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## Aproximación lineal

Para este esercicio se leen los M datos  $(x_i, y_i)$  e  $\mathbb{R}^2$  con i = 1, 2, ..., M. Luego se crea la siguiente matriz  $A \in \mathcal{M}^{M\times 3}$  y el vector  $b \in \mathbb{R}^M$ 

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & X_1 & (X_1)^2 \\ 1 & X_2 & (X_2)^2 \\ 1 & X_3 & (X_3)^3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & X_M & (X_M)^3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \\ Y_3 \\ \vdots \\ Y_M \end{pmatrix}$$

y se busco minimizar el siguiente problema:

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
M_{in} & |A & \overrightarrow{\lambda} - \overrightarrow{b}|_{z}^{2} \\
\overrightarrow{\lambda} \in \mathbb{R}^{3}
\end{array}$$

Dande  $\dot{x}$  es el vector de los coeficientes del polinomio que estamos buscando  $(y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x + \beta_2 x^2)$ .

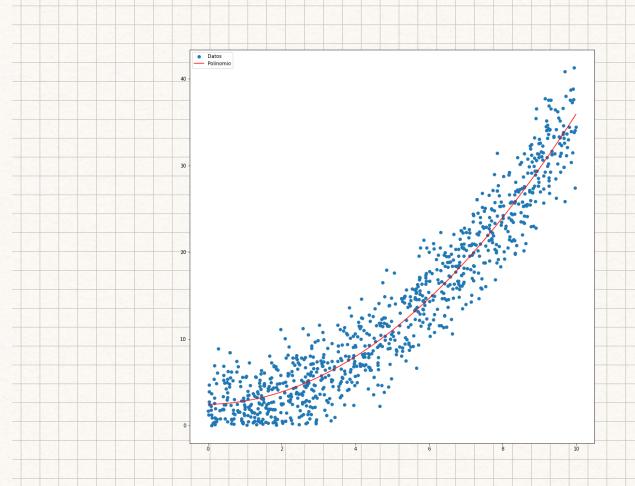
$$\mathcal{E}_{n}$$
 (esumen  $\dot{\vec{x}} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_{0} \\ \beta_{1} \end{pmatrix}$ 
 $\beta_{2}$ 

Si

$$J(x) = \left| A_x - b_z \right|_z^2$$

Entonces  $\nabla \mathcal{J}(\vec{x}) = 2(A\vec{x} - \vec{b})^T A$ Dande obtendremos un punto critico 5: VT(XI = 0, es decir: Obs: Este punto critico es minimo dado que | | || siempre mayor o igua que a  $2(A - \hat{b})^T A = 0$  $\left( \left( A \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} \right)^{\mathsf{T}} - \stackrel{?}{\mathsf{b}}^{\mathsf{T}} \right) A = 0$  $(\dot{x}A^{T} - \dot{b}^{T})A = 0$ => XT ATA = bTA Si se asume que ATA es invertible  $\Rightarrow \Rightarrow A^T A^T A = b^T A / (A^T A^T)$  $\dot{\vec{x}}^T = \vec{b}^T A (A^T A)^T / ()^T$  $\Rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{x}} = (\mathbf{A}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{A})^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{A}^{\mathsf{T}} \hat{\mathbf{b}}$ ATA es invertible  $\Leftrightarrow$   $\forall$   $i = 1, 2, ..., M , <math>\lambda_i \neq 0$ Es decir, todos sus valores propios son distintos de O. Entonces si ATA no es invertible, podemos plantear el siguiente problema.  $J(\vec{x}) = \left\| A_{\vec{x}} - b_{\vec{x}} \right\|_{z}^{z} + \left\| A_{\vec{x}} \right\|_{z}^{z}$  $\nabla J(\vec{x}) = 2(A\vec{x} - \vec{b})^T A + 2 \vec{\lambda} \vec{x}^T$ 

y el punto critico (que a la vez sera minimo) seria:  $2\left(A\overrightarrow{x}-\overrightarrow{b}\right)A+2\widehat{\lambda}\overrightarrow{x}^{T}=0$  $\overrightarrow{X}^T \overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{A} - \overrightarrow{b}^T \overrightarrow{A} + \widehat{\lambda} \overrightarrow{x}^T = 0$  $\vec{x}^T (A^T A + \hat{\lambda} I) = b^T A$ S: (ATA + NI) es invertible, el punto critico seria  $\vec{\lambda} = (A^TA + \hat{A}I) A^T \hat{b}$ Obs: ATA + ÂI = PDP-1 + A PIP  $= P \left(D + \hat{\lambda} I\right) P^{-1}$ Entonces pare que este metodo funcione se tiene que escoper un il tal que  $\lambda_i + \lambda \neq 0 \quad \forall i = 1, 2, ..., M.$ Aplicando este metodo en los dato obtenemos que  $\beta_0 \approx Z, 4$   $\beta_1 \approx 0.1$   $\beta_2 \approx 0.3$ y al graficarlo se veria de la siguiente forma:



## Red Neuronal

$$a) \quad \delta(t) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-t}}$$

$$\delta(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 + e^{-t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= - \begin{pmatrix} 1 + e^{-t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= - \begin{pmatrix} 1 + e^{-t} \end{pmatrix}^{2}$$

$$= - \begin{pmatrix} e \\ 1 + e^{-t} \end{pmatrix}^{2}$$

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$$5(a,b,c,d,e,f) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (z_i - 5(d \cdot \delta(aui + b \cdot v_i + cwi + e) + f))^2$$

Sea. 
$$\lambda = d \cdot \delta(aui + b \cdot v_i + cw_i + e) + f$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{(\alpha,b,c,d)} e_{,f} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( z_{i} - \delta(A) \right)^{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \sum_{i=\alpha}^{n} 2(z_i - \delta(\lambda)) \cdot (-\delta'(\lambda)) \cdot \delta(\beta) \cdot \alpha_i$$

$$= \frac{2}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\overline{\sigma(\lambda)} - \overline{z_i}) \cdot (\overline{\sigma'(\lambda)} \cdot \overline{\sigma'(\lambda)}) \cdot \overline{\sigma'(\lambda)} \cdot \overline{\sigma'(\lambda)}$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial b} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=n}^{n} 2(z_i - \delta(\lambda)) \cdot (-\delta'(\lambda)) \cdot d\delta(\rho) \cdot w_i$$

$$= \frac{2}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\sigma(\lambda) - 2i) \cdot (\delta(\lambda) \cdot \delta(\beta) \cdot v_i)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial c} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=n}^{n} 2(z_i - \delta(i)) \cdot (-\delta(i)) \cdot d\delta(i) \cdot w_i$$

$$= \frac{2}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\sigma(\lambda) - 2i) \cdot (\sigma(\lambda) \cdot \sigma(\lambda) \cdot \sigma(\lambda) \cdot \sigma(\lambda)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{T}}{\partial \theta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=n}^{n} 2(z_i - \delta(h)) \cdot (-\delta(h) \cdot \delta(\rho))$$

$$= \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=n}^{n} (\delta(h) - 2i) \cdot (-\delta(h) \cdot \delta(\rho))$$

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