

$$Q_E R = \text{unitary matrix}$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^d \quad \|Ax\| = \|x\|$$

$\{1, -1\}$  יסדו ש"י  $\mu$  מילוק  $A$

$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$   $V_1, \dots, V_d$   $\in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

$R^d$  מילוק  $V_i$  ב- $\mathbb{R}^n$  אוניברסיטאי נורמליזציה (ד=dim  $V_i$ ) (ד=dim  $W$  ו- $V_i$  מילוק  $A$  מילוק  $V_i$ )

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^d a_i v_i : v_i \text{ בסיס } \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$Ax = \sum_{i=1}^d a_i A v_i =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^d a_i \lambda_i v_i$$

$v_i$  מילוק  $V_i$

לפניהם

$$\|Ax\| = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^d a_i^2 \lambda_i^2} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^d a_i^2} = \|x\|$$

I.e.  $\|x\|$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad A = U\Sigma V^T \quad .2$$

$$AA^T = U\Sigma V^T V\Sigma^T U^T = U\Sigma\Sigma^T U^T$$

$\therefore AA^T$  ፩ "፩ የዚህ ማስቀመጥ ነው በ-ዚህ የዚህ

: የዚህ የዚህ  $\Sigma\Sigma^T$  ይችላል

$$AA^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

6 - 1 2 የዚህ  $\Sigma\Sigma^T$  የዚህ የዚህ

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{6} & 0 \end{bmatrix} : \lambda \neq 0, \Sigma \text{ የዚህ } \Sigma \text{ የዚህ }$$

:  $AA^T$  የዚህ የዚህ  $U$  አንድነት የዚህ

$$AA^T - 2I = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{c1r3}} \bar{U}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AA^T - 6I = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{c1r3}} \bar{U}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{የዚህ}$$

$$AA^T = U\Sigma\Sigma^T U^T$$

$$U\bar{U}^T = I$$

$$A^T A = V\Sigma^T \Sigma V^T$$

$A^T A$  የዚህ አንድነት የዚህ

ለዚህ የዚህ የዚህ

$$A^T A \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

round. 2

$$\begin{aligned} |A^T A - \lambda I| &= \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2-\lambda & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 2-\lambda & 2 \\ 0 & 2-\lambda & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & 4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 2-\lambda & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & 4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2-\lambda)^2(4-\lambda) - 8(2-\lambda) = \\ &= (2-\lambda)[(2-\lambda)(4-\lambda) - 8] = (2-\lambda)[8 - 6\lambda + \lambda^2 - 8] = \\ &= (2-\lambda)(\lambda-6)\lambda \Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 6, \lambda_3 = 0} \end{aligned}$$

: V se 13IN(8) po)  $A^T A$  se 8"1) poljn

$$A^T A - 2I = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow V_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^T A - 6I = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}\alpha \\ -\frac{1}{2}\alpha \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} : / \sqrt{2}$$

$$A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}$$

PSI

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{6} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix}$$

0"001

EVD

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \quad C_0 = A^T A \quad \lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n$$

প্রয়োগ করে প্রমাণ করা হবে যে  $C_0$

$$C_0 = U D U^T$$

$U - 1 \times 1 \text{ গান্ধি } D \text{ মুক্তি}$

$$\underset{\substack{(x) \\ \text{প্রযোগ করা}}}{C_0 b_K} = \sum_{i=1}^d \lambda_i \langle b_K, v_i \rangle v_i$$

: এস নেজ

$\lambda_1 > \lambda_2 \dots$

~~$b_{K+1} = C_0 b_K$~~

~~$b_1, b_2, \dots, b_K, v_1, v_2, \dots, v_d$~~

$$b_K = \frac{C_0 b_{K-1}}{\|C_0 b_{K-1}\|} = \frac{C_0^k b_0}{\prod_{i=0}^{K-1} \|C_0 b_i\|} = \frac{U D^k U^T b_0}{\prod_{i=0}^{K-1} \|C_0 b_i\|}$$

$$\underset{\substack{(*) \rightarrow \text{এস} \\ \uparrow}}{=} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^d \lambda_i^k \langle b_K, v_i \rangle v_i}{\prod_{i=0}^{K-1} \|C_0 b_i\|} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^d \lambda_i^k \langle b_K, v_i \rangle v_i}{\prod_{i=0}^{K-1} \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^d \lambda_j^2 \langle b_i, v_j \rangle^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda_1^k \sum_{i=1}^d \left(\frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_1}\right)^k \langle b_K, v_i \rangle v_i}{\prod_{i=0}^{K-1} \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^d \lambda_j^2 \langle b_i, v_j \rangle^2}} = \frac{\lambda_1^k \sum_{i=1}^d \left(\frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_1}\right)^k \langle b_K, v_i \rangle v_i}{\lambda_1^k \prod_{i=0}^{K-1} \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^d \left(\frac{\lambda_j}{\lambda_1}\right)^2 \langle b_i, v_j \rangle^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^d \left(\frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_1}\right)^k \langle b_K, v_i \rangle v_i}{\prod_{i=0}^{K-1} \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^d \left(\frac{\lambda_j}{\lambda_1}\right)^2 \langle b_i, v_j \rangle^2}}$$

$$\lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} b_K = \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^d \left(\frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_1}\right)^K \langle b_K, v_i \rangle v_i}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=0}^d \left(\frac{\lambda_j}{\lambda_1}\right)^2 \langle b_j, v_j \rangle^2}} = \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{K-1} \left(\frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_1}\right) \langle b_i, v_i \rangle v_i}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=0}^{K-1} \left(\frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_1}\right)^2 \langle b_i, v_i \rangle^2}} = \boxed{\lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\lambda_i^K}{\lambda_1}\right) \rightarrow 0}$$

$$\lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{K-1} \left(\frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_1}\right) \langle b_i, v_i \rangle v_i}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=0}^{K-1} \left(\frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_1}\right)^2 \langle b_i, v_i \rangle^2}} = \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{K-1} \left(\frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_1}\right) \langle b_i, v_i \rangle v_i}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=0}^{K-1} \langle b_i, v_i \rangle^2}}$$

~~$\lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \langle b_i, v_i \rangle = 0$~~   
 ~~$\sum_{i=0}^{K-1} \langle b_i, v_i \rangle^2 \rightarrow 0$~~

ר' נורמן (כט הילויים)  $\|b_K\| = 1 \Rightarrow$   $b_K \in N(V_1)$

~~$b_K = \sum_{i=0}^{K-1} \left(\frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_1}\right) \langle b_i, v_i \rangle v_i$~~   
 ~~$\|b_K\| = \sqrt{\sum_{i=0}^{K-1} \left(\frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_1}\right)^2 \langle b_i, v_i \rangle^2}$~~   
 ~~$\|b_K\| = \sqrt{\sum_{i=0}^{K-1} \left(\frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_1}\right)^2 \|v_i\|^2}$~~   
 ~~$\|b_K\| = \sqrt{\sum_{i=0}^{K-1} \left(\frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_1}\right)^2}$~~   
 ~~$\|b_K\| = \sqrt{K} \cdot \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1} = \sqrt{K}$~~   
 ~~$\|b_K\| = \sqrt{K} \rightarrow \infty$~~

$\|b_K\| \rightarrow \infty$   $\Rightarrow$   $b_K \notin N(V_1)$   
 $\|b_K\| \rightarrow \infty$   $\Rightarrow$   $b_K \in N(V_1)$

נורמן (כט הילויים)  $\|b_K\| \rightarrow \infty$

$\left(\bar{v}_1, \dots, \bar{v}_d\right)$   $\in N(V_1)$

נורמן (כט הילויים)  $\|b_K\| \rightarrow \infty$

$$\lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} b_K = \boxed{\lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} b_K = \bar{v}_1}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n, f(\bar{\sigma}) = U \cdot \text{diag}(\bar{\sigma}) \cdot U^T X$$

$$\mathcal{J}_X(f) \approx f(\bar{\sigma}) = U \cdot \text{diag}(\bar{\sigma}) \cdot \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \langle \bar{u}_1, \bar{x} \rangle \\ \vdots \\ \langle \bar{u}_n, \bar{x} \rangle \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathcal{T}(x)}$$

$$= U \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 \langle u_1, x \rangle \\ \vdots \\ \sigma_n \langle u_n, x \rangle \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i \langle u_i, x \rangle \bar{u}_i$$

$$\mathcal{J}_X(f) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1(\bar{u})}{\partial \sigma_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1(\bar{u})}{\partial \sigma_n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_n(\bar{u})}{\partial \sigma_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_n(\bar{u})}{\partial \sigma_n} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \langle u_1, x \rangle u_{11} & \dots & \langle u_n, x \rangle u_{1n} \\ \langle u_1, x \rangle u_{21} & \dots & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \langle u_n, x \rangle u_{n1} & \dots & \langle u_n, x \rangle u_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

~~Matrix~~

$$h(\bar{\sigma}) = \frac{1}{2} \| f(\bar{\sigma}) - y \|^2$$

$$\mathcal{J}_{\sigma}(h) = \mathcal{J}_f \left( \frac{1}{2} \| f(\sigma) - y \|^2 \right) \cdot \mathcal{J}_{\sigma}(f) =$$

$$= \mathcal{J}_x \left( \frac{1}{2} (x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2) \right) \cdot \mathcal{J}_{\sigma}(f) =$$

$$= f(\bar{\sigma})^T \cdot \mathcal{J}_{\sigma}(f) = U \cdot \text{diag}(\bar{\sigma}) \cdot U^T X$$

$$S(\bar{x})_j = \frac{e^{x_j}}{\sum_{k=1}^K e^{x_k}}$$

$$\mathcal{J}_x(S) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial S_1}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial S_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial S_K}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial S_K}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \dots & 1 \\ u_1 & \dots & u_n \end{pmatrix}$$

4

$\mathcal{T}(x)$

5

6

$$\frac{\partial S_a}{\partial x_b} = \frac{\cancel{2} e^{x_a}}{\sum_{l=1}^k e^{x_l}}$$

punkt. 6

$$\frac{\partial S_a}{\partial x_b} = - \frac{e^{x_a} e^{x_b}}{\left(\sum_{l=1}^k e^{x_l}\right)^2} : a \neq b \text{ ok}$$

$$\frac{\partial S_a}{x_a} = \frac{e^{x_a} \sum_{l=1}^k e^{x_l} - \cancel{e^{2x_a}}}{\left(\sum_{l=1}^k e^{x_l}\right)^2} : a = b \text{ ok}$$

$$J_x(S) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{e^{x_1} \sum_{l=1}^k e^{x_l} - e^{2x_1}}{\left(\sum_{l=1}^k e^{x_l}\right)^2} & \dots & \frac{-e^{x_1} e^{x_n}}{\left(\sum_{l=1}^k e^{x_l}\right)^2} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{-e^{x_n} e^{x_1}}{\left(\sum_{l=1}^k e^{x_l}\right)^2} & \dots & \frac{e^{x_n} \sum_{l=1}^k e^{x_l} - e^{2x_1}}{\left(\sum_{l=1}^k e^{x_l}\right)^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x,y) = x^3 - 5xy - y^5 \quad .7$$

$$H_f(f) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6x & -5 \\ -5 & -20y^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

. Consistent (ii)  $\hat{\mu}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$  P3 . 8

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|\hat{\mu}_n - \mu| > \epsilon) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \quad \text{P3 (ii)}$$

~~$$P(|\hat{\mu}_n - \mu| > \epsilon) \leq E(|\hat{\mu}_n - \mu|^2) / \epsilon^2 \quad \epsilon > 0$$~~

$$E(|\hat{\mu}_n - \mu|^2) \leq E(\|\hat{\mu}_n - \mu\|^2) = E([E(\hat{\mu}_n) - \mu]^2) =$$
$$= V(\hat{\mu}_n)$$

$$P(|\hat{\mu}_n - \mu| > \epsilon) \leq \frac{E(\|\hat{\mu}_n - \mu\|^2)}{\epsilon^2} \leq \sqrt{V(\hat{\mu}_n)}$$

~~$$V(\hat{\mu}_n) = V\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) \stackrel{i.i.d.}{=} \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n V(x_i) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$~~

$$0 \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|\hat{\mu}_n - \mu| > \epsilon) \leq \sqrt{V(\hat{\mu}_n)} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|\hat{\mu}_n - \mu| > \epsilon) = 0 \quad \text{P3 (ii) given if}$$

L.e. n

$\bar{X}_1, \dots, \bar{X}_m \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(\bar{\mu}, \Sigma)$ ,  $\bar{\mu} \in \mathbb{R}^d$ ,  $\Sigma \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$ . 9  
 $\hat{\theta} = (\bar{\mu}, \Sigma)$

$$L(\bar{\theta} | \bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_m) = f_{\bar{\theta}}(\bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_m) \stackrel{iid}{=} \prod_{i=1}^m f_{\bar{\theta}}(\bar{x}_i) =$$

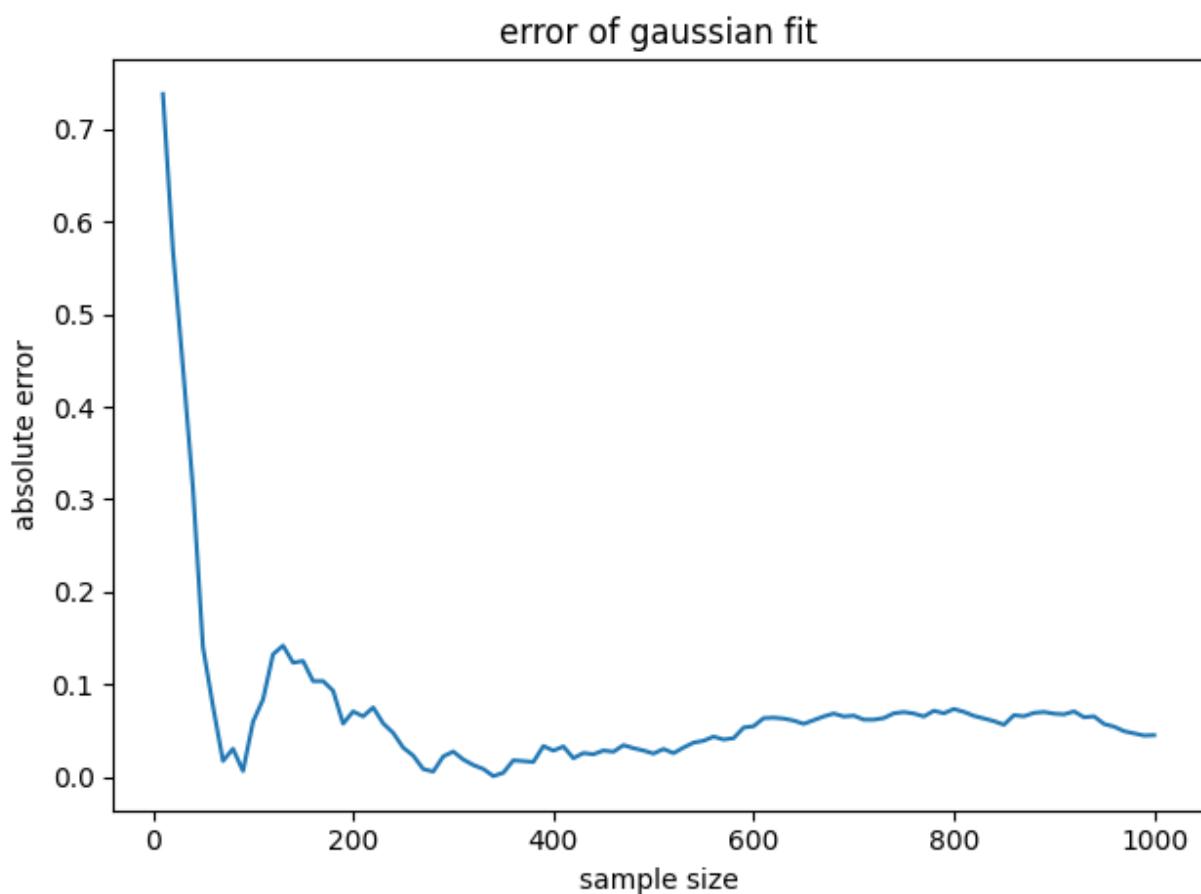
$$= \prod_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^d |\Sigma|}} e^{\left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (\bar{x}_i - \bar{\mu})^T \Sigma^{-1} (\bar{x}_i - \bar{\mu}) \right\}}$$

$$\log L(\bar{\theta} | \bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_m) = \log \left( \frac{1}{\prod_{i=1}^m ((2\pi)^d |\Sigma|)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^m (\bar{x}_i - \bar{\mu})^T \Sigma^{-1} (\bar{x}_i - \bar{\mu}) =$$

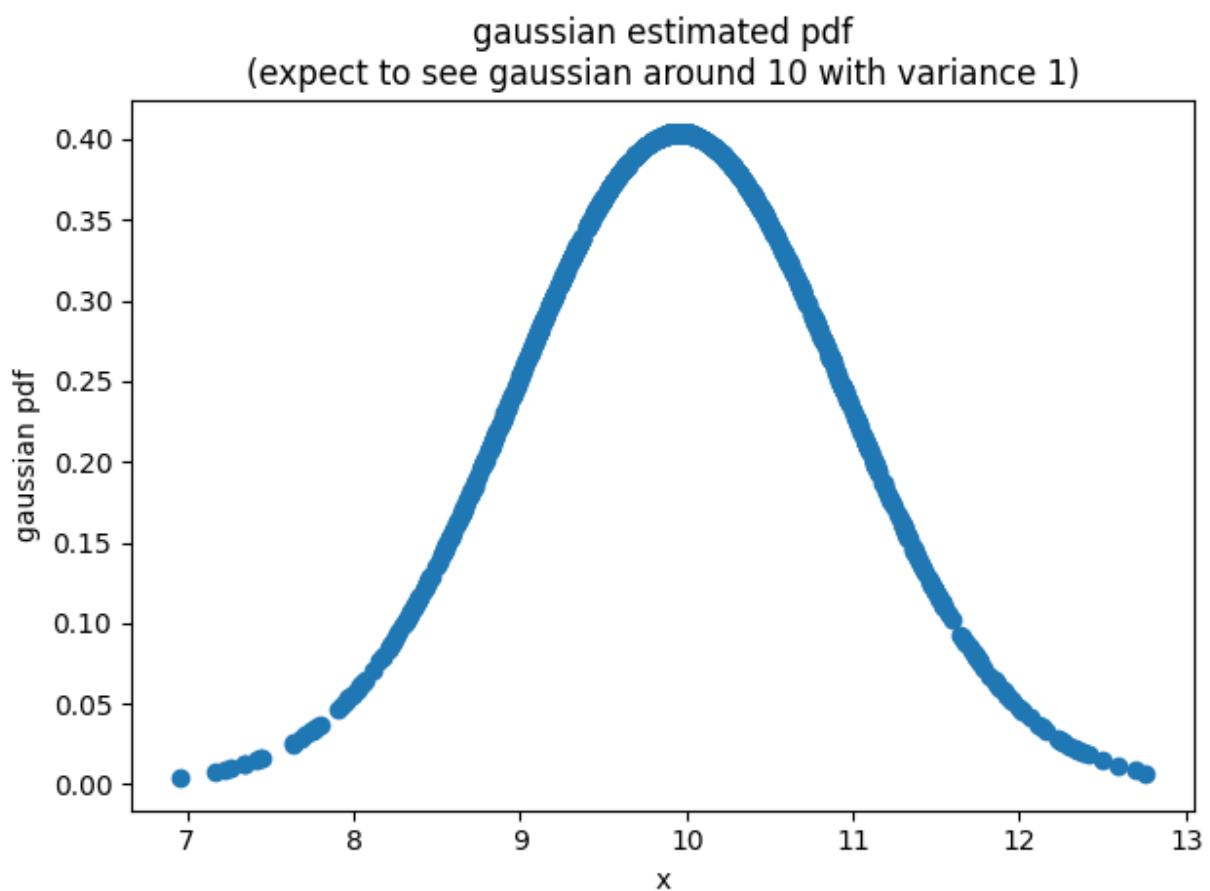
$$= -\log((2\pi)^{\frac{dm}{2}}) - \log(|\Sigma|^{\frac{m}{2}}) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m (\bar{x}_i - \bar{\mu})^T \Sigma^{-1} (\bar{x}_i - \bar{\mu}) =$$

$$= -\frac{dm}{2} \log(2\pi) - \frac{m}{2} \log|\Sigma| - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m (\bar{x}_i - \bar{\mu})^T \Sigma^{-1} (\bar{x}_i - \bar{\mu})$$

תרגיל 1 שאלה 3.1.2



תרגיל 1 שאלה 3.1.3



תרגיל 1 שאלה 3.2.5

