

1/1/1
①

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = U \in V^T$$

$A^T A$ 를 계산하는 법

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

$$\det(A^T A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2-\lambda & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -2 \\ -2 & 4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2-\lambda \\ 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (2-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 12 - 4) + 2(-4\lambda) = -\lambda^3 + 8\lambda^2 - 16\lambda + 8 - 8 + 4\lambda$$

$$-\lambda(\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 12) = -\lambda(\lambda-6)(\lambda-2) = 0 \rightarrow \lambda = 0, 2, 6$$

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{6} \end{bmatrix}$$

Yi 원

$$A^T A \vec{V}_0 = 0$$

: $\lambda = 0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & y \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0 \rightarrow y = z, x = -z$$

$$\vec{V}_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0 \rightarrow z = 0, x = y : \lambda = 2$$

$$V_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$: \lambda = 6$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0 \rightarrow z = 2x, y = -x$$

$$\vec{V}_6 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V^T = \begin{pmatrix} -1/\sqrt{3} & 1/\sqrt{3} & 1/\sqrt{3} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} & 1/\sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{6} & -1/\sqrt{6} & 2/\sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AV = U \Sigma V^T \quad \text{where } V = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 & u_2 \\ u_3 & u_4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and } \Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AV = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1/\sqrt{3} & 1/\sqrt{3} & 1/\sqrt{6} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} & 1/\sqrt{3} & -1/\sqrt{6} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} & 0 & 2/\sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 2/\sqrt{3} & 0 & 4/\sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 & u_2 \\ u_3 & u_4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{2}u_1 & \sqrt{6}u_2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2}u_3 & \sqrt{6}u_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1/\sqrt{3} & 1/\sqrt{3} & 1/\sqrt{6} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} & 1/\sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{6} & -1/\sqrt{6} & 2/\sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

∴ \vec{v} / \vec{u} 朗讀為 v 與 u 的外積，即 $\vec{v} \wedge \vec{u}$

$$V \otimes U = \begin{bmatrix} V_1 u_1 & \cdots & V_1 u_n \\ V_2 u_1 & \ddots & V_2 u_n \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ V_m u_1 & \cdots & V_m u_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ u_1 \vec{v} & u_2 \vec{v} & \dots & u_n \vec{v} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

∴ \vec{r} 係指 15° 方向的 $\sqrt{3}$ 單位向量，即 $\frac{1}{2}\vec{i} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\vec{j}$

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i u_i \quad (1)$$

$$\langle X, u_j \rangle = \langle \sum a_i u_i, u_j \rangle = \langle a_i u_i, u_j \rangle + \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \langle a_j u_j, u_i \rangle$$

$\therefore \langle X, u_j \rangle = a_j$

$$\langle X, u_i \rangle = a_i$$

$$\|X\|_1 = 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 = 10$$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1) \quad (2)$$

$$\|X\|_2 = \sqrt{9 + 16 + 1 + 4} = \sqrt{30}$$

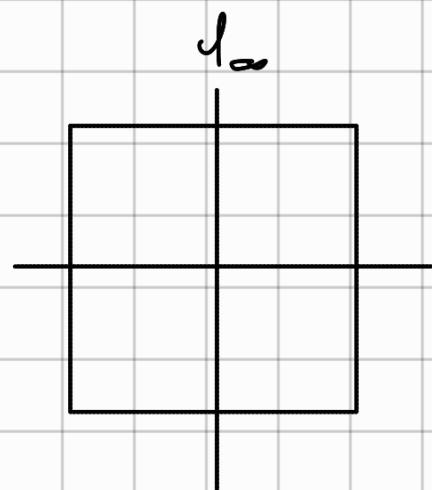
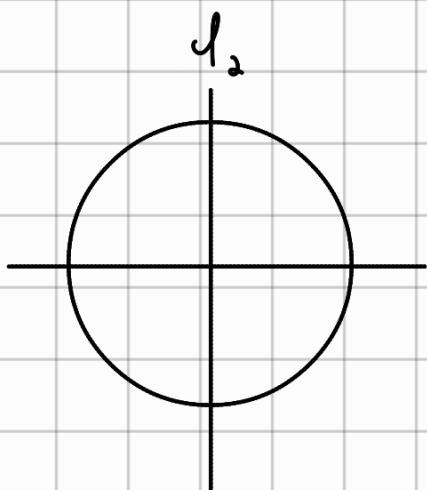
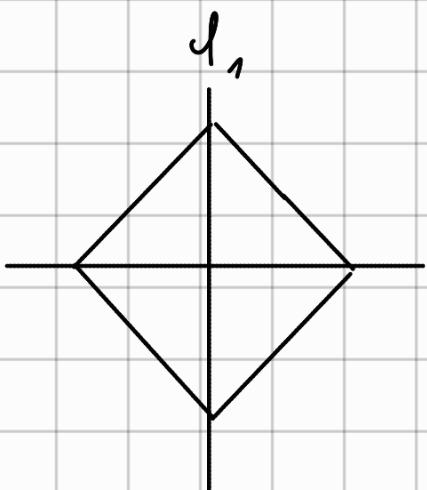
$$\|X\|_\infty = \max \{x_i\} = 4$$

• תְּנִזֵּן תְּמִזֵּן לְכָל כָּלָבָד לְכָל כָּלָבָד

$\psi_{\infty}(t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \psi_1(y) \psi_2(t-y) dy$

לעומת הילדה, מושג זה מתייחס לשליטה על המילים ויכולת תיאור ו解释 של אובייקטים וaconceptualים.

: $\mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \text{maps}(C([0, 1]^d))$ in $\mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{M}}$ so that $\|X\| = 1$



מִתְּבָרֶךְ יְהוָה כִּי־בְּרָכָה יְהוָה וְאֵין כַּלְבָּד

✓ (R1), N ✓ (N1) ✓ oN"jN ✓₂

$$h(\mathbf{G}) = \frac{1}{2} \|f(\mathbf{G}) - \mathbf{y}\|^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\|f(\mathbf{G})\|^2 + \|\mathbf{y}\|^2 - 2 \mathbf{y}^T f(\mathbf{G})) \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} f^T(\mathbf{G}) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{y}^2 - \mathbf{y}^T f(\mathbf{G})$$

σ \in $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})$ for \mathbb{R} is a set.

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial \sigma_i} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \sigma_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial f} \left(\frac{1}{2} f^T(\sigma) + \frac{1}{2} y^2 - y^T f(\sigma) \right) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \sigma_i} (f^T(\sigma) - y^T)$$

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

$\vdash X_i \neq X_j$ $\quad \text{理由} \quad \text{定義} \quad \text{より} \quad \text{より} \quad \text{より}$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial x_i} = - \frac{e^{x_i + x_j}}{\left(\sum_{j=1}^k e^{x_j}\right)^2}$$

$$: x_i = x_j \quad \text{if } i = j$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial x_i} = \frac{e^{x_i} \sum e^{x_j} - e^{2x_i}}{\left(\sum_{j=1}^k e^{x_j}\right)^2} = \frac{\sum e^{x_j} - e^{x_i}}{\left(\sum_{j=1}^k e^{x_j}\right)^2} e^{x_i}$$

$$d = \sum_{k=1}^K e^{x_k}$$

$$J_x(S) = \frac{1}{d^2} \begin{pmatrix} e^{x_1} - e^{2x_1} & e^{x_1+x_2} & \dots & \dots & e^{x_1+x_k} \\ e^{x_2+x_1} & de^{x_2} - e^{2x_2} & \dots & \dots & e^{x_2+x_k} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & & & & \vdots \\ e^{x_k+x_1} & & & & de^{x_k} - e^{2x_k} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \begin{pmatrix} ae^{x_1} - e^{2x_1} & 0 & & \\ 0 & ae^{x_1} - e^{2x_1} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & e^{x_1+x_2} & e^{x_1+x_3} & \dots & e^{x_1+x_k} \\ e^{x_2+x_1} & 0 & e^{x_2+x_3} & & \vdots \\ 0 & e^{x_3+x_1} & e^{x_3+x_2} & 0 & \ddots \\ & \vdots & & \ddots & \ddots \\ e^{x_k+x_1} & \dots & \dots & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S \propto X^T X \bar{v} = O(p^k, n^2)$$

$$V^T X^T X V = 0$$

$$(XV)^T X V = \Theta$$

$$|X \setminus V|^2 = 0$$

$$X \vee = \emptyset$$

$$\text{Im}(A^T) \subseteq \ker(A)^\perp \text{ (why?)} \quad (?)$$

$w \in \text{Im}(A^T)$ (why?) $A^T y = w$, $Ax = 0 \rightarrow y^T x = 0$, ($x \in \ker(A)$)

$$Ax = 0 \rightarrow y^T A x = (A^T y)^T x = w^T x = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ \rightarrow $\text{Im}(A)^\perp \cap \ker(A)^\perp = \text{Im}(A^T)$ (why?)

$$\dim(\ker(A)^\perp) + \dim(\ker(A)) = n$$

$$\dim(\ker(A)^\perp) = n - \dim(\ker(A)) = \dim(\text{Im}(A))$$

$\dim(\ker(A)^\perp) = \dim(\text{Im}(A))$ plus $\dim(\text{Im}(A)) = \dim(\text{Im}(A^T))$ (why?)

$\text{Im}(A^T) = \ker(A)^\perp$ plus $\text{Im}(A^T) \subseteq \ker(A)^\perp$ (why?)

$\dim(\ker(X)) > 0$ (why?) $\exists x \in \ker(X)$ (why?)

$y \in \text{Im}(X) \iff y \perp \ker(X^\perp)$ (why?)

$Xw = y \rightarrow w \in \text{Im}(X^\perp)$ (why?)

$X(w + k) = y$ (why?) $Xk = 0$ (why?)

$\text{Im}(X^\perp) \subseteq \ker(X)$ (why?)

$$X^T X w = X^T y \quad \text{Proof: } X^T X w = X^T y \quad \text{Left multiply by } X^T \quad X^T X w = y$$

$$X^T X w = y \quad \text{Left multiply by } X^T \quad X^T X w = y \quad \text{Left multiply by } X^T \quad X^T X w = y$$

$$\therefore (X^T X)^{-1} X^T \quad \text{Left multiply} \quad (6)$$

$$U^{-1} = V^T$$

$$(X^T X)^{-1} X^T = (V \Sigma V^T V \Sigma V^T)^{-1} V \Sigma V^T = (V \Sigma^2 V^T)^{-1} V \Sigma V^T$$

$$= (V^T)^{-1} (\Sigma^2)^{-1} V^{-1} V \Sigma V^T = V \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^{-2} & & \\ & \sigma_2^{-2} & \\ 0 & & \ddots \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \Sigma V^T$$

$$= V \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sigma_1^{-2} & & 0 \\ & 1/\sigma_2^{-2} & \\ 0 & & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \Sigma V^T = V \Sigma^+ V^T = X^T$$

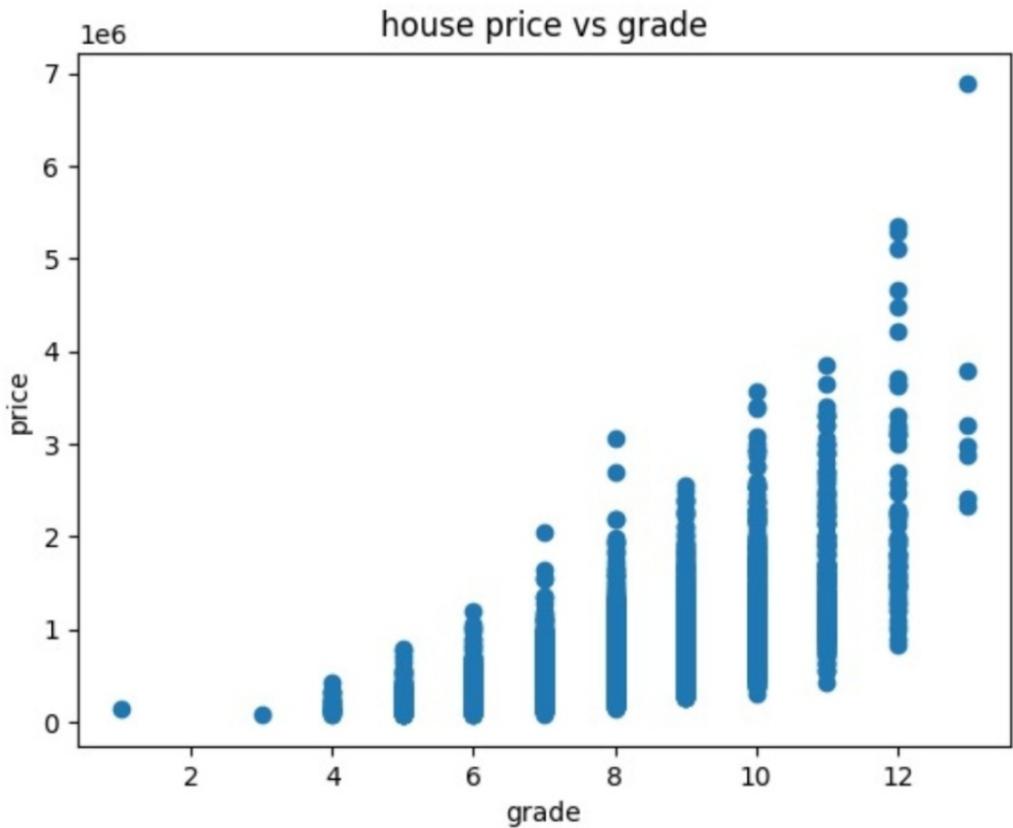
$$X^T y = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$$

$$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = - \int_{\gamma} g(z) dz$$

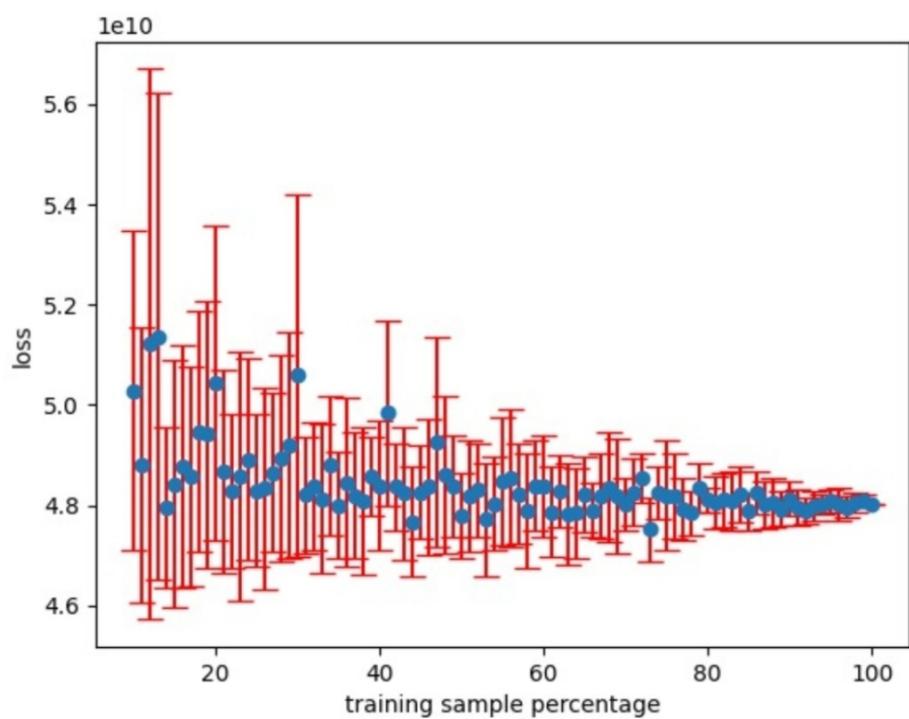
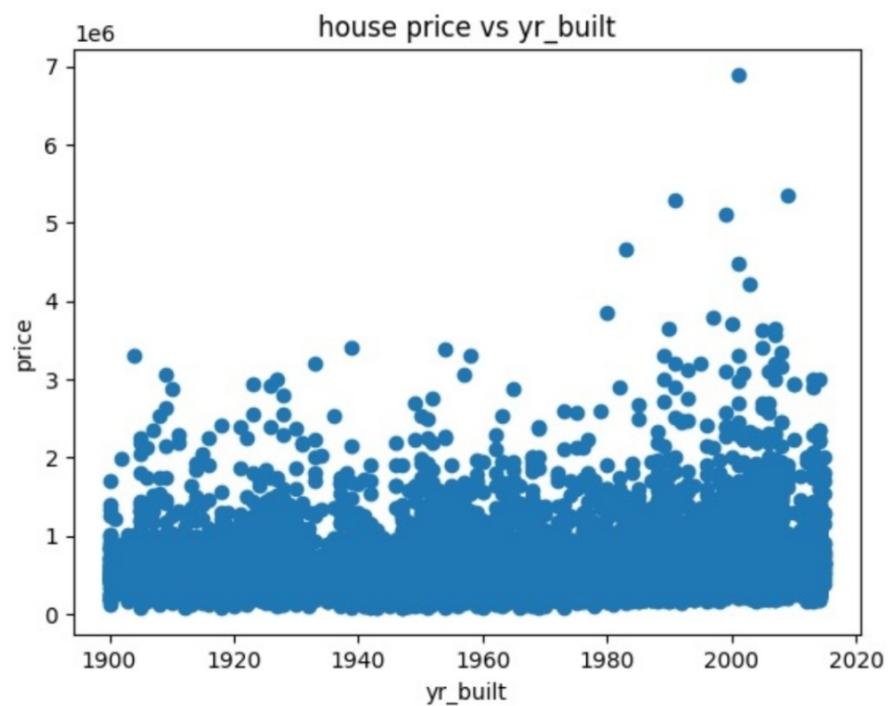
לעתה נוכיח ש $\int_{\Omega} \phi(x) dx = \int_{\Omega} \phi(x) \delta(x-x_0) dx$

ת. נס ציונה 1-1 נס ציונה 2014

: Ø. 6 + $\int_{\Omega} \int_{\partial\Omega} \int_{\Gamma_N} \int_{\Gamma_D}$ $\rho_1(\gamma) \gamma \cdot \nabla \rho_2(\gamma) \gamma \cdot \nu$ grad ρ $\nu \cdot \gamma$ $\gamma \cdot \nu$



Ø. Ø 6 $\int_L \rho(x) dx$ er et måltid



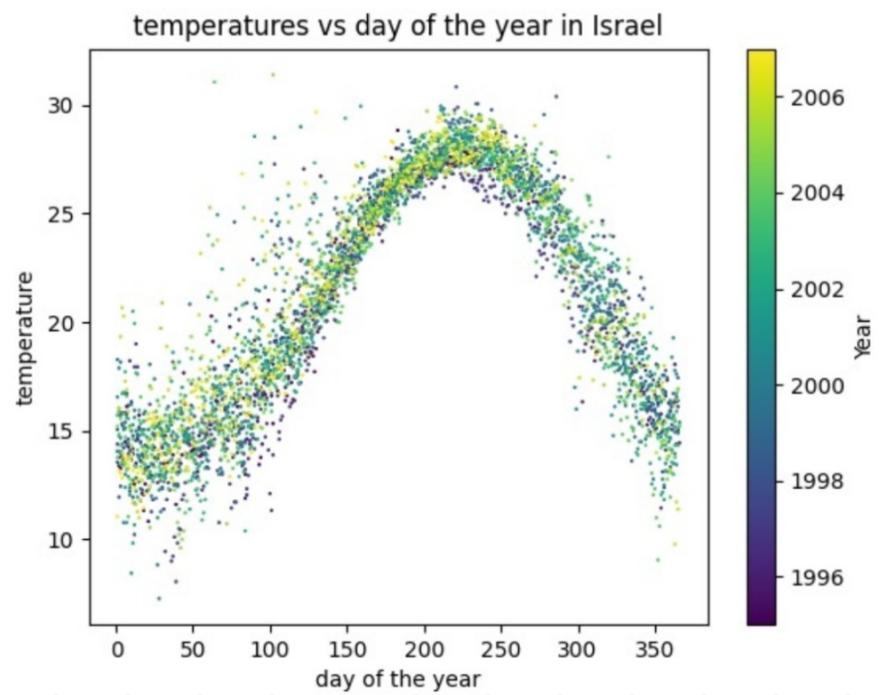
(6)

• *push* λ *into* stack *on* new node

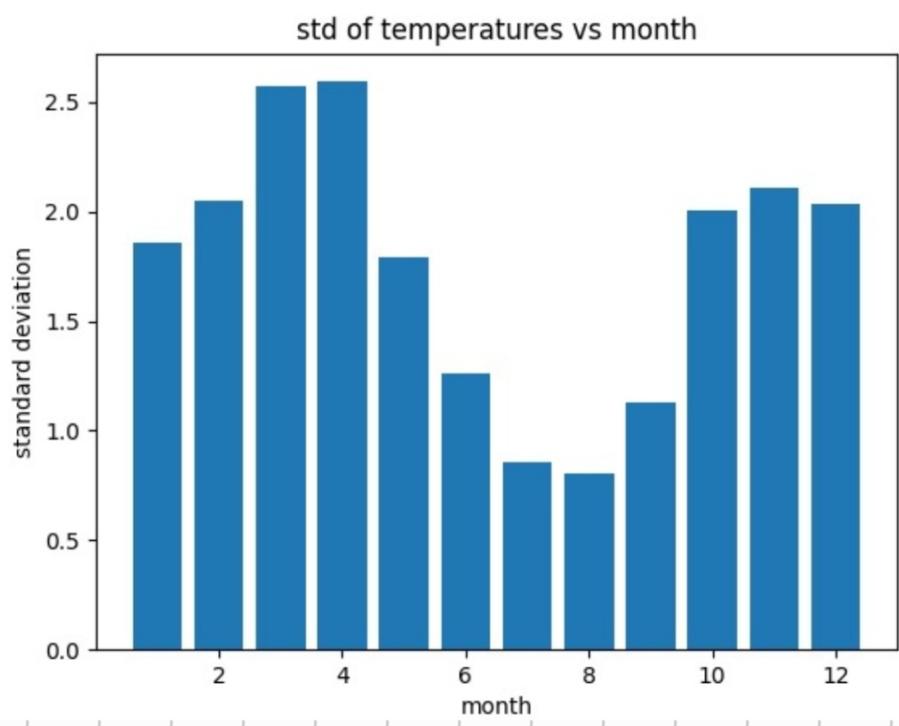
$\text{pop}(\theta)$ \Rightarrow root node is null or $\text{root}.$
 $\text{left} = \text{right} = \text{null}$ and $\text{root}.$
 $\text{right} = \text{null}$

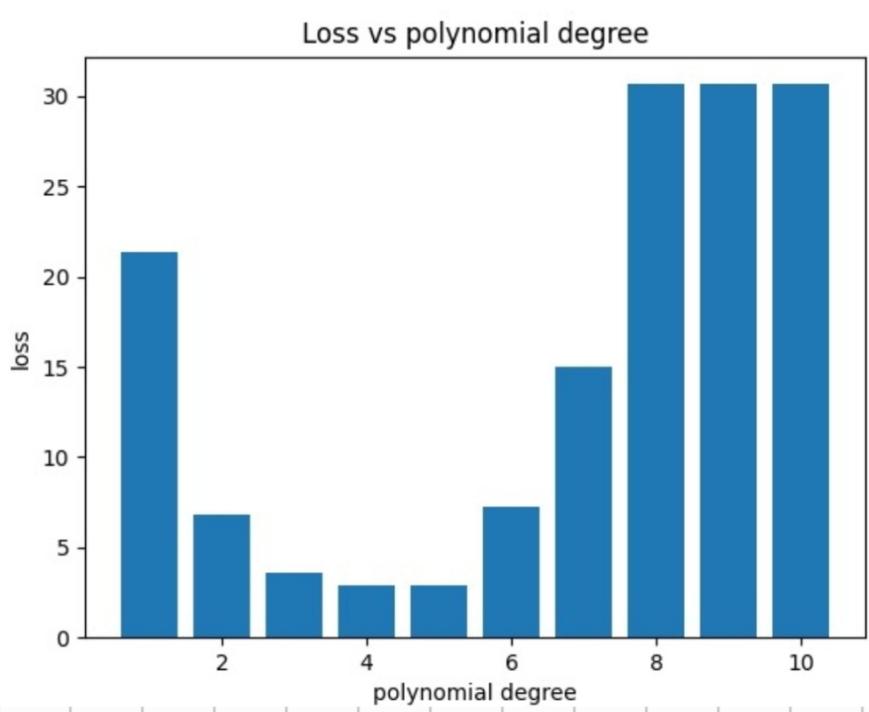
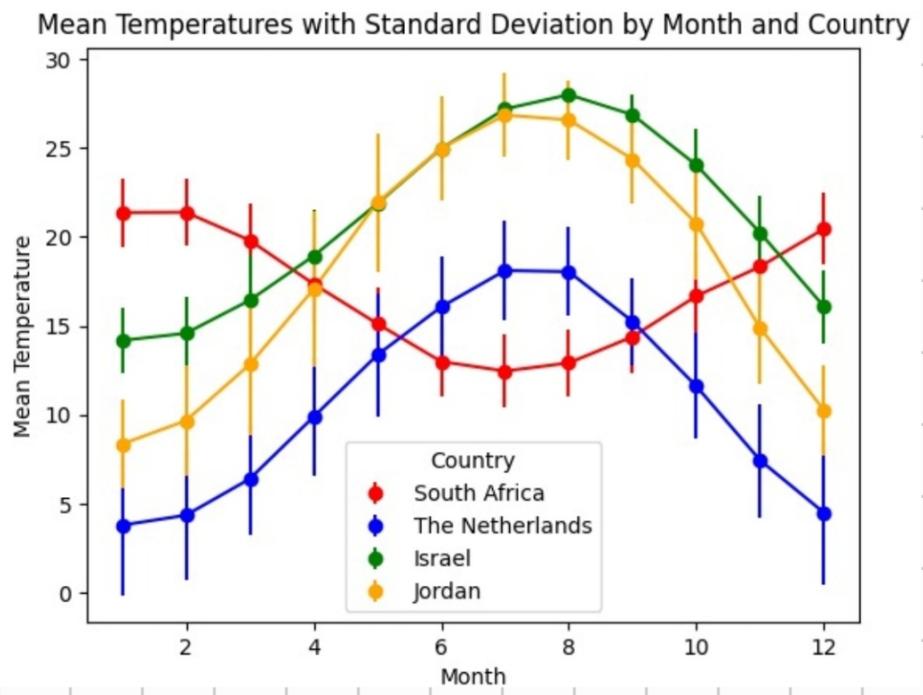
רִאשׁוֹן לְפָנֶיךָ - יְהוּנָה

יְהוּנָה נַעֲמָן מִיכָּאֵל וְסָדָה תְּבִלָּה, ۲۰۱۳



רִאשׁוֹן לְפָנֶיךָ - יְהוּנָה
נַעֲמָן מִיכָּאֵל וְסָדָה תְּבִלָּה, ۲۰۱۳





1/1/17 2/1/17 loss for 1' 1/1/17 1/1/17 /1/1/17
1/1/17 1/1/17 1/1/17 1/1/17

