

1.5.10 7/11
2020/7/8

6.8/11, 2020/7/11 1/2/2019

So $\bar{w} = 0$ $\bar{w} = 0$

$\langle \Delta \bar{w} \rangle = \langle \eta (y\bar{x} - y^2 \bar{w}) \rangle$ $\bar{w} = 0$ $\langle \Delta \bar{w} \rangle = 0$ $\bar{w} = 0$ $\bar{w} = 0$

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$$\Delta w = \eta (y\bar{x} - y^2 \bar{w}) = \eta y\bar{x} - \eta \bar{w}^T \bar{x}\bar{x} = 0$$

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$C\bar{w} = w^T C w w$ $\bar{w} = 0$ $\bar{w} = 0$ $\bar{w} = 0$ $\bar{w} = 0$ $\bar{w} = 0$

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$$P\bar{w} = \sum_{k=1}^n \varepsilon^k \bar{u}^k$$

$\bar{w} = 0 + P\bar{w}$ $\bar{w} = 0$

$$\langle \Delta \bar{w} \rangle = \langle \Delta (0 + P\bar{w}) \rangle = \langle \Delta (P\bar{w}) \rangle = \eta (C(P\bar{w}) - (P\bar{w})^T C P \bar{w})$$

$$\approx \eta (C P \bar{w}) + O(\|P\bar{w}\|^3)$$

$$P\bar{w} = \sum_{k=1}^n \varepsilon^k \bar{u}^k = \sum_{k=1}^n \varepsilon^k \frac{1}{\lambda} C v$$

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$$\Rightarrow \langle \Delta W \rangle \approx \eta(C\bar{w}) = \eta(C \sum_{k=1}^n \varepsilon^k \bar{u}^k) =$$

$$= \eta(\sum_{k=1}^n \varepsilon^k u^k) = \eta(\sum_{k=1}^n \varepsilon^k \lambda^k u^k)$$

$\varepsilon^k \neq 0$ \Rightarrow $\eta > 0$ $\lambda^k > 0$, $\eta > 0$

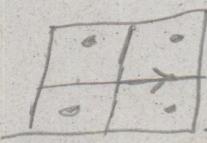
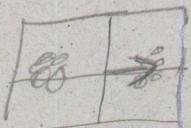
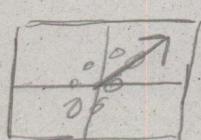
$\therefore \langle \Delta W \rangle \geq 0$ $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}$ $\Rightarrow \langle \Delta W \rangle \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \bar{x} \rangle &= 0 \\ \text{Var}(y) &= \mathbb{E}[(y - \mathbb{E}[y])^2] = \mathbb{E}[y^2] - \mathbb{E}[y]^2 \\ &\quad \left(\mathbb{E}[y] = \mathbb{E}[\sum x_i w_i] = \sum \mathbb{E}[x_i] w_i = 0 \right) \\ &\quad \mathbb{E}[x_i] = 0 ; \text{ for } i \\ &= \mathbb{E}[y^2] = \mathbb{E}[(\bar{w}^\top x)^2] = \mathbb{E}[(\bar{w}^\top x)(\bar{w}^\top x)] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[\bar{w}^\top x x^\top w] = \underbrace{w^\top \mathbb{E}[xx^\top] w}_{\text{只看 } w} \\ &= w^\top C w \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{If } \|\omega\| &> 1 \text{ (non-unit)} & w^\top C w & \stackrel{\text{1.128}}{\rightarrow} & \omega & \text{non-unit} & \textcircled{P} \\ w^\top w - 1 = 0 & \Leftrightarrow w^\top w = 1 \text{ (if } \|w\| = 1 \text{)} & \text{Since } \|w\| = 1 & \text{1.128} \\ g(w) &= w^\top w - 1 & \text{1.3d3 3c} & \text{1.3d3 3c} \\ L(w, \lambda) &= w^\top C w + \lambda(w^\top w - 1) & \text{1.66 1.8 1.101} & \text{1.13d3} \\ & \quad ; \omega \text{ unit } \rightarrow \text{1.5d3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial L}{\partial w} &= 2C\bar{w} + 2\lambda w \\ 2C\bar{w} + 2\lambda w &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow C\bar{w} &= -\lambda w \end{aligned}$$

从这个等式看出 \bar{w} 为 w 的线性组合，即 $\bar{w} = w - \lambda w$



即 $Cw = w - \lambda w$ 1.128 1.13d3 3c

③

(3)

$$X_1 \sim N(0, 5), \quad X_2 \sim N(0, 2)$$

$$C = \langle XX^T \rangle = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} X_1^2 & X_1 X_2 \\ X_1 X_2 & X_2^2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \quad \text{:(3f, 17) 13-th m}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \langle X_1^2 \rangle & \langle X_1 X_2 \rangle \\ \langle X_1 X_2 \rangle & \langle X_2^2 \rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X_1, X_2 = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} X_1, X_2 \neq 0 \\ \text{?} \\ \text{?} \\ \text{?} \end{matrix}$$

• Major 1st 1st 1st

$$\langle X_1 \rangle = \text{Var}(X_1) - \langle X_1 \rangle^2 = 4 - 5$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \langle X^2 \rangle - \langle X \rangle^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle X_1^2 \rangle = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

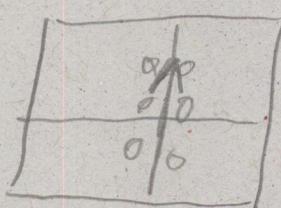
(א) $\text{det}(C) = 5 \cdot 1 - 0 \cdot 0 = 5 \neq 0$ \rightarrow קיימת מatrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

לפיכך $C^{-1} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$1 - 10\% \quad 1/10\% \quad 10\%$$

(17)

is sufficiency rule \rightarrow var

$$\text{Var}(y) = w^T C w = w^T \langle X^2 \rangle w = w \langle X^2 \rangle w - w^2 \langle X^2 \rangle$$

$w^T \xrightarrow{\uparrow} w = (w_1)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \Leftarrow (\text{sign } w_1 \text{ is } 83\% \text{ of } \langle X^2 \rangle \text{ and } \text{var } w_1) \\ & \Leftarrow \text{sign } w_1 \text{ is } 65\% \text{ of } \langle X^2 \rangle \\ & \Leftarrow \pm w \rightarrow \text{if } 15\% \text{ of } \langle X^2 \rangle \text{ is } w_1 \end{aligned}$$

Algebraic Number Theory

number theory if it is clear enough to be understood
and can be used to find

theorems about numbers. (1)
for example, the number of solutions to the equation
 $x^k + y^k = z^k$ for $k > 2$ is zero. This is Fermat's Last Theorem.
($w = -a_{\max}$) \Rightarrow $\Gamma(\omega)$ is the set of all w ,