

n1

Sokr. ->:

$$1) \frac{\partial (a^T x)}{\partial x} = a$$

ML n2

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial (a^T x)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial (a^T)}{\partial x} \cdot x + \frac{a^T \partial x}{\partial x} = \\ = 0 \cdot x + \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \cdot a^T = a$$

$$2) \frac{\partial (Ax)}{\partial x} = A$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial (Ax)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial A}{\partial x} \cdot x + A \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = 0 \cdot x + A \cdot 1 = A$$

$$3) a) \frac{\partial (x^T Ax)}{\partial x} = (A + A^T)x$$

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

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

$$= A \cdot x + A^T \cdot x = (A + A^T)x$$

$$b) A^T = A, \text{ so } \frac{\partial (x^T Ax)}{\partial x} = 2Ax$$

$$(A + A^T)x = (A + A)x = 2Ax$$

$$4) \frac{\partial \|x\|^2}{\partial x} = 2x$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial \|x\|^2}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial (x, x)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \cdot x + x \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = x + x = 2x$$

5) g - ск. ф., $g(x)$ прик. к камб. можно писать

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

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial g(x)}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_2}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_3}, \dots, \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_n} \right) - \text{градиент}$$

$$\frac{\partial g(x)}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_2}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_3}, \dots, \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_n} \right) \cdot E = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial g}{x_1} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\partial g}{x_2} & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{\partial g}{x_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \text{diag}(g'(x))$$

$$6) \frac{\partial g(h(x))}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial g(h(x))}{\partial h} \cdot \frac{\partial h(x)}{\partial x}$$

по правилу дифф. сложной функции: $(f(g(x)))' = \frac{\partial f}{\partial g} \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}$

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

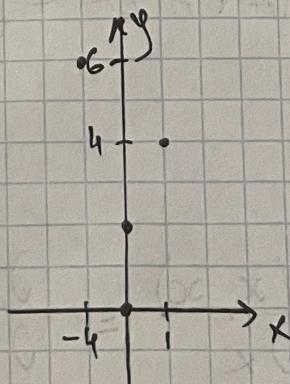
№ 3

Внеборка:

$$\begin{array}{r|c|c|c|c|c} x & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ \hline y & 4 & 4 & 0 & 2 & 6 \end{array}$$

1) изобраз.

точки:



2) Построить модель методом наименьших квадратов

" - тоже построить график этой функции.

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

$$X^T X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

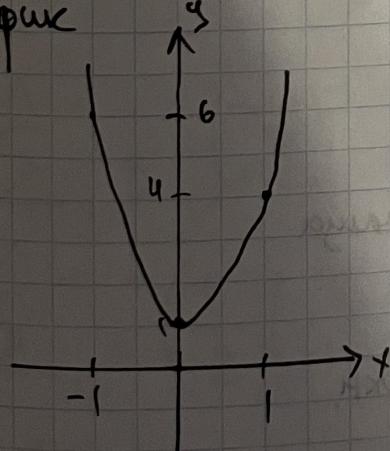
$$X^T y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 16 \\ 2 \\ 14 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X^T X \beta = X^T y$$

Решаем систему:

$$\begin{cases} 5\beta_0 + \beta_1 + 3\beta_2 = 16 \\ \beta_0 + 3\beta_1 + \beta_2 = 2 \\ 3\beta_0 + \beta_1 + 3\beta_2 = 14 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \beta_0 = 1 \\ \beta_1 = -1 \\ \beta_2 = 4 \end{cases}$$

График



$$f(x) = 1 - x + 4x^2$$

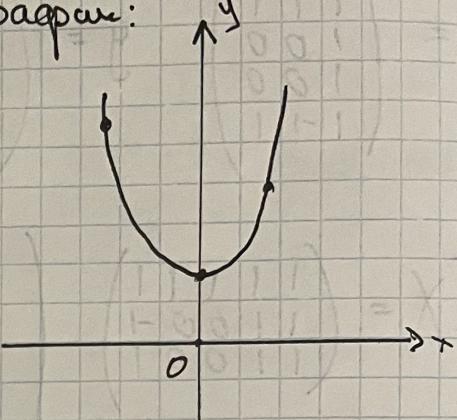
3) Методunkt - пересечения , с параметром $\lambda = 1 + \text{график}$

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

by method 2:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5+1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3+1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 3+1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 16 \\ 2 \\ 14 \end{pmatrix}$$

График:



$$\begin{pmatrix} 6 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 16 \\ 2 \\ 14 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 6\beta_0 + \beta_1 + 3\beta_2 = 16 \\ \beta_0 + 4\beta_1 + \beta_2 = 2 \\ 3\beta_0 + \beta_1 + 4\beta_2 = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \beta_0 = \frac{3}{2} \\ \beta_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \\ \beta_2 = \frac{5}{2} \end{cases}$$

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

№ 9 Видорка:

x_1	0	1	0	2	2	4	3
x_2	-1	0	0	0	0	1	2
y	0	0	0	0	1	1	1

1) Method of linear regression analysis

a) construct linear function

b) generate equation regres. surface.

Λ

$$P_F \{ Y=0 \} = \frac{5}{8} \Rightarrow \{ Y=1 \} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\hat{\mu}_0 = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{x_i}{n} = \frac{1+2+2}{5} = 1$$

$$= \frac{-1+1}{5} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\mu}_1 = \frac{2+4+3}{3} = 3$$

$$= \frac{1+2}{3} = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\Sigma}_0 = \frac{1}{n_0-1} \sum_{y(i)=1} (x^{(i)} - \hat{\mu}_0) (x^{(i)} - \hat{\mu}_0)^T =$$

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

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

Tonga:

$$\hat{\Sigma} = \frac{1}{n-k} \sum_k \sum_{y(i)=k} (x^{(i)} - \hat{\mu}_k) (x^{(i)} - \hat{\mu}_k)^T = \frac{1}{6} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\Sigma}_0^{-1} = \cancel{\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}}^{-1} = \cancel{\begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}} \left(\frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right)^{-1} = 4 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\Sigma}_1^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right)^{-1} = 2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{4}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\Sigma}^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \right)^{-1} = 6 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{15} & -\frac{1}{5} \\ -\frac{1}{5} & \frac{2}{5} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{8}{5} & -\frac{6}{5} \\ -\frac{6}{5} & -\frac{12}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a) \delta_0(x) = x^T \hat{\Sigma}_0^{-1} \hat{\mu}_0 - \frac{1}{2} \hat{\mu}_0^T \hat{\Sigma}_0^{-1} \hat{\mu}_0 + \ln P_r \{ Y=0 \} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1.6 & -1.2 \\ -1.2 & 2.4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1.6 & -1.2 \\ -1.2 & 2.4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \ln \frac{5}{8} =$$

$$= 1.6x_1 - 1.2x_2 - 0,8 + \ln \frac{5}{8}$$

$$\delta_1(x) = \text{аналогично} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \ln \frac{3}{8} =$$

$$= 3.6x_1 - 1.2x_2 - 4.8 + \ln \frac{3}{8}$$

δ) Поверхность разделяющая:

$$4x_1 - 10x_2 + 15 = 0$$

$$\delta_0(x) = \delta_1(x)$$

↔

$$1.6x_1 - 1.2x_2 - 0,8 + \ln \frac{5}{8} = 3.6x_1 - 1.2x_2 - 4.8 + \ln \frac{3}{8}$$

$$2x_1 - 4 - \ln \frac{5}{3} = 0$$

2) методом квадратичного дискр. анализа

a) построить дискр. функции

б) изобразить точки и разд. поверх

$$a) \delta_0(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \det \hat{\Sigma}_0 - \frac{1}{2} (x - \hat{\mu}_0)^T \hat{\Sigma}_0^{-1} (x - \hat{\mu}_0) + \ln \hat{P}_r \{Y=0\} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - 1 & x_2 - 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - 1 \\ x_2 - 0 \end{pmatrix}^T \hat{\Sigma}_0^{-1} + \ln \frac{5}{8} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - 1 & x_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - 1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} + \ln \frac{5}{8} =$$

~~$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left((x_1 - 1)^2 + x_2^2 \right) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} + \ln \frac{5}{8} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1^2 & -2x_1 + 1 \\ x_2^2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} + \ln \frac{5}{8}$$~~

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & -1 & x_2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & -1 \\ x_2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \ln \frac{5}{8} = \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} -x_1 + x_2 + 1 & x_1 + 2x_2 - 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & -1 \\ x_2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \neq \ln \frac{5}{8} = \\
 &= (x_1 - 1)(-x_1 + x_2 + 1) + (x_2)(x_1 + 2x_2 - 1) = -x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1 - 2x_2 - 1 + \ln \frac{5}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\delta_1(x_c) = \dots = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1,5}{0,75} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - 3 & x_2 - 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{4}{3} \end{pmatrix}.$$

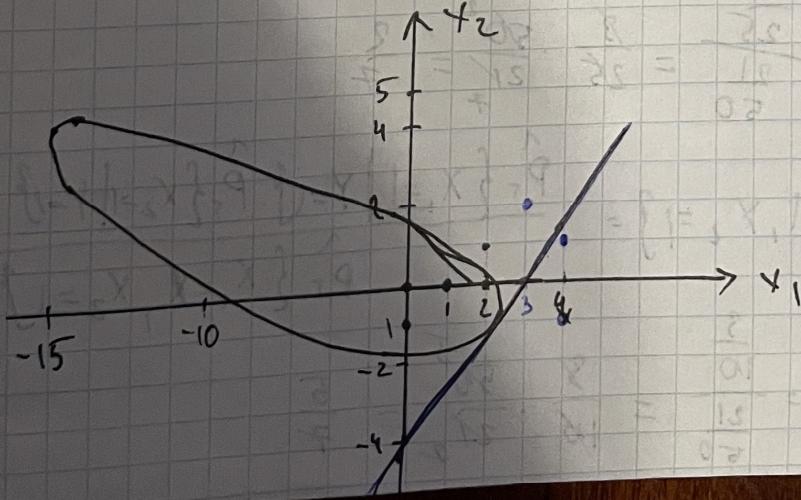
$$\cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - 3 \\ x_2 - 1 \end{pmatrix} + \ln \frac{3}{8} = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(1,5) + \ln \frac{3}{8} + (x_1 - 3, x_2 - 1) \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{6} & \frac{2}{6} \\ \frac{2}{6} & -\frac{4}{6} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - 3 \\ x_2 - 1 \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(1,5) + \ln \frac{3}{8} + \left(-\frac{4}{6}x_1 + \frac{2}{6}x_2 - \frac{10}{6}, \frac{2}{6}x_1 - \frac{4}{6}x_2 - \frac{2}{6} \right)$$

$$\cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - 3 \\ x_2 - 1 \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(1,5) + \ln \frac{3}{8} + -\frac{4}{6}x_1^2 - \frac{4}{6}x_2^2 + \frac{4}{6}x_1x_2 - \frac{10}{6}x_2 + \frac{32}{6}$$

6) parabolische Nebenraeume: - zweiseitig

$$-\frac{2}{6}x_1^2 + \frac{16}{6}x_2^2 + \frac{8}{6}x_1x_2 + 2x_1 - \frac{2}{6}x_2 - \frac{38}{6} + \ln \frac{5}{8} - \ln \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1,5)$$



№ 15

Варианты:

x_1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
x_2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
y	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1

$$\Pr(Y=0 \mid X_1=1, X_2=1) = ?$$

$$\Pr(Y=1 \mid X_1=1, X_2=1) = ?$$

1) Априорные вероятности:

$$\hat{P}_r \{ Y=0 \} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\hat{P}_r \{ Y=1 \} = \frac{1}{2}$$

2) Условные вероятности:

$$\hat{P}_r \{ X_1=1 \mid Y=0 \} = \frac{2}{5} \Rightarrow \hat{P}_r \{ X_2=1 \mid Y=0 \} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\hat{P}_r \{ X_1=1 \mid Y=1 \} = \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow \hat{P}_r \{ X_2=1 \mid Y=1 \} = \frac{2}{5}$$

3) По основному предположению ^{найдено} ~~самостоятельно~~ находим

$$\Pr \{ Y=0 \mid X_1=1, X_2=1 \} = \frac{\hat{P}_r \{ X_1=1 \mid Y=0 \} - \hat{P}_r \{ X_2=1 \mid Y=0 \}}{\hat{P}_r \{ X_1=1, X_2=1 \}} \Pr \{ Y=0 \}$$

$$\approx \frac{\frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{3}{25} + \frac{3}{10}} = \frac{\frac{3}{25}}{\frac{21}{50}} = \frac{8}{25} \cdot \frac{50}{21} = \frac{2}{7}$$

$$\Pr \{ Y=1 \mid X_1=1, X_2=1 \} = \frac{\hat{P}_r \{ X_1=1 \mid Y=1 \} \cdot \hat{P}_r \{ X_2=1 \mid Y=1 \} \cdot \Pr \{ Y=1 \}}{\hat{P}_r \{ X_1=1, X_2=1 \}} =$$

$$\approx \frac{\frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{21}{50}} = \frac{\frac{3}{10}}{\frac{21}{50}} = \frac{3}{10} \cdot \frac{50}{21} = \frac{5}{7}$$