

תבניות ותבניות
טבניות - מילון

הוכחה של הטענה

. תהי $x \in A$ ו $\|x\| = \|Ax\|$

+ נסמן $b_i = Ax_i$

לכל i מוגדר b_i

$\sum b_i^2 = \sum \|b_i\|^2$ $B = (b_1, \dots, b_n)$

לפיכך $\|x\| = \sqrt{\sum b_i^2} \leq \|B\|$

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i \otimes b_i \Rightarrow$$

$$\|x\| = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n \|b_i\|^2} \quad \text{כפי}$$

$$\|Ax\|^2 = \langle Ax, Ax \rangle = (Ax)^T Ax = x^T A^T A x =$$

מכניך ריבועי

ולכן $\|x\| = \sqrt{\|Ax\|^2} = \sqrt{\langle Ax, Ax \rangle} = \sqrt{\|Ax\|^2}$

הוכחה ב'

אם A מושלמת, אז $A^T A$ מושלמת ו $\|A^T A\| = 1$

$$(A^T A)_{ij} = v_i^T v_j = \langle v_i | v_j \rangle$$

לפיכך $\|v_i\| = 1$ ו $\|v_i\|^2 = \langle v_i | v_i \rangle = 1$

$$\langle v_i | v_j \rangle = \delta_{ij} \quad \text{כל } i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

$$A^T A = I_n$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \mathbf{x}^T A^T A \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{I} + = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} - \langle \mathbf{x} | \mathbf{x} \rangle = \| \mathbf{x} \|^2 \\
 &= \| \mathbf{x} \|^2 \\
 \| A_x \|^2 &= \| \mathbf{x} \|^2 / \sqrt{\text{...}} \quad \leftarrow \text{...} \\
 &\Downarrow \\
 \| A_x \|^2 &= \| \mathbf{x} \|^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Cvx!

↗

$$\text{SVO} \rightarrow \text{ACM} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{...} \quad (2)$$

SLRVM UCLP \Rightarrow U, V, V^T $\in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$ mit $A = U V^T$

$$A^T A = U V^T V U^T = U U^T = I_3$$

$$A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(A^T A - \lambda I) = \begin{pmatrix} 2-\lambda & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2-\lambda & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = \text{mit } \underline{\text{C3}}$$

$$= (2-\lambda) \left((2-\lambda)(4-\lambda) - 4 \right) + 2 \left(2(\lambda-2) - \right.$$

$$- (2-\lambda) \left((\lambda-2)(\lambda-4) - 4 \right) + 4(\lambda-2) =$$

$$= \dots = -\lambda^3 + 8\lambda^2 - 12\lambda = -\lambda(\lambda-2)(\lambda-6) = 0$$

$$\lambda = 6, 2, 0 \quad \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$z \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{6} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T A \cdot v = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} v_1 + v_3 \\ v_2 - v_3 \\ v_1 - v_2 + 2v_3 \end{cases} = 0$$

: off (3r)

$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

\Leftarrow

$$(A - 6I) \cdot v = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} v$$

$$\Rightarrow v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ -1/2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(A - 2I) v = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} v = 0$$

$$v_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|v_1\| = 3$$

$$\|v_2\| = 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$\|v_3\| = 2$$

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} -1/\sqrt{3} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{3}} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{3}} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} & \frac{\sqrt{2}/\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{3}} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad : \underline{\text{fri-}} \text{ } \underline{\text{v}}$$

: fri-v \Leftarrow

Erst für das σ_1 und σ_2 ausrechnen
mit

$$u_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_i}} A \cdot v_i$$

$$u_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

2818
x 2113
2818
-12121

$$u_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \Leftarrow$$

! IB, f. 5.101

$$A = U \Sigma V^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{6} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

■

$\lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n$, i.e., $C_0 = A^T A^{-1}$ also $\approx A^{-1}$ (3)
 (Proof: v_1, \dots, v_n are eigenvectors of C_0 with eigenvalues
 b_1, \dots, b_n respectively, $b_k \in \mathbb{R}$)

$$b_0 = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i v_i, \quad b_{k+1} = \frac{C_0 b_k}{\|C_0 b_k\|}$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} b_k = \pm v_r$$

if $\alpha_r \neq 0$ then

: $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} b_k \neq 0$: contradiction

$$b_{k+1} = \frac{C_0 b_k}{\|C_0 b_k\|} = \frac{C_0 \cdot \frac{C_0 b_{k-1}}{\|C_0 b_{k-1}\|}}{\|C_0 \cdot \frac{C_0 b_{k-1}}{\|C_0 b_{k-1}\|}\|} =$$

$$= \frac{C_0^2 b_{k-1}}{\|C_0^2 b_{k-1}\|} = \dots =$$

and so on

$$= \frac{C_0^k b_0}{\|C_0^k b_0\|}$$

but $0.02 > k$ (as $b_0 = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i v_i$)

$$C_0 b_0 = C_0 \lambda \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i v_i = \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i \cdot \lambda_i \lambda v_i =$$

dit moet

$$= \alpha_1 \lambda_1^k \left(v_1 + \frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_1} \left(\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} \right)^k v_2 + \dots + \frac{\alpha_k}{\alpha_1} \left(\frac{\lambda_k}{\lambda_1} \right)^k v_k \right)$$

$\Rightarrow C_1 \geq C_2 \geq \dots \geq C_n$

0.8 2812 5' > 671 1-58 > 8.28 1020 (=

$$a_1 \lambda^k v_p + o \dots + o = a_p \lambda^k v_p$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\alpha_1^{-\lambda} v_p}{\|\alpha_1^{-\lambda} v_p\|} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{\alpha_1^{-\lambda}} v_p}{\|\cancel{\alpha_1^{-\lambda}} v_p\|} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \pm \frac{v_t}{\|v_t\|} = \pm v_1$$

Результаты

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Multivariate Calculus:

জ্যোতির শব্দে $\sigma \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ এবং $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ এবং $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ একটি পরিপন্থ ফাংশন

$$f(\sigma) = u \cdot \text{diag}(\sigma) u^T \cdot x$$

$$\text{diag}(\sigma) = \begin{cases} \sigma_{ii} & i=j \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$\bar{x}(f) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ এবং এটা এই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ রেসুল্ট এবং এটা কোনো পরিপন্থ ফাংশন

এটা সমস্যা জুড়ে আছে এবং এটা প্রয়োগ করা হচ্ছে প্রযোগ করা হচ্ছে।

এটা কোনো অন্য কোনো পরিপন্থ ফাংশন নয়।

f_i প্রস্তুত করা হচ্ছে এবং এটা একটি প্রযোগ করা হচ্ছে।

$$f(\sigma) = u \cdot \text{diag}(\sigma) u^T x =$$

$$u \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \sigma_{nn} \end{bmatrix} u^T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$u_{i,j} = \alpha_{i,j}, \quad u_{j,i} = \alpha_{j,i}$$

$$u = u^T \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_{i,j} x_j \right)$$

$$U \operatorname{diag}(v) = \begin{bmatrix} v_{11} & & v_{1n} \\ & \ddots & \\ & & v_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & u_n \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} v_1 u_{1,1} & \dots & v_1 u_{1,n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ v_n u_{n,1} & \dots & v_n u_{n,n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^n u_{i,j} x_j \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \sum_{t=1}^k v_t u_{j,t} + \sum_{i=1}^n u_{t,i} x_i \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\partial \underline{\sigma_{\text{IR}}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \sum_{t=1}^k \sum_{i=1}^n u_{j,t} u_{t,i} x_i \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_p}{\partial \sigma_i} = \begin{cases} \sum_{t=1}^k \sum_{i=1}^n u_{j,t} u_{t,i} x_i & p=1 \\ 0 & p \neq k \end{cases} \quad (\text{ISLE } \rightarrow \text{B7})$$

ל' א. ג. ה. י. כ. נ. ז. מ. ו. ש. (ז. ו. כ. ז. א. ז.)
פ. ו. (ז. ו. ז.)

$$J_0^f = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{i=1}^n a_{t,i} \cdot a_{t,i} x_i & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots & & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{i=1}^n a_{t,i} \cdot a_{t,i} x_i \end{bmatrix}$$

5) *Fitz's* *epicene* *and* *male* *in* *the* *new* *age*

$$J_2(\sigma) = T_2 \| f(\sigma) - y \|^2$$

$$g(\sigma) = f(\sigma) - y \quad \text{...less}$$

$$R(\sigma) = \tau_2 \|g(\sigma)\|^2$$

ଶ୍ରୀ ମଣିଷ ପାତ୍ର କରିବାର ପତ୍ର

$$\nabla h(\sigma) = \nabla_{\sigma} h \cdot \nabla_{\sigma} g =$$

$(g(\alpha))_{1,2}^T \gamma_2 \|g(\alpha)\|$ და α არ არის ციტიკული.

$$\nabla h(\sigma) = (f(\sigma) - y)^T \nabla f(\sigma)$$

Sottosat j'ia R per ogni x_i e x_j

$$\frac{\partial S_i}{\partial x_j} \stackrel{i=j}{=} S_i(1-S_j)$$

per il caso specifico di $x_i = 1$

$$\frac{\partial S_i}{\partial x_j} = \frac{1}{\sum_{k=1}^d e^{x_k}} \cdot e^{x_i}$$

$$\frac{(e^{x_i})' \cdot \sum_{k=1}^d e^{x_k} - (e^{x_i}) \cdot (\sum_{k=1}^d e^{x_k})'}{(\sum_{k=1}^d e^{x_k})^2} =$$

$$= -e^{x_i} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^d (e^{x_k})' = -e^{x_i} \cdot e^{x_j}$$

$$\frac{(-e^{x_i} \cdot e^{x_j})}{(\sum_{k=1}^d e^{x_k})^2} = \frac{-S_i \cdot S_j}{(\sum_{k=1}^d e^{x_k})^2} =$$

$$= -S_i \cdot S_j$$

$$\int_{\mathcal{Z}(i,j)} f = \sum_i (\sigma_{i,j} - \sigma_j) // \quad \Leftarrow$$

$\Rightarrow \delta_{1,0}$

1.278 es $\sum_i (1 - \sigma_i)$ wenn $i = j$, d.h.

2. 2.2.2 $\sum_i (0 - \sigma_j) = -\sum_i \sigma_j$ wenn $i \neq j$

6. KONTUR $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ $f(x,y) = x^3 + xy - y^2$ $\rightarrow f$

2x2 3x2 2x2 1x2 2x1 2x2

$$H(f) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = (3x^2 - 5y)' = 6x$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -5 = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} \quad \text{red 20} \quad \text{red 15} \quad \text{red 20}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = (-5y^2 - 5x)' = -10y^3$$

$$H(f) = \begin{bmatrix} 6x & -5 \\ -5 & -10y^3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \Leftarrow$$

Fest junction Theory:

If ρ is even for some $x_1, x_2, \dots \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \rho$ then (2)

$$11.7 \quad \bar{N} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} P(|\Theta_\delta - \Theta| > \epsilon) = 0$$

• 8. An Interview with Dr. John G. Hartman

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$$\bar{O}_k = \bar{N}_k = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i, \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{\rho}_{\text{RK}}^{(k)} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{x}_i$$

$$P(|\bar{X}_n - \bar{X}| > \epsilon) \rightarrow 0$$

7-1371 57-28 021 28-28 175 21200F 2325

$$|X - E(X)|$$

ולא גוכז כי $E(x_i) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_{f^n}(x_i) = e$

$$E(\vec{x}) = E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(x_i) = n \vec{x} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \vec{x}$$

1951 >0.03 0.1 & 0.2 = 0.17

$$P(|\bar{x}_n - \mu'| > \epsilon) \leq \frac{Var(\bar{x}_n)}{\epsilon^2} =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\text{Var}\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right)}{\sigma^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{n} \cdot \cancel{\text{Var}(x_i)}}{\sigma^2} = \\
 &= \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{\text{Var}(x_i)}{\sigma^2} \quad \text{---}
 \end{aligned}$$

כל פונקציית סכום ש凛הן כפולה נסובב ב- $\frac{1}{n}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}(|\bar{x}_n - \mu| > \xi) \leq \frac{1}{n} \frac{\text{Var}(x_i)}{\sigma^2} \quad \text{---}$$

$n \rightarrow \infty \rightarrow 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}(|\bar{x}_n - \mu| > \xi) = 0 \quad \text{---}$$

אנו מוכיחים $\bar{x}_n \xrightarrow{\text{P}} \mu$

כל $x_1, \dots, x_n \sim N(\mu, \Sigma)$ (ז' Σ)

$\Sigma \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$

$N(\mu, \Sigma)$ נקרא log-likelihood

$f(x_i | \mu, \Sigma)$ נקרא log-likelihood

$$f(x_i | \mu, \Sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^d |\Sigma|}} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} (x_i - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x_i - \mu)\right)$$

$$\text{Definition: } L(\theta, z_1, \dots, z_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(z_i)$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^n f(z_i) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^d |\Sigma|}} \right)^n \cdot \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (z_i - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (z_i - \mu) \right)$$

$\therefore \text{Log Likelihood} =$

$$\log \left(\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^d |\Sigma|}} \right)^n \cdot \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (z_i - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (z_i - \mu) \right) \right) =$$

$$= n \cdot \log \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^d |\Sigma|}} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^n -\frac{1}{2} (z_i - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (z_i - \mu)$$

$$= \frac{n}{2} \log \left(\frac{1}{(2\pi)^d |\Sigma|} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (z_i - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (z_i - \mu)$$

$$= \frac{n}{2} \left(\log \left(\frac{1}{(2\pi)^d} \right) + \log \left(\frac{1}{|\Sigma|} \right) \right) - \dots =$$

$$= \frac{n}{2} (-d \log(2\pi) - \log(|\Sigma|)) - \frac{1}{2} \sum \dots =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (nd \log(2\pi) + \log(|\Sigma|) + \sum_{i=1}^n (z_i - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (z_i - \mu))$$