

N4

1.1. D-Fl, also wenn  $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , so  $\frac{\partial (a^T x)}{\partial x} = a$   
 $f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i = 1$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \right) = (a_1, \dots, a_n) = a$$

1.2 D-Fl, also wenn  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , so  $\frac{\partial (Ax)}{\partial x} = A$

$$\textcircled{1} Ax = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n \end{pmatrix} = g$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial x_j} = a_{ij} \rightarrow \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

i.e.  $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial (Ax)}{\partial x} \stackrel{\textcircled{1}}{=} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \stackrel{\textcircled{2}}{=} A \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{\partial (Ax)}{\partial x} = A \quad \boxed{\text{4TG}}$

1.3 Es sei  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , so  $\frac{\partial (x^T Ax)}{\partial x} = (A + A^T)x$   
 Es sei  $A^T = A$ , so  $\frac{\partial (x^T Ax)}{\partial x} = 2Ax$

①



$$\leftarrow x^T A x = (x_1 \dots x_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} =$$

using 1.2  $= \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n a_{1i} x_i \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ni} x_i \end{pmatrix}$

$$= (x_1 \dots x_n) \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n a_{1i} x_i \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ni} x_i \end{pmatrix} = x_1 \sum_i a_{1i} x_i + \dots + x_n \sum_i a_{ni} x_i \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (x^T A x) = \sum_{j=1}^n x_j \left( \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ji} x_i \right) = g$$

$$\leftarrow \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \sum_{j=1}^n x_j \left( \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ji} x_i \right) \right)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_1} &= \sum_i a_{1i} x_i + a_{11} x_1 + a_{21} x_2 + \dots + a_{n1} x_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{1i} x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1} x_i \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x_n} = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ni} x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n a_{in} x_i$$

①.n      ②.n

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n a_{1i} x_i \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ni} x_i \end{pmatrix}}_1 + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1} x_i \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^n a_{in} x_i \end{pmatrix}}_2$$

① =  $A x$   
② =  $A^T x$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial (x^T A x)}{\partial x} = (A + A^T) x$$





1.4 Lem  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , so  $\frac{\partial \|x\|^2}{\partial x} = 2x$

$$\triangleq \|x\|^2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 \quad (*)$$

$$\frac{\partial \|x\|^2}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial (x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2)}{\partial x} = 2(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 2x \quad \square$$

1.5  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\text{Q-76} \quad \frac{\partial g(x)}{\partial x} = \text{diag}(g'(x))$$

$$\triangleq \frac{\partial g(x)}{\partial x} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_n} \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix} = \left\{ \frac{\partial g_i(x)}{\partial x_j} = g'_i \cdot \delta_{ij} \right\} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial g_1(x)}{\partial x_1} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\partial g_2(x)}{\partial x_2} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \frac{\partial g_n(x)}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial g(x)}{\partial x} = \text{diag}(g'(x)) \quad \square$$

1.6 Lem  $h: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$   
 $g: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^p$

$x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , so

$$\frac{\partial g(h(x))}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial g(h(x))}{\partial h} \frac{\partial h(x)}{\partial x}$$

$$g(h) = \begin{pmatrix} g_1(h_1, \dots, h_m) \\ g_2(h_1, \dots, h_m) \\ \vdots \\ g_p(h_1, \dots, h_m) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$h(x) = \begin{pmatrix} h_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) \\ \vdots \\ h_m(x_1, \dots, x_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\triangleq \frac{\partial g_i(h(x))}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial h_1} \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial x_j} + \dots + \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial h_m} \frac{\partial h_m}{\partial x_j} = \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial h_k} \frac{\partial h_k}{\partial x_j} \quad \text{③}$$



$$\text{T.O} \quad \frac{\partial g(h(x))}{\partial x} = \left( \begin{array}{c} \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial h_k} \frac{\partial h_k}{\partial x_1} \quad \dots \quad \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial h_k} \frac{\partial h_k}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\partial g_p}{\partial h_k} \frac{\partial h_k}{\partial x_1} \quad \dots \quad \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\partial g_p}{\partial h_k} \frac{\partial h_k}{\partial x_n} \end{array} \right) \quad (1)$$

С другой стороны

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial h} = \left( \begin{array}{cc} \frac{\partial g}{\partial h_1} & \frac{\partial g}{\partial h_m} \\ \frac{\partial g_p}{\partial h_1} & \dots \frac{\partial g_p}{\partial h_m} \end{array} \right) = (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = \left( \begin{array}{ccc} \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial h_m}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial h_m}{\partial x_n} \end{array} \right) = (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial g(h)}{\partial h} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = \left( \begin{array}{c} (1) \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} (2) \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial h_k} \frac{\partial h_k}{\partial x_1} \quad \dots \quad \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial h_k} \frac{\partial h_k}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\partial g_p}{\partial h_k} \frac{\partial h_k}{\partial x_1} \quad \dots \quad \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\partial g_p}{\partial h_k} \frac{\partial h_k}{\partial x_n} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{Из (1) и (2)} \Rightarrow \text{что} \quad \frac{\partial g(h)}{\partial h} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial (g(h))}{\partial x} \quad (2)$$



# Задача 3

Выборка  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

- 1) изобразить  $\tau$ .
- 2) ~~или~~ Построить модель  $f(x) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x + \beta_2 x^2$ , построить график
- 3) Построить модель того же вида методом наименьших квадратов

②

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad Y = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X^T X = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X^T Y = \begin{pmatrix} 16 \\ 2 \\ 14 \end{pmatrix}$$

Найти  $\beta$  из системы норм. ур-в  $X^T X \beta = X^T Y$

$$\begin{cases} 5\beta_0 + \beta_1 + 3\beta_2 = 16 \\ \beta_0 + 3\beta_1 + \beta_2 = 2 \\ 3\beta_0 + \beta_1 + 3\beta_2 = 14 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{I - III} \begin{cases} 2\beta_0 = 2 \\ \beta_0 = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 3\beta_1 + \beta_2 = 1 \\ \beta_1 + 3\beta_2 = 11 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \beta_2 = 1 - 3\beta_1 \Rightarrow -8\beta_1 = 8 \rightarrow \beta_1 = -1 \Rightarrow \beta_2 = 4$$

$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow f(x) = 1 - x + 4x^2 \quad (5)$$



③ Построить модель линейной регрессии для  $\lambda=1$

$$X^T X + \lambda I = X^T X + I = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(X^T X + \lambda I) \beta = X^T y$$

$$\begin{cases} 6\beta_0 + \beta_1 + 3\beta_2 = 16 \\ \beta_0 + 4\beta_1 + \beta_2 = 2 \\ 3\beta_0 + \beta_1 + 4\beta_2 = 14 \end{cases}$$

$$\xrightarrow{I - III} \begin{cases} 3\beta_0 - \beta_2 = 2 \\ \beta_2 = 3\beta_0 - 2 \end{cases} \quad (*) \rightarrow$$

$$\xrightarrow{III - II} \begin{cases} \beta_2 = 3\beta_0 - 2 \\ \beta_0 + 4\beta_1 + \beta_2 = 2 \\ 2\beta_0 - 3\beta_1 + 3\beta_2 = 12 \end{cases} \rightarrow$$

$$\xrightarrow{\beta_2 \text{ из } (I')} \begin{cases} 4\beta_0 + 4\beta_1 = 4 \\ 2\beta_0 - 3\beta_1 + 3\beta_2 = 12 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\beta_2 \text{ из } (II')} \begin{cases} \beta_0 + \beta_1 = 1 \\ 11\beta_0 - 3\beta_1 = 18 \end{cases} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow 14\beta_0 = 21 \Rightarrow \beta_0 = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \beta_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \beta_2 = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 3/2 \\ -1/2 \\ 5/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f_1(x) = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{2}x^2$$



Задача 9

Обучающая выборка

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^T$$

1) Вычислим вероятности классов

$$\hat{P}_2 \{Y=0\} = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$\hat{P}_2 \{Y=1\} = \frac{3}{8}$$

Вычисляем средние для классов

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\mu}_0 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ \hat{\mu}_1 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{cases} X_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ X_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \tilde{X}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

Выборочные матрицы ковариации для каждого класса

$$\hat{\Sigma}_0 = \frac{1}{N_0 - 1} \sum_{y^{(i)}=0} (x^{(i)} - \hat{\mu}_0) (x^{(i)} - \hat{\mu}_0)^T = \{N=5\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\hat{\Sigma}_1 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Оценка матрицы ковариации:

$$\sum_{\substack{N=8 \\ k=2}} \frac{1}{N-k} \sum_k \sum_{y^{(k)}=k} (x^{(k)} - \hat{\mu}_k)(x^{(k)} - \hat{\mu}_k)^T = \frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Обратная матрица

$$\hat{\Sigma}_0^{-1} = \frac{\hat{\Sigma}_0^{-1}}{\Delta \hat{\Sigma}_0} = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}}{\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\Sigma}_1^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{4}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\Sigma}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{8}{5} & -\frac{6}{5} \\ -\frac{6}{5} & \frac{12}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

• Линейные дискриминантные ф-и

$$S_0(x) = \underbrace{x^T \hat{\Sigma}^{-1} \hat{\mu}_0}_{(x_1, x_2)} - \frac{1}{2} \hat{\mu}_0^T \hat{\Sigma}^{-1} \hat{\mu}_0 + \ln \underbrace{\hat{P}_0\{Y=0\}}_{\ln(5/8)}$$

$$S_0(x) = \frac{8}{5}x_1 - \frac{6}{5}x_2 - \frac{4}{5} + \ln 5 - 3 \ln 2 \quad (1)$$

$$S_1(x) = x^T \hat{\Sigma}^{-1} \hat{\mu}_1 - \frac{1}{2} \hat{\mu}_1^T \hat{\Sigma}^{-1} \hat{\mu}_1 + \ln \hat{P}_1\{Y=1\}$$

$$\hookrightarrow S_1 = \frac{18}{5}x_1 - \frac{6}{5}x_1 - \frac{6}{5}x_2 - \frac{24}{5} + \ln 3 - 3 \ln 2 \quad (2)$$

(8)



Разделим поверхность ~~поверхности~~ <sup>прямой</sup> с уравнением, которое получаем при прир.  $S_0(x) = S_1(x)$

$$x_1 = 2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)$$

● Различные дискриминантные ф-и:

$$1. S_0(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \underbrace{\det \hat{\Sigma}_0}_{\text{I}} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} (x - \hat{\mu}_0)^T \hat{\Sigma}_0^{-1} (x - \hat{\mu}_0)}_{\text{II}} + \underbrace{\ln P_2\{Y=0\}}_{\text{III}}$$

$$\textcircled{\text{I}} \det \hat{\Sigma}_0 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{\text{II}} -\frac{1}{2} (x - \hat{\mu}_0)^T \hat{\Sigma}_0^{-1} (x - \hat{\mu}_0) &= -\frac{1}{2} (x_1 - 1, x_2) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - 1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= - (x_1 - 1, x_2) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - 1 - 2x_2 \\ -x_1 + 2x_2 + 1 \end{pmatrix} = \\ &= - (x_1^2 - 2x_1x_2 + 2x_2^2 + 2x_2 - 2x_1 + 1) \\ \textcircled{\text{III}} \ln 5/8 \end{aligned}$$

$$S_0 = \ln 5 - 2 \ln 2 - (x_1^2 - 2x_1x_2 + 2x_2^2 + 2x_2 - 2x_1 + 1)$$

$$2. S_1(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \underbrace{\det \hat{\Sigma}_1}_{\text{I}} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} (x - \hat{\mu}_1)^T \hat{\Sigma}_1^{-1} (x - \hat{\mu}_1)}_{\text{II}} + \underbrace{\ln P_2\{Y=1\}}_{\text{III}}$$

$$\textcircled{\text{I}} \det \hat{\Sigma}_1 = \frac{3}{4} \quad \ln P_2\{Y=1\} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3}{4} + \ln \frac{3}{8} = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 - 2 \ln 2$$

$$\textcircled{\text{II}} -\frac{1}{2} (x - \hat{\mu}_1)^T \hat{\Sigma}_1^{-1} (x - \hat{\mu}_1) = -\frac{1}{3} (x_1 - 3, x_2 - 1) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - 3 \\ x_2 - 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$= -\frac{1}{3} (2x_1^2 - 2x_1x_2 + 2x_2^2 - 10x_1 + 2x_2 + 14)$$

$$\delta_1(x) = -\frac{1}{3} (2x_1^2 - 2x_1x_2 + 2x_2^2 - 10x_1 + 2x_2 + 14) + \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 - 2 \ln 2$$

Разделяющая пов-ть — парабола, прир.  $\delta_0$  и  $\delta_1$ :

$$(x_1 - 2x_2)^2 + 4x_1 + 4x_2 - 11 - 3 \ln \frac{5}{\sqrt{3}} = 0$$



Задача 15

Дана таблица выборки

$$\begin{matrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ y \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Оценки априорных вероятностей

$$\hat{P}_2\{Y=0\} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \hat{P}_2\{Y=1\} = \frac{1}{2}$$

С помощью таблицы

классификатора оценить вероятности  $P_2\{Y=0 | X_1=1, X_2=1\}$   
 $P_2\{Y=1 | X_1=1, X_2=1\}$

Оценки условных вероятностей

$$\hat{P}_2\{X_1=1 | Y=0\} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\hat{P}_2\{X_2=1 | Y=0\} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\hat{P}_2\{X_1=1 | Y=1\} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\hat{P}_2\{X_2=1 | Y=1\} = 1$$

Основное предположение Бессова классификатора

$$\textcircled{I} \hat{P}_2\{Y=0 | X_1=1, X_2=1\} = \frac{P_2\{X_1=1 | Y=0\} P_2\{X_2=1 | Y=0\} P_2\{Y=0\}}{P_2\{X_1=1, X_2=1\}}$$

$$\textcircled{II} \hat{P}_2\{Y=1 | X_1=1, X_2=1\} = \frac{P_2\{X_1=1 | Y=1\} P_2\{X_2=1 | Y=1\} P_2\{Y=1\}}{P_2\{X_1=1, X_2=1\}}$$

$$\textcircled{I} = \frac{\frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{3}{25} P_2\{...\}} = \frac{3}{25} \frac{1}{P_2\{...\}}$$

$$\textcircled{II} = \frac{3}{10} \frac{1}{P_2\{...\}}$$

$$P_2\{...\} = P_2\{X_1=1, X_2=1\} = \frac{3}{25} + \frac{3}{10} = \frac{21}{50}$$

$$\textcircled{I} = \frac{2}{7} \quad \textcircled{II} = \frac{5}{7}$$

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Упражнение 4.1

$$\text{D-то } \mathcal{V}_0 = \bar{x} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x^{(i)}$$

$W_k = \mathcal{V}_0 + L(\mathcal{V}_0 - x_k)$  —  $k$ -шаг по градиенту.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{V}_0 &= \underset{\mathcal{L}_0}{\operatorname{argmin}} \left( \sum_{i=1}^N \operatorname{dist}^2(x_i, \mathcal{L}_0) \right) = \underset{\mathcal{L}_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n}{\operatorname{argmin}} \left( \sum_{i=1}^N \|x^{(i)} - \mathcal{L}_0\|^2 \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x^{(i)} = \bar{x} \end{aligned}$$

