

Sheet 4

Q.1

$$\underline{\Sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\therefore (2-\lambda)(3-\lambda) - 1 = 0 \rightarrow 6 - 5\lambda + \lambda^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 5 = 0 \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} \text{ eigen values}$$

$$B = \underline{\Sigma}$$

$$\underline{\Sigma} \underline{U} = \underline{U} \underline{\Lambda}$$

$$\underline{\Sigma} \underline{u}_i = \underline{u}_i \lambda_i$$

$$(\underline{\Sigma} - \lambda_i \underline{I}) \underline{u}_i = 0$$

eigen vectors: $\underline{\Sigma} \underline{u}_i = \underline{u}_i \lambda_i$ (step 2)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{2} x \\ \frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{2} y \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{i=1} \begin{matrix} 2x+y = \frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{2} x \\ x+3y = \frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{2} y \end{matrix} \rightarrow \underline{u}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5257 \\ 0.8507 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{2} x \\ \frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{2} y \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{i=2} \rightarrow \underline{u}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.8507 \\ 0.5257 \end{bmatrix}$$

! orthogonal

$$\therefore \underline{u}_1^T \underline{u}_2 = 0 \rightarrow \underline{u}_1 \perp \underline{u}_2 \rightarrow \checkmark \checkmark$$

$$\underline{u}_1 \cdot \underline{u}_2 = 0$$

$$\underline{U} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5257 & -0.8507 \\ 0.8507 & 0.5257 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\underline{u}_1 \quad \underline{u}_2$

(step 3) $\therefore \lambda_1 > \lambda_2 \rightarrow$ choose $\underline{u}_1 \Rightarrow \underline{z} = \underline{u}_1^T \underline{y}$

\underline{z} is 1×1 , \underline{u}_1 is 1×2 , \underline{y} is 2×1

Transform

$$\Rightarrow \underline{z} = \underline{U}^T \underline{Y} \text{ (take } \underline{z}_1 \text{ only)}$$

(step 1) $\hat{\underline{\mu}} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=1}^N \underline{x}(m)$

$$\underline{Y} = \underline{x} - \hat{\underline{\mu}}$$

$$\hat{\underline{\Sigma}} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=1}^N \underline{Y}(m) \underline{Y}(m)^T$$

Q.2 $\underline{u}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\underline{u}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\underline{u}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\lambda_1 = 2$, $\lambda_2 = 0.5$, $\lambda_3 = 0.2$

$\underline{\Sigma} = ?$

$U^T \underline{\Sigma} U = \Omega = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix}$

Orthogonal

$\underset{I}{UU^T} \underset{I}{\Sigma UU^T} = U \Omega U^T \rightarrow \underline{\Sigma} = U \Omega U^T$

$\underline{\Sigma} = \begin{bmatrix} | & | & | \\ \underline{u}_1 & \underline{u}_2 & \underline{u}_3 \\ | & | & | \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\underline{u}_1- \\ -\underline{u}_2- \\ -\underline{u}_3- \end{bmatrix}$

$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

=

Q.13 Neural Networks

To be Conf!