

IML-Ex 1 - Theoretical Part

1. 通过 SVD 分解, $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 的特征值和特征向量

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

$$\therefore 0 = \det(A^T A - \lambda I)$$

$$A^T A - \lambda I = \begin{pmatrix} 2-\lambda & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2-\lambda & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4-\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

解方程组 3×3 线性方程组

$$\det(A^T A - \lambda I) =$$

$$(2-\lambda) \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 2-\lambda & -2 \\ -2 & 4-\lambda \end{pmatrix} + 2 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2-\lambda & -2 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$(2-\lambda) \cdot ((2-\lambda)(4-\lambda) - (-2)(-2)) + 2(-2(2-\lambda)) =$$

$$(2-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 4) + 4\lambda - 8 = 2\lambda^2 - 12\lambda + 8 - \lambda^3 + 6\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4\lambda - 8$$

$$= -\lambda^3 + 8\lambda^2 - 12\lambda = -\lambda(\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 12) = -\lambda(\lambda-2)(\lambda-6)$$

$$\therefore \lambda = 6, 2, 0$$

$$\therefore (A - 0I)v = 0 \quad \therefore \lambda = 0 \text{ 对应 } \begin{cases} 2x + 2z = 0 \\ 2y - 2z = 0 \\ 2x - 2y + 4z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x + 2z = 0 \\ 2y - 2z = 0 \\ 2x - 2y + 4z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} X = -2 \\ Y = 2 \end{array} \stackrel{3 \rightarrow 2 \cdot 3}{\Rightarrow} -2Z - 2Z + 4Z = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

: \(\sqrt{V_1}\) | | Z=1 \(\Rightarrow\) V₁ = $\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ | |

$$\|V_1\| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$-V_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{S1.}$$

$$(A - 2I) V_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad : \lambda = 2 \quad \text{nicht}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2Z = 0 \\ -2Z = 0 \\ 2X - 2Y + 2Z = 0 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} Z = 0 \\ X = Y \\ 2X - 2Y + 2Z = 0 \end{array} \quad V_2 = \begin{pmatrix} Y \\ Y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad | |$$

$$\|V_2\| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2} \quad : \(\sqrt{V_2}\) | | Y=1 \(\Rightarrow\) Y=1$$

$$(A - 6I) \begin{pmatrix} Y \\ Y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad : \lambda = 6 \quad \text{nicht}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -4X + 2Z = 0 \\ -Y - 2Z = 0 \\ 2X - 2Y - 2Z = 0 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} Z = 2X \\ Z = -2Y \\ Y = -X \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \cancel{Z = 2X} \\ \cancel{Z = -2Y} \\ \cancel{Y = -X} \end{array}$$

: \(\sqrt{V_3}\) | | X=1 \(\Rightarrow\) V₃ = $\begin{pmatrix} X \\ -X \\ 2X \end{pmatrix}$ | |

$$\|V_3\| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{6}$$

$$\therefore V_1, V_2, V_3 \text{ sind linear unabh. \(\Rightarrow\) p.d. } V_1, V_2, V_3 \in \mathbb{R}^3 \quad \text{Col. C}$$

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

: V ۷۷۸)

$$U_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{6} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore U = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad | \rightarrow f_1$$

• $\text{N}_x \text{M}_y$ H_z A θ λ β

$$A = U \cdot U^T = \begin{pmatrix} U_1 U_1 & \dots & U_1 U_m \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ U_n U_1 & \dots & U_n U_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Grafik } V \cdot U_j = A_j = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 u_j \\ \vdots \\ v_n u_j \end{pmatrix} \text{ mit } A \text{ ist } j\text{-te Zeile}$$

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1. וְיַדְךָ יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְעַמּוּדֵינוּ בְּבָרֶא שְׁמָךְ כִּי
אַתָּה כָּלִיל וְעַמּוּדֵינוּ בְּבָרֶא שְׁמָךְ כִּי

$x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ תרשים ב. $\langle u_i, u_i \rangle = 1$ אם, $\langle u_i, u_j \rangle = 0$ אחרת. $x = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i u_i$. $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 = 1$ $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i u_i = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \langle u_i, u_k \rangle = a_k$.

$$\langle x, u_k \rangle = \left\langle \sum_{i=1}^n a_i u_i, u_k \right\rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \langle u_i, u_k \rangle = a_k$$

לדוגמא, $a_i = \langle x, u_i \rangle : i \in [1, n]$

$$\text{דוגמא: } x = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|x\|_1 = \sum_i |x_i| = 3 + 1 + 4 + 2 = 10$$

$$\|x\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_i x_i^2} = \sqrt{9 + 1 + 16 + 4} = \sqrt{30}$$

$$\|x\|_\infty = \max_i |x_i| = 4$$

ככל ש- x מתרחק מ- u_1 , $\|x\|_\infty$ יגדל. $\|x\|_\infty$ מוגדר כ- $\max_i |x_i|$. $\|x\|_\infty$ מוגדר כ- $\max_i |x_i|$.

unit ball in \mathbb{R}^2 for 1 norm: $\|x\|_1 = |x_1| + |x_2| = 1$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cup \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cup \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cup \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

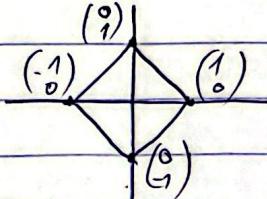
$$x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cup x_1 < 0, x_2 > 0 \cup \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cup \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cup \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cup \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

i. unit balls in \mathbb{R}^2

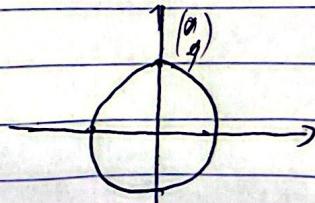
$$\|x\|_1 = |x_1| + |x_2| = 1$$

: סט כל (x_1, x_2) ב- \mathbb{R}^2 ש- $|x_1| + |x_2| = 1$



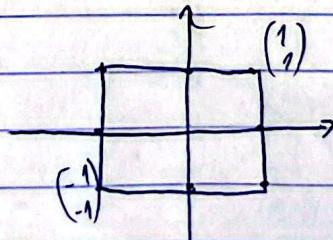
$$\|x\|_2 = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2} = 1$$

הסט כל (x_1, x_2) ב- \mathbb{R}^2 ש- $x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 1$



$$\|x\|_\infty = \max(|x_1|, |x_2|) = 1$$

: סט כל $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ ש- $|x_1| = |x_2| = 1$



הסט כל (x_1, x_2) ב- \mathbb{R}^2 ש- $\max(|x_1|, |x_2|) = 1$

$\vdash h(\sigma) \in \mathbb{R}^n, \sigma \in \mathbb{R}^d, f: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n, h(\sigma) = \frac{1}{2} \|f(\sigma) - y\|^2$ 1.1.2 (b)

$$\frac{1}{2} \|f(\sigma) - y\|^2 = \frac{1}{2} (f(\sigma) - y)^T (f(\sigma) - y) = \text{PWL 1.1.1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (f(\sigma)^T f(\sigma) - 2 f(\sigma)^T y + y^T y) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \|f(\sigma)\|^2 - f(\sigma)^T y + \frac{1}{2} \|y\|^2$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial \sigma_i} = \frac{\partial h}{\partial f} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \sigma_i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial f} \left(\frac{1}{2} \|f(\sigma)\|^2 - f(\sigma)^T y + \frac{1}{2} \|y\|^2 \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial \sigma_i} = (f(\sigma) - y)^T \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial \sigma_i}$$

$$h(\sigma) = (f(\sigma) - y)^T J_{\sigma}(f) \quad \text{Def. of } J_{\sigma} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial \sigma_i} = J_f(f)(\sigma)_i$$

$S: \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow [0, 1]^k, S(x)_j = \frac{e^{x_j}}{\sum_{i=1}^k e^{x_i}}$, softmax (ReLU activation)

$k \times k$ گرچه J_S 3'نی 1 ≤ j ≤ k بفرموده باشد : $J_S = \frac{\partial h}{\partial \sigma_i}$

$$(J_S)_{ij} = \frac{\partial S_i(x)}{\partial x_j}, \text{ اگر } ij \Rightarrow \text{softmax gradient}$$

$$g(x) = e^{x_i}, \quad D(x) = \sum_{k=1}^k e^{x_k}, \quad \text{برای } i \neq j$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(\frac{g}{D} \right) = \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_j} D - g \frac{\partial D}{\partial x_j}$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial e^{x_i}}{\partial x_j} \quad - \text{جواب} \quad \text{برای } i=j$$

$$\frac{\partial e^{x_j}}{\partial x_j} = e^{x_j} \quad i=j \quad \text{پس}$$

$$\frac{\partial e^{x_i}}{\partial x_j} = 0 \quad i \neq j \quad \text{پس}$$

$$\frac{\partial D}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \sum_{l=1}^k e^{x_l} = \sum_{l=1, l \neq j}^k \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} e^{x_l}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} e^{x_l} = 0 \quad \text{if } l \neq j \quad \text{and, if } l=j$$

$$\frac{\partial S_i}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (e^{x_i}) \cdot D(x) - e^{x_i} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} D(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} e^{x_i} = \delta_{ij} e^{x_i} \quad \text{if } i=j \quad \delta_{ij} = 1 \quad \text{if } i=j \quad \text{and } 0 \quad \text{if } i \neq j$$

$$\frac{\delta_{ij} e^{x_i} D(x) - e^{x_i} e^{x_j}}{D(x)} = \frac{e^{x_i}}{D(x)} \cdot \frac{\delta_{ij} D(x) - e^{x_j}}{D(x)}$$

$$\therefore \frac{e^{x_j}}{D(x)} - \delta_{ij}(x) = \frac{e^{x_i}}{D(x)} = S_i(x) - b$$

$$S_i(x) \cdot \left(\delta_{ij} - \frac{e^{x_j}}{D(x)} \right) = S_i(x) (\delta_{ij} - S_j(x))$$

$$\frac{\partial S_i}{\partial x_i} = S_i(x) (1 - S_i(x)) \quad \delta_{ij} = 1 \Leftrightarrow i=j \quad \text{if } i=j$$

$$\frac{\partial S_i}{\partial x_j} = -S_i(x) S_j(x) \quad \delta_{ij} = 0 \Leftrightarrow i \neq j \quad \text{if } i \neq j$$

∴ $\text{cov}(S) = \text{diag}(S) - SS^T$

$$\therefore J_x(S) = \text{diag}(S) - SS^T$$

$$\ker(X) = \ker(X^T X) \quad \text{f3} \quad 1.2.1$$

$\therefore \subseteq \{v \in \mathbb{R}^n : X^T v = 0\} \subset \ker(X^T X)$ (a) S
 $X^T v = 0 \iff v \in \ker(X^T X)$

$$X^T X(v) = X^T(Xv) = X^T 0 = 0$$

$\therefore \exists v \in \mathbb{R}^n, v \in \ker(X^T X)$ (b)

$\therefore \forall v \in \mathbb{R}^n, X^T X v = 0 \iff v \in \ker(X^T X)$

$$\|Xv\|^2 = (Xv)^T (Xv) = v^T X^T X v = v^T 0 = 0$$

(b) $v \in \ker(X) \iff Xv = 0 \iff 0 = \|Xv\|^2 - 1$

. (b) \Rightarrow $\ker(X) \subseteq \ker(X^T X)$

. $\text{Im}(A^T) = \ker(A)^\perp$ (b) $\Rightarrow \ker(A)^\perp \subseteq \text{Im}(A^T)$

$\therefore \ker(A)^\perp = \{z \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \forall x \in \ker(A), z^T x = 0\}$

$$z = A^T y \quad \text{for } y \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \text{such that } z \in \text{Im}(A^T) \quad \text{if and only if } A^T y = z$$

$$z^T x = (A^T y)^T x = y^T A x = y^T 0 = 0$$

$$y^T A x = y^T 0 = 0$$

$\forall x \in \ker(A) \quad \text{then } z \perp x \quad \text{if and only if } z \perp \ker(A)$

$\forall x \in \ker(A) \quad z^T x = 0 \quad \text{if and only if } z \in \ker(A)^\perp$

$$z = A^T y \quad \text{for } y \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \text{such that } y \perp \ker(A)$$

$y \perp \ker(A) \quad \text{if and only if } y \in \text{Im}(A^T)$

$$\text{Im}(A^T) \supseteq \ker(A)^\perp$$

$$\text{Im}(A^T) = \ker(A)^\perp$$

$$w = y - Xw \quad (1)$$

X כרך ב- \mathbb{R}^n .

$$y \perp \ker(X^T) \iff y \in \text{Im}(X)$$

$$\forall v \in \ker(X) \quad Xv = 0 \quad \text{ל-} \quad \text{ל-} \quad \text{ל-}$$

$$\forall v \in \ker(X) \quad w = wp + v \quad \text{ל-} \quad \text{ל-} \quad \text{ל-}$$

$$\forall v \in \ker(X) \quad y = X(w_p + v) \quad \text{ל-} \quad \text{ל-}$$

$$p \cdot \mathbb{R}^n, \ker(X) \neq \{0\} \quad \text{ל-} \quad \text{ל-} \quad \text{ל-}$$

$$(\ker(X^T))^\perp = \text{Im}(X) \quad \text{ל-} \quad y \in \text{Im}(X)$$

$$(b) \quad y \perp \ker(X) \iff y \in \ker(X^T) \quad \text{ל-} \quad \text{ל-}$$

$$y \in \text{Im}(X) \quad \text{ל-} \quad y \perp \ker(X^T) \quad \text{ל-}$$

$$y = Xw \quad \text{ל-} \quad w \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \text{ל-}$$

$$y = Xw \quad \text{ל-} \quad w \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \text{ל-}$$

$$(d) \quad \{wp + v \mid v \in \ker(X)\} \quad \text{ל-} \quad \text{ל-} \quad \text{ל-}$$

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~~$$\text{ל-} \quad \ker(X^T) = \{0\} \quad \text{ל-} \quad \text{ל-} \quad X^T X \quad \text{ל-} \quad \text{ל-} \quad (1)$$~~

~~$$w = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y \quad \text{ל-} \quad \text{ל-} \quad \text{ל-}$$~~

~~$$\text{ל-} \quad y = Xw \quad \text{ל-} \quad \text{ל-} \quad \text{ל-}$$~~

~~$$\text{ל-} \quad w \in \{wp + v \mid v \in \ker(X)\} \quad \text{ל-} \quad \text{ל-}$$~~

(d)

לפיכך $\hat{w} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$

ר' דן $\ker(X) = \ker(X^T X)$ כי $X^T X$ פסילית. $\ker(X^T X) \neq \{0\}$ כי $X^T X$ פסילית.

$$X^T y \in \text{Im}(X^T X) \quad \text{পুরো মানুষের জীবন এইটা কথা}$$

প্ৰমাণ কৰা প্ৰিয়ে $\ker(X^T X) = \ker(X)$ - l প্ৰমাণ

$$y^T X v = y^T O = 0 \quad \text{if } Xv = 0 \quad \forall v \in \ker(X) \text{ by defn}$$

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$$\text{Definition of } X^T X, \text{ mxd } X \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times d}, X^T X \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d} \quad (6)$$

~~definition of rank of a matrix, rank of $X^T X - l$, where $l \in \mathbb{N}$~~

~~rank of $X^T X - l$ is the number of non-zero eigenvalues of $X^T X - lI_d$.~~

$\Rightarrow \text{rank of } X^T X - lI_d \leq l \leq \text{rank of } X^T X$

$\Rightarrow \text{rank of } X^T X = l$

$$\text{rank of } X^T X = d \quad \text{if } d = \text{rank}(X) \quad \text{rank of } X^T X = m \quad \text{if } m < \text{rank}(X)$$

~~rank of $X^T X = d$ if $d = \text{rank}(X)$~~

$$\begin{aligned} \text{if } i \in [d] \quad \sum_{j=1}^d \sigma_{ij} = \sigma_i \\ \text{if } i \neq j \quad \sum_{j=1}^d \sigma_{ij} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{if } i \in [d] \quad \sum_{j=1}^d \sigma_{ij} = \frac{1}{\sigma_i} \quad \text{else } 0$$

$$X^T = (U \Sigma V^T)^T = V \Sigma^T U^T \quad X = U \Sigma V^T$$

$$X^T X = (V \Sigma^T U^T)(U \Sigma V^T) = V \Sigma^T \Sigma V^T$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{if } i = j \quad (\Sigma^T \Sigma)_{ii} &= \sum_{k=1}^d (\Sigma^T)_{ik} \Sigma_{ki} = \sigma_i \sigma_i = \sigma_i^2 \\ \text{if } i \neq j \quad (\Sigma^T \Sigma)_{ij} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Sigma^T \Sigma = \text{diag}(\sigma_1^2, \dots, \sigma_d^2)$$

$$X^T X = V \text{diag}(\sigma_1^2, \dots, \sigma_d^2) V^T$$

if $i = j$ then $V_{ii} = \sqrt{\sigma_i^2} = \sigma_i$

$$(X^T X)^{-1} = (V \text{diag}(\sigma_1^2, \dots, \sigma_d^2) V^T)^{-1} = V \text{diag}(\frac{1}{\sigma_1^2}, \dots, \frac{1}{\sigma_d^2}) V^T$$

$$(X^T X)^{-1} X^T = V \text{diag}\left(\frac{1}{\sigma_1^2}, \dots, \frac{1}{\sigma_d^2}\right) V^T (V \Sigma^T U^T) = V \Sigma^T U^T$$

$$V \text{diag}\left(\frac{1}{\sigma_1^2}, \dots, \frac{1}{\sigma_d^2}\right) \Sigma^T U^T$$

$$U^T V \text{diag}\left(\frac{1}{\sigma_1^2}, \dots, \frac{1}{\sigma_d^2}\right) \Sigma^T = \Sigma^T - P_{\perp} U^T$$

$$\text{If } i=j \leq d \quad \sum_{ij}^T = \sigma_i \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sigma_i^2} \sigma_i = \frac{1}{\sigma_i^2}$$

$$\text{If } j \neq i \quad \sum_{ij}^T = 0$$

$$\text{If } j > d \quad \sum_{ij}^T = 0$$

$$(X^T X)^{-1} X^T = V \Sigma^T U^T$$

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P. Σ^T Σ Σ^T

$$y \in \text{Im}(X)$$

$$(Q3) \quad (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y = X^T y$$