



$$\therefore I \otimes T \text{Vec}(P^T) \xrightarrow{k \text{ block}}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \sum_r^R t_{1r} P_{r1} \\ \sum_r^R t_{2r} P_{r1} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_r^R t_{1r} P_{rj} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_r^R t_{1r} P_{rj_k} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_r^R t_{1r} P_{rj_k} \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} i=1 \quad j=1 \\ i=2 \quad j=1 \\ \vdots \\ i=i \quad j=j \\ \vdots \\ i=i \quad j=j_k \\ \vdots \\ i=i \quad j=j_k \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{Vec}(X) = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} \\ x_{21} \\ \vdots \\ x_{j1} \\ \vdots \\ x_{j_k} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\text{Vec}(X) - I \otimes T (P^T)$$

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$$Z_j^T \vec{w}_j \mid Z = X^{(\text{DATA})} = I \otimes T = \begin{bmatrix} T & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & T \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow Z_j$$

$$\vec{w}_j: \text{Vec}(X) - \text{Vec}(TP_r^T)$$

$$\text{Vec}(P_r^T)_{j\text{th}} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{to estimate}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} x_{ij} - \sum_r^R t_{ir} P_{rj} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2. \quad \textcircled{\sum_j^T \vec{w}_j} \quad X$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} T \\ \vdots \\ T \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \sum_j^T \\ \vdots \\ T \end{matrix}$$

$$\left( x_{ij} - \sum_r^R t_{ir} p_{rj} \right) \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \sum_1 \\ \vdots \\ T \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \rightarrow -k p_{31} \\ x - \sum t p \end{matrix}$$

$$t_{i1} (x_{i1} - \sum_r^R t_{ir} p_{r1}) + t_{i2} (x_{i2} - \sum_r^R t_{ir} p_{r2}) + \dots$$

$\uparrow \uparrow \quad \uparrow \uparrow \quad \uparrow \uparrow$   
 $i \quad r \quad i \quad r \quad i \quad r$

$$+ t_{i1} (x_{i1} - \sum_r^R t_{ir} p_{r1}) = \sum_i^I [t_{i1} (x_{i1} - \sum_r^R t_{ir} p_{r1})]$$

$$\begin{matrix} \hat{p}_{i1} \\ \hat{p}_{i2} \\ \vdots \\ \hat{p}_{ir} \\ \vdots \\ \hat{p}_{r1} \\ \vdots \\ \hat{p}_{rj} \\ \vdots \\ \hat{p}_{rJ} \end{matrix}$$

~~$$\sum_i^I [t_{i2} (x_{i2} - \sum_r^R t_{ir} p_{r2})]$$~~

$$\sum_i^I [t_{i2} (x_{i2} - \sum_r^R t_{ir} p_{r2})]$$

$$\sum_i^I [t_{ir} (x_{i1} - \sum_r^R t_{ir} p_{r1})]$$

$$\sum_i^I [t_{i1} (x_{i2} - \sum_r^R t_{ir} p_{r2})]$$

$$\sum_i^I [t_{ir} (x_{i2} - \sum_r^R t_{ir} p_{r2})]$$

$$\sum_i^I [t_{ir} (x_{ij} - \sum_r^R t_{ir} p_{rj})]$$

$$\sum_i^I [t_{ir} (x_{0j} - \sum_r^R t_{ir} p_{rj})]$$

$$\text{iii} \quad \left( \sum_r^R \left( \sum_i^I t_{ir} (x_{ij} - \sum_r^R t_{ir} p_{rj}) \right) \right)$$

Note that this page is ~~not~~ <sup>no</sup> longer needed

$$\mathcal{S}(X^k, r_{(-k)}, \lambda_2)$$

$$X^k = I \otimes T = \begin{bmatrix} T & & \\ & T & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & T \end{bmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow$  Kronecker notation  
bin

$$r_{(-k)} \equiv \text{DATA}_{(-k)} = \text{Vec}(X)$$

$$X^k r_{(-k)} = \begin{bmatrix} T & & \\ & T & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \text{Vec}(X) \\ x_{11} \\ x_{21} \\ \vdots \\ x_{I1} \\ x_{12} \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

data                      DATA

$$t_{11}x_{11} + t_{21}x_{21} + \dots + t_{I1}x_{I1} = \sum_i^I t_{i1}x_{i1}$$

$$t_{12}x_{11} + t_{22}x_{21} + \dots + t_{I2}x_{I1} =$$

for (j = 1: J) {  
    for (r = 1: R) {  
         $\Delta_{rj} = \sum_i t_{ir} x_{ij}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sum_i^I t_{i2} x_{i1} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_i^I t_{iR} x_{i1} \\ \sum_i^I t_{i1} x_{i2} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_i^I t_{iR} x_{i2} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_i^I t_{iR} x_{ij} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} r_j \\ 11 \\ 21 \\ \vdots \\ R1 \\ 12 \\ \vdots \\ R2 \\ \vdots \\ RJ \end{array}$$