

Statistics II

for Machine Learning

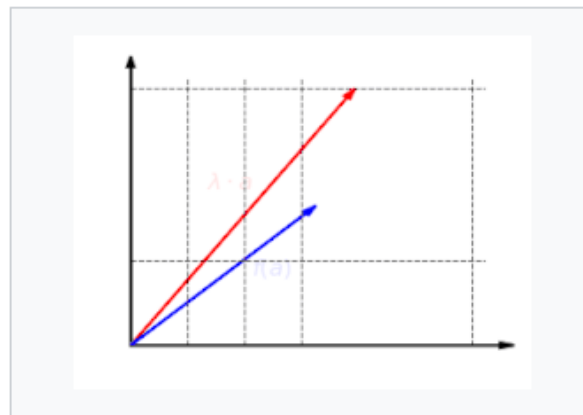
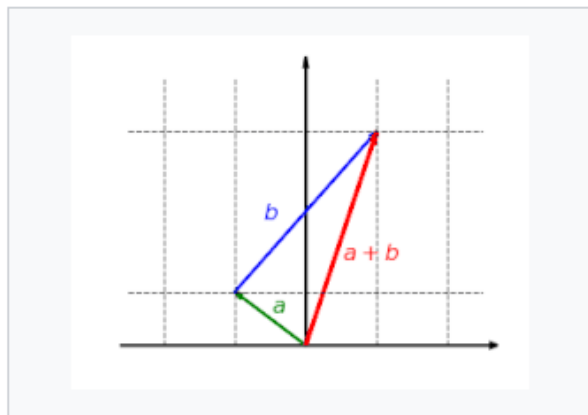
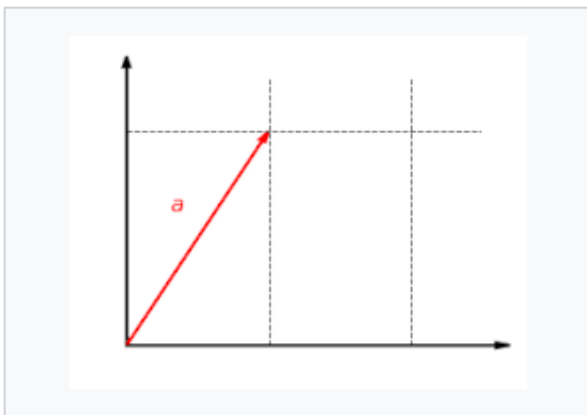
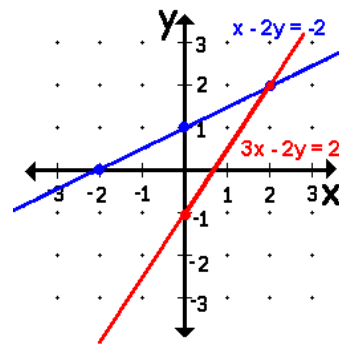
Chap. 1: ML위한 선형대수

Oh, Hyung Sool

선형대수?

Linear algebra is the branch of mathematics concerning

- **linear equations** such as $a_1x_1 + \dots + a_nx_n = b$
- **linear functions** such as $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto a_1x_1 + \dots + a_nx_n$

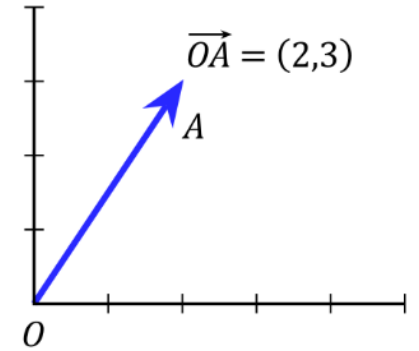


- and their representations in **vector spaces** and through **matrices**.

Vector

A **Euclidean vector** is represented by a line segment connecting an **initial point** O with a **terminal point** A .

A **Euclidean vector** (simply a **vector**) is a geometric object that has **magnitude** (or length) and **direction**



벡터는 크기(점수)와 방향(국어, 영어)의 값을 갖는 데이터를 순서대로 나열한 것
데이터를 벡터로 표현하면, 벡터를 이용하여 처리할 수 있다

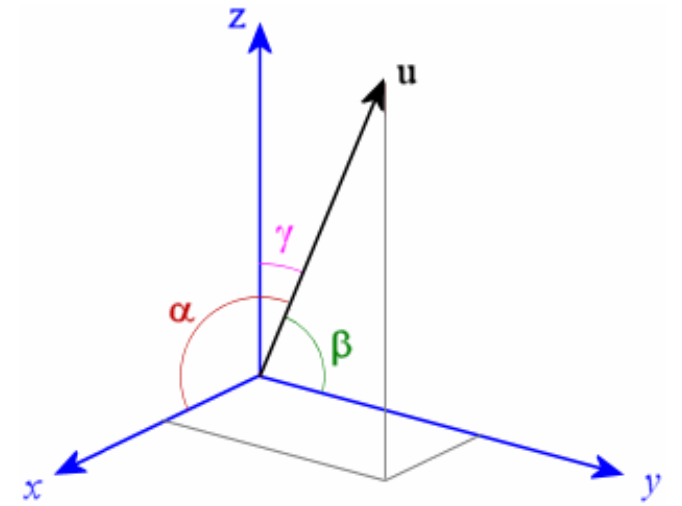
$$\text{국어 점수} = \begin{bmatrix} 100 \\ 70 \\ 30 \\ 45 \\ 80 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{영어 점수} = \begin{bmatrix} 83 \\ 50 \\ 25 \\ 30 \\ 60 \end{bmatrix}$$

Vector Space

A **vector space** (also called a **linear space**) is a **collection of objects** called vectors, which may be **added** together and **multiplied** ("scaled") by numbers, called **scalars**.

Vector spaces are well characterized by their **dimension**, which specifies the number of **independent directions** in the space.



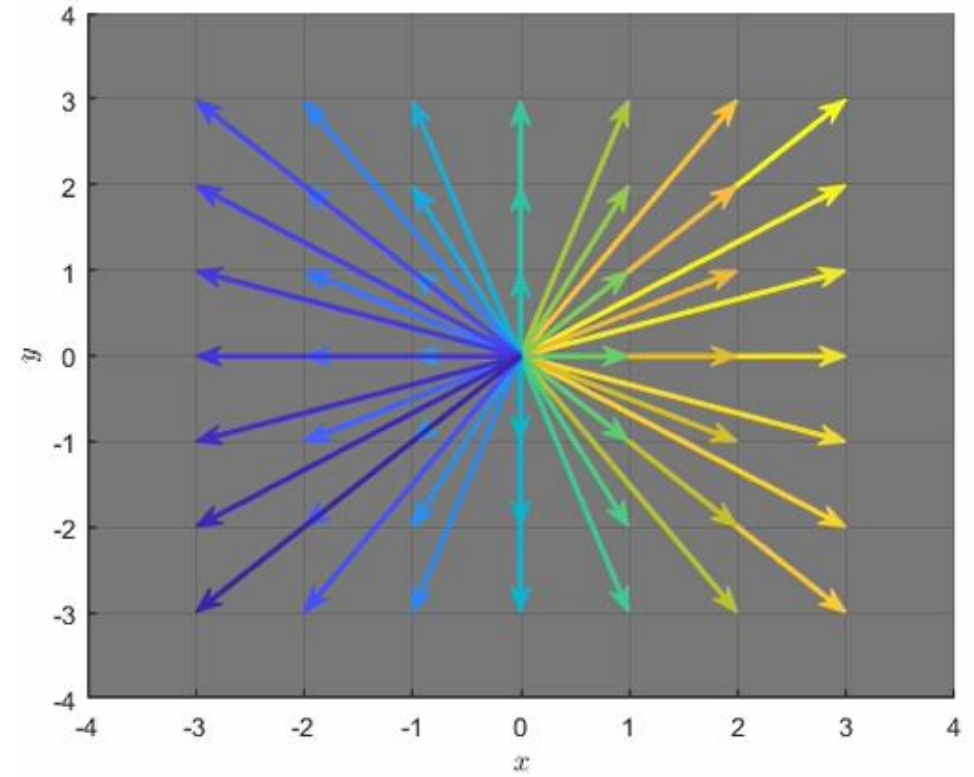
벡터공간(**vector space**) 은 벡터의 선형결합으로 표현되며, 함수를 포함하여 모든 것을 벡터의 선형결합으로 표현할 수 있다

Linear Combination

다음의 C_1, C_2 는 모든 실수에 대응될 수 있으며, C_1, C_2 값이 바뀌면서 얻게 되는 선형결합의 결과는 2차원 실수 벡터공간의 모든 벡터에 대응된다.

이때의 두 벡터 $[1,0]$, $[0,1]$ 는 기저벡터이어야 가능

$$C_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + C_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



Matrix

A **matrix** (plural **matrices**) is a rectangular array of numbers, symbols or expressions, arranged in rows and columns.

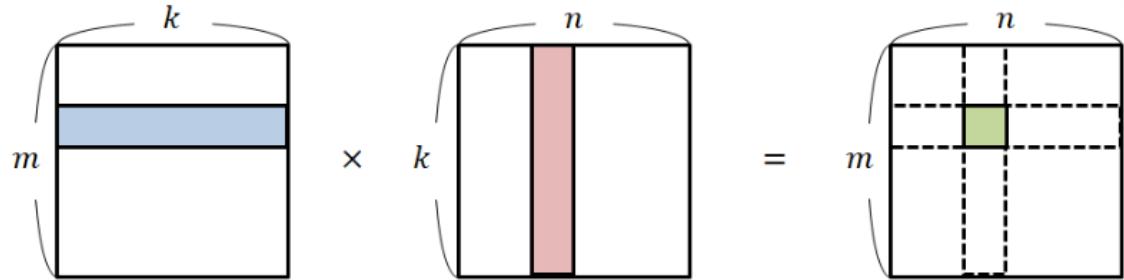
$$A = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & n \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ \vdots \\ m \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & \dots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix} = \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, \quad AX = \lambda X$$

행렬은 벡터를 또 다른 벡터로 변환 시키는 일종의 연산자로 볼 수 있다

A major application of matrices is to represent linear transformations, that is, generalizations of linear functions.

Matrix Product

행렬과 행렬의 곱 혹은 행렬과 벡터의 곱은 왼쪽 행렬의 행 요소들과 오른쪽 행렬의 열 요소들의 값들을 순서대로 곱해주고 더해주는 방법이다.



행렬 곱은 행 벡터와 열 벡터 간의 내적(inner product)을 계산함으로써 이루어진다.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \cdot a + 2 \cdot c & 1 \cdot b + 2 \cdot d \\ 3 \cdot a + 4 \cdot c & 3 \cdot b + 4 \cdot d \end{bmatrix}$$

Matrix Product

▶ 열벡터의 선형결합

행렬의 곱을 다음의 수식표현에서처럼 **열 벡터의 선형결합**으로 이해할 수 있다.

벡터의 선형결합이 의미하는 것은 벡터 공간(vector space)의 생성을 의미

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \cdot a + 2 \cdot c \\ 3 \cdot a + 4 \cdot c \end{bmatrix} \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ c \end{bmatrix} = a \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + c \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

➤ 우리가 익숙한 다음의 선형 연립방정식으로 행렬의 곱에 대해 살펴보자

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y = 3 \\ 3x + 4y = 5 \end{cases} \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad \rightarrow \quad x \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + y \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

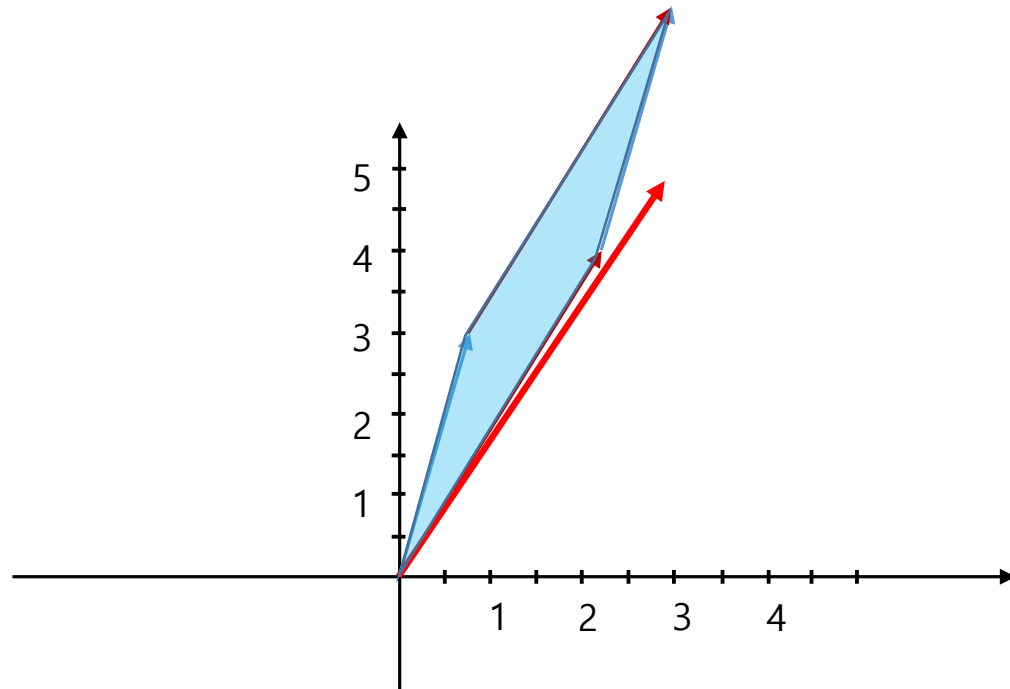
➤ 위의 열 벡터 선형결합 수식을 해석적 관점에서 다시 표현한다면,

두 벡터 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ 과 $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ 의 선형결합으로 생성된 (x, y) 벡터공간 내에 $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$ 가 존재하는가?

존재한다면, 두 벡터 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ 과 $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ 을 어떻게 조합하여야 하는가? 의 문제로 이해할 수 있다.

Matrix Product

두 벡터 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ 과 $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ 의 선형결합으로 생성된 (x, y) 벡터공간 내에 $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$ 가 존재하는가?
존재한다면, 두 벡터 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ 과 $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ 을 어떻게 조합하여야 하는가? 의 문제로 이해할 수 있다.



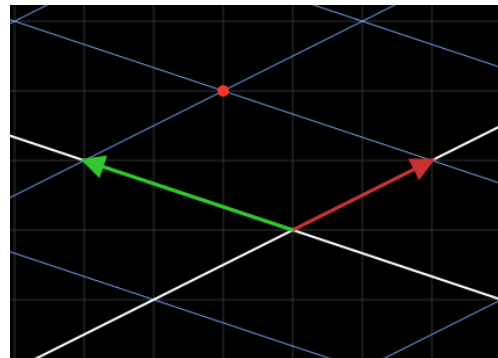
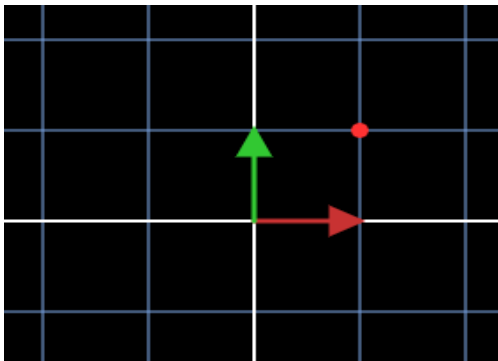
Matrix Product

▶ 기저 벡터 변형을 통한 벡터의 선형변환

행렬의 곱 또는 행렬과 벡터의 곱을 기저 벡터의 변형을 통한 **벡터의 선형 변환**으로 해석

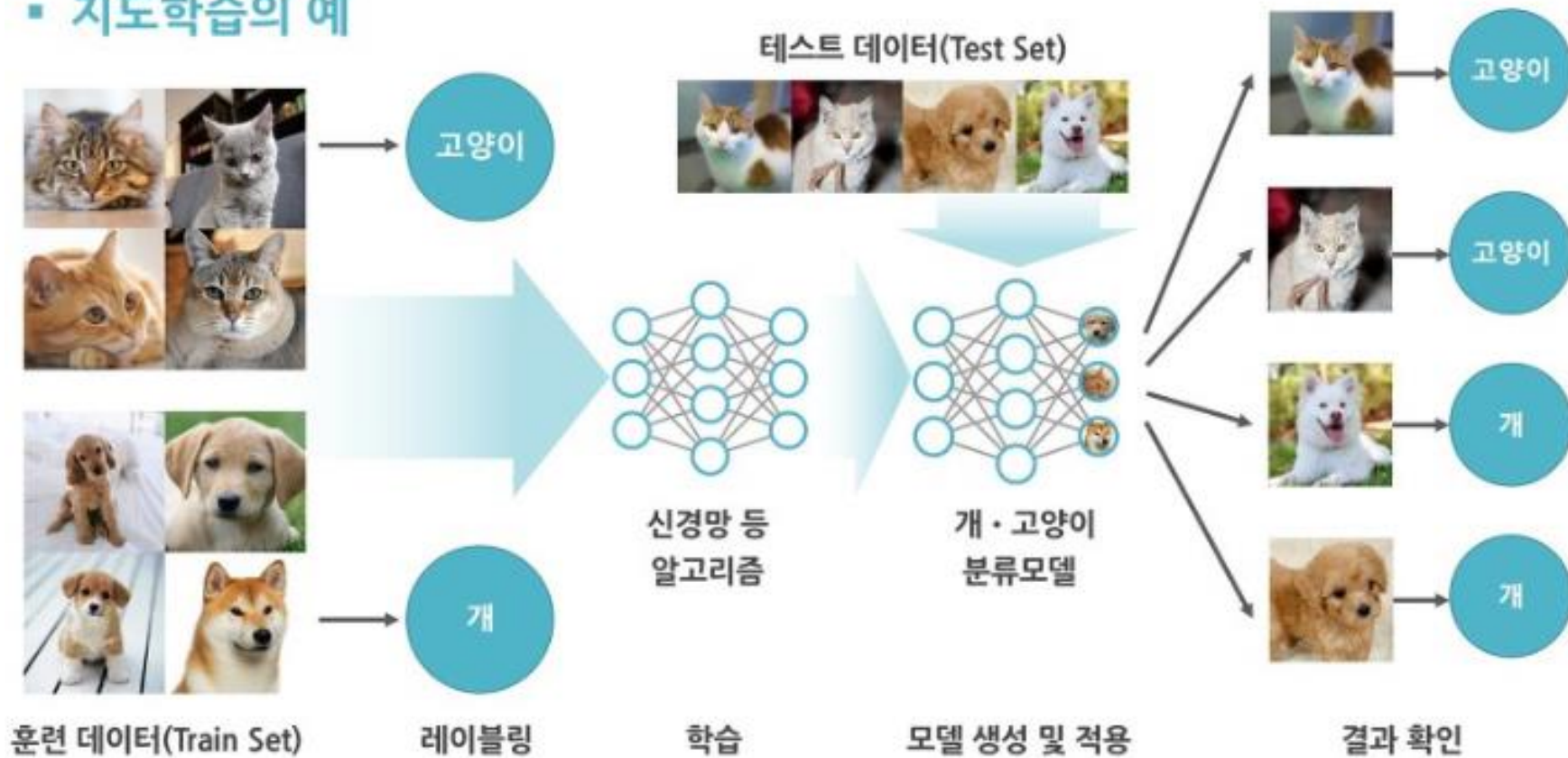
➤ ex) 다음의 행렬A를 이용하여 기저 벡터 \vec{x} 를 변형

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \longrightarrow \quad A\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$



Matrix

지도학습의 예



Matrix



관측치 \ 변수	X_1	...	X_i	...	X_p	Y
N_1	x_{11}	...	x_{1i}	...	x_{1p}	20.5
N_2	x_{21}	...	x_{2i}	...	x_{2p}	22.2
...
N_{n-1}	x_{n-11}	...	x_{n-1i}	...	x_{n-1p}	72.3
N_n	x_{n1}	...	x_{ni}	...	x_{np}	82.8

Linear Combination



$$C_1 \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} + C_2 \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix} + \dots + C_k \begin{bmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_n \end{bmatrix}$$



$$D_1 \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_l \end{bmatrix} + D_2 \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_l \end{bmatrix} + \dots + D_m \begin{bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta k_2 \\ \vdots \\ \theta_l \end{bmatrix}$$

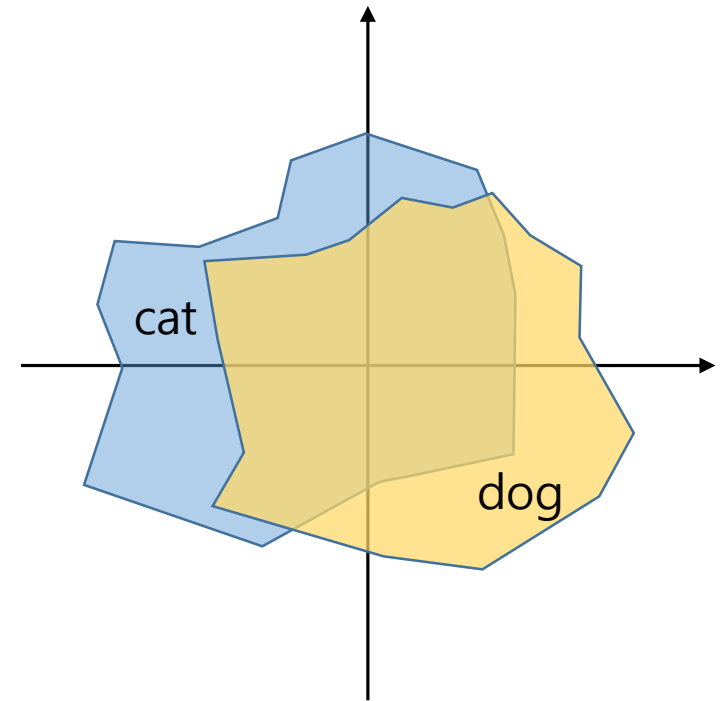
Linear Combination



$$C_1 \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} + C_2 \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix} + \dots + C_k \begin{bmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_n \end{bmatrix}$$



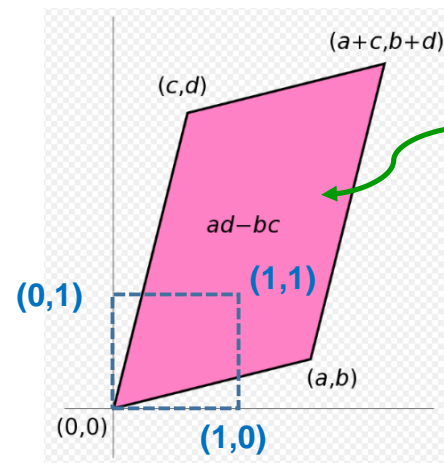
$$D_1 \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_l \end{bmatrix} + D_2 \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_l \end{bmatrix} + \dots + D_m \begin{bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \theta_l \end{bmatrix}$$



Linear Transformation

For example, the 2×2 matrix, $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{bmatrix}$ *Eigen Vectors, Eigen Values*

can be viewed as the transform of the unit square into a parallelogram with vertices at $(0, 0)$, (a, b) , $(a + c, b + d)$, and (c, d) .



determinant of a matrix A : $\det(A)$

행렬식(determinant)은 해당 벡터로 만들어지는 영역으로서,
해당 벡터의 행렬식 값이 0 \rightarrow 해당 벡터는
동일한 선상에 존재하는 벡터를 의미

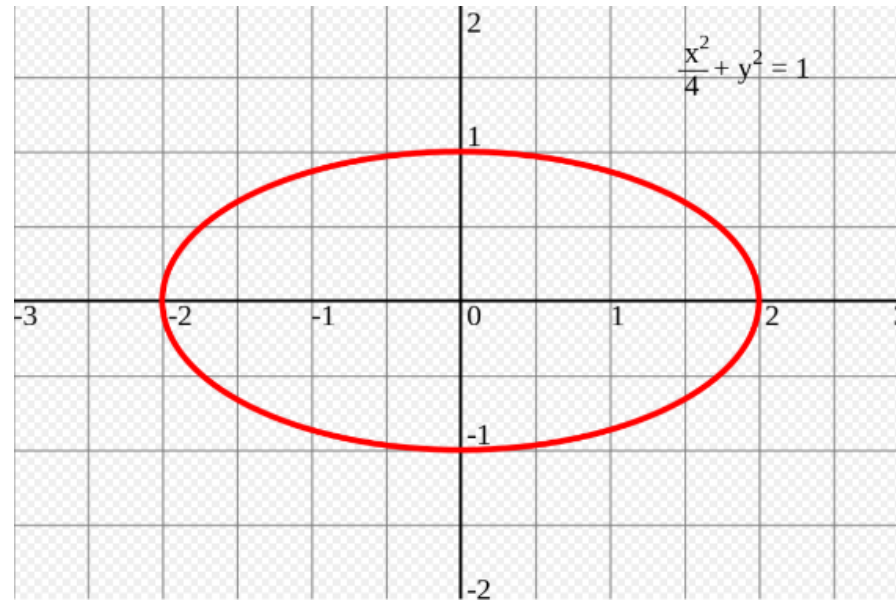
The parallelogram is obtained by multiplying A with each of the column vectors.

$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$. These vectors define the vertices of the unit square.

Linear Transformation

For example, when we apply linear transformation A to a circle

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1/4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

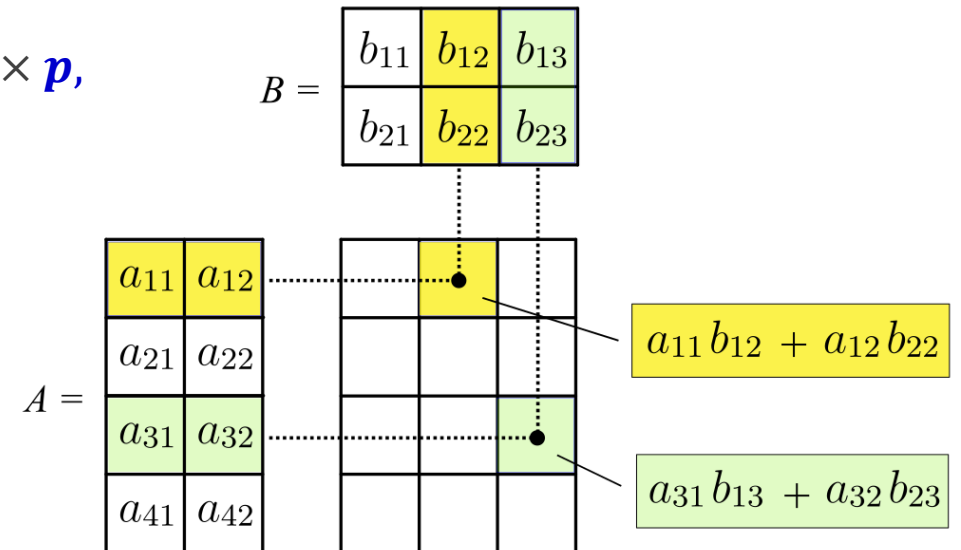


Dot Product

- The **dot product** of the Cartesian coordinates of two vectors is often called the **inner product** (or rarely **projection product**)
- 유사도(similarity) 측정에 사용

● Algebraic definition

Two vectors (or matrices) **A** and **B**, A is $m \times n$ and B is $n \times p$,
then the dot product $A \cdot B$ is $m \times p$ matrix



Dot Product

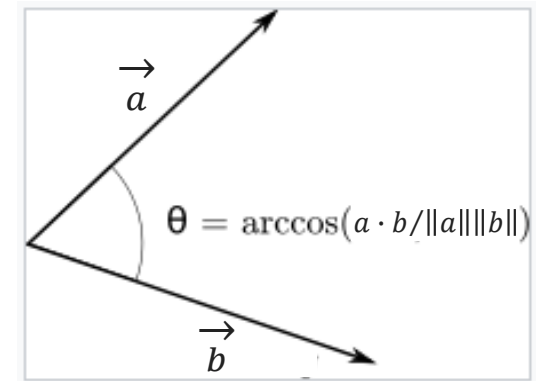
- **Geometric definition**

Geometrically, the dot product of the two vectors is the **cosine** of the angle between them.

$$a \cdot b = \|a\| \|b\| \cos\theta$$

The illustration pictured at right show [how to find the angle](#) between vectors using the dot product

correlation



- ✓ If the vectors **a** and **b** are **orthogonal** (their angle is $\pi / 2$ or 90°)
 $a \cdot b = 0, \quad \because \cos 90^\circ = 0$
- ✓ If the vectors **a** and **b** are **codirectional** (the angle between them is 0°)
 $a \cdot b = \|a\| \|b\|, \quad \because \cos 0^\circ = 1$
- ✓ The dot product of a vector **a** with itself is
 $a \cdot a = \|a\|^2, \quad \|a\| = \sqrt{a \cdot a}$. That is **Euclidean length** of the vector **a**.

Dot Product

- Data & matrix

관측치 \ 변수	X_1	...	X_i	...	X_p	Y
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N_n	x_{n1}	...	x_{ni}	...	x_{np}	82.8



$$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{Y}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & \dots & x_{1p} \\ \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ x_{n1} & \dots & x_{np} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \dots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{X} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T$$

$$L_x = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2} = \sqrt{\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X}}$$

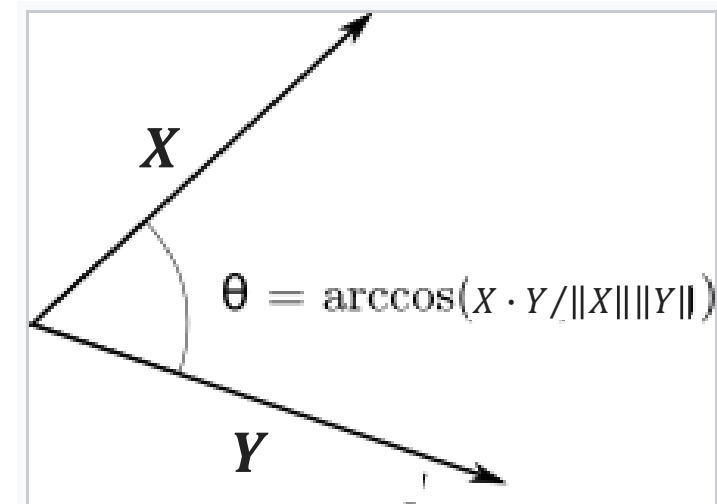
Dot Product

- Length & Cosine angle

$$X = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T, \quad Y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)^T$$

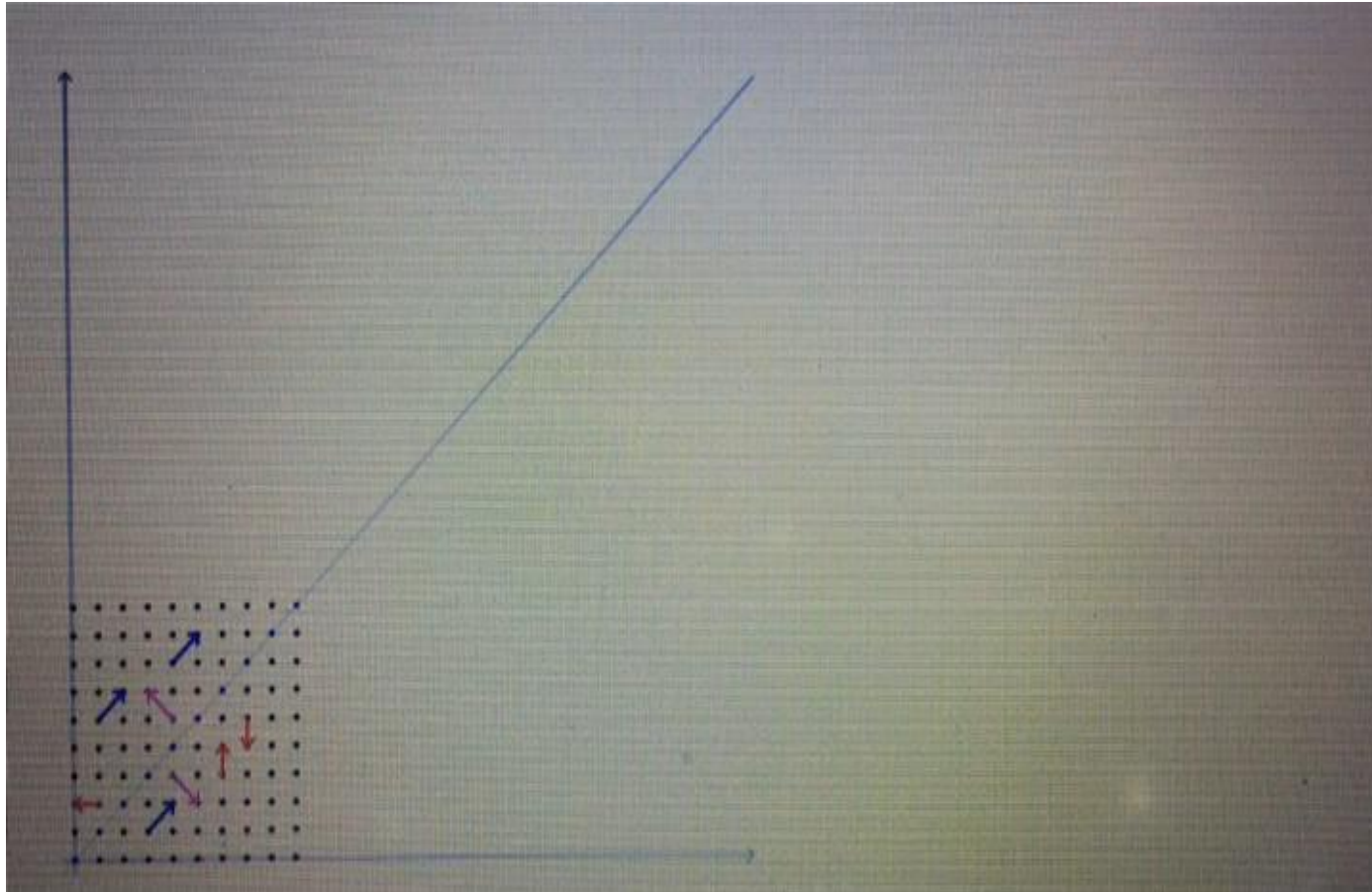
$$\langle X, Y \rangle = X \cdot Y = X^T Y = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + \dots + x_n y_n$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{X \cdot Y}{\|X\| \|Y\|} = \frac{X^T Y}{L_x L_y} = \frac{X^T Y}{\sqrt{X^T X} \sqrt{Y^T Y}}$$



선형변환 & 고유벡터

- 행렬 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ 의 선형변환



선형변환 & 고유벡터

An eigenvector (or **characteristic vector**) of a linear transformation is a nonzero vector that changes at most by a scalar factor when that linear transformation is applied to it.

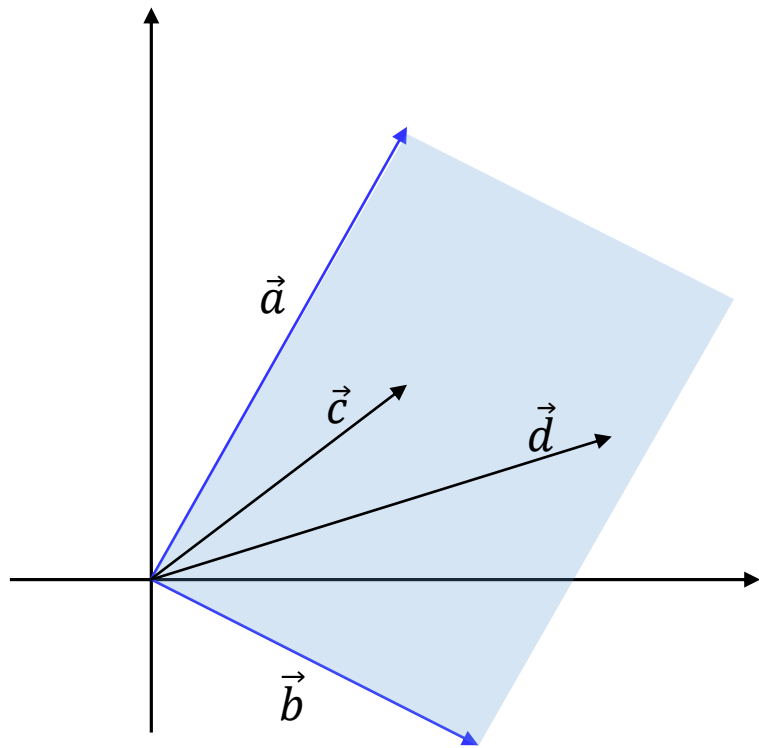
$$AX = \lambda X$$

- A : matrix of the data, ie linear transformation
- X : eigen vector for the linear transformation
- λ : eigen value for the linear transformation

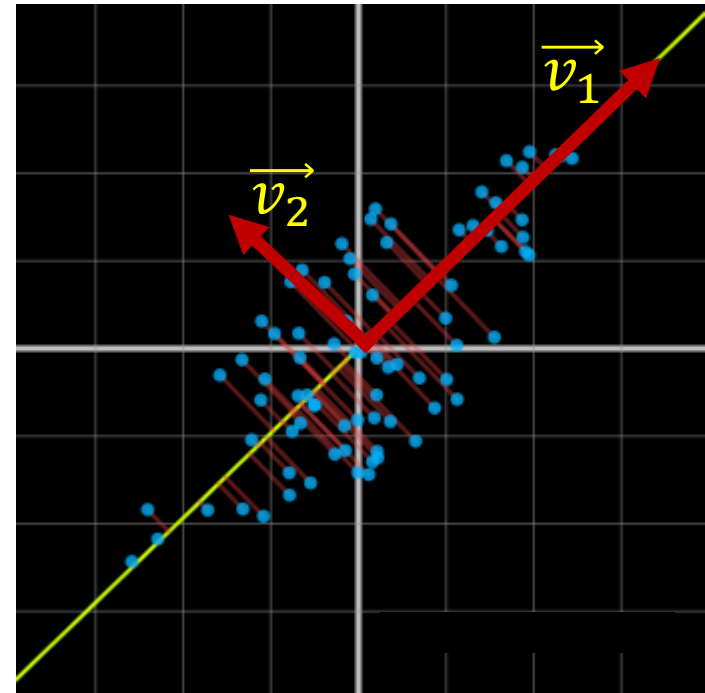
즉, 행렬 A 의 선형변환을 eigenvector 와 eigenvalue 성분으로 **분해**한다는 것이다.

특성	기저 벡터	고유벡터
정의	선형공간의 모든 벡터를 선형결합으로 나타낼 수 있는 벡터들의 집합	선형결합에 의해 방향이 변하지 않는 벡터
방향	변하지 않음	변함
크기	변하지 않음	변함(고유값이 변화의 크기임)
선형 독립성	선형독립일 필요 없음	선형독립이어야 함
사용목적	선형공간의 구조 를 이해하는데 사용	선형변환(행렬) 을 이해하는데 사용

- 기저 벡터: \vec{a} \vec{b}



- 고유 벡터



선형변환 & 고유벡터

- Eigen Vector & Eigen Value

The meaning of eigenvectors and eigenvalues for linear transformation matrix A

- ✓ Eigen vector: **direction** of the linear transformation
- ✓ Eigen value: **magnitude** of the linear transformation

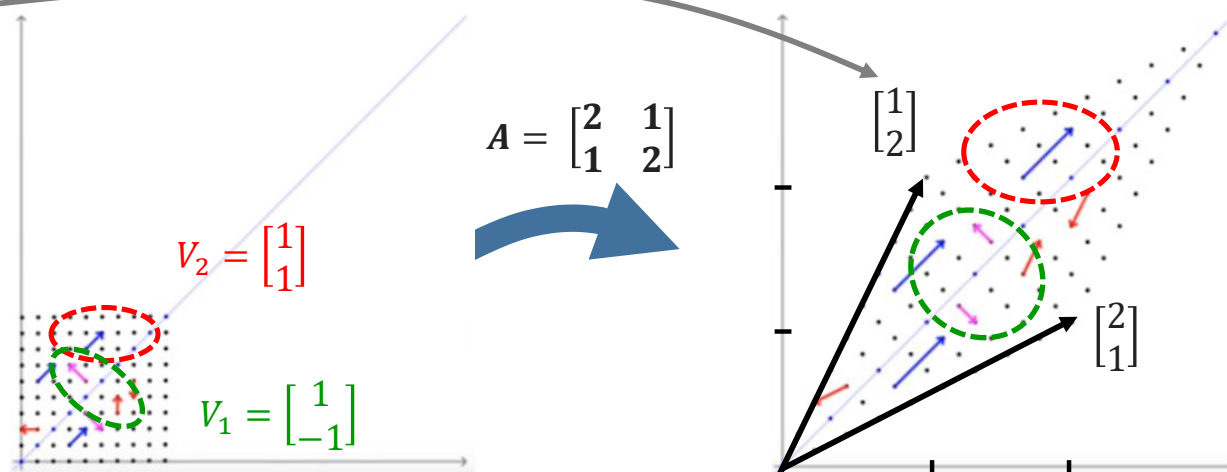
For example,

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

$$\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 3$$

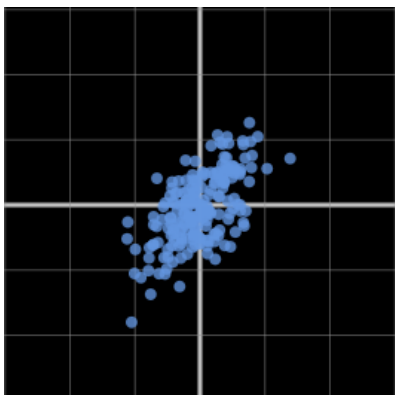
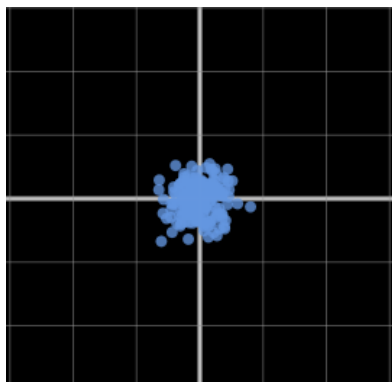
$$\lambda_1 = 1, \quad V_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 3, \quad V_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

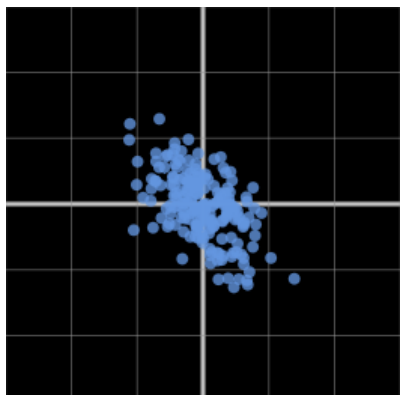


❖ 고유벡터들은, $V = [V_1 \ V_2] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 서로 직교한다. 방향은 그대로, 크기만 변화.

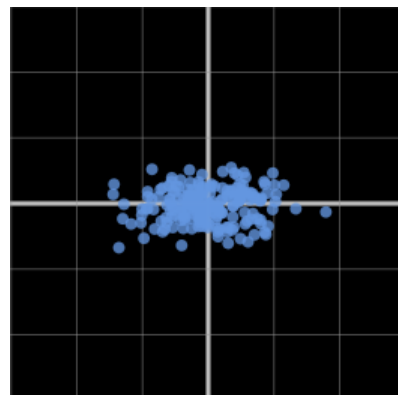
선형변환 & 고유벡터



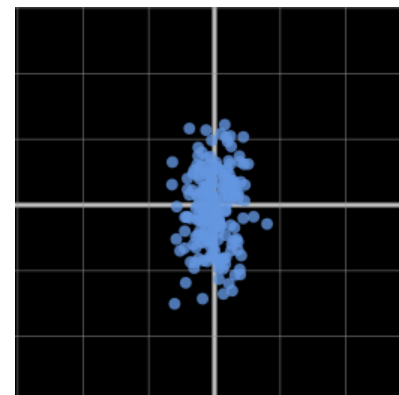
$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

공분산(Covariance)

ID	국어	영어
1	95	95
2	90	95
3	80	75
4	60	70
5	40	35
6	80	80
7	95	90
8	30	25
9	15	10
10	60	70
평균	64.5	64.5
분산	808	925
공분산	762	



ID	국어	영어
1	9.5	9.5
2	9.0	9.5
3	8.0	7.5
4	6.0	7.0
5	4.0	3.5
6	8.0	8.0
7	9.5	9.0
8	3.0	2.5
9	1.5	1.0
10	6.0	7.0
평균	6.45	6.45
분산	8.08	9.25
공분산	7.62	

✓
$$Cov(x, y) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})$$

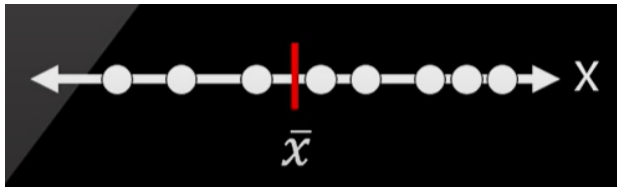
✓ 공분산: X의 편차와 Y의 편차를 곱한 값들의 평균으로, **데이터**에 따라 공분산 크기가 달라진다.

- $Cov(X, Y) > 0$: X↑ , Y↑
- $Cov(X, Y) < 0$: X↑ , Y↓
- $Cov(X, Y) = 0$: No linear relationship

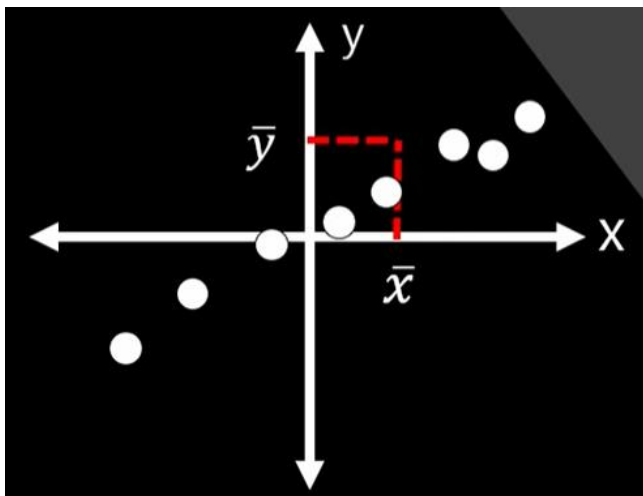
✓ 공분산은 두 변수 간에 **양의 상관관계**가 있는지? **음의 상관관계**가 있는지? 정도만 알려줌

✓ 상관관계가 얼마나 큰지는 제대로 반영하지 못함

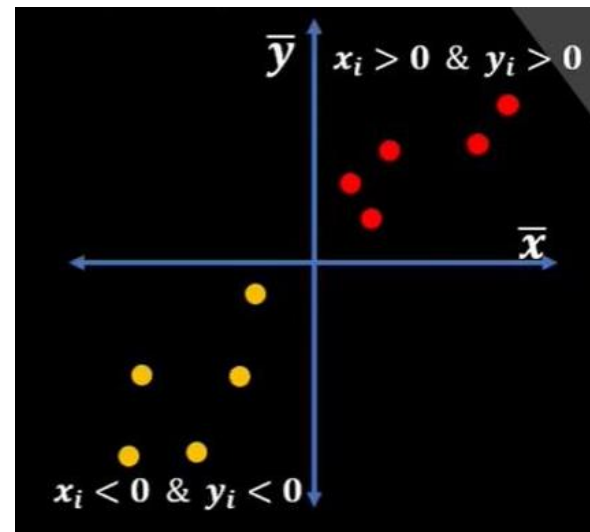
분산 & 공분산



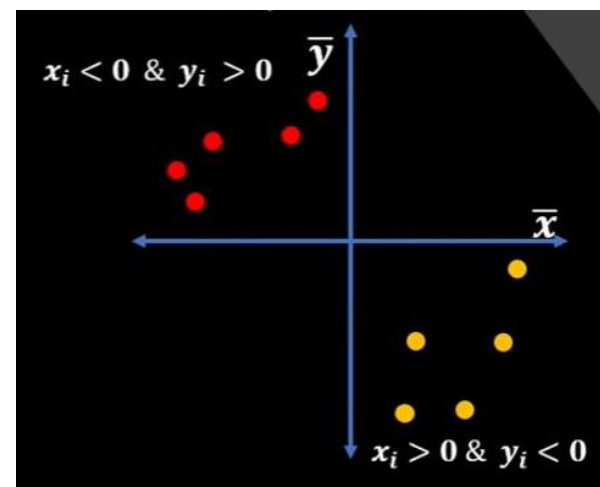
$$Var(x) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$



$$Cov(x, y) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})$$



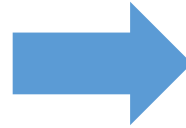
$$Cov(x, y) = +$$



$$Cov(x, y) = -$$

상관계수(Correlation Coefficient)

ID	국어	영어
1	95	95
2	90	95
3	80	75
4	60	70
5	40	35
6	80	80
7	95	90
8	30	25
9	15	10
10	60	70
평균	64.5	64.5
분산	808	925
공분산	762	



ID	국어	영어
1	9.5	9.5
2	9.0	9.5
3	8.0	7.5
4	6.0	7.0
5	4.0	3.5
6	8.0	8.0
7	9.5	9.0
8	3.0	2.5
9	1.5	1.0
10	6.0	7.0
평균	6.45	6.45
분산	8.08	9.25
공분산	7.62	

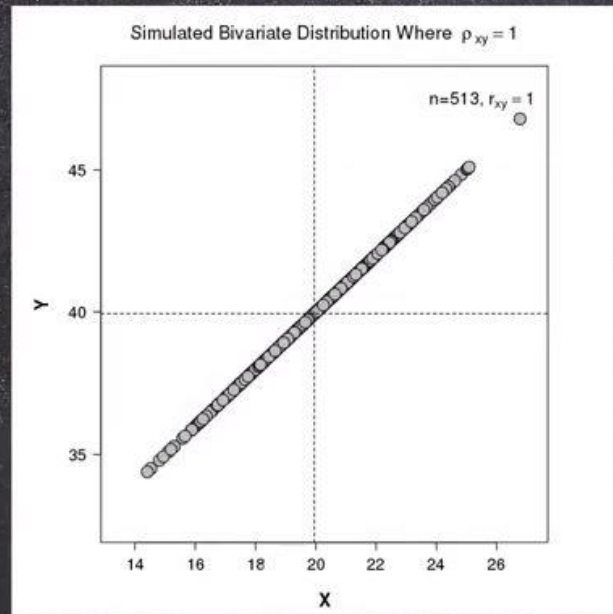
$$\gamma = \frac{Cov(x, y)}{\sqrt{Var(x)} \sqrt{Var(y)}} = \frac{762}{\sqrt{808} \sqrt{925}} = 0.88$$

$$\gamma = \frac{Cov(x, y)}{\sqrt{Var(x)} \sqrt{Var(y)}} = \frac{7.62}{\sqrt{8.08} \sqrt{9.25}} = 0.88$$

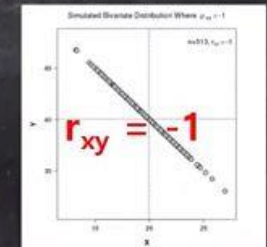
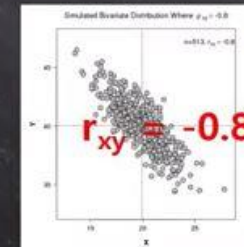
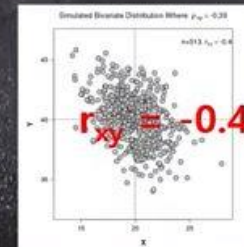
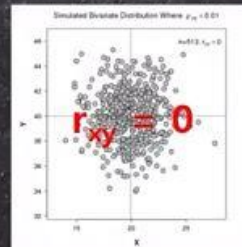
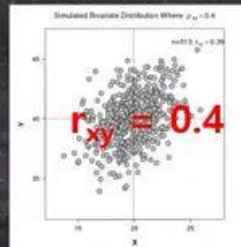
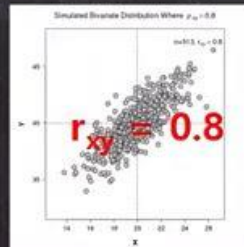
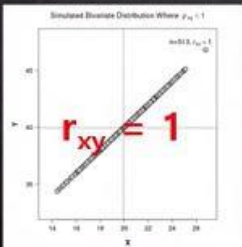
상관계수(Correlation Coefficient)

- $$\gamma = \frac{Cov(x, y)}{\sqrt{Var(x)} \sqrt{Var(y)}}$$
- 상관계수: 공분산을 표준화한 값
- 절대값은 1보다 작거나 같음
- X, Y가 완벽한 선형관계이면, $\gamma = 1$ or -1
- 상관계수가 1 또는 -1에 근접할수록 힘(power)가 크다는 것
- 여기서의 힘이란 점들이 모여있는 정도

상관계수(Correlation Coefficient)



$$r_{xy} = 1$$



내적 & 상관계수

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(X - \mu_X)(Y - \mu_Y) = E[XY] - \mu_X\mu_Y$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N X_i Y_i - \mu_X \mu_Y \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \langle X, Y \rangle - \mu_X \mu_Y \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{X_i - \mu_X}{\sigma_X} \right) \left(\frac{Y_i - \mu_Y}{\sigma_Y} \right)$$

if μ_X & $\mu_Y = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{X_i Y_i}{\sigma_X \sigma_Y} = \frac{\langle X, Y \rangle}{\sqrt{\sum X^2} \sqrt{\sum Y^2}} = \frac{\langle X, Y \rangle}{\|X\| \|Y\|} \\ &= \cos\theta \end{aligned}$$

- ✓ 내적 $a \cdot b$ ($a^T b$, $\langle a, b \rangle$) 결과 행렬로부터 공분산을 구하기 위해서는 원래의 data matrix에서 평균이 zero가 되도록 표준화 해주어야 한다.
- ✓ 상관계수 ρ 는 두 벡터 간의 $\cos\theta$ 값이 되기 때문에 $-1 \leq \rho \leq 1$ 갖게 된다.
- ✓ 표준화 한 경우에는, 상관계수 $\rho =$ 내적의 $\cos\theta$ 성립하며,

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \langle X, Y \rangle$$