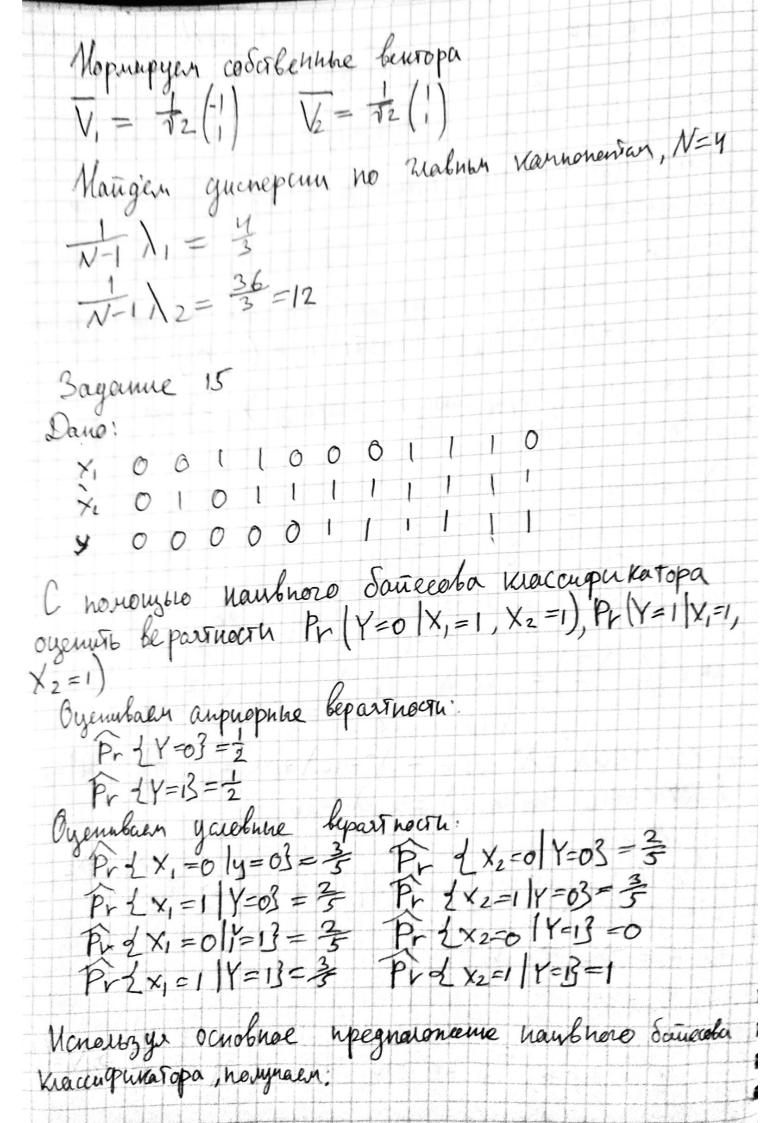
Aparecel apren Bagame 9 Dano XI 0 1 0 2 2 2 2 4 3 N=8 K=2 01001 N6=5 N,=3 X2 -100 quexphressions how onemy 1) Meroger uneiner nocotours gucupunaningo gur kancgoro Macca ypabreme posegeracouser gangue a zanicast notepsinoau Bepartnocon Maccol Fr LY=3=== Pr 11=0} == 8 Jo = (142+2) = (0) 章  $\hat{y}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2+4+3 \\ 3 \\ 1+2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ Rendeportue narpryt rebapuagun que E = 1 - 131, - 0 (x) fo) (x) - Fo) - 4((=1)-1-1)+  $+ \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1$  $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{12} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{12} \right) \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{12} \right) \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{12} \right) \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1$ + (00) = 立(21)=(12)

Oyombaen narpayy notoprayer +(212)=16(33)=(423)=(423) +(212)=16(33)=(423)=(423) +(212)=16(33)=(423)=(423) +(212)=16(33)=(423)=(3 (0) 1,6-1,2  $\frac{1}{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 4 - 2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -6 \\ -6 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$ June ti hue guerroumanthue communum  $S_0(x) = X' \stackrel{?}{>} V_0 + \stackrel{?}{>}$  $S_{1}(x) = x^{+} \widehat{\Sigma} \widehat{M}_{1} - \frac{1}{2} \widehat{V}_{1} + \widehat{\Sigma} \widehat{M}_{1} + \ln \widehat{P}_{1} + 2 + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{1}{8}$   $= (x_{1} \times x_{2}) + (x_{1} + x_{2}) + (x_{1} + x_{2}) + (x_{2} + x_{3}) + (x_{1} + x_{3}) + (x_{2} + x_{3}) + (x_{1} + x$ 

= \$ (x, x2)(-6) - 16(31)(-8) + 1/2 = \$ (10x6x2) - to n8 Tln = 18 x 1 - 5 x2 - 5 + 1/18 Pargererorger noleponoers - nomera So(x)-S,(x) 5×1- 5×2-5+115= 14 x2-44 + 128 >> 10 ×1 - 20 + 11 8 - 11 8 = 0 ≥ 2×1-4+ m3 = 1 + (-x1) + x1 x2+ x1+ x1 - x2-1 + x1x2-2x2-x2=  $= \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12$  $-\frac{5(1\times-2)}{5(2\times,1-2)} = -\frac{5}{5}(1+\frac{1}{5}) = -\frac{1}{5}(1+\frac{1}{5}) = -\frac{1}{5}(1+\frac{1}{5$ + 12 1076 Pazgererowae volepse - my hapasana 50x-50 -X1-2×2+2× -2×2+2×, ×2-1+ln== +1/2 ×1-3×2+3×, ×2-1/4 += 1/1/6

2 + 4x2 + 4x + 4x2 - 4x, x2 - 11)+ 2 m + 4x2 + 4x2 - 4x, x2 - 11 + 2 m 25 =



A & X2=1, y=03 Pu & Y1=03 1 X = 1, Y = 03 , X2=13 =1 X=13= Pr & X = 1, Y = 13 - Pr & X = 1, Y - 13 Pr & Y = 13 PV 5 V1 -1, V2=13 25 +36

Baganne 19 Tyers & zagane uncenquianym ne K maccol Si, 2. 13 noneymin and newpomen cera bunaver soft may opyndenie 9K(S, S2...SK) = esk/= es B Kancerle impaga uchanozyera upac-surpenna R(1) = - \(\sum\_{V=1} \) \[ \sum\_{V=1} \) \| \langu(S\_1, S\_2 \cdots S\_K) - \(\text{uspergp}, \) 2ge gk (s, sz. sk) - soft max q-u Доказать, что:  $\frac{\partial g_k}{\partial s_1} = g_k(I(k=1)-g_1)$  $\frac{J k \neq 1}{39k} = \frac{0 - e^{Sk} e^{Si}}{(\sum e^{Si})^2} = -9k.91$ 7 K=1: 29 K = esk = esk esk 7 S K = esk esk = gk-gk = gsk-gk =  $= g_{\kappa} (1-q_{\kappa}) \cdot \Rightarrow$ >> 29 k = gk (I(K=1-91)) 2)  $\frac{\partial R^{(i)}}{\partial g_{k}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Gamma(y'=1)}{G_{k}} = -\frac{\Gamma(y'=1)}{G_{k}}, 66ngy$ vero, 400 verbre og ho znamenne Syger palue 1, ynpongaen Eupaneenne 3) 21261 - 91-I(1-49)

$$\frac{2k^{(i)}}{2s!} = \frac{-J(y^{(i)}=1)}{9!} \cdot \frac{29!}{2s!} - \frac{J}{5}, \frac{J(y^{(i)}=1)}{95} \cdot \frac{29!}{2s!} - \frac{J}{5}, \frac{J(y^{(i)}=1)}{95} \cdot \frac{29!}{2s!} - \frac{J}{5}, \frac{J(y^{(i)}=1)}{95} + \frac{J}{5}, \frac{J$$

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