

$$\ker(X) = \ker(X^T X) \quad \{3\}, (1) \text{ (f. 1.1)}$$

Inc

Мы будем говорить о том, как устроены языки и что в них происходит.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \quad f(x) \\ \hline \sqrt{x-1} \\ 3^2 - 2^2 = 63032 \end{array}$$

$$X^T X u = X^T (X_w) \stackrel{?}{=} X^T \tilde{0} = 0 \Rightarrow u \in \ker(X^T X)$$

$u \in \ker(X)$

$$X^T X u = 0 \Rightarrow (X^T X)^T X u = 0 \Rightarrow (X u)^T X u = 0 \quad \text{, } u \neq 0 \quad \underline{\underline{u \in \text{Ker}(X^T X)}}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_u = 0 \Rightarrow u \in \ker(x)$$

F-L-N  $\text{Ker}(X) = \text{Ker}(X^T X)$   $\Leftrightarrow$   $X^T X \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{0}$   $\Leftrightarrow$   $X \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{0}$

$$\text{Im}(A^T) = \ker(A^\perp)$$

$\{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| = 3\}$  A (2)

ple - libra (→ ik)

$$\exists x_1 \in \mathbb{R}^h \text{ s.t } A^T x_1 = u_1 \quad \Leftarrow u_1 \in \text{Im}(A^T) \quad \text{?}$$

$$A(\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{0}) \in \text{Ker}(A) - \{\mathbf{0}\}$$

$\text{Mat}(\text{Ker}(A))$  by  $\langle u_1, u_2 \rangle = 0$  in  $\text{Im}(A)$   $\text{Mat}(\text{Ker}(A))^2 \rightarrow \{0\}$  ( $\Rightarrow 3$ )

$$\langle u_1, u_2 \rangle = \langle A^T x_1, u_2 \rangle = \langle x_1, A u_2 \rangle = \langle x_1, 0 \rangle = 0$$

$$\text{Im}(AT) \subseteq \ker(A)^\perp \subseteq \text{ker}(A)^\perp \quad \text{PS}$$

$$X \in \ker(A)^{\perp \perp} ; \quad \underline{\text{se } y \in }$$

$$\text{Im}(A^T) \stackrel{+}{\ni} x' \text{ s.t. } x' \notin \text{Im}(A)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \langle x, x' \rangle \neq 0 \quad l \quad p$$

$$\text{S} \quad \text{Im}(A) \ni u = A^T A x' \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{u \in \text{Im}(A)}$$

$$\langle A\bar{x}^1 | A\bar{x}^1 \rangle = \langle x^1 | A^T A x^1 \rangle = \langle x^1 | u \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow A\bar{x}^1 = 0$$

environ plus

$$x' \in \ker(A)$$

$$(\ker A)^{\perp} \cap (\text{Im}(A^T) \times \text{Im}(A^T))^\perp = \{0\}$$

S.E.N will be the first to do it.

לפיכך  $y = Xw$  (ז)   
 $y \in \text{ker}(x^*)$    
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|y_n - y\| = 0$    
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x^*y_n - x^*y\| = 0$    
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle x^*, y_n - y \rangle = 0$    
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle x^*, y_n \rangle = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle x^*, y \rangle$    
 $\langle x^*, y \rangle = 0$    
 $x^*y = 0$

$$(y=x_w \Rightarrow \neg e) \wedge (y \geq 0 \wedge e)$$

$\uparrow$   
 $\downarrow$   
Yet I'm afraid I'd be

↓ 2 figon

$$y \in \ker(x^*)^\perp$$

$$y \perp \ker(x^+)$$

S. L. N

$$X^T X_w = X^T y$$

לכיז אלי אסיה יוניסטר נס עטילר

$$\Rightarrow \vec{y} = \vec{b} + X^T X^{-1} \vec{e}$$

$$\perp \text{ ker}(X^T X_w) = \text{ker}(X)$$

$$X^T x = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad u \in \text{ker}(X^T) \Leftrightarrow u \in \text{ker}(X)$$

$$\langle x^T x_{\{i\}}, y \rangle = \langle x_i, x_{\{i\}}^T y \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow y \perp \ker(x^T)$$

$(\alpha_0) \rightarrow (112) \alpha$  as  $\Rightarrow$   $\text{the } x^T x$   $\gamma_{12}$   $3-N$   $\perp$

$$P = \sum_{i=1}^k V_i V_i^T$$

(5)

$$V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d, \dim(V) = k$$

如上图所示，如果  $V$  是一个  $k \times k$  的矩阵，则  $V$  可以表示为  $V = \sum_{i=1}^k V_i V_i^T$

$\rightarrow$  从  $V$  中选择  $k$  个向量  $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k$ ，使得  $V = \sum_{i=1}^k v_i v_i^T$

$$v_j \in V_1 \cup \dots \cup V_k, P_{V_j} = \sum_{i=1}^k V_i V_i^T v_j = \sum_{i=1}^k v_i v_i^T v_j = v_j$$

↓  
1 1 1 1 1 1

$$\text{因此 } V = \sum_{i=1}^k d_i V_i, d_i \in \mathbb{R} \quad : \text{这样就得到了 } V = \sum_{i=1}^k d_i V_i$$

$$P_V = P \sum_{i=1}^k d_i V_i = \sum_{i=1}^k d_i P V_i = \sum_{i=1}^k d_i V_i = V$$

$$D^2 = D \leftarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}, P = U D U^T$$

$$P^2 = U D U^T \cdot U D U^T = U D^2 U^T = U D U^T = P$$

$$(I - P)P = 0 \quad \text{所以 } P = I$$

$$(I - P)P = P^2 - P = P - P = 0$$

$$S = \{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^m \quad \text{the FERM: } \hat{w} \in \arg \min_{w \in \mathbb{R}^n} \|Xw - y\|^2$$

$$X = U \Sigma V^T \quad \text{SVD of } X, \quad U_{m \times m} \text{ orthogonal, } \sigma_i = \sqrt{\lambda_i}$$

$$X^+ = V \Sigma^+ U^T \quad \Sigma_{i,j}^+ = \begin{cases} \sigma_i^{-1} & \sigma_i \neq 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_i = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad X^T X = \sum_{i=1}^m \sigma_i^2 I_n \quad D = \sum_{i=1}^m \sigma_i^2 I_n$$

$$X X^T = (U \Sigma V^T)(U \Sigma V^T)^T = U \Sigma V^T V \Sigma^+ U^T = U D U^T$$

$$I = U D U^T \quad U D^+ U^T = X X^T = U^{-1} U^T$$

$$(X X^T)^{-1} X = U D^{-1} U^T V \Sigma V^T = U (\sum_{i=1}^m \sigma_i^{-2})^{-1} V^T V \Sigma V^T =$$

$$= U \Sigma^+ V^T = (U \Sigma^+ V^T)^T = X^+$$

结束

Span $\{x_1, \dots, x_m\} = \mathbb{R}^d$  מוכיח כי  $x^T x \neq 0$  (7)

$x \in \text{ker}(x^T) \Rightarrow \text{Span}\{x\} \subseteq \text{ker}(x^T)$ ,  $\text{Span}\{x_1, \dots, x_m\} = \mathbb{R}^d \Leftarrow$

כימן, ניקח פונקציית האפסית  $f(x) = \|x\|_2^2$  וראות ש

$x^T x = \sum x_i^2$

כל מינימום של  $f(x)$  מתקבל ב-

$$\text{rank}(xx^T) = \text{rank}(x) = d$$

$$\text{Span}\{x_1, \dots, x_n\} = \mathbb{R}^d$$

60 N

$$\rightarrow \text{If } X^T X \text{ is invertible} \Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(X) = n$$

sinusoidal L<sub>2</sub> wave near 1200)  $\omega = xy^t$  53

$$||\tilde{w}|| \geq ||\hat{w}|| \quad : \text{Wegen } \mu_{2,2} > 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^n i \cdot w_i = \sum_{i=0}^n i \cdot \bar{w}$$

$$\| \tilde{w} \|_2^2 = \sum_{i=0}^r \tilde{w}_i^2 + \sum_{i=r+1}^d 0 = \sum_{i=0}^r \tilde{w}_i^2 = \sum_{i=0}^r w_i^2$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^r w_i + \sum_{i=r+1}^d w_i \leq \sum_{i=0}^r w_i^2 + \sum_{i=r+1}^d w_i^2 = \|\bar{w}\|^2$$

$\bar{W}_j \neq 0$   $y_j$

f. b. n

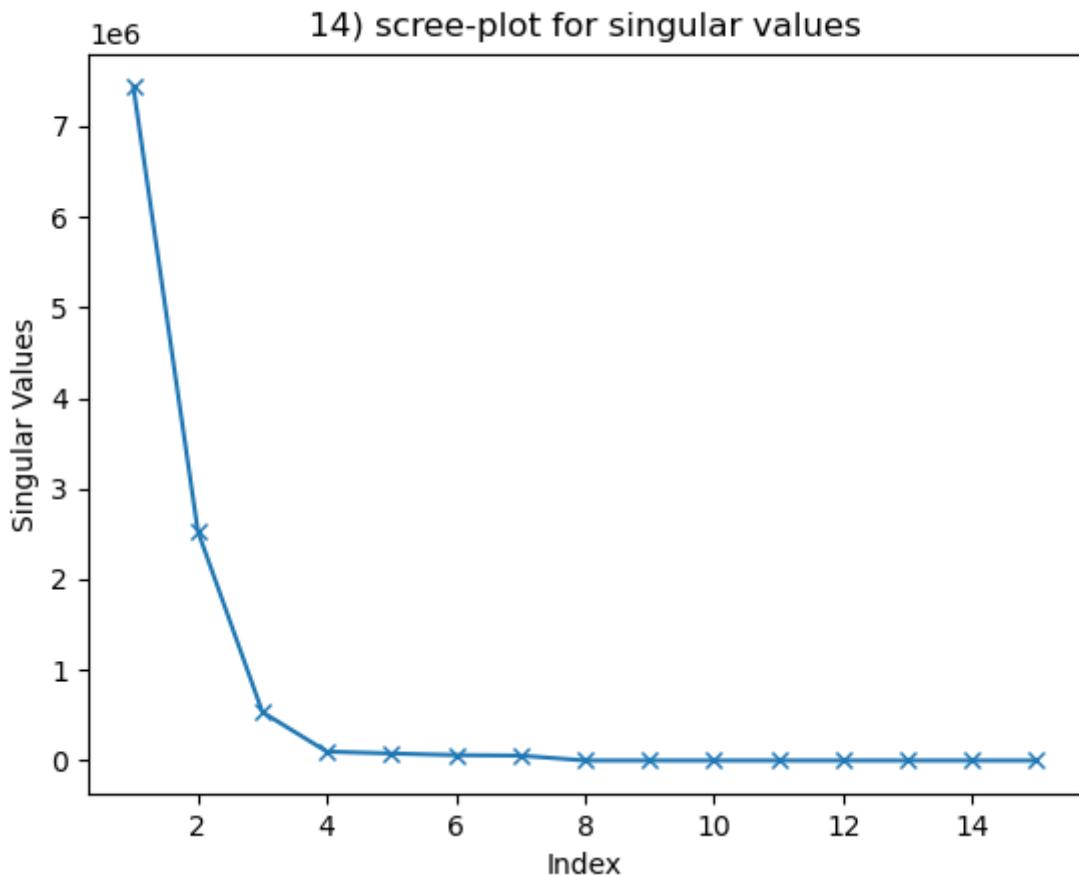
# Answers to practical questions

## Q13:

I found the following features to be categorical

- **ID**: a unique number
- **Longitude/Latitude**: can be ordered but the order does not have meaning
- **Date**: since it's has meaning only over large period of time (years), and the only years available are 2014/2015, we can treat it as categorical data.

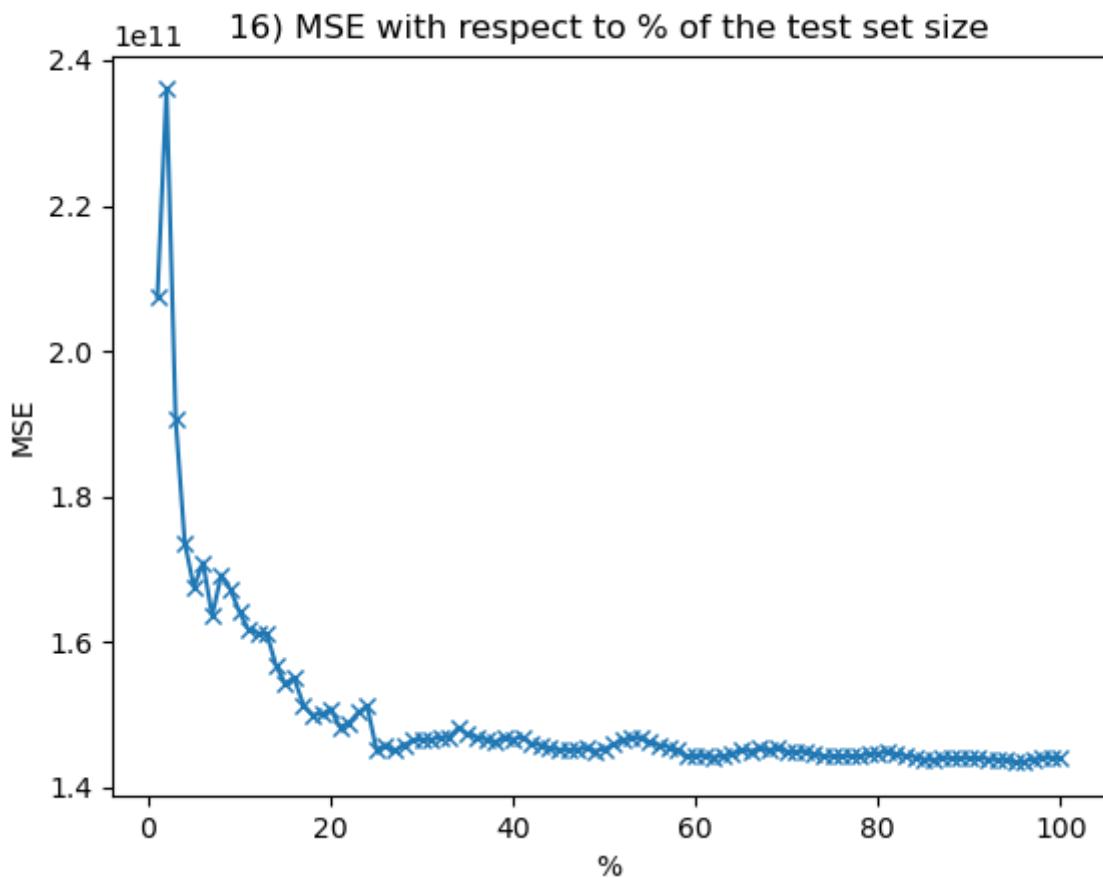
## Q15:



The matrix is singular since it has values that are equal to 0

This means that the matrix is not invertible

## Q16:



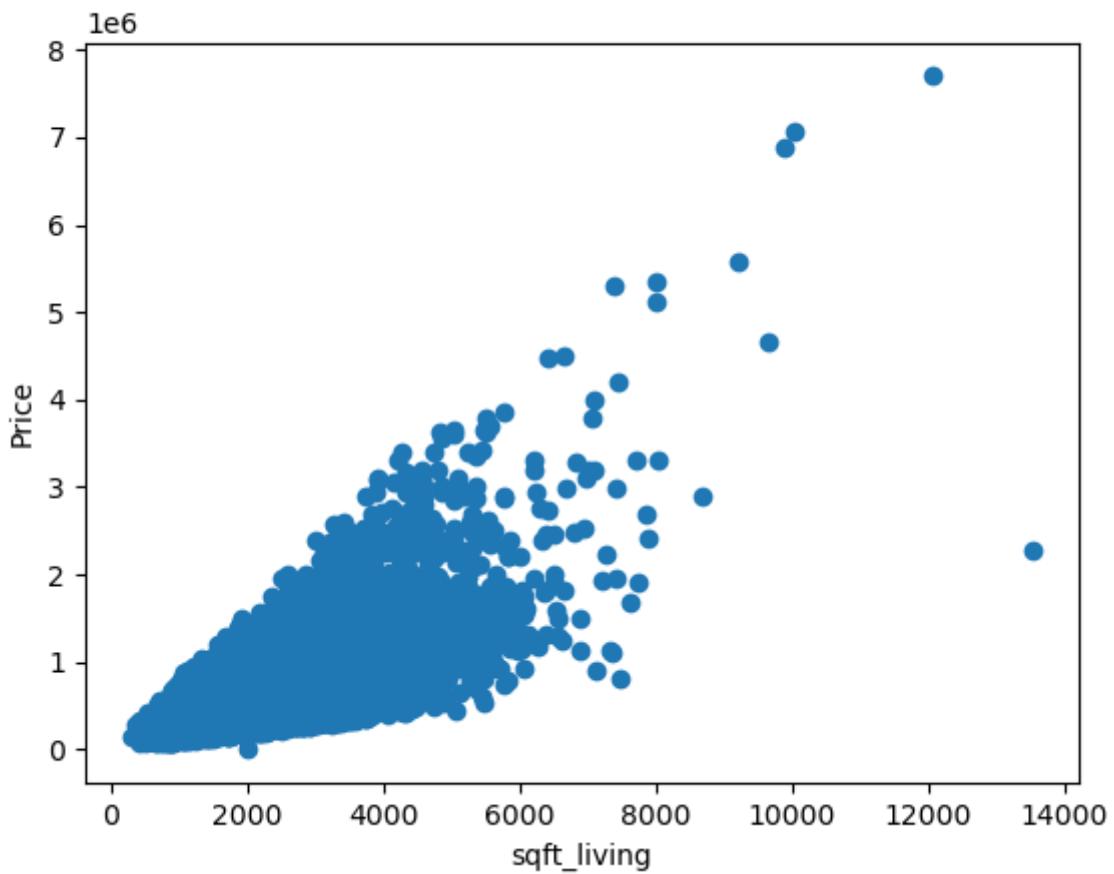
We can see that the MSE decreases with respect to decreasing the percentage of the test set size (increasing the train set size)

We can also see that increasing the percentage over ~25% does not change the does not change the MSE very much and it stays around a constant value.

## Q17:

**Beneficial for the model:**

Price affected by feature: sqft\_living  
Pearson correlation=0.7020636508153831

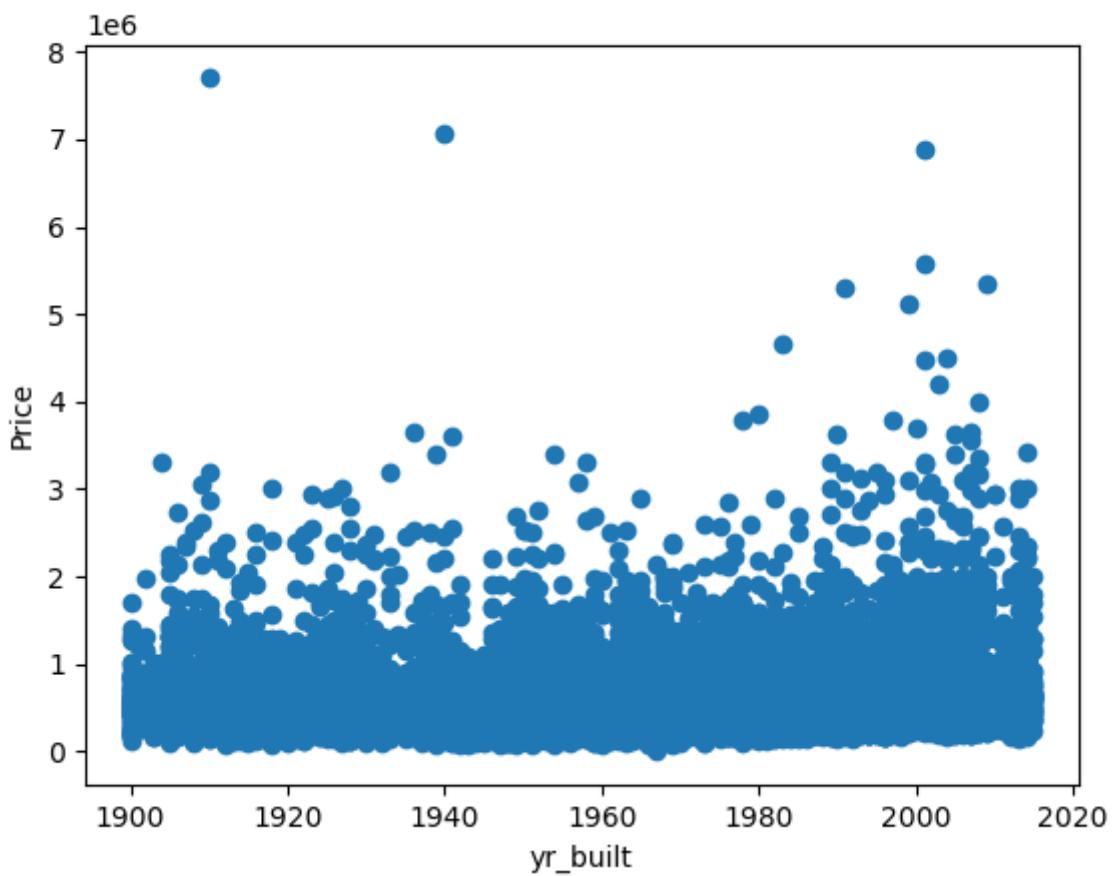


We can see high correlation: the price increases when the size of the living room increases. Also the Pearson correlation is relatively high.

From this we can conclude that this type of data is beneficial for the model.

**Not beneficial for the model:**

Price affected by feature: yr\_built  
Pearson correlation=0.054123656693532717



We can see low correlation: the price does not have a particular trend as the size of the living room changes. Also the Pearson correlation is relatively low.  
From this we can conclude that this type of data is not very beneficial for the model.