hare A is any object.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \left(\frac{\mathcal{A}^{2}}{\mathcal{A}}\right) = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= d_{100}(\vec{\alpha}', \vec{\alpha}', \vec{\alpha}')$$

proof:
$$y_1 = w_1^T x$$
, here $W = (w_1^T)$

$$i$$
, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial w} = \begin{cases} \alpha', i=j \\ 0, \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial w} = f_{e_{\overline{f}}}(\alpha^{\tau})$$

2.
$$k(x) = \langle u(x), \upsilon(x) \rangle$$

= uk+ pu

$$= \sqrt{u' + u'v'}$$

3.
$$U(\alpha) = A \cdot u(\alpha)$$
, $U, v \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\stackrel{\text{off}}{\Rightarrow N} = (\overrightarrow{X}^{T}) \\
\stackrel{\text{off}}{\Rightarrow N} = (fe_{1}(\overrightarrow{X}^{T})) \\
\stackrel{\text{off}}{\Rightarrow N} = (fe_{1}(\overrightarrow{X}^{T})) \\
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\stackrel{\text{off}}{\Rightarrow N} = fe_{1}(\overrightarrow{X}^{T}) \\
\stackrel{\text{off}}{\Rightarrow N} = fe_{1}(\overrightarrow{X}$$

 $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{\text{vec}(w,0,1)}{\text{vec}(0,w,0)} \right) < K \times \text{verb}$ 8. Y=WX > 3X, her YERM, XERM 7. Y=WX, XERM, JAR prof: γ : $\gamma_{i} = \omega^{2} \chi_{i}$ $\in \mathcal{R}^{(bm)\times(bn)}$ $\frac{\partial X_{W}}{\partial X_{W}} = \frac{\partial X_{W}}{\partial X_{W}}$ Solves 17 7=XW

 $(n, \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}) = \left[\left(\frac{W}{W} \right) \right] = \frac{X}{(x + x)}$

 $= A \in \mathcal{R}^{\text{bxmxbxn}}$ $= A \in \mathcal{R}^{\text{bxmxbxn}}$ $= A \in \mathcal{R}_{(j,\bar{i},\bar{i},\bar{i})}$ $= A \in \mathcal{R}_{(j,\bar{i},\bar{i},\bar{i})}$ $= A \in \mathcal{R}^{\text{bxmxbxn}}$

 $(x, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = A, suppose (1,2)$ $(x, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x})(x, x, j, t)$ $(x, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x})(x, x, j, t)$ $(x, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x})(x, x, t)$ $(x, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x})(x, x, t)$ $(x, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x})(x, x, t)$ $(x, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x})(x, x, t)$ $(x, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x})(x, x, t)$ $(x, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x})(x, x, t)$ $(x, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x})(x, x, t)$ $(x, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x})(x, x, t)$ $(x, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x})(x, \frac{$

= A, permute axes(2,1,4,3)

 $\begin{array}{ll}
 & \text{i. } y_{t} = \omega^{T} X_{t}, \\
 & \text{hore } X = (:, X_{t}, :)_{b} \\
 & \text{i. } X_{t} = (:, X_{t}, :)_{b}
\end{array}$

 $(0, w, 0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \quad (0, w, 0)$

 $\left(\begin{array}{c} (0'm'0'0) \times \\ (0'm'0) \times \\ (0'm') \times \\ (0'm') \times \\ \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} \chi_{e} \\ \chi_{e} \\ \chi_{e} \\ \end{array} \right) = \frac{\chi_{e}}{\chi_{e}} \cdot 1$

1). z=f(x), Y=WX, z<R, Y<Rms, X<Rnxb

proof: (1) method |:

(x)=X,(x)=1

 $(1) \quad Y_{1} = X_{M_{1}} = (M_{1}, m, \alpha_{m}) (M_{1}) = \sum_{j=1}^{m} M_{1j} \alpha_{j}$

in the interior

1) 32 = 32 = 4 = 82 06

1 x fe = tour or (Me) = Me :

@ method ?

 $\text{let } Y = \begin{pmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \end{pmatrix}$

- (2) Me /e - V

= (3/20,", 3/20) KM CR (MMN)

1) == f(y)x, herefy)chem

(see derivatives 26) $9.3 = \frac{32}{32} < R^{1\times n}$

DZ ERIXMIN)

), shy not used in chain rule), we define shi=(部). as mat

Exmon If Wis not vector

X龄一级的一般(

) . 38/1-(32/2) . as_mat = 32/7

11. z=f(Y), Y=WX, ZR, YERMX, XERNXb

Solves in Y=XW

%|% ↑

Mitte = 100 ;

 $1 \times \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} := \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ as mat $= W^{T}f(Y)$

SIGN SIGN 20 = No $= \left(\frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial y'} X_{\mu,\mu}', \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial y'} X_{\mu}'\right)_{\mu}$ $\in R^{|x(m,n)|}$

1) Septiment (New) ds.mot

10. - (1× 200) = 10. -

(here $\frac{37}{37} = f'(Y) := (\frac{37}{37})$, as mat

(3) method 3;

1) X=XW, 1) 24 -X $X_{i}^{T} = \omega_{i}^{T} X$