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Ti. g= \(\hat{\alpha}x+b. \) 如果小二来法定义知王(y-y;)*最小。
     == 2 Z ( \widehat xi +b -y; ) = 0 2 xi Z ( \widehat xi +b -y; =0
     . I (yî - y;) = 0 I y; (yî - y;) = 0
     ··· 2 (ȳ-y;) (ŷ;-y;)=0
     属式左约= \Sigma(y_1-\hat{y})^2 + \Sigma(\hat{y}_1-\bar{y})^2 + 2\Sigma(y_1-\hat{y}_1)(\hat{y}_1-\bar{y})
         将上式代入 = 王y;-ŷ;) + 王(ŷ;-ÿ) = 右电, 岸近
                                                       x=1.995. y=31.126
                                                       Six = Z(x; -x) = 15.179 . Sxy = I(x; -x) (y; -y) =
                                                        Syg = 2 (y; -y) = 718.0282
                                                        \hat{w} = \frac{Sxy}{Sxx} = 6.4218 \ b = \bar{y} - \hat{w}\bar{x} = 18.3148
                                                       -: ŷ = 6448x + 18.3148 r= Sxx Syy = 0.87.8
T_4. J) T(\beta) = (X\beta - Y)^T (X\beta - Y) + \lambda \beta^T \beta
           $ 3/(b) =0 : 2xT(xp-r) + 2x1p=0
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$$\frac{\partial J(\beta)}{\partial \beta} = (X\beta - Y)^{T} (X\beta - Y) + \lambda \beta^{T}\beta$$

$$\frac{\partial J(\beta)}{\partial \beta} = 0 \quad \therefore \quad 2X^{T} (X\beta - Y) + 2XJ\beta = 0$$

$$\therefore \quad (X^{T}X + X^{J}) p = X^{T}Y \quad \therefore \quad \beta = (X^{T}X + XJ)^{T} X^{T}Y$$

$$29 \cdot \lambda = | Pf | \beta = (0.6143 \ 0.548 \ 0.0662)^{T}$$

$$\lambda = I Pf \quad \beta = (0.3909 \ 0.3721 \ 0.0188)^{T}$$

$$\lambda = | Pf | p = (0.2687 \ 0.2669 \ 0.0019)^{T}$$