

Решение.

$$17. \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & 2 \\ -1 & -2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x^{(i)} = \left(\frac{1}{5}(4+0-1+3+4) \right) \left(\frac{1}{5}(2-3-2+1+2) \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{5}(3+2+2+1-3) \right) = (2 \ 0 \ 1).$$

$$X_C = \begin{pmatrix} 4-2 & 2-0 & 3-1 \\ 0-2 & -3-0 & 2-1 \\ -1-2 & -2-0 & 2-1 \\ 3-2 & 1-0 & 1-1 \\ 4-2 & 2-0 & -3-1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 \\ -3 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = X_C^T X_C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & -3 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 & -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 \\ -3 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 22 & 21 & -9 \\ 21 & 22 & -9 \\ -9 & -9 & 22 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\frac{1}{N-1} \cdot C = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 22 & 21 & -9 \\ 21 & 22 & -9 \\ -9 & -9 & 22 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(C - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} 22-\lambda & 21 & -9 \\ 21 & 22-\lambda & -9 \\ -9 & -9 & 22-\lambda \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= (1-\lambda)(2^2 - 65\lambda + 784) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1$$

$$V_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2^2 - 65\lambda + 784 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{65 \pm 33}{2} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 99 \quad V_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_3 = 96 \quad V_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Сходим бикомплекс:

$$V_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad V_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad V_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

V_1, V_2, V_3 - собственные векторы.

Значение:

$$\frac{1}{N-1} \lambda_1 = \frac{1}{N-1} \cdot 6_1^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 1 = \underline{0,25}$$

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$$\frac{1}{4} \cdot 49 = \frac{49}{4} = \underline{12,25}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \cdot 16 = 4$$

Задача: найти все корни квадратного уравнения:

$$V_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, V_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, V_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

вычислить по найденным корням квадратное:

$$0.25; 12.25; 4.$$

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$$L(y', y) = (y' - y)^2$$

Q-mыс: если $f^*(x) = \arg \min E((y - c)^2 | X=x)$,
то $f^*(x) = E(y | X=x) \stackrel{c}{=} R(f^*) - ?$

$$y \in \mathbb{Y} = \mathbb{R}, L(f(x), y) = (f(x) - y)^2$$

$$R(L) = \int L(f(x), y) \cdot p(x, y) dx dy =$$

$$= \int \int_{X \times Y}$$

$$L(f(x), y) p(y|x) dy \cdot p(x) dx =$$

$$= \int_X p(x) \left(\int_0^y (f(x) - y)^2 p(y|x) dy \right) dx$$

Максимизируя Статистическую импульсную
функцию $C = f(X_0)$, при котором:

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$$\int \limits_{\mathcal{Y}} (c-y)^2 \cdot p(y|x_0) dy \rightarrow \min_c$$

$$\Leftrightarrow E_y((c-y)^2|x_0)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial c} E_y((c-y)^2|x_0) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial c} \int \limits_{\mathcal{Y}} (c-y)^2 p(y|x_0) dy = 2 \int \limits_{\mathcal{Y}} (c-y) p(y|x_0) dy =$$

$$= 2 \left(c \cdot \int \limits_{\mathcal{Y}} p(y|x_0) dy - \int \limits_{\mathcal{Y}} y p(y|x_0) dy \right) =$$

$$\Leftrightarrow E_y(y|x_0)$$

$$= 2(c - E_y(y|x_0)) = 0$$

$c = E_y(y|x_0)$, m.k. x_0 - napiszane wiersz,

$$\underline{c(x) = f^*(x) = E_y(y|x)}$$

$$R(f^*) = \int \limits_{\mathcal{X}} p(x) \left(\int \limits_{\mathcal{Y}} (f^*(x) - y)^2 \cdot p(y|x) dy \right) dx =$$

$$\int \limits_{\mathcal{Y}} (f^*(x) - y)^2 p(y|x) dy = \int \limits_{\mathcal{Y}} (y - E_y(y|x))^2 p(y|x) dy$$

[4]

$$E_y((y - E_y(y|x))^2|x) \triangleq D_y(y|x)$$

$$R(f^*) = \int p(x) \cdot R_y(y|x) dx \triangleq E_x[R_y(f^*(x))]$$

OnBem: $\int_x^x f^*(x) = E_y(y|x)$; $R(f^*) = E_x(R_y(y|x))$.

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$$L(y', y) = |y' - y|$$

D-mo: $f^*(x) = \text{median}(y|X=x) \Leftrightarrow R(f^*) \rightarrow \min$

$$y \in \mathbb{Y} = \mathbb{R}; L(f(x), y) = |f(x) - y|$$

$$R(f) = \int_{\mathbb{X}} p(x) \left(\int_{\mathbb{Y}} L(f(x), y) \cdot p(y|x) dy \right) dx$$

Минимизуяее оцениваний центра.

$$c = f(x_0), \text{ при котором } \int_{\mathbb{Y}} L(c, y) p(y|x_0) dy \rightarrow \min_c, \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial c} E_y(L(c, y)|x_0) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial c} \int_{\mathbb{Y}} L(c, y) p(y|x_0) dy = \frac{\partial}{\partial c} \int_{\mathbb{Y}} |c - y| \cdot p(y|x_0) dy =$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial c} \int_{\mathbb{Y} \setminus \{c\}} (c - y) \cdot p(y|x_0) dy = \int_{\mathbb{Y} \setminus \{c\}} \text{sign}(c - y) \cdot p(y|x_0) dy =$$

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$$= \int_{\{c > y\}} p(y|x_0) dy - \int_{\{c < y\}} p(y|x_0) dy =$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\{c > y\} | x_0) - P(\{c < y\} | x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\{c > y\} | x_0) = P(\{c < y\} | x_0)$$

Также $p(y|x)$ - нечеткое

$$P(\{c = y\} | x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} P(\{c > y\} | x_0) = \frac{1}{2} \\ P(\{c < y\} | x_0) = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow c = \text{median}(y | X = x_0)$$

Обобщение $\forall x \in \mathcal{X}$, $c \Rightarrow c(x) = f(x)$

$$c(x) = f(x) = \text{median}(y | X = x)$$

Задача $L(y; g) = ?$, $R(f) \rightarrow \min_f \text{mode}(f) = a$.
 $\Rightarrow \text{mode}(y | X = x)$

$$R(f) \rightarrow \min_f \Leftrightarrow E_y(L(c, y) | x_0) \rightarrow \min_c$$

$$\int_R L(c, y) \cdot p(y|x_0) dy \rightarrow \min_c \quad (1)$$

$$f(x) = \text{mode}(y | X = x) \Rightarrow P(c|x) \Rightarrow \max_c$$

$$c^* = \text{mode}(y | x_0) \Rightarrow -P(c^* | x_0) = \min_c (-P(c | x_0)) \quad (2)$$

$$(1), (2) \Rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}} L(c, y) p(y|x_0) dy = -p(c|x_0)$$

$$L(c, y) = -L(c, y), \text{ moga}$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} L(c, y) p(y|x_0) dy = p(c|x_0)$$

$$L(c, y) = \delta(c - y) = \delta(y - c) \quad -\text{geutma-}\varphi-\alpha$$

Duska.

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) \delta(x - x_0) dx = f(x_0)$$

$$L(c, y) = -\delta(y - c), \quad L(c, y) \geq 0$$

$$\delta(y - c) \geq 0$$

Obegem $c_0 > 0$

$$\text{Moga: } L(c, y) = c_0 - \delta(y - c)$$

$$E_y(L(c, y)|x_0) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} L(c, y) \cdot p(y|x_0) dy =$$

$$= c_0 \int_{\mathbb{R}} p(y|x_0) dy - \underbrace{\int_{\mathbb{R}} \delta(y - c) p(y|x_0) dy}_{\approx 1} =$$

$$\Rightarrow p(c|x_0) \quad \boxed{7}$$

$$\Rightarrow c_0 - p(c|x_0) \rightarrow \min \underset{c}{\Rightarrow} p(c|x_0) \rightarrow \max \underset{c}{\Rightarrow}$$

$$\Rightarrow c = f^*(x_0) = \text{mode}(y|x_0)$$

Очевидно: $L(y, g) = c - \delta(y - y^*)$; $c_0 > 0$

9.1 $W_k = V_0 + L(V_1, \dots, V_k)$ — k -мерное
дисперсионное уравнение.

Требуется: $\sum_{i=1}^N \text{dist}^2(x^{(i)}, W_k) \rightarrow \min$.

Доказательство, что $V_0 = \bar{x} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x^{(i)}$.

Последовательность $W_0 = V_0 \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $\|V_0\| = 1$

Убедимся, что:

$$W_0 = \arg \min_{V_0 \in \mathbb{R}^d} \sum_{i=1}^N \text{dist}^2(x^{(i)}, V_0) =$$

$$= \arg \min_{V_0 \in \mathbb{R}^d} \sum_{i=1}^N \|x^{(i)} - V_0\|^2 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{d}{d V_0} (\|x^{(i)} - V_0\|) \right) = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{d(x^{(i)} - V_0)}{d V_0} \cdot \frac{d(\|x^{(i)} - V_0\|)}{d(x^{(i)} - V_0)} \right) = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N (-1) \cdot 2(x^{(i)} - V_0) = 0 / \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N (x^{(i)} - V_0) = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N x^{(i)} - \sum_{i=1}^N V_0 = 0$$



$$\sum_{i=1}^N x^{(i)} - \bar{v}_0 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^N 1 = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N x^{(i)} - N \bar{v}_0 = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N x^{(i)} = N \bar{v}_0$$

$$\bar{v}_0 = \frac{1}{N} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^N x^{(i)}$$

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