

2.3

②

$$\begin{aligned} \|X - \bar{X}\|_F^2 &= \|V(\sqrt{\Lambda} - \sqrt{\hat{\Lambda}})U^T\|_F^2 = \|\sqrt{\Lambda} - \sqrt{\hat{\Lambda}}\|_F^2 = \\ &= \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{\lambda_{F+1}} & \dots \\ 0 & \dots & \sqrt{\lambda_F} \end{pmatrix} \right\|_F^2 = \sum_{i=F+1}^F \lambda_i \end{aligned}$$

③

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^r \sigma_i \bar{u}_i \bar{v}_i^T, \quad \sigma_i \geq \sigma_{i-1}$$

$$X \bar{v} = X \sum_{j=1}^r c_j \bar{v}_j = \sum_{i=1}^r c_i \sigma_i \bar{u}_i, \quad \text{m.k. } (\bar{v}_i, \bar{v}_j) = \delta_{ij}$$

$$(X \bar{v})^T = \left(\sum_{j=1}^r c_j \sigma_j \bar{u}_j \right)^T \left(\sum_{i=1}^r c_i \sigma_i \bar{u}_i \right) = \sum_{i,j} c_j c_i \sigma_i \sigma_j \delta_{ij} = \sum_{i=1}^r c_i^2 \sigma_i^2 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \max \Rightarrow \text{m.k. } \sum_{i=1}^r c_i^2 \sigma_i^2 \leq \sigma_1^2 \sum_{i=1}^r c_i^2 = \sigma_1^2, \text{ достигается при } \bar{v} = \bar{v}_1$$

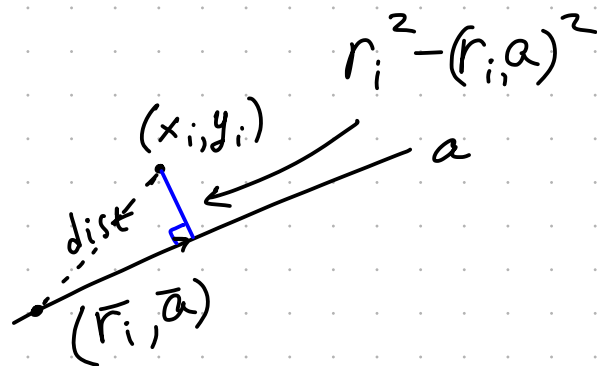
$$\Rightarrow \bar{v} = \underset{\|\bar{v}\|=1}{\operatorname{argmax}} (X \bar{v})$$

④

$$L' = \sum_{i=1}^N \operatorname{dist}^2((x_i, y_i), a) \rightarrow \min_a$$

$$L' = \sum_{i=1}^N (r_i^2 - (\bar{r}_i, \bar{a})^2) =$$

$$= \text{const} - \sum_{i=1}^N (\bar{r}_i, \bar{a})^2$$



$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & y_1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ x_N & y_N \end{pmatrix}; \quad X\bar{a} = \begin{pmatrix} (\bar{r}_1, \bar{a}) \\ \vdots \\ (\bar{r}_N, \bar{a}) \end{pmatrix}; \quad \bar{a}^T X^T X \bar{a} = \sum_{i=1}^N (\bar{r}_i, \bar{a})^2 = (X\bar{a})^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \arg \max (X\bar{a})^2 = \underline{\bar{v}_1}$$

⑤

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_N & y_N & z_N \end{pmatrix} \quad \gamma_{xy} = x_i y_i \quad \gamma_{yz} = y_i z_i \\ \gamma_{xz} = x_i z_i$$

$$\gamma_{xx} = \sum (y_i^2 + z_i^2); \quad \gamma_{yy} = \sum (x_i^2 + z_i^2); \quad \gamma_{zz} = \sum (x_i^2 + y_i^2)$$

$$\hat{\gamma} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_{xx} & -\gamma_{xy} & -\gamma_{xz} \\ -\gamma_{yx} & \gamma_{yy} & -\gamma_{zy} \\ -\gamma_{zx} & -\gamma_{zy} & \gamma_{zz} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum y_i^2 + z_i^2 & -\sum x_i y_i & -\sum x_i z_i \\ -\sum x_i y_i & \sum x_i^2 + z_i^2 & -\sum y_i z_i \\ -\sum x_i z_i & -\sum y_i z_i & \sum x_i^2 + y_i^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

\Rightarrow нужно найти орт. матрицу, кот.

диагонализует $\hat{\gamma}$, $\hat{\gamma}_0 = Q^T \hat{\gamma} Q$

$$X^T X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & \dots & x_N \\ y_1 & \dots & y_N \\ z_1 & \dots & z_N \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_N & y_N & z_N \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum x_i^2 & \gamma_{xy} & \gamma_{xz} \\ \gamma_{yx} & \sum y_i^2 & \gamma_{yz} \\ \gamma_{zx} & \gamma_{zy} & \sum z_i^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$X^T X$, $\hat{\gamma}$ положит. опред. \Rightarrow можно

привести к диагональному виду умножением

\Rightarrow будут найдены свои и те же орт. преобр.