

تمرین 4 = چارچوبی

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الف)  $b$  فضای برداری  $A$  ←  $Ax = b$  ← Least-squares  
 درست - جواب →  $|Ax - b| = 0$  ←  $Ax = b$  ← Least-squares  
 درست -  $A$  برداری  $b$  است

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n: |Ax^n - b| \leq |Ax - b|$$

$$\hat{x} = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T b \iff Ax = b \rightarrow \hat{x} = \text{مقدار}$$

$$(A^T A)^{-1} A^T b = A^{-1} (A^T)^{-1} b = A^{-1} b \rightarrow \hat{x} \text{ جواب درست}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

الف) SVD  $A$   
 $A$  به داخل

$$Ax = b \rightarrow \text{مقدار}$$

$$A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 14 & 28 \\ 28 & 49 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(A^T A - \lambda I) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 14-\lambda & 28 \\ 28 & 49-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 63\lambda = 0$$

$$A^T A v = \lambda v \rightarrow (A^T A - \lambda I) v = 0 \quad (I)$$

$$\begin{matrix} \textcircled{I} \\ \textcircled{II} \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{v_1} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{v_2} \end{bmatrix} \quad V^T = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = U \Sigma V^T = A V^T \rightarrow U \Sigma$$

$$A V = U \Sigma$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} = U \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{v_1} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{v_2} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow U =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{14}}{14} & d_1 & d_2 \\ \frac{\sqrt{14}}{14} & d_3 & d_4 \\ \frac{\sqrt{14}}{14} & d_5 & d_6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{14}}{14} & \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{14}}{14} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{14}}{14} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = U \Sigma V^T \Rightarrow A^{-1} = V \Sigma^{-1} U^T \rightarrow A^+ = V \Sigma^+ U^T$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}\Delta}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}\Delta}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{12}}{12} & \frac{\sqrt{12}\Delta}{12} & \frac{\sqrt{12}\Delta}{12} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{V} & -\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{V} & \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{V} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{V} & \frac{7}{V} & \frac{9}{V} \\ \frac{7}{V} & \frac{11}{V} & \frac{9}{V} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = A^+ b = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{V} & \frac{7}{V} & \frac{9}{V} \\ \frac{7}{V} & \frac{11}{V} & \frac{9}{V} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{9}{V} \\ \frac{19}{V} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\|x\| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{9}{V}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{19}{V}\right)^2} = \frac{9\sqrt{5}}{V}$$

لاپلاس  
 $L = D - A$   
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$$L = D - A$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \sum_{j=1}^n a_{2j} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & \sum_{j=1}^n a_{nj} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & 0 & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} & -a_{12} & \dots & -a_{1n} \\ -a_{21} & \sum_{j=1}^n a_{2j} & \dots & -a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -a_{n1} & \dots & \dots & \sum_{j=1}^n a_{nj} \end{bmatrix}$$

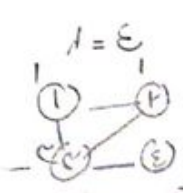
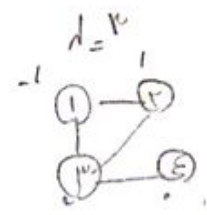
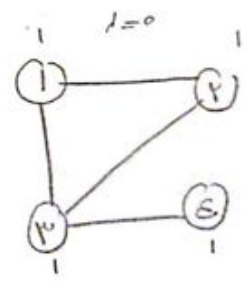
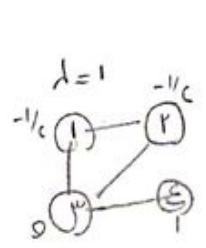
$$L \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad L = \frac{d}{dt} L \rightarrow \text{د لاپلاس د ماتریس د لاپلاس د ماتریس د لاپلاس}$$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(L - \lambda I) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2-\lambda & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 2-\lambda & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\lambda^4 + 2\lambda^3 - 5\lambda^2 = 0 \rightarrow \lambda^2(\lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 5) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda = 0 & \rightarrow V = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ \lambda = 1 & \rightarrow V = \begin{bmatrix} -1/c \\ -1/c \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \lambda = c & \rightarrow V = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ \lambda = \varepsilon & \rightarrow V = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ -c \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$



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$$Q = x^T L x = x^T (D - A) x = x^T D x - x^T A x = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 D_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n x_i x_j A_{ij}$$

$$2Q = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n A_{ij} x_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n A_{ij} x_j^2 - 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n x_i x_j A_{ij} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (x_i - x_j)^2 A_{ij}$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (x_i - x_j)^2 A_{ij} \geq 0 \rightarrow \text{د لاپلاس د ماتریس د لاپلاس د ماتریس د لاپلاس}$$

(مقادیر ویژه) را بدین ترتیب می‌توانیم به دست آوریم:  $\lambda$  مقدار ویژه است

$$Lx = \lambda x$$

$$x^T L x = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (x_i - x_j)^2$$

$$x^T L x = x^T \lambda x = \lambda \|x\|^2 = \lambda \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (x_i - x_j)^2 = \lambda$$

این مقدار  $\lambda$  را می‌توانیم به دست آوریم. هر چه مقدار  $\lambda$  بزرگتر باشد، مقدار  $\lambda$  بزرگتر است. مقدار  $\lambda$  را می‌توانیم به دست آوریم.

(مقادیر ویژه)  $\lambda$  را می‌توانیم به دست آوریم.

$$L = D - A$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} k & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & k & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & k \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} k & -1 & \dots & -1 \\ -1 & k & \dots & -1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & -1 & \dots & k \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(L - \lambda I)x = 0 \rightarrow (kI - A - \lambda I)x = 0 \rightarrow (A - (k - \lambda)I)x = 0$$

$$r = Ax, r \in \mathbb{R}^M, A \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times N}, x \in \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \frac{dr}{dA}$$

$$\frac{dr}{dA} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{dr_1}{dA} \\ \frac{dr_2}{dA} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{dr_M}{dA} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{dr_1}{dA_{11}} & \frac{dr_1}{dA_{12}} & \dots & \frac{dr_1}{dA_{1n}} \\ \frac{dr_2}{dA_{21}} & \frac{dr_2}{dA_{22}} & \dots & \frac{dr_2}{dA_{2n}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{dr_M}{dA_{M1}} & \frac{dr_M}{dA_{M2}} & \dots & \frac{dr_M}{dA_{Mn}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}, P: \mathbb{R}^{N \times N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$$

$$P(R) = R^T R =: K \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dK}{dR}$$

$$\frac{dK}{dR} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{dK_{11}}{dR} & \frac{dK_{12}}{dR} & \dots & \frac{dK_{1n}}{dR} \\ \frac{dK_{21}}{dR} & \frac{dK_{22}}{dR} & \dots & \frac{dK_{2n}}{dR} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{dK_{n1}}{dR} & \frac{dK_{n2}}{dR} & \dots & \frac{dK_{nn}}{dR} \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{dK_{11}}{dR_{11}} & \frac{dK_{11}}{dR_{12}} & \dots & \frac{dK_{11}}{dR_{1n}} \\ \frac{dK_{21}}{dR_{11}} & \frac{dK_{21}}{dR_{12}} & \dots & \frac{dK_{21}}{dR_{1n}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{dK_{m1}}{dR_{11}} & \frac{dK_{m1}}{dR_{12}} & \dots & \frac{dK_{m1}}{dR_{1n}} \end{bmatrix} & \dots & \begin{bmatrix} \frac{dK_{1n}}{dR_{n1}} & \frac{dK_{1n}}{dR_{n2}} & \dots & \frac{dK_{1n}}{dR_{nn}} \\ \frac{dK_{2n}}{dR_{n1}} & \frac{dK_{2n}}{dR_{n2}} & \dots & \frac{dK_{2n}}{dR_{nn}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{dK_{mn}}{dR_{n1}} & \frac{dK_{mn}}{dR_{n2}} & \dots & \frac{dK_{mn}}{dR_{nn}} \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} \frac{dK_{m1}}{dR_{m1}} & \frac{dK_{m1}}{dR_{m2}} & \dots & \frac{dK_{m1}}{dR_{mn}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{dK_{n1}}{dR_{m1}} & \frac{dK_{n1}}{dR_{m2}} & \dots & \frac{dK_{n1}}{dR_{mn}} \end{bmatrix} & \dots & \begin{bmatrix} \frac{dK_{mn}}{dR_{m1}} & \frac{dK_{mn}}{dR_{m2}} & \dots & \frac{dK_{mn}}{dR_{mn}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{dK_{nn}}{dR_{m1}} & \frac{dK_{nn}}{dR_{m2}} & \dots & \frac{dK_{nn}}{dR_{mn}} \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$