

5

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$A^T A$ so $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ are eigenvalues

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2,3} = 0, 2, 6 \Rightarrow \sigma_{1,2,3} = 0, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{6}$$

V₀:

$$A^T A - \lambda I = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$N\left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}\right) \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[R_3 \leftrightarrow R_1]{R_3 + R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[]{} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow N(A^T) = \text{span}\left\{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right\} \Rightarrow V_0 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^T A - 2I = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ -r & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_3 \\ \text{L2}}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow N(A^T A - 2I) = \text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \Rightarrow V_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A^T A - 6I = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3 + \frac{1}{2}R_1} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} R_1/4 \\ \xrightarrow{\quad} \\ R_3 - \frac{1}{2}R_2 \\ \xrightarrow{\quad} \\ R_2/4 \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow N(A^T A - b^T I) = \text{Span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{6} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad V = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{6}/\sqrt{3} & \sqrt{2}/\sqrt{2} \\ -1/\sqrt{6} & \sqrt{2}/\sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{6}/3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \sqrt{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$U_6 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{6} \\ -\sqrt{6} \\ \sqrt{6}/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{6}/6 \\ -\sqrt{6}/6 \\ \sqrt{6}/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ + \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \boxed{\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

← 15 Jan 1991

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

אָמַרְתִּי לְפָנֶיךָ יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאֶת-נַּעֲמָתֶךָ תְּהִלָּתֶךָ

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

1018 N)

$$V \Sigma V^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{6} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{6} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \sqrt{2} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v \in \mathbb{R}^n, u \in \mathbb{R}^m, u = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_m \end{bmatrix}, v = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v \otimes u = v \cdot u^\top = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \cdot u_1 & v_1 \cdot u_2 & \cdots & v_1 \cdot u_m \\ v_2 \cdot u_1 & v_2 \cdot u_2 & \cdots & v_2 \cdot u_m \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ v_n \cdot u_1 & v_n \cdot u_2 & \cdots & v_n \cdot u_m \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v \cdot u^\top = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \cdot u^\top \\ v_2 \cdot u^\top \\ \vdots \\ v_n \cdot u^\top \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

1) vector \rightarrow
2) scalar multiplication, \times

$$u \cdot v^\top = \begin{bmatrix} | & | & | \\ v_1 \cdot u_1 & v_1 \cdot u_2 & \cdots & v_1 \cdot u_m \\ | & | & | \end{bmatrix}$$

inner product
matrix \rightarrow vector

vector \rightarrow inner product \rightarrow
matrix \rightarrow vector \rightarrow inner product \rightarrow

$$\underbrace{\text{rank}(A) = 1}_{\text{rank}(A) = 1} \quad \text{rank}(A) = 1 \quad A = v \cdot u^\top \quad \text{for } v, u \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\langle x, u_j \rangle = \left\langle \sum_{i=1}^n a_i u_i, u_j \right\rangle \stackrel{\text{#}}{=} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \langle u_i, u_j \rangle \stackrel{\text{#}}{=} a_j$$

(3)

לעתה נוכיח ש $\|x\|_1 = \max_i |x_i|$

$\|x\|_1 = \max_i |x_i|$ #

19

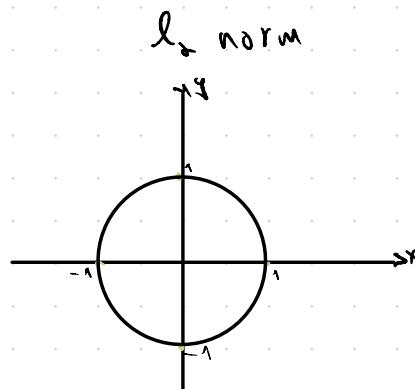
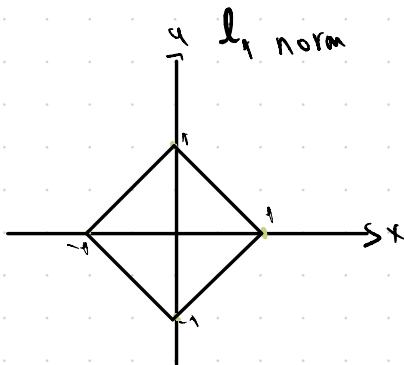
$$\|x\|_1 = 3+4+1+2 = \underline{10}$$

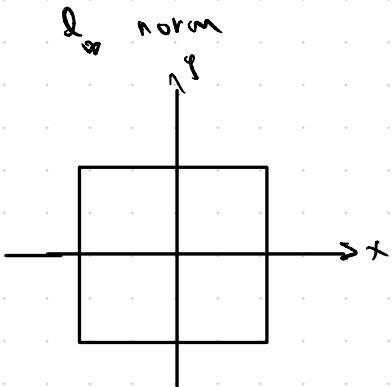
$$\|x\|_\infty = \max_i |x_i| = \underline{4}$$

$$\|x\|_2 = \sqrt{10+1+4} = \underline{\sqrt{30}}$$

הה�ר $\|x\|_1$ \Rightarrow סכום כל $|x_i|$ מינימלי \Rightarrow $\|x\|_1$ מינימלי \Rightarrow $\|x\|_1 \leq \|x\|_2$

unit-balls:





$$d(v) = |x| + |y| \rightarrow \text{המינימום של } d(v) \text{ הוא } 2\sqrt{2}$$

לפנינו נסמן $d(v)$ כה "טול" מינימום המינימום של $|x| + |y|$. נשים לב כי $|x| + |y| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, כלומר $d(v) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$.

בנוסף לכך, ניתן לראות ש- $d(v)$ מינימום של $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$.

ככל שהמינימום של $d(v)$ מינימום של $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, מינימום של $x^2 + y^2$ יהיה מינימום של $d(v)$.

בנוסף לכך, מינימום של $d(v)$ מינימום של $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$.

בנוסף לכך, מינימום של $d(v)$ מינימום של $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$.

בנוסף לכך, מינימום של $d(v)$ מינימום של $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$.

$$l(\sigma) = \frac{1}{2} \|f(\sigma) - g\|^2 = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \|f(\sigma)\|^2 - f(\sigma)^T g + \frac{1}{2} \|g\|^2}_{\oplus}$$

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \sigma_i} = \frac{\partial l}{\partial f} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial \sigma_i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial f} \left(\textcolor{red}{\oplus} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial \sigma_i} = (f(\sigma) - g)^T \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial \sigma_i}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla l(\sigma) = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\partial l}{\partial \sigma_1} \\ -\frac{\partial l}{\partial \sigma_2} \\ \vdots \\ -\frac{\partial l}{\partial \sigma_d} \end{bmatrix} = \boxed{(f(\sigma) - g)^T \cdot J_{\sigma}(f)}$$

$\sigma_i \neq \sigma_j:$

$$\frac{\partial S_i}{\partial x_j} = \frac{0 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n e^{x_i} - e^{x_i} e^{x_j}}{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n e^{x_i}\right)^2} = \frac{-e^{x_j}}{\sum_{i=1}^n e^{x_i}} \cdot \frac{e^{x_i}}{\sum_{i=1}^n e^{x_i}} \leftarrow \text{ZB NCJ}$$

$$= \underline{-S(x)_i \cdot S(x)_j}$$

$i=j:$

$$\frac{\partial S_i}{\partial x_i} = \frac{e^{x_i} \sum_{i=1}^n e^{x_i} - e^{x_i} e^{x_i}}{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n e^{x_i}\right)^2} = \frac{e^{x_i}}{\sum_{i=1}^n e^{x_i}} \cdot \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n e^{x_i} - e^{x_i}}{\sum_{i=1}^n e^{x_i}}$$

$$= \underline{S(x)_i \cdot (1 - S(x)_i)}$$

$$[\nabla S(x)]_j = S(x)_i \cdot (\delta_{ij} - S(x)_j) \quad \leftarrow \text{prakt}$$

↳ falls invertible bzw. fiktiv pos

$$J_x(S) = \text{Diag}(S) - SS^T$$

1.2

(a)

$$(a) v \in \ker(x) \Rightarrow xv = 0 \Rightarrow x^T xv = x^T 0 = 0$$

$\ker(x) \subseteq \ker(x^T)$

$$v \in \ker(x^T x) \Rightarrow x^T xv = 0 \Rightarrow v^T x^T xv = v^T 0 \Rightarrow \|xv\|^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow xv = 0$$

$\ker(x^T x) \subseteq \ker(x)$

$$\underline{\ker(x) = \ker(x^T x)} \quad \text{fiktiv pos}$$

$$(b) v \in \text{Im}(A^T) \Rightarrow \exists_{x \in \text{dim}(A)_G} x \text{ s.t. } A^T x = v.$$

$$Ax = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = (A u)^T x = u^T A^T x = u^T v \Rightarrow \underline{v \perp u}$$

$\text{Im}(A^T) \subseteq \ker(A)$ fiktiv pos, $v \in \ker(A^T)$ "sa $\ker(A)$ " \rightarrow praktisch

$$x \notin \text{Im}(A) \Rightarrow x \in \text{Im}(A)^{\perp} \Rightarrow \exists y \in \text{Im}(A)^{\perp} \text{ s.t. } \underline{\langle x, y \rangle \neq 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle y, A^T A g \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \langle y, A A^T g \rangle = \langle A y, A g \rangle = \underline{\langle A y, A g \rangle} = 0$$

↑
Free vector
 $v \in \text{Im}(A)$
 $x^T v \in \text{Im}(A)^{\perp}$

$$y \in \text{Ker}(A) \Leftrightarrow A y = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{\text{if } y \in \text{Ker}(A)} \\ \xrightarrow{\langle x, y \rangle \neq 0} \\ \xrightarrow{\text{if } \langle x, y \rangle \neq 0} \end{array} \Leftrightarrow x \notin \text{Im}(A)$$

For \Rightarrow part

$$x \notin \text{Im}(A) \Rightarrow x \notin \text{Ker}(A)^{\perp}$$

↪

$$x \in \text{Ker}(A)^{\perp} \Rightarrow x \in \text{Im}(A)$$

$$\text{Ker}(A)^{\perp} \subset \underline{\text{Im}(A)}$$

$$\text{Ker}(A)^{\perp} = \text{Im}(A^{\perp})$$

↪

6

$\varphi = \chi w - y^a, \quad \text{where } \chi = x - s \text{ and } w$

\exists $x \in \text{dom}(f)$ $\forall y \in \text{Im}(f)$ $y = f(x)$

150

$$\underline{g \perp \ker(x)} \Leftrightarrow g \in \ker(x)^{\perp} \stackrel{(6)}{\Leftrightarrow} g \in \text{Im}(x) \Leftrightarrow \text{minimo} \text{ se } e.$$

5

$$\text{השאלה שאלות} \Rightarrow \text{השאלה שאלות} \Leftrightarrow \text{השאלה שאלות}$$

$\Leftrightarrow x^T y \perp \text{ker}(x)$. \rightarrow $\langle v, x^T y \rangle = \langle vx, y \rangle = \langle 0, y \rangle = 0$

לפי הוראות מילוט נקבע שטח המרחב כ-

$$x^T x w = x^T y \Leftrightarrow x w = y \Rightarrow w = x^{-1} y$$

הַיּוֹם יְמִינָה אֶתְכֶם וְלֹא

1.2.2

$$\text{הנ' } X^T X \text{ הוא נורמל, } X = [X^T X]^{-1} \text{'ו'} X^T X \text{ נורמל}$$

$$[X^T X]^{-1} X^T = \left[(\Sigma V^T)^T (\Sigma V^T) \right]^{-1} (\Sigma V^T)^T$$

$$= \left[(\Sigma V^T)^T (\Sigma V^T) \right]^{-1} (\Sigma V^T)^T = [\Sigma V^T \Sigma V^T]^{-1} (\Sigma V^T)^T$$

I

בנ' V^T
הנ' Σ
הנ' V

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

V
 $\Sigma^T \Sigma$
 Σ^{-1}

$$\text{הנ' } \Sigma \text{ נורמל } \Sigma^T \Sigma \text{ 'ו' } \Sigma \Sigma^T \text{ נורמל}$$

$$\Sigma_{ij} = \Sigma_{ji} = (\Sigma^T \Sigma)_{ii} = \sigma_i^2$$

אם $j \neq i$ אז $(\Sigma^T \Sigma)_{ij} = 0$

$$\text{אם } j \text{ אז } (\Sigma^T \Sigma)_{jj} = 0 \quad , \quad (\Sigma^T \Sigma)_{ii} = \frac{1}{\sigma_i^2}$$

$$\text{הנ' } (\Sigma^T \Sigma)^{-1} \Sigma^T = 0$$

$$\text{בנ' } , \text{ אם } j \text{ אז } D_{ij} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad D_{ii} = \frac{1}{\sigma_i^2}$$

. $d \times m$ $n \times n$ D

$$\underbrace{(X^T X)^{-1}}_{\text{只看这一部分}} = \sqrt{\sum} U^+ V^{-1} \rightarrow D = \sum \text{ 特征值 } \lambda_i$$

只看这一部分