις των v^T και Q να είναι ίδιες, δηλαδή ο πίνακας Q θα πρέπει να έχει n γραμμές σε πλήθος.

3.

Έστω ότι ο πίνακας Q έχει m στήλες.

$$\begin{aligned} p_u &= u^T * Q \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow p_u &= \left(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}, \dots, \frac{1}{n}\right) * Q \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow p_u &= \left[\frac{1}{n} * (q_{11} + q_{21} + \dots + q_{n1}), \dots, \frac{1}{n} * (q_{1m} + q_{2m} + \dots + q_{nm})\right] (1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} p_1 &= (1, 0, 0, \dots, 0) * Q = \\ &= [(q_{11} * 1 + q_{21} * 0 + \dots + q_{n1} * 0), \dots, (q_{1m} * 1 + q_{2m} * 0 + \dots + q_{nm} * 0)] = \\ &= [q_{11}, q_{12} + \dots + q_{1m}] \end{aligned}$$

$$p_2 = (0, 1, 0, \dots, 0) * Q =$$

$$= [(q_{11} * 0 + q_{21} * 1 + \dots + q_{n1} * 0), \dots, (q_{1m} * 0 + q_{2m} * 1 + \dots + q_{nm} * 0)] =$$

$$= [q_{21}, q_{22} + \dots + q_{2m}]$$

....

$$p_n = (0, 0, 0, \dots, 1) * Q =$$

$$= [(q_{11} * 0 + q_{21} * 0 + \dots + q_{n1} * 1), \dots, (q_{1m} * 0 + q_{2m} * 0 + \dots + q_{nm} * 1)] =$$

$$= [q_{n1}, q_{n2} + \dots + q_{nm}]$$

$$\frac{1}{n} * \sum_{i=1}^n p_i = \frac{1}{n} * p_1 + \frac{1}{n} * p_2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n} * p_n =$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} * [q_{11}, q_{12} + \dots + q_{1m}] + \frac{1}{n} * [q_{21}, q_{22} + \dots + q_{2m}] + \dots + \frac{1}{n} * [q_{n1}, q_{n2} + \dots + q_{nm}] =$$

$$= [\frac{1}{n} * (q_{11} + q_{21} + \dots + q_{n1}), \dots, \frac{1}{n} * (q_{1m} + q_{2m} + \dots + q_{nm})] \Rightarrow^{(1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_u = \frac{1}{n} * \sum_{i=1}^n p_i$$

4.

$$p_v = v^T * Q \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow p_v = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) * Q \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow p_v = [v_1 * (q_{11} + q_{21} + \dots + q_{n1}), \dots, v_n * (q_{1m} + q_{2m} + \dots + q_{nm})] \quad (1)$$

$$p_1 = (1, 0, 0, \dots, 0) * Q =$$

$$= [(q_{11} * 1 + q_{21} * 0 + \dots + q_{n1} * 0), \dots, (q_{1m} * 1 + q_{2m} * 0 + \dots + q_{nm} * 0)] =$$

$$= [q_{11}, q_{12} + \dots + q_{1m}]$$

$$p_2 = (0, 1, 0, \dots, 0) * Q =$$

$$= [(q_{11} * 0 + q_{21} * 1 + \dots + q_{n1} * 0), \dots, (q_{1m} * 0 + q_{2m} * 1 + \dots + q_{nm} * 0)] =$$

$$= [q_{21}, q_{22} + \dots + q_{2m}]$$

....

$$p_n = (0, 0, 0, \dots, 1) * Q =$$

$$= [(q_{11} * 0 + q_{21} * 0 + \dots + q_{n1} * 1), \dots, (q_{1m} * 0 + q_{2m} * 0 + \dots + q_{nm} * 1)] =$$

$$= [q_{n1}, q_{n2} + \dots + q_{nm}]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{i=1}^n v_i * p_i = v_1 * p_1 + v_2 * p_2 + \dots + v_n * p_n = \\
& = v_1 * [q_{11}, q_{12} + \dots + q_{1m}] + v_2 * [q_{21}, q_{22} + \dots + q_{2m}] + \dots + v_n * [q_{n1}, q_{n2} + \dots + q_{nm}] = \\
& = [v_1 * (q_{11} + q_{21} + \dots + q_{n1}), \dots, v_n * (q_{1m} + q_{2m} + \dots + q_{nm})] \Rightarrow^{(1)} \\
& \Rightarrow p_v = \sum_{i=1}^n v_i * p_i
\end{aligned}$$