

חלק ג' - ואלה הם פ'טורים
 של $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ מרחב האורטונורמלי, $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\|Ax\| = \sqrt{(Ax)^T Ax} = \sqrt{x^T A^T A x} = \sqrt{x^T I_n x}$$

$$\sqrt{x^T x} = \|x\|$$

2.

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

$$A^T A = U \Sigma U^T$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2-\lambda & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$(2-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -2 \\ -2 & 4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2-\lambda \\ 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$(2-\lambda)((2-\lambda)(4-\lambda)) - (-2 \cdot -2) + 2(-2(2-\lambda))$$

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

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

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

ולכן הערכים עצמם הנמצאים ב

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

2, 6, 0

⚡

למעשה

$$A = \underbrace{U}_{\text{אנלייזת}} \overset{\uparrow}{\Sigma} \underbrace{V^T}_{\text{סינטיזה}} \Rightarrow AV = U \Sigma$$

U - מערכת וקטורים עצמם מנורמלים

Σ ה' 1, המכונה ב-1 כסיון $A^T A$

$AA^T - I$ - מכונה ב-1 כסיון $A A^T$ עם המכונה u

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2-\lambda & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2-\lambda & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4-\lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$\lambda=2$ (2)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x-y &= 0 \\ z &= 0 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot 2 \text{ מכונה ב-1 כסיון}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\lambda=0} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{row 3}}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} x = -z = -y \Rightarrow \\ 0 - \text{ eigenvalue } \lambda'' \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = 6 \quad \text{row 3}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} x = \frac{z}{2} \\ y = -\frac{z}{2} \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = 6 \quad \text{eigenvalue } \lambda''$$

$$\text{eigenvalue } \lambda''$$

11) נרצה את הוקטורים ה"נורמלים":

$$\hat{V}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{3} \\ -1/\sqrt{3} \\ -1/\sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix} \quad V_1 = \hat{V}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad V_2 = \hat{V}_6 = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{6} \\ -1/\sqrt{6} \\ 2/\sqrt{6} \end{bmatrix}$$

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

U א"נ

$$U_i = \frac{1}{\sigma_i} A \cdot V_i$$

$$\sigma_1 = \sqrt{2} \quad \sigma_2 = \sqrt{6}$$

$$U_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} A \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$u_2 = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$A = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_U \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_\Sigma \underbrace{\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right]}_{V^T}$$

$$A = V \otimes U = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 u_1 & \dots & v_n u_1 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ v_1 u_n & \dots & v_n u_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} | & & | \\ v_1 u_1 & v_2 u_1 & \dots & v_n u_1 \\ | & & | \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{3}$$

יש להבין כי $\text{Im } A = (R(A)) = \text{Span}(u)$ כלומר, u הוא וקטור

$$x = a_1 u_1 + a_2 u_2 + \dots + a_n u_n = \quad \text{4}$$

$$x = a_1 u$$

$$\equiv \sum_{i=1}^n \langle x, u_i \rangle u_i =$$

$$\langle x, u_1 \rangle u_1 + \langle x, u_2 \rangle u_2 + \dots + \langle x, u_n \rangle u_n =$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i u_i = x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow x_j = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i u_{ij}$$

\uparrow
 j - דיוקן
 i - וקטור

$$\dots, U = \{u_1, \dots, u_n\} \quad \text{orth}$$

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i u_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle x, u_i \rangle = \left\langle \sum_{i=1}^n a_i u_i, u_i \right\rangle =$$

$$= a_1 \langle u_1, u_i \rangle + \dots + a_i \langle u_i, u_i \rangle + \dots + a_n \langle u_n, u_i \rangle$$

$$= a_i \Rightarrow x = \sum_{i=1}^n \langle x, u_i \rangle u_i$$

\Rightarrow

U is orthogonal

\square

$$\text{orth} = \text{orth} \quad \text{orth}$$

orth

$$S(\sigma) = U \cdot \text{diag}(\sigma) U^T x = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1(\sigma) \\ \sigma_2(\sigma) \\ \vdots \\ \sigma_n(\sigma) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} | & & | \\ u_1 & \dots & u_n \\ | & & | \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U \cdot \text{diag}(\sigma) U^T X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ \sigma_1 u_1 & \dots & \sigma_n u_n \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} U^T X =$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (\sigma_i u_i u_i^T) X \Rightarrow$$

$$1 \leq j \leq n$$

$$\frac{\partial f_j(\sigma_0)}{\partial \sigma_i} = u_i u_i^T X_j$$

$$\Rightarrow J(f(\sigma)) = \begin{bmatrix} -\nabla f_1(\sigma) - \\ \vdots \\ -\nabla f_n(\sigma) - \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_1 u_1 u_1^T \dots X_1 u_n u_n^T \\ \vdots \\ X_n u_1 u_1^T \dots X_n u_n u_n^T \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} | & & | \\ \langle x, u_1 \rangle u_1 & \dots & \langle x, u_n \rangle u_n \\ | & & | \end{bmatrix}$$

o6

$$h(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \|f(\theta) - y\|^2 =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (f^2(\theta) - 2f(\theta)y^T + \|y\|^2)$$

$$\frac{h(\theta)}{2\sigma_i} = (f(\theta) - y)^T \cdot \frac{df_i(\theta)}{d\sigma_i}$$

~21p n פירסון

$$\Rightarrow \nabla h = (f(\theta) - y)^T J(f(\theta))$$

$$S(x)_j = \frac{e^{x_j}}{\sum_{l=1}^K e^{x_l}} \quad .7$$

∴ i - n cyklobon nic pelen

$$\nabla S(x)_i = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \frac{e^{x_i}}{\sum_{l=1}^K e^{x_l}} \\ \hline 2x_i \\ \vdots \\ 2 \frac{e^{x_i}}{\sum_{l=1}^K e^{x_l}} \\ \hline 2x_i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{e^{x_i} \left(\sum_{l=1}^K e^{x_l} - e^{x_i} \right)}{\left(\sum_{l=1}^K e^{x_l} \right)^2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{e^{x_i} \left(\sum_{l=1}^K e^{x_l} - e^{x_i} \right)}{\left(\sum_{l=1}^K e^{x_l} \right)^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Z = \sum_{l=1}^K e^{x_l}$$

100/

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{e^{x_1}(z - e^{x_1})}{z} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{e^{x_d}(z - e^{x_d})}{z} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{e^{x_1}}{z} \left(1 - \frac{e^{x_1}}{z}\right) \\ \vdots \\ \frac{e^{x_d}}{z} \left(1 - \frac{e^{x_d}}{z}\right) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J(S(x)) = \begin{bmatrix} -\nabla S_1(x) - \\ \vdots \\ -\nabla S_k(x) - \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S(x, y) = x^3 - 5xy - y^5 \quad \text{• 8}$$

$$\nabla S(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} 3x^2 - 5y \\ -5x - 5y^4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nabla(\nabla S(x, y)) = \begin{bmatrix} 6x & , & -5 \\ -5 & , & -20y^3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hessian

קטגוריה

9. יהי $\{x \in C \mid \exists y \in I, x = \alpha y + (1-\alpha)z\}$

בהינתן C_1, C_2 קטגוריה ובהן $x, y \in C_1$

אם $\alpha x + (1-\alpha)y \in C_1$ לכל $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$ אז

כל $x \in C_1$ שייך לקטגוריה C

$$\alpha x + (1-\alpha)y \in \bigcap_{i \in I} C_i = C$$

כל $C_1 \cap C_2 \subset C$

$$b \in C_1 + C_2 \Rightarrow 0 \leq b, \alpha \leq 1$$

$$b = C_1 + C_2 = (\alpha + 1 - \alpha)C_1 + (\alpha + 1 - \alpha)C_2 =$$

$$\alpha(C_1 + C_2) + (1 - \alpha)(C_1 + C_2)$$

$$b = \alpha C_{1a} + (1-\alpha)C_{1b} + \alpha C_{2a} + (1-\alpha)C_{2b} = \\ \alpha(C_{1a} + C_{2a}) + (1-\alpha)(C_{1b} + C_{2b})$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} x, y \in C_1 + C_2 & \text{כן} \quad \text{כן} \\ 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1 & \text{כן} \\ x = x_1 + x_2, & x_1, y_1 \in C_1 \quad \text{כן} \\ y = y_1 + y_2 & x_2, y_2 \in C_2 \quad \text{כן} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha x + (1-\alpha)y &= \alpha(x_1 + x_2) + (1-\alpha)(y_1 + y_2) \\ &= \alpha x_1 + (1-\alpha)y_1 + \alpha x_2 + (1-\alpha)y_2 \\ &\quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ &\quad C_1 \quad C_2 \end{aligned}$$

כל קטע בין נקודות

$$\Rightarrow \alpha x + (1-\alpha)y \in C_1 + C_2$$

$$x, y \in \lambda C$$

o11
'n'

$$\alpha x + (1-\alpha)y = \alpha \lambda c_x + (1-\alpha)\lambda c_y = \lambda(\alpha c_x + (1-\alpha)c_y) \in \lambda C$$

\cap
 C

Estimation theory

e12

$$E(x_i) = \theta$$

האם תוכל
לספק את
הנתונים
הנדרשים

$$E(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n E(x_i) = n\theta$$

$$P\left(\left|\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \theta\right| > \varepsilon\right) = P(|\sum x_i - n\theta| > n\varepsilon) \leq$$

$$P\left(\left|\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - E(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)\right| \geq n\varepsilon\right) \leq \frac{\text{Var}(\sum x_i)}{(n\varepsilon)^2}$$

נראה ש
הנניח
נכון

$$\stackrel{\text{I.O.D}}{=} \frac{n \text{Var}(x_i)}{n^2 \varepsilon^2} = \frac{\text{Var}(x_i)}{n \varepsilon^2}$$

\Rightarrow

$$0 \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (|\hat{\mu}_n - \mu|) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\text{Var}(x_i)}{n \varepsilon^2} = 0$$

0.1 (JCO'0J)P 2N1K7 10d1

$$x_i \in \mathbb{R}^d \quad |N(0)| \quad , 13$$

$$h(\mu, \Sigma | x_1, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} [x_i - \mu]^T \Sigma^{-1} [x_i - \mu]\right)}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^d \cdot \det(\Sigma)}}$$

$$= \frac{\exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (\bar{x}_i - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (\bar{x}_i - \mu)\right)}{(\sqrt{(2\pi)^d \det(\Sigma)})^n} \Rightarrow$$

$$\log(h(\mu, \Sigma | x_1, \dots, x_n)) = \left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n [x_i - \mu]^T \Sigma^{-1} [x_i - \mu]\right) + \left(-\frac{n}{2} \log((2\pi)^d \det(\Sigma))\right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n [x_i - \mu]^T \Sigma^{-1} [x_i - \mu] + n (\log(2\pi) + \log \det(\Sigma)) \right)$$

practical part

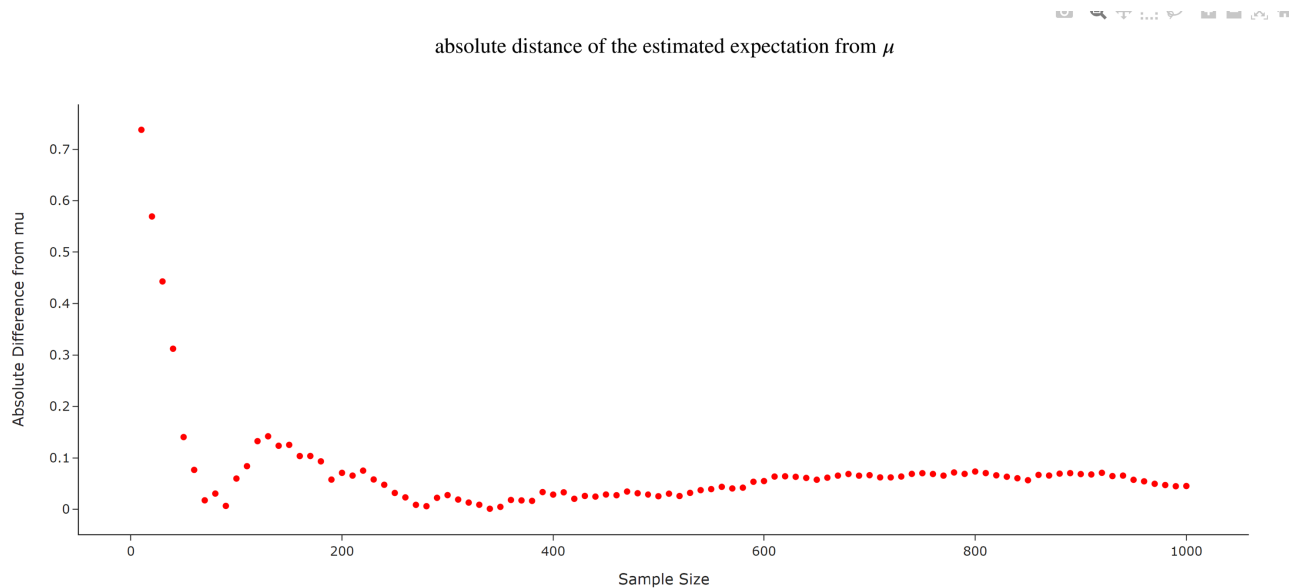
$X \sim N(10, 1)$ נוסח univariate given
 $|X| = 1000$

given - E var

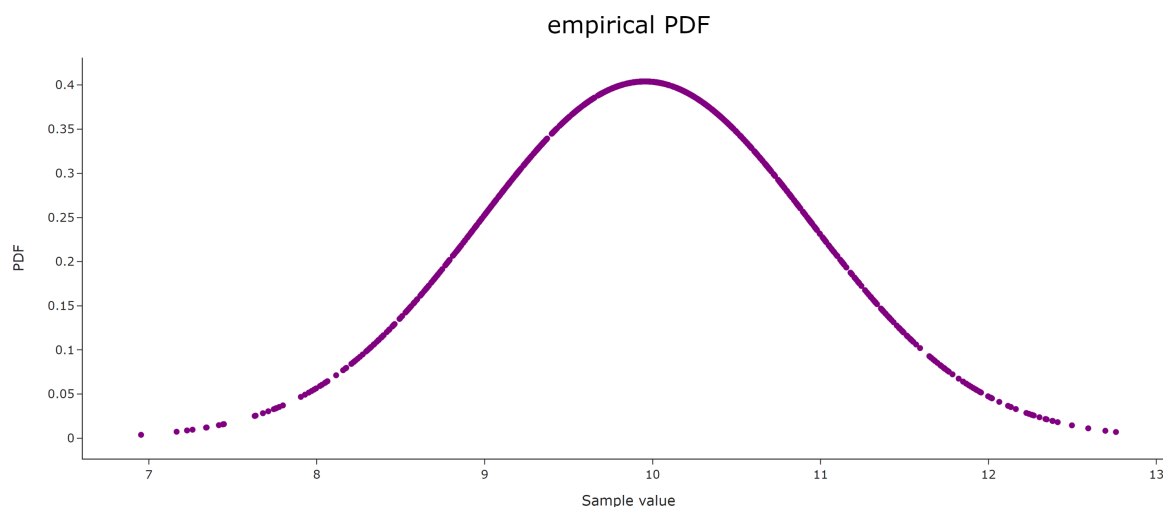
(9.955, 0.975)

1

2



3



multivariate

نوع

نوع

$$\mu = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0.2 & 0 & 0.5 \\ 0.2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0.5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

نوع

نوع

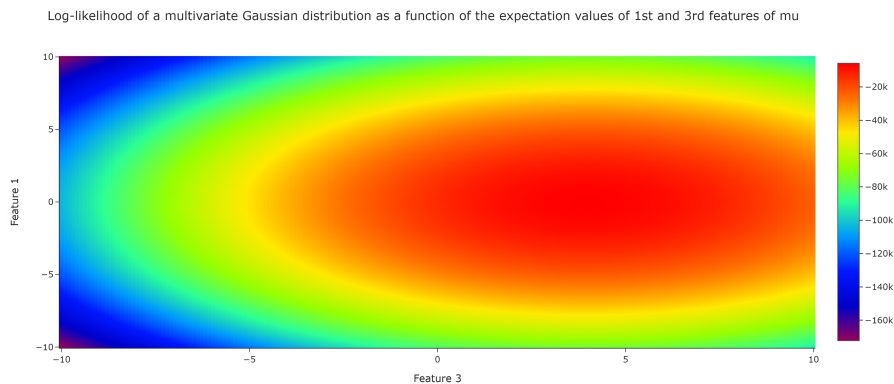
$$X \sim N(\mu, \Sigma), \quad |X| = 1000$$

$$\hat{\mu} =$$

`[-2.000e-03 5.200e-02 3.993e+00 -6.000e-03]`

$\Sigma =$

```
[[ 0.95  0.168 -0.013  0.468]
 [ 0.168 1.968  0.022  0.059]
 [-0.013 0.022  0.98  -0.026]
 [ 0.468 0.059 -0.026  0.945]]
```



כ

נמנן חלמוז בהסמ'ריו המרמ'ר ה'א:

ז 1 ז 3

כ

```
[-0.05  3.97]
```

אכן שמי שהחפלאויו נארמאיופ כמו בן השנויר טא זז לזזה
משל וז.