

202848615 [cont'd] 03), , $\mathcal{L}ML - 1$ SVD
 • GRAN 03 - 1.1

1. Calculate the SVD of the following matrix A . That is, find the matrices U, Σ, V^\top where U, V are orthogonal matrices and Σ diagonal.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Recall, that to find the SVD of A we can calculate $A^\top A$ to deduce V, Σ and then calculate AA^\top to deduce U . Equivalently, once we deduced V, Σ we can fine U using the equality $AV = U\Sigma$.

$$: A^\top A \quad \text{2nd} \circ$$

$$A^\top A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A^\top A \quad \text{6 rows exist} \circ$$

$$\det(A^\top A - \lambda I) = \det\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} - \lambda I\right) = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2-\lambda & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= (2-\lambda)((2-\lambda)(4-\lambda) - 4) - 0 + 2(0 - 2(2-\lambda)) =$$

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

$$= (2-\lambda)((2-\lambda)(4-\lambda) - 8) = (2-\lambda)^2(1-6\lambda+8\lambda^2 - 8) =$$

$$= (2-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - 6\lambda) = -\lambda(\lambda-6)(\lambda-2) = 0$$

$$\boxed{\lambda=0}, \boxed{\lambda=6}, \boxed{\lambda=2}$$

$$(6I - A^\top A) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad : \lambda = 6 \quad \text{6 rows exist} \quad BN \circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4x - 2z = 0 \\ 4y + 2z = 0 \\ -2x + 2y + 2z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x - z = 0 \\ 2y + z = 0 \\ -x + y + z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2}z \\ y = -\frac{1}{2}z \\ -x + y + z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$6 \text{ rows exist} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{sol}, \quad y = \frac{1}{2}z, \quad x = \frac{1}{2}z$$

$$V_1 = \frac{1}{\left\| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\|} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} : \text{unit vector}$$

$$(2I - A^T A) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} : \lambda = 2 \quad \text{is eigenvector}$$

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

$$V_2 = \frac{1}{\left\| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\|} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} : \text{unit vector}, \lambda = 2 \text{ is eigenvector}$$

$$(0\lambda - A^T A) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} : \lambda = 0 \quad \text{is eigenvector}$$

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

$$V_3 = \frac{1}{\left\| \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\|} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} : \text{unit vector}$$

$$V^T = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} : \text{rotation matrix}$$

$$A A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix} : A A^T \text{ is diagonal}$$

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{6} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftarrow \sigma_1 = \sqrt{2}, \sigma_2 = \sqrt{6} \quad \text{eigenvalues are } \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{6}$$

$$\Leftarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} : \text{basis for } \mathbb{R}^3 : \text{2,6 is } (1,0,0)$$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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2. Show that the outer product of two vectors $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^m$, which is denoted by $\mathbf{v} \otimes \mathbf{u}$ or $\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u}^\top$ is a matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$ with $\text{rank}(A) = 1$. That is, show that all rows (or columns) in A are linearly dependent.

$u \in R^m$, $V_t R^n$

$$-x_1 \nabla f - u \otimes v = 0 \quad \text{at } h=0 \quad \text{if } v=0 \quad \text{or}$$

$\begin{pmatrix} u_1 & v_1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ u_n & v_n \end{pmatrix} = u_i V$ \Rightarrow $u_i \in U$ (eine Teilmenge)

Given $\mu \in \text{Span}(v)$, we have $\mu = c_1 v$ for some $c_1 \in \mathbb{C}$.

$$\text{rank}(\mathbf{u} \otimes \mathbf{v}) = 1 \quad \text{e.g. } \langle \omega_N \rangle$$

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$$A = V \cdot U^T = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{pmatrix} (u_1 \dots u_m) = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 v_1 & u_2 v_1 & \dots & -u_m v_1 \\ u_1 v_2 & u_2 v_2 & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & u_2 v_3 & \vdots \\ u_1 v_n & u_2 v_n & \ddots & u_m v_n \end{pmatrix} =$$

若 $V_i = 2^i$ 則 $\sum_{j=1}^n V_j = \sum_{j=1}^n 2^j = 2^{n+1} - 2$

(2) $V = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4\}$ է և $E = \{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, e_5\}$ է, որտեղ $e_1 = \{v_1, v_2\}$, $e_2 = \{v_2, v_3\}$, $e_3 = \{v_3, v_4\}$, $e_4 = \{v_1, v_3\}$ և $e_5 = \{v_1, v_4\}$.

• *Armenia's* *regime* *is* *a* *key* *-* *problem* *in* *the* *region* *as* *it* *is* *an* *active* *factor* *in* *the* *conflict*.

6. If $u^T - s$ is zero, we have $u^T = s$ since $s \neq 0$.

(107, 1) 117, 117 of 333

$$A = \text{rank}(A) \rightarrow \hookrightarrow G_{\mathcal{M}} \text{ or } P$$

3. Ife

3. Show that for any orthonormal basis $(\mathbf{u}_1, \dots, \mathbf{u}_n)$ and any arbitrary vector $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that $\mathbf{x} = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \cdot \mathbf{u}_i$, it holds that $a_i = \langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}_i \rangle$ for any $i \in [1, n]$. That is, show that the i 'th coefficient of representing \mathbf{x} in the basis $(\mathbf{u}_1, \dots, \mathbf{u}_n)$, is the inner product between \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{u}_i .

$$\mathbf{x} = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \mathbf{u}_i \quad \text{as } \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \text{and} \quad \text{since } (\mathbf{u}_1, \dots, \mathbf{u}_n) \text{ is orthonormal}$$

$$i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \quad \text{so} \quad a_i = \langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}_i \rangle$$

$$i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathbf{x} = \sum_{j=1}^n a_j \mathbf{u}_j = \mathbf{x} - \sum_{j \neq i} a_j \mathbf{u}_j$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n a_j \mathbf{u}_j + a_i \mathbf{u}_i \Leftrightarrow a_i \mathbf{u}_i = \mathbf{x} - \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n a_j \mathbf{u}_j \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\langle \mathbf{u}_i, a_i \mathbf{u}_i \rangle = \langle \mathbf{u}_i, \mathbf{x} - \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n a_j \mathbf{u}_j \rangle \Leftrightarrow a_i \langle \mathbf{u}_i, \mathbf{u}_i \rangle = \langle \mathbf{u}_i, \mathbf{x} \rangle - \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \langle \mathbf{u}_i, \mathbf{u}_j \rangle$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_i = \langle \mathbf{u}_i, \mathbf{x} \rangle$$

Since \mathbf{u}_i is an orthonormal basis $(\mathbf{u}_1, \dots, \mathbf{u}_n)$ then $\mathbf{u}_i \cdot \mathbf{u}_i = 1$ and $\mathbf{u}_i \cdot \mathbf{u}_j = 0$ for $j \neq i$

$$\langle \mathbf{u}_i, \mathbf{u}_i \rangle = 1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} i=j \\ 0 \quad i \neq j \end{array} \right\} \quad \therefore \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{if } i = j \quad \text{else } 0$$

4. Ife

(a) Let $x = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^4$. Compute:

- $\|x\|_1$
- $\|x\|_2$
- $\|x\|_\infty$

Which of the norms gives the smallest value? Why?

$$\|x\|_1 = 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 = 10, \quad \|x\|_2 = \sqrt{3^2 + (-4)^2 + 1^2 + (-2)^2} = \sqrt{30}, \quad \|x\|_\infty = 3$$

$$\therefore \text{The } \|x\|_\infty \text{ norm is the largest norm}$$

Because the sum of the absolute values of the components of x is $\|x\|_1$ and the square root of the sum of the squares of the components of x is $\|x\|_2$ and the maximum absolute value of the components of x is $\|x\|_\infty$.

For example, if $x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ then $\|x\|_1 = 10$, $\|x\|_2 = \sqrt{30}$, and $\|x\|_\infty = 4$.

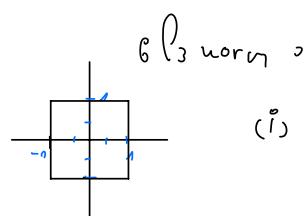
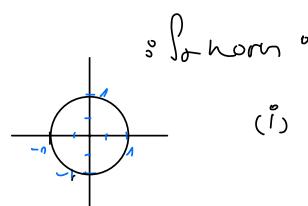
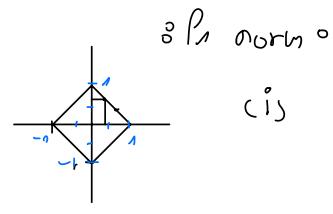
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(d) 2D space, the **unit ball** under a norm is the set of vectors $x \in \mathbb{R}^2$ such that $\|x\| = 1$. The shape of this unit ball depends on which norm is being used.

- i. Sketch the unit ball in \mathbb{R}^2 for:

- ℓ_1 norm
 - ℓ_2 norm
 - ℓ_∞ norm

How do these shapes reflect the way each norm measures “length”? (*Tip: Think of how $\|x\| = 1$ looks geometrically in each case.*)



3.1.1 解題

- (b) Use the chain rule to calculate the gradient of $h(\sigma) = \frac{1}{2} \|f(\sigma) - y\|^2$, where $\sigma \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and f is some arbitrary function from \mathbb{R}^d to \mathbb{R}^d .

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(x) &= \frac{1}{2} \|y - f(x)\|^2 : \text{for } \mathcal{L}: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \text{3.1.1} \\ \mathcal{J}_x(\mathcal{L}) &= \frac{1}{2} \partial_x X^T = X^T : \text{e.g., linear, linear, linear} \\ \mathcal{J}_\sigma(h) &= \mathcal{J}_{f(\sigma)}(\mathcal{L}) \cdot \mathcal{J}_\sigma(f-y) = (f(\sigma)-y)^T \mathcal{J}_\sigma(f) : \text{multiple linear} \\ \nabla h(\sigma) &= \mathcal{J}_\sigma(h)^T = \mathcal{J}_\sigma(f)^T (f(\sigma)-y) : \text{proof} \end{aligned}$$

- (c) In recitation 1 we saw the softmax function $S: \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow [0, 1]^k$, which is defined as follows:

$$S(\mathbf{x})_j = \frac{e^{x_j}}{\sum_{l=1}^k e^{x_l}}$$

This function takes an input vector $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and outputs a probability vector (non-negative entries that sum up to 1), corresponding to the weight of original entries of x .

Question: Calculate the Jacobian of the softmax function S .

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{J}_x(S) &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1(x)}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1(x)}{\partial x_k} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_k(x)}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_k(x)}{\partial x_k} \end{bmatrix}^T = \\ \frac{\partial f_m(x)}{\partial x_n} &= \boxed{\frac{\partial \left(\frac{e^{x_m}}{\sum_{i \neq m} e^{x_i}} \right)}{\partial x_n}} = - \frac{e^{x_m} \circ e^{x_n}}{\left(\sum_{i \neq m} e^{x_i} \right)^2} = - \underbrace{\frac{e^{x_m}}{\sum_{i \neq m} e^{x_i}}}_{\in \mathbb{R}^k} \circ \underbrace{\frac{e^{x_n}}{\sum_{i \neq m} e^{x_i}}}_{\in \mathbb{R}^k} \\ \boxed{\frac{\partial f_m(x)}{\partial x_n}} &= \frac{e^{x_m} \left(\sum_{i \neq m} e^{x_i} \right) - e^{x_m} \circ e^{x_m}}{\left(\sum_{i \neq m} e^{x_i} \right)^2} = \frac{e^{x_m} \left(\sum_{i \neq m} e^{x_i} - e^{x_m} \right)}{\sum_{i \neq m} e^{x_i}} = \underbrace{\frac{e^{x_m}}{\sum_{i \neq m} e^{x_i}}}_{\in \mathbb{R}^k} \cdot \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{e^{x_m}}{\sum_{i \neq m} e^{x_i}} \right)}_{\in \mathbb{R}^k} \\ \mathcal{J}_x(S)_{ij} &= \begin{cases} S_i(x) (1 - S_i(x)) & i=j \\ -S_i(x) \cdot S_j(x) & i \neq j \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

אנו יוכיח

1.2 Linear Regression

Based on Lecture 1 and Recitation 2

Let \mathbf{X} be the input matrix of a linear regression problem with m rows (samples) and d columns (variables/features). Let $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ be the response vector corresponding to the samples in \mathbf{X} .

1.2.1 Solutions of The Normal Equations

5. In (a-d) you will incrementally prove several important properties regarding the solutions of the normal equations.

(a) Prove that: $\text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}) = \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X})$

$$(u \in \mathbb{R}^d, X \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times d}) \quad u \in \text{Ker}(X) \Leftrightarrow X u = 0$$

$$\because P_{\text{range}}(X) \quad X u = 0 \quad \therefore$$

$$X^\top X u = X^\top (X u) = X^\top 0 = 0$$

$$\text{Ker}(X) \subseteq \text{Ker}(X^\top X) \Leftarrow u \in \text{Ker}(X^\top X) \quad \text{পরীক্ষা}$$

$$(u \in \mathbb{R}^d, X^\top X \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}) \quad u \in \text{Ker}(X^\top X) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\because \text{range } X^\top X u = 0 \quad \text{এবং}$$

$$u^\top X^\top X u = 0 \Rightarrow (X u)^\top X u = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\|X u\|^2 = 0 \Rightarrow X u = 0$$

$$\text{Ker}(X^\top X) \subseteq \text{Ker}(X) \Leftarrow u \in \text{Ker}(X) \quad \text{পরীক্ষা}$$

$$\text{Ker}(X^\top X) = \text{Ker}(X) \quad \Leftarrow \text{প্রমাণ করা উচিত}$$

(b) Prove that for a square matrix A : $\text{Im}(A^\top) = \text{Ker}(A)^\perp$

$$, u \in \text{Im}(A^\top) \Leftrightarrow \text{প্রমাণ করা উচিত} \quad (b)$$

$$A^\top v = u \quad \text{প্রমাণ করা উচিত}$$

$$\because P_{\text{range}}(A) \quad w \in \text{Ker}(A) \quad \text{প্রমাণ করা উচিত}$$

$$Lu, w \rangle = u^\top w = (A^\top v)^\top w = v^\top A w = v^\top (Aw) = v^\top 0 = 0$$

$$\text{Im}(A^\top) \subseteq \text{Ker}(A)^\perp \Leftarrow u \in \text{Ker}(A) \quad \text{পরীক্ষা}$$

$$\dim(\ker(A)^\perp) = \text{Rank}(A) = \text{Rank}(A^\epsilon) = \dim(\text{Im}(A^\epsilon))$$

$$\text{Im}(A^\epsilon) = \ker(A)^\perp \text{ et } \text{Im}(A^\epsilon) \subset \text{Im}(A)$$

- (c) Let $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w}$ be a non-homogeneous system of linear equations. Assume that \mathbf{X} is square and not invertible. Show that the system has ∞ solutions $\Leftrightarrow \mathbf{y} \in \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}^\top)$.

$\mathbf{y} \in \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}^\top) \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{X}\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{0}$

הנראה ש- \mathbf{y} ב- $\text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}^\top)$ אם ו רק אם $\mathbf{y} \in \text{Im}(\mathbf{X})$

$$\text{Im}(\mathbf{X}) = \ker(\mathbf{X}^\epsilon)^\perp$$

$$\mathbf{y} \in \ker(\mathbf{X}^\epsilon)^\perp$$

$$\mathbf{y} \in \ker(\mathbf{X}^\top)$$

$$\mathbf{X}\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{y} \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{w} \in \ker(\mathbf{X}^\epsilon)^\perp = \text{Im}(\mathbf{X})$$

$$\ker(\mathbf{X}) \neq \{\mathbf{0}\} \Rightarrow \text{Im}(\mathbf{X}) \neq \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\mathbf{X}(\mathbf{w} + \mathbf{u}) = \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w} + \mathbf{X}\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{y} + \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{y}$$

$\mathbf{u} \in \ker(\mathbf{X})$

- (d) Consider the (normal) linear system $\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y}$. Using what you have proved above prove that the normal equations can only have a unique solution (if $\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}$ is invertible) or infinitely many solutions (otherwise).

$$(\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X})^\perp \text{ יתאים ר' } \text{ נורמלית } \text{ if } \text{rank } \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X} = n$$

$\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y} \in \ker(\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}) \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y} \in \ker(\mathbf{X})$

$$\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y} \in \ker(\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}) \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y} \in \ker(\mathbf{X})^\perp \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y} \in \text{Im}(\mathbf{X})$$

$$\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y} \in \ker((\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X})^\top) \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y} \in \ker(\mathbf{X}^\top)$$

$\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y} \in \ker(\mathbf{X}^\top)$ if and only if $\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{0}$

1.2.2 Least Squares

Given a sample $S = \{(\mathbf{x}_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^m$, the ERM rule for linear regression w.r.t. the squared loss is

$$\hat{\mathbf{w}} \in \underset{\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^d}{\operatorname{argmin}} \|\mathbf{X}\mathbf{w} - \mathbf{y}\|^2$$

where \mathbf{X} is the input matrix of the linear regression with rows as samples and \mathbf{y} the vector of responses. Let $\mathbf{X} = U\Sigma V^\top$ be the SVD of \mathbf{X} , where U is a $m \times m$ orthonormal matrix, Σ is a $m \times d$ diagonal matrix, and V is an $d \times d$ orthonormal matrix. Let $\sigma_i = \Sigma_{i,i}$ and note that only the non-zero σ_i -s are singular values of \mathbf{X} . Recall that the pseudoinverse of \mathbf{X} is defined by $\mathbf{X}^\dagger = V\Sigma^\dagger U^\top$ where Σ^\dagger is an $d \times m$ diagonal matrix, such that

$$\Sigma_{i,i}^\dagger = \begin{cases} \sigma_i^{-1} & \sigma_i \neq 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_i = 0 \end{cases}$$

6. Assuming that $\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}$ is invertible, show that the general solution we derived in recitation 3 $(\mathbf{X}^\dagger \mathbf{y})$ equals to the solution you have seen in lecture 1 $([\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}]^{-1} \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y})$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X} &= (\mathbf{U} \Sigma \mathbf{V}^\top)^\top (\mathbf{U} \Sigma \mathbf{V}^\top) = \mathbf{V} \Sigma^\top \mathbf{U}^\top \mathbf{U} \Sigma \mathbf{V}^\top = \mathbf{V} \Sigma^\top \Sigma \mathbf{V}^\top \\
 &\quad \text{Since } \mathbf{U}^\top \mathbf{U} = \mathbf{I} \text{ and } \mathbf{V}^\top \mathbf{V} = \mathbf{I} \\
 (\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X})^{-1} &= (\mathbf{V} \Sigma^\top \Sigma \mathbf{V}^\top)^{-1} = \mathbf{V} (\Sigma^\top \Sigma)^{-1} \mathbf{V}^\top \\
 &\quad \text{Since } \Sigma^\top \Sigma = \Sigma \Sigma^\top \text{ is a diagonal matrix} \\
 [\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}]^{-1} \mathbf{X}^\top &= \mathbf{V} (\Sigma^\top \Sigma)^{-1} \mathbf{V}^\top (\mathbf{U} \Sigma \mathbf{V}^\top)^\top = \mathbf{V} (\Sigma^\top \Sigma)^{-1} \mathbf{V}^\top \mathbf{V} \Sigma^\top \mathbf{U}^\top = \mathbf{U} \\
 &= \mathbf{V} (\Sigma^\top \Sigma)^{-1} \Sigma^\top \mathbf{U}^\top \\
 (\Sigma^\top \Sigma)_{ii} &= \begin{cases} \sigma_i^2 & \sigma_i \neq 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_i = 0 \end{cases}, \quad (\Sigma^\top \Sigma)_{ii}^{-1} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sigma_i^2} & \sigma_i \neq 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_i = 0 \end{cases} \\
 (\Sigma^\top \Sigma)_{ii}^+ &= ((\Sigma^\top \Sigma)^{-1} \Sigma^\top)_{ii} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sigma_i^2} & \sigma_i \neq 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_i = 0 \end{cases} \Leftarrow (\Sigma^\top \Sigma)_{ii}^+ = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sigma_i^2} & \sigma_i \neq 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_i = 0 \end{cases} \Leftarrow \\
 (\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y} &= \mathbf{V} (\Sigma^\top \Sigma)^{-1} \Sigma^\top \mathbf{U}^\top \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{U} \Sigma^+ \mathbf{V}^\top \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{X}^+ \mathbf{y}
 \end{aligned}$$

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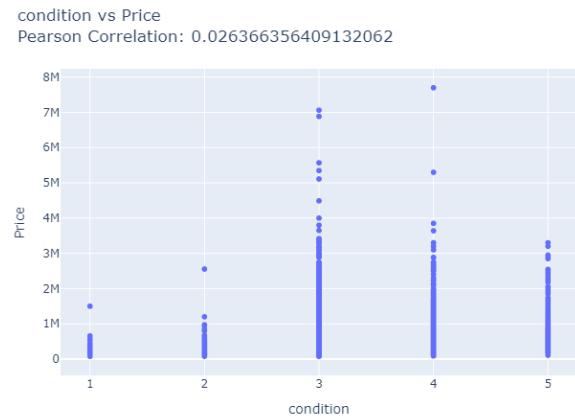
ההיבריה מושג הנקרא $\text{bedrooms_to_living_ratio}$, המהווה את שטח החדרים המבוקש ביחס לשטח ה廳. מושג זה נמדד במשך תקופה של 10 שנים, ונקרא $\text{renovated_last_decade}$. מושג זה מציין את שטח החדרים המבוקש ביחס לשטח ה廳, לאחר שערך מושג זה ב-10 השנים האחרונות.

לפניהם נציגים מ-**Kaggle** - מדור גיימס ווילס (James Wiles) ב-**Condition View** (Condition View) ב-**train**-**test** - מטרת preprocessing היא לנקוט בפעולות על ה-**train** ו-**test** כדי שיתאפשר לארח את ה-**test** על ה-**train**.

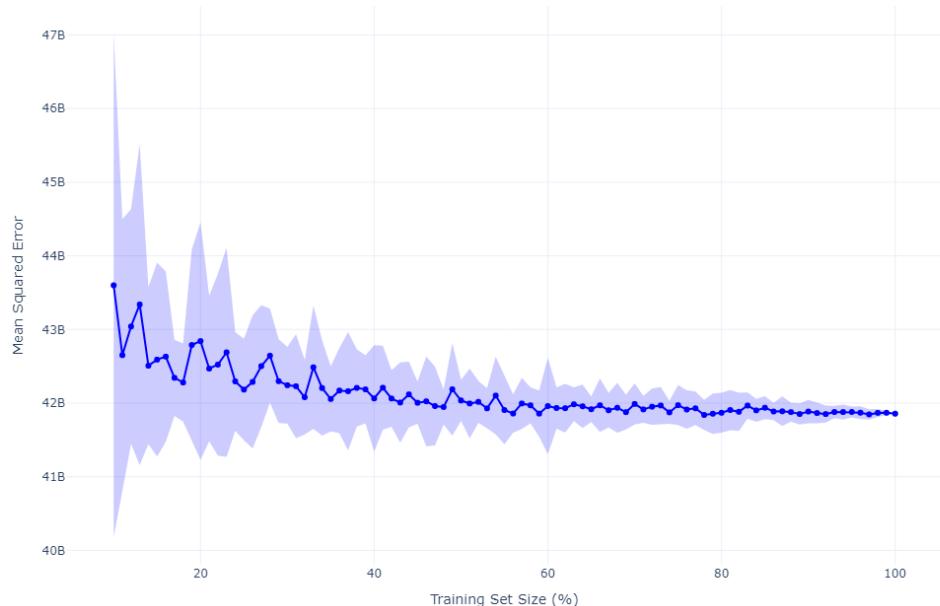
(ב) סטטוס גריינט-ספְּטִיְלִיבְּרִיגְּ - פְּרָגְגְּ קָרְבָּן אַנְגָּר דָּוִינְסָה מִינְטוֹר תְּמִיקָה פֶּסֶת גְּדוֹלָה, וְבָעֵד נְצָרָנָה נְאָזָה גְּדוֹלָה.



תְּמִימָה (Condition): מושג שמייצג תְּמִימָה - condition (תְּמִימָה) או תְּמִימָה (Condition). תְּמִימָה היא מושג שמייצג תְּמִימָה (Condition) או תְּמִימָה (Condition).

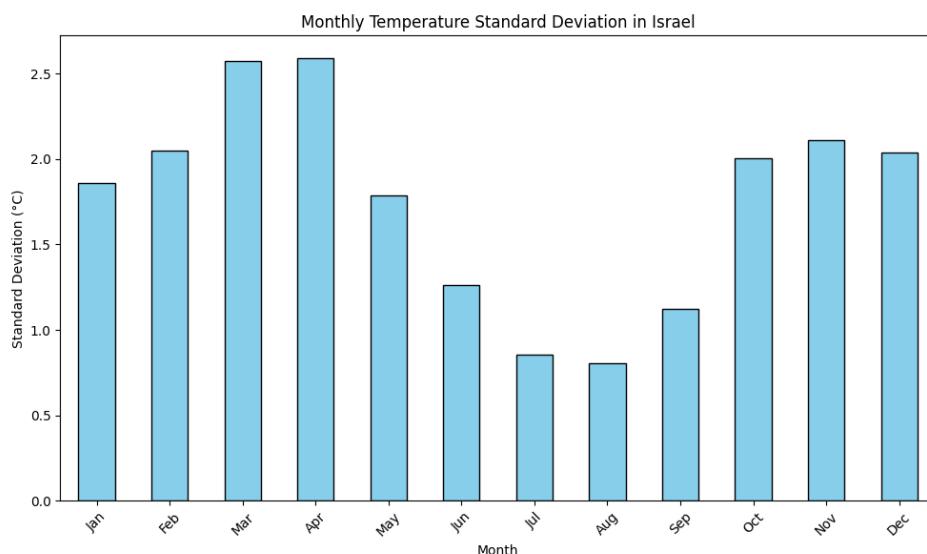
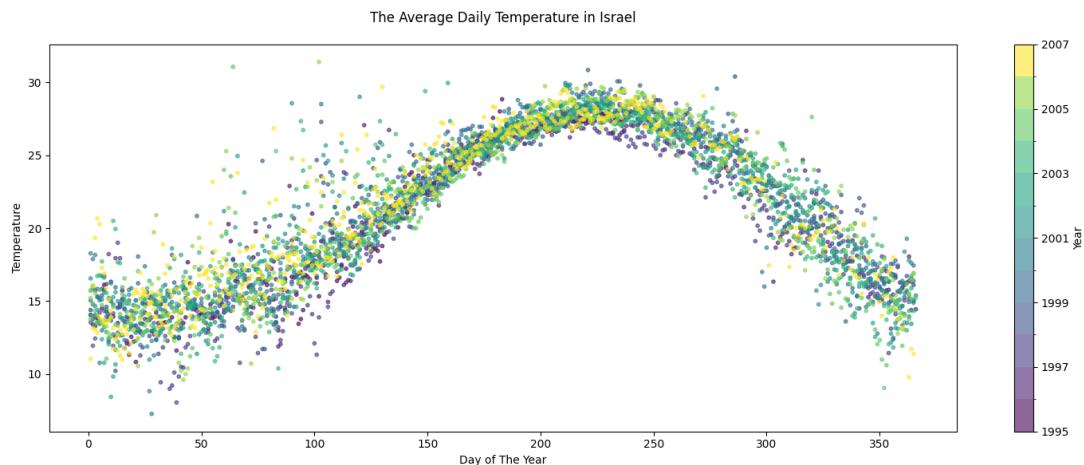


Model Loss vs. Training Set Size



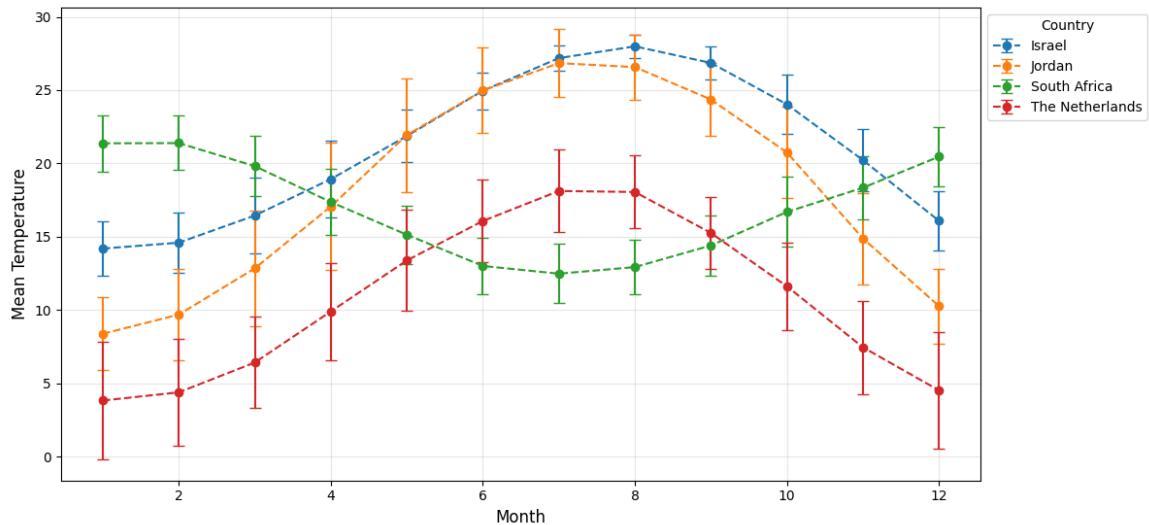
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בוגר. הרגז עיגן נ-ב כר פלאג נ-ב מינרל ניטרט אל קומון צבואר. אטס כ. ג'. גראט. אטס כ. ג'. גראט.



(4) מבחן רען גבוי שקבעו כי ערך המרובה נושא זיהוי יתגלה, וכך גם הנטיגות
הנתקלא בדוח. נתקל בדוח ו-100% של המרובה נושא זיהוי יתגלה. אם מבחן רען גבוי
הנתקלא, אז מבחן כ- χ^2 יתגלה בדוח, וכך מבחן זיהוי יתגלה בדוח. וכך מבחן זיהוי יתגלה בדוח
(בנוסף למבחן זיהוי).

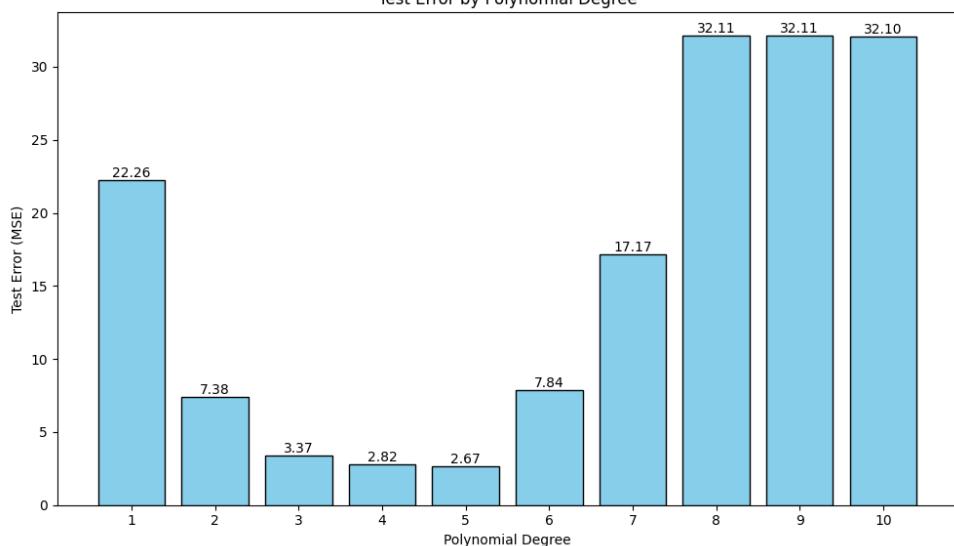
Average Monthly Temperature by Country



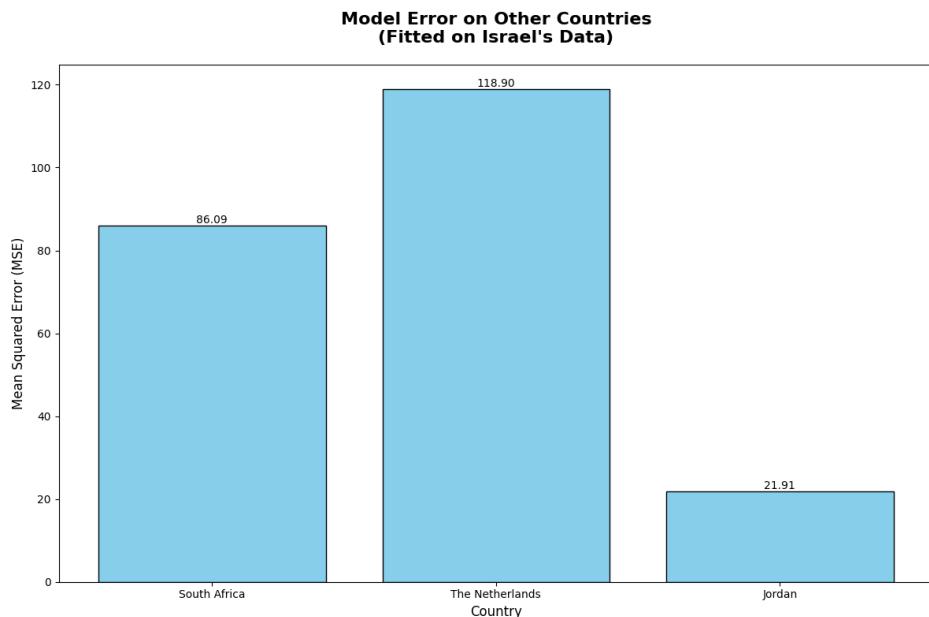
(5) מבחן רען גבוי מוכיח כי המינימום-loss מושג כ- $\sqrt{2}$ פעמיים less loss. מבחן גבוי מושג כ- $\sqrt{2}$ פעמיים less loss.
הypothesis הינה כי $\sqrt{2}$ מושג מוגבל.

הypothesis הינה כי $\sqrt{2}$ מושג מוגבל.

Test Error by Polynomial Degree



ב) מודל אחד הוא מודל שמייצג את היחסים בין גורם אחד ומספר גורמים אחרים. מודל שני הוא מודל שמייצג את היחסים בין גורם אחד ומספר גורמים אחרים, אך מושג ביחסים יתר-עמוקים. מודל שלישי הוא מודל שמייצג את היחסים בין גורם אחד ומספר גורמים אחרים, אך מושג ביחסים יתר-עמוקים.



: AT GZ LINR *

איך מודל אחד יכול לסייע בפתרון בעיה מילימטרית? מודל אחד יכול לסייע בפתרון בעיה מילימטרית?