

IML - 1/2

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6. יהיו U ו- V ווקטורים אורתוגונליים. A מטריצה $n \times n$.

$$B = \{Ax + v \mid \|x\|^2 = 1\}$$

הקבוצה B היא ספרינג $\{Ax + v \mid \|x\|^2 = 1\}$ במרחב \mathbb{R}^n . A מטריצה $n \times n$.

$$C = \{AUx + v \mid \|x\|^2 = 1\} = \{AUx + v \mid \|Ux\|^2 = 1\}$$

עבור U אורתוגונלית, $\|Ux\|^2 = \|x\|^2$ ולכן $C = B$.

$$C = \{AUx + v \mid \|Ux\|^2 = 1\} = B \quad \text{כי} \quad Ux = w$$

7. נחשב את המרחק בין הנקודה x למישור $\{w \mid w^T x = b\}$ (כלומר, המרחק).

הנקודה x היא x והמישור $\{w \mid w^T x = b\}$ הוא המישור.

$$\langle x, w \rangle = \langle w, x \rangle = w^T x = b$$

נבחר $w_0 = 0$ ונחשב את המרחק.

$$\|P_w(x - 0)\| = \|P_w(x)\| = \left\| \frac{\langle x, w \rangle}{\|w\|^2} w \right\| =$$

$$= \frac{|\langle x, w \rangle|}{\|w\|} = \frac{|b|}{\|w\|} = \frac{|b|}{\|w\|}$$

$$A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 5 \\ -1 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2} \quad (N \quad 1 \quad 2) \quad (9)$$

$$A \cdot A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 5 \\ -1 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 50 & 30 \\ 30 & 50 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{כד}$$

$$A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 5 \\ -1 & 7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 26 & 18 \\ 18 & 74 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore AA^T \quad \text{לע ריבוי ה-13N}$$

$$0 = \det(AA^T - \lambda I) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 50-\lambda & 30 \\ 30 & 50-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = (50-\lambda)^2 - 30^2 =$$

$$= 2500 - 400\lambda - \lambda^2 - 900 = \lambda^2 - 100\lambda + 1600 = (\lambda-80)(\lambda-20)$$

$$\therefore \text{פירוק הממונה ריבוי ה-13N} \quad 20 \quad 80 \quad \text{לע ריבוי ה-13N}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (AA^T - \lambda I) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -30 & 30 \\ 30 & -30 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -30x_1 + 30x_2 \\ 30x_1 - 30x_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore \lambda = 80 \text{ ו-} 20$$

$$s_p \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2 \Leftrightarrow 30x_1 = 30x_2 \quad \text{כד}$$

$$\text{לע ריבוי ה-13N} \quad \text{כד} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 30 & 30 \\ 30 & 30 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 30x_1 + 30x_2 \\ 30x_1 + 30x_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore \lambda = 20 \text{ ו-} 80$$

$$s_p \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow -y_1 = y_2 \Leftrightarrow 30y_1 = -30y_2 \quad \text{כד}$$

$$\text{לע ריבוי ה-13N} \quad \text{כד} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{הערכים העצמיים של } AA^T \text{ הם } 80 \text{ ו-} 20$$

$$U = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{כד} \quad U = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{כד}$$

$$AA^T = U \Sigma^2 U^T = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 80 & 0 \\ 0 & 20 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{הערכים העצמיים של } A^T A \text{ הם } 80 \text{ ו-} 20$$

$$\text{לע ריבוי ה-13N} \quad \text{כד} \quad \text{לע ריבוי ה-13N} \quad \text{כד}$$

$$\therefore \text{הערכים העצמיים של } A^T A \text{ הם } 80 \text{ ו-} 20$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (A^T A - 80I) \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -54 & 18 \\ 18 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore \lambda = 80 \text{ ו-} 20$$

$$54v_1 = 18v_2 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \text{I} & 0 = -54v_1 + 18v_2 \\ \text{II} & 0 = 18v_1 - 6v_2 \\ \text{III} & 0 = 54v_1 - 18v_2 \end{cases} \quad \text{כד}$$

$$\text{לע ריבוי ה-13N} \quad \text{כד} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow s_p \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow$$

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$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (A^T A - 20I) \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 18 \\ 18 & 54 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad : \lambda = 20 \quad \text{כך}$$

$$\text{sp} \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow u_1 = -3u_2 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \text{I } 6u_1 + 18u_2 = 0 \\ \text{II } 18u_1 + 54u_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

.20 י"ל פ"ה נ"ח ה"ה ה"ה ה"ה

$$V^T = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{כך} \quad V = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{כך} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow$$

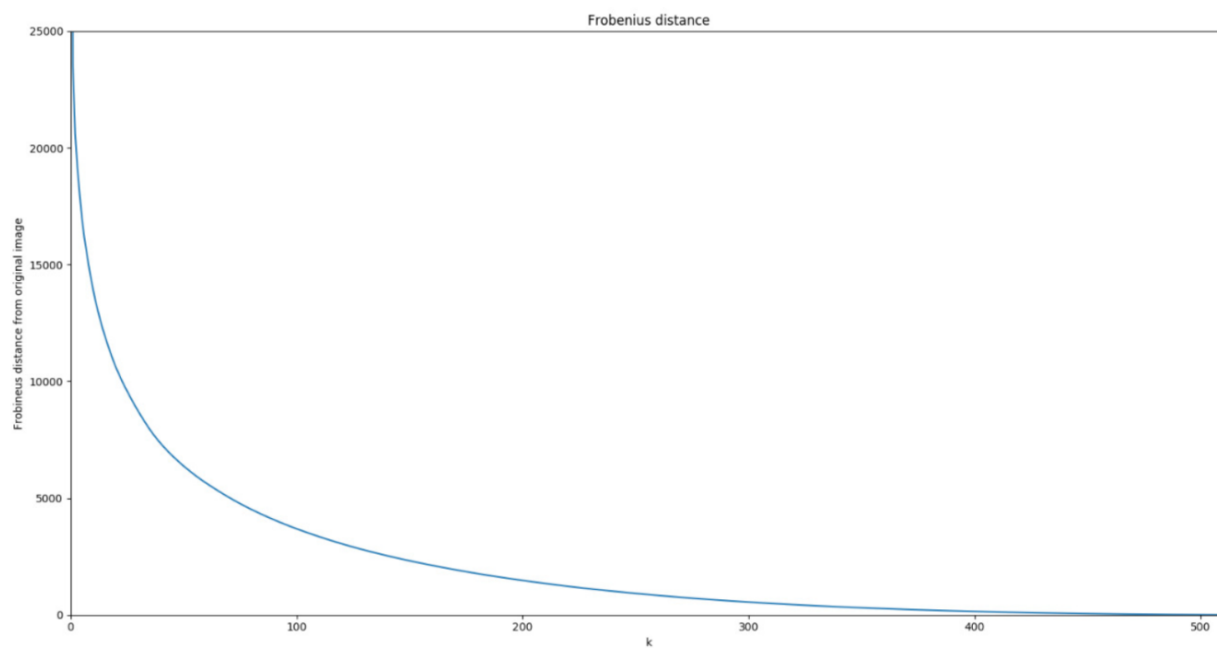
.כך ה"ה ה"ה ה"ה ה"ה ה"ה ה"ה ה"ה ה"ה

$$A^T A = V \Sigma^2 V^T = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \\ \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 80 & 0 \\ 0 & 20 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \\ -\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \end{pmatrix}$$

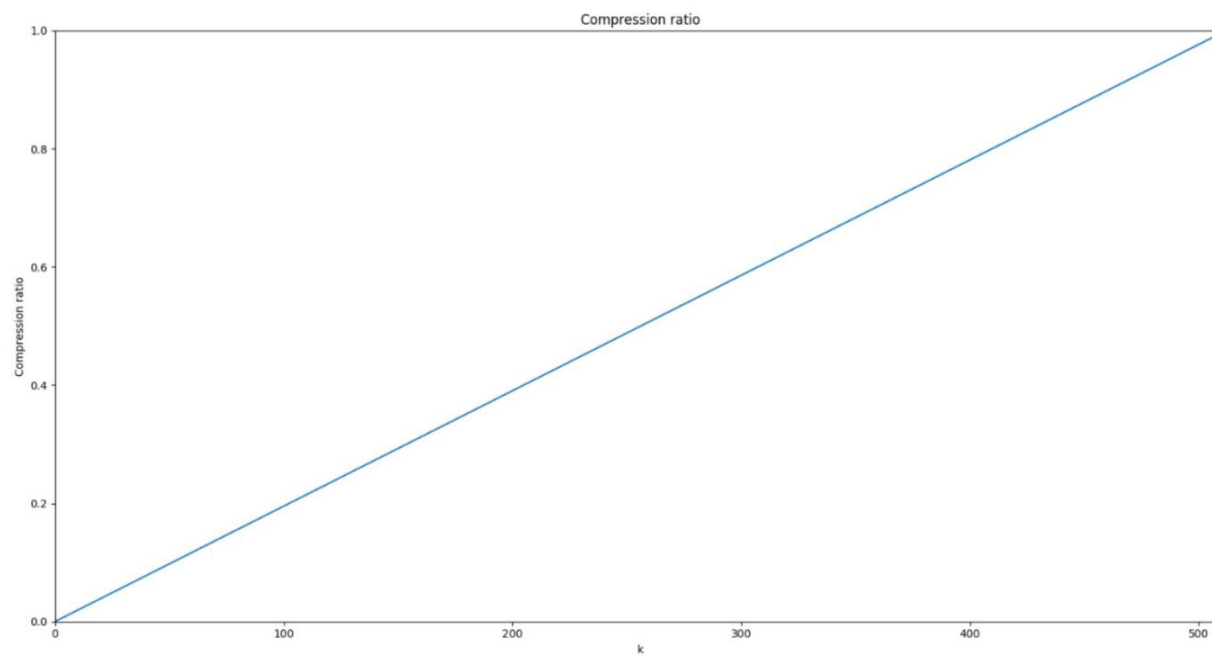
.כך ה"ה ה"ה ה"ה ה"ה ה"ה ה"ה ה"ה ה"ה

$$A = U \Sigma V^T = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{80} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{20} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \\ -\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \end{pmatrix}$$

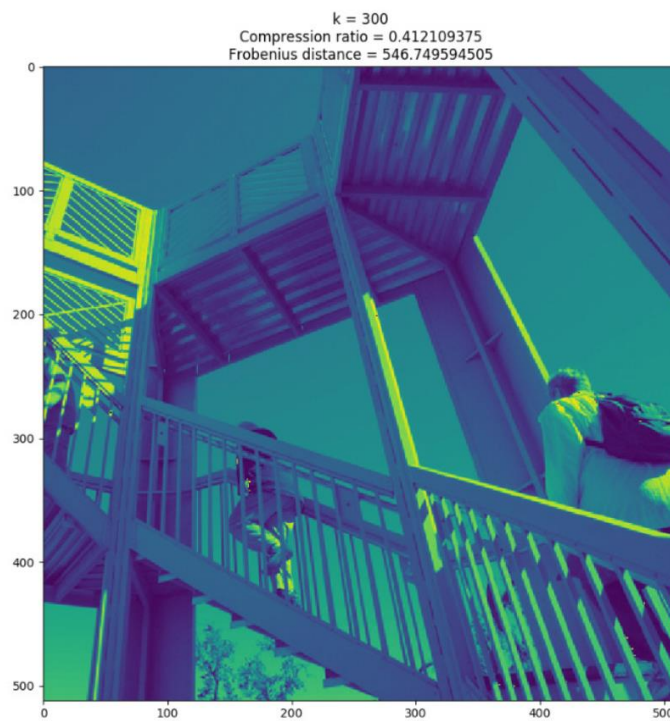
10. Frobenius distance as a function of k , for $512 \geq k \geq 0$:



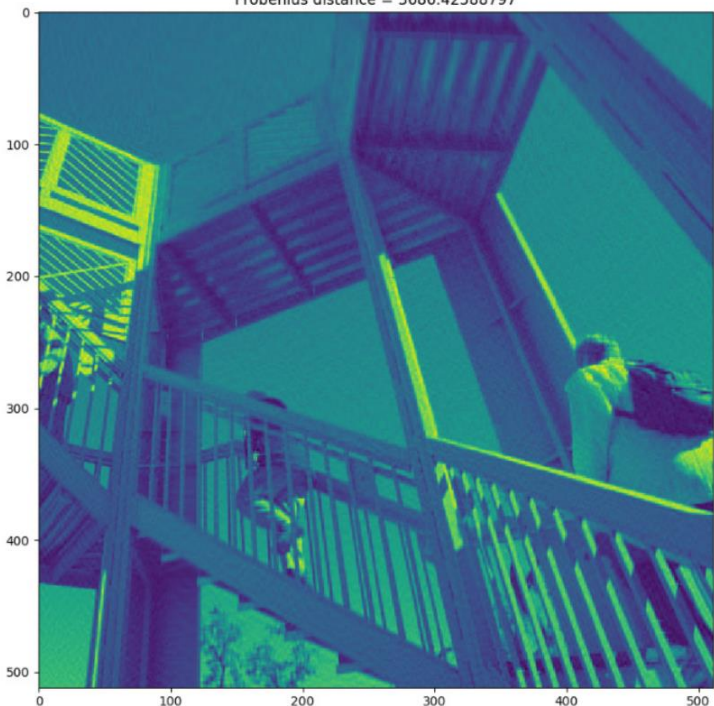
Compression ratio as a function of k , for $512 \geq k \geq 0$:



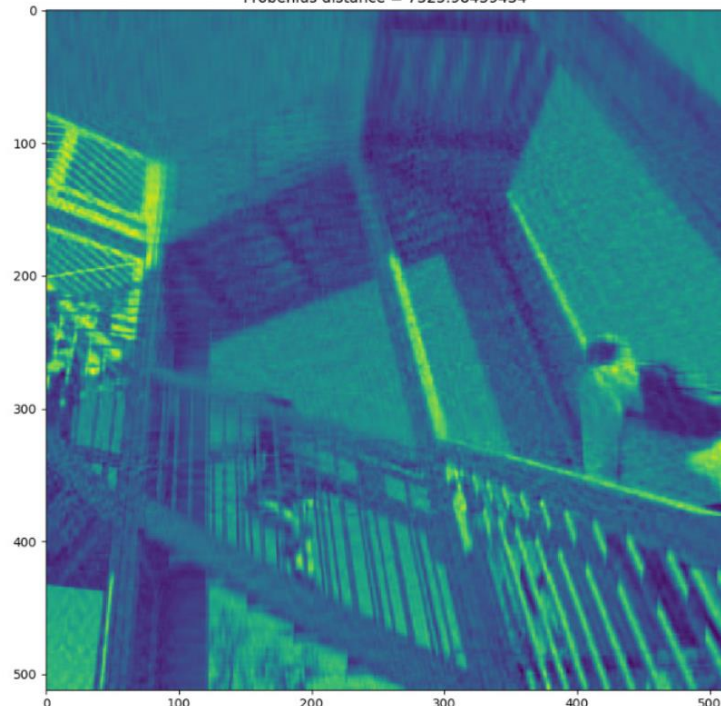
11.



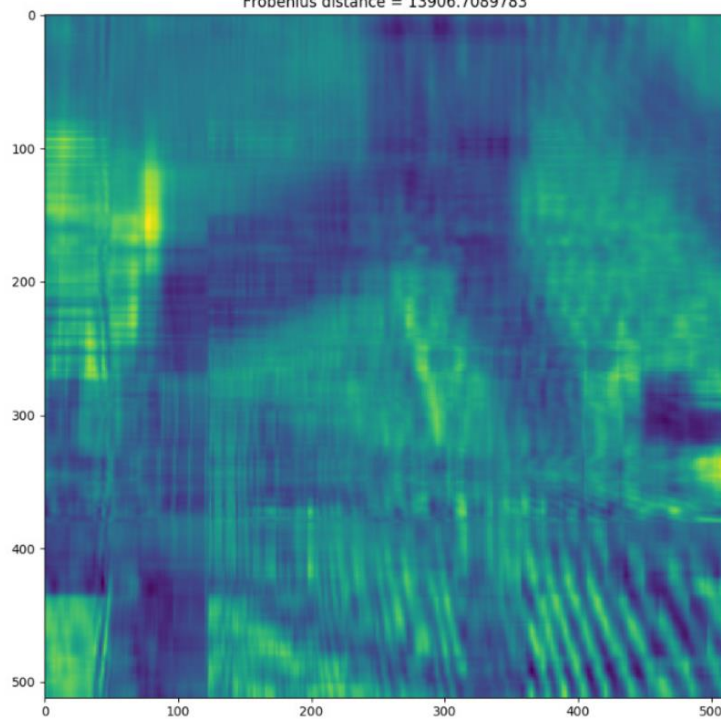
k = 100
Compression ratio = 0.802734375
Frobenius distance = 3686.42588797



k = 40
Compression ratio = 0.919921875
Frobenius distance = 7325.98439434



k = 10
Compression ratio = 0.978515625
Frobenius distance = 13906.7089783



12. First let's notice that 'k' stands for the amount of singular values left, as such we see the compression ratio is linear to the singular values, as expected. Interesting enough we see in the forbenius distance graph that there is an exponential drop within $100 \geq k \geq 0$ due to this, we can see in the images that I chose that while $k \geq 100$ all though there are very big drops of data we see that the difference in sharpness between $k=500$ and $k=300$ is almost non existnat and when $k=100$ we can tell the difference but we see it is small and the picture is still clear. But for $k < 100$, we see that the loss of sharpness is much more obvious all though the 'leaps' between k of 500,300,100 are bigger than the leaps between 100,40,10 yet the forbenius distance is MUCH bigger, and the sharpness much duller.

נראה כי: $\text{Im}(X^T) = \ker(X)^\perp$ (היבט דו-כיווני):

נראה כי: $\text{Im}(X^T) \subseteq \ker(X)^\perp$: יהי $v \in \text{Im}(X^T)$, כלומר, קיים

$$X^T u = v, \quad u \in \mathbb{R}^m, \quad X \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$$

יהי $w \in \ker X$, כלומר $Xw = 0$. ניקח את מכפלתם:

$$\langle v, w \rangle = v^T w = (X^T u)^T w = u^T X w = u^T (X w) = 0$$

$$\text{Im}(X^T) \subseteq \ker(X)^\perp \iff v \in \ker(X)^\perp \iff$$

נראה כי: $\ker(X)^\perp \subseteq \text{Im}(X^T)$: (היבט בל-ל)

יהי $v \in \ker(X)^\perp$, כלומר $\langle v, u \rangle = 0$ לכל $u \in \text{Im}(X^T)$. ניקח $u = X^T X u$.

$$X^T X u \in \text{Im}(X^T) \quad \text{ולכן} \quad \langle v, X^T X u \rangle = 0$$

$$0 = \langle v, X^T X u \rangle = v^T X^T X u = (X v)^T X u = \langle X v, X u \rangle$$

$$\iff \|X u\| = 0 \iff X u = 0 \quad (\text{אם קוונט הנורמה})$$

$$\iff u \in \ker X \quad \text{ולכן} \quad \langle v, u \rangle = 0 \quad \text{לכל} \quad u \in \ker X$$

$$\iff v \in \ker(X)^\perp \iff v \in \text{Im}(X^T)$$

$$\iff \ker(X)^\perp = \text{Im}(X^T) \quad \text{כלומר} \quad \square$$

נניח $X^T w = y$ ונראה כי X איננה הפיכה אלא

נראה כי $\ker(X) \neq \{0\}$ כלומר $\ker(X) \neq \{0\}$:

נניח כי $\ker(X) \neq \{0\}$ כלומר $\ker(X) \neq \{0\}$ ולכן $\ker(X) \neq \{0\}$

אם $y \in \text{Im}(X^T)$ ולכן $y = X^T u$ ו-14 נובע כי $y \in \ker(X)^\perp$

כלומר $\langle y, v \rangle = 0$ לכל $v \in \ker X$. כלומר $y \perp \ker X$.

" \implies ": נניח כי $y \perp \ker X$ ו-14 נובע כי $y \in \text{Im}(X^T)$

כלומר $y = X^T u$ ו-14 נובע כי $y \in \text{Im}(X^T)$

ולכן X^T איננה הפיכה אלא אם $\ker(X) = \{0\}$ כלומר

אם $\ker(X) = \{0\}$ (אם X איננה הפיכה) ו-14 נובע כי $\ker(X) = \{0\}$

אם $\ker(X) = \{0\}$ כלומר $\ker(X) = \{0\}$ כלומר $\ker(X) = \{0\}$ כלומר $\ker(X) = \{0\}$

(16) נגזרת השוואה

$$XX^T \omega = Xy$$

- נניח XX^T הפיכה, אזי לפי אינברס X^T נגזרת יחידה

ונגזרת אינברס XX^T כי XX^T הפיכה אז

$$(XX^T)^{-1} XX^T \omega = (XX^T)^{-1} Xy$$

כלומר $\omega = (XX^T)^{-1} Xy$

- נניח כי XX^T הפיכה, יהי $y \in \text{Im}(X^T)$

אזי מתקיים $\text{Ker}(X)^{\perp} = \text{Im}(X^T)$ ולכן $y \in \text{Ker}(X)^{\perp}$

ובעברתו כגון $\text{Ker}(X) = \text{Ker}(XX^T)$ לפי $y \in \text{Ker}(XX^T)$ כלומר

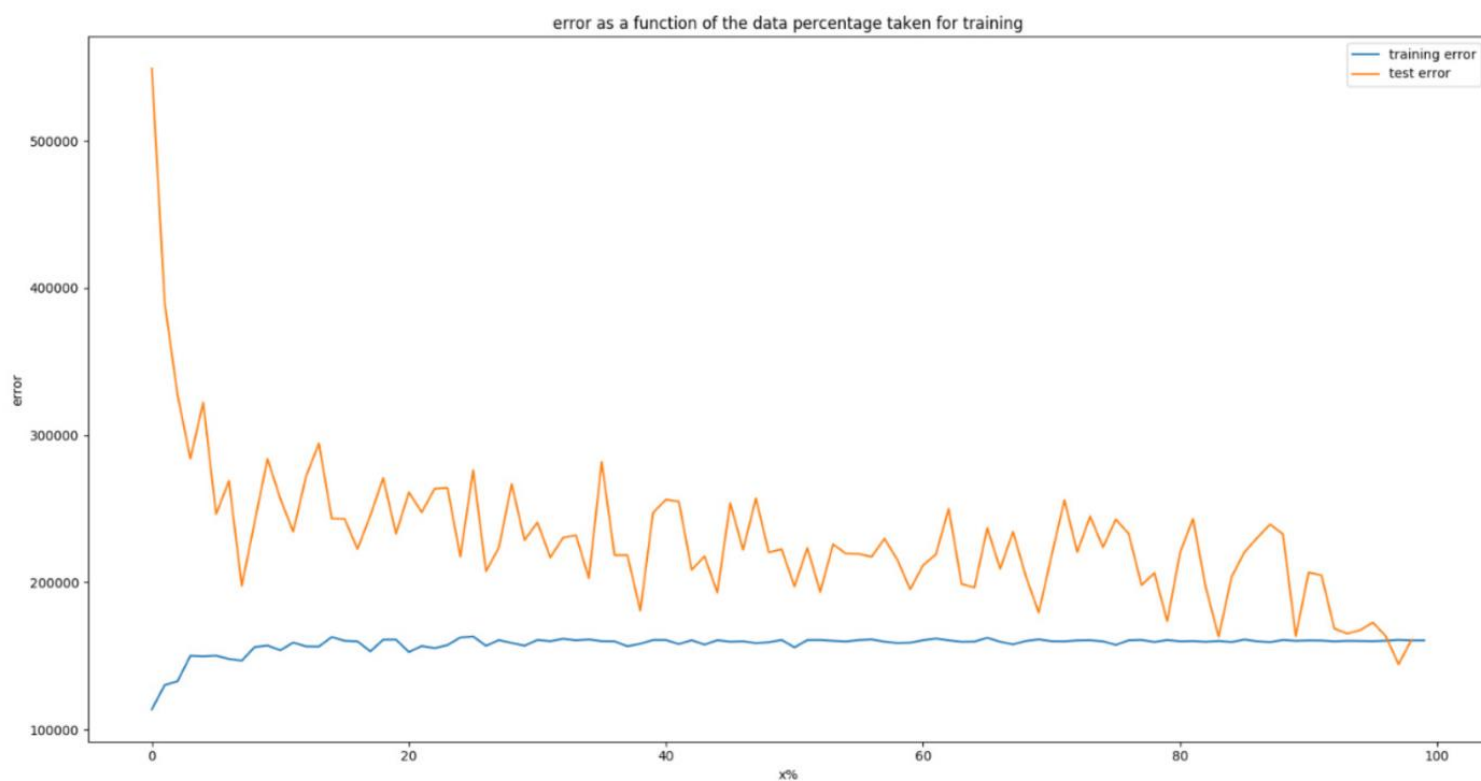
$y \perp \text{Ker}(XX^T)$ ולכן $X^T \omega = y$ יש ∞ פתרונות

17. After looking in depth at the data I realized that there are irrelevant negative prices and 'sqft lot 15' and also houses with MUCH more bedrooms than the majority so I dropped all those. Next I dropped any house which had any NAN in one of its parameters.

18. I decided that ID and Date were irrelevant for the learning process so I dropped those entire columns. I also realized that the 'sqft living' column is linearly dependent with 'sqft above' and 'sqft basement' so I dropped 'sqft living'. Finally, I realized that there is a limited amount of zipcodes and that it is hard to understand any numeric value from a zipcode so I used the 'get_dummies' function on it and changed it into a binary option of the different zipcode possibilities.

19+20: see attached code files.

21. Train and test errors as functions of x (data percentage):

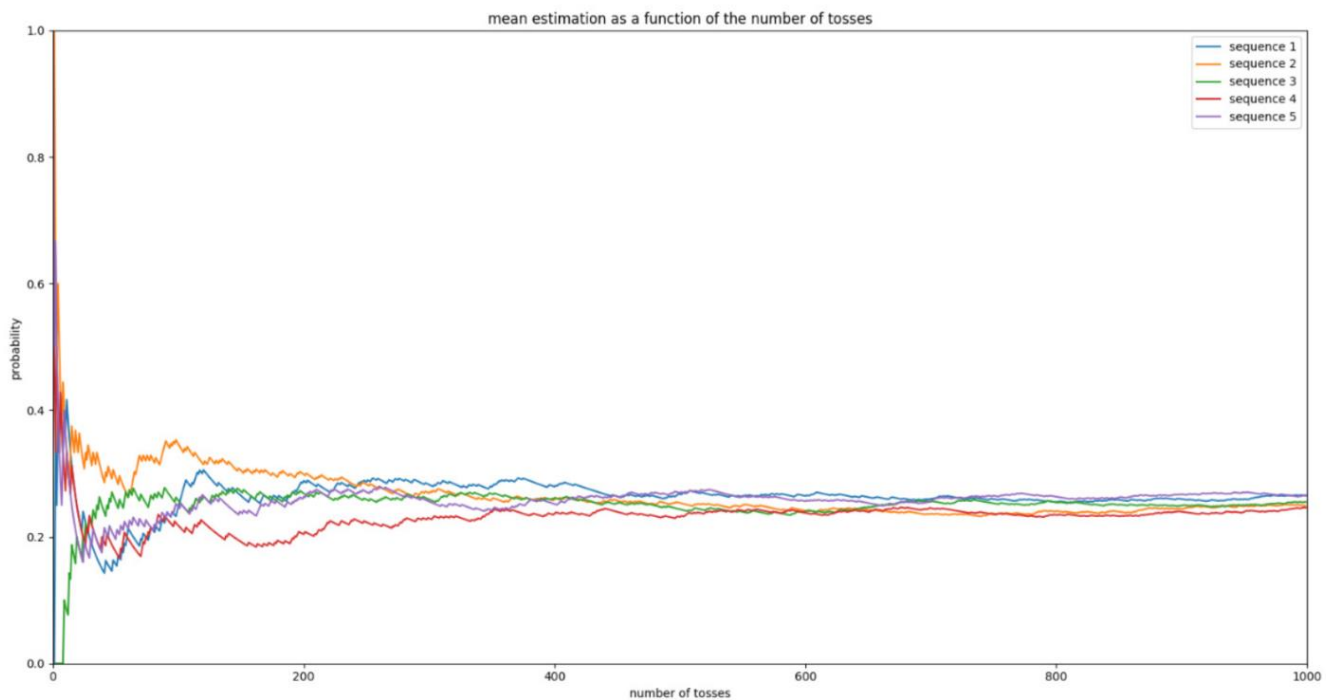


22. $m \geq \frac{1}{2\epsilon^2} \ln\left(\frac{2}{\delta}\right)$. כדי שיהיה ϵ קטן, δ קטן, m גדול.

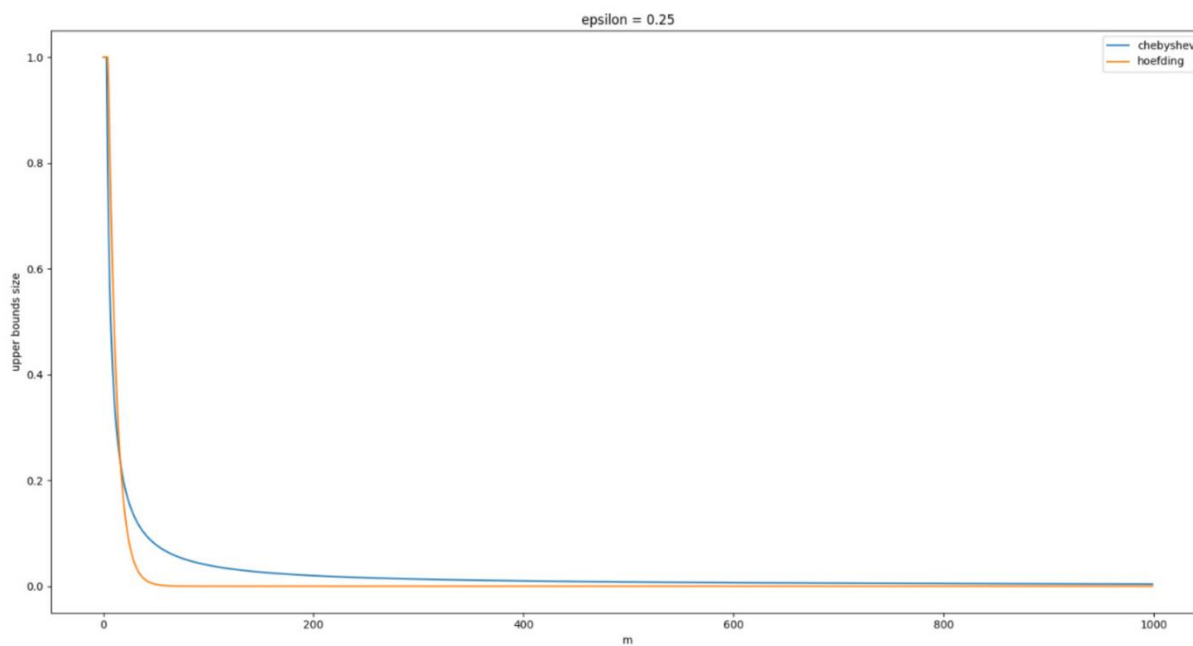
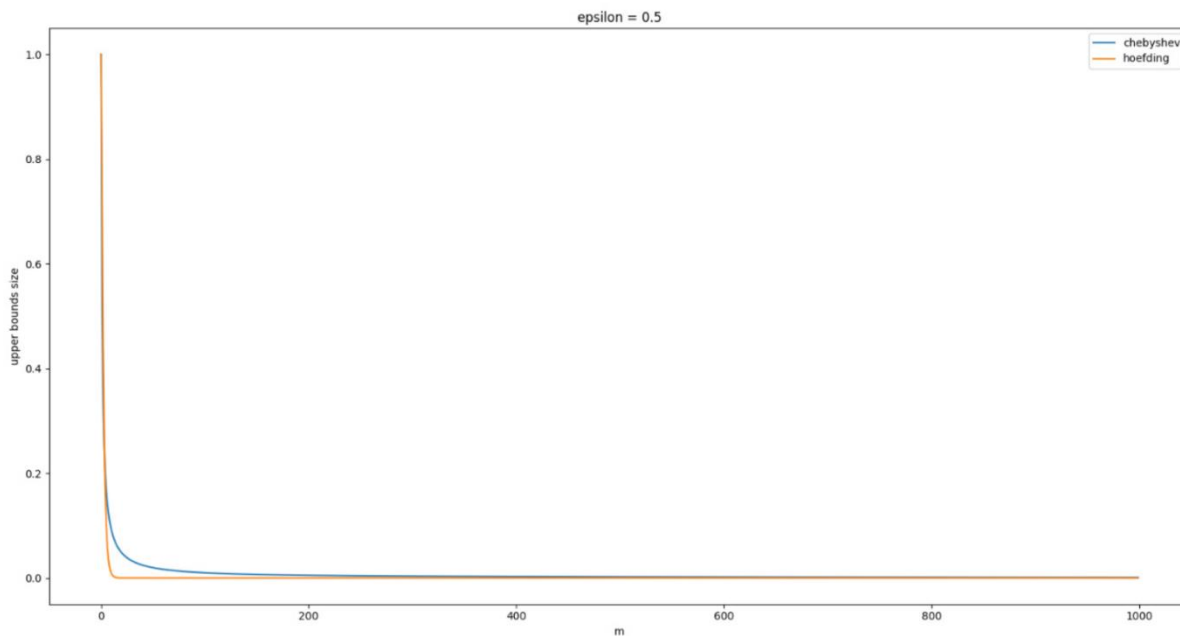
כלומר, עבור ϵ קטן, δ קטן, m גדול.

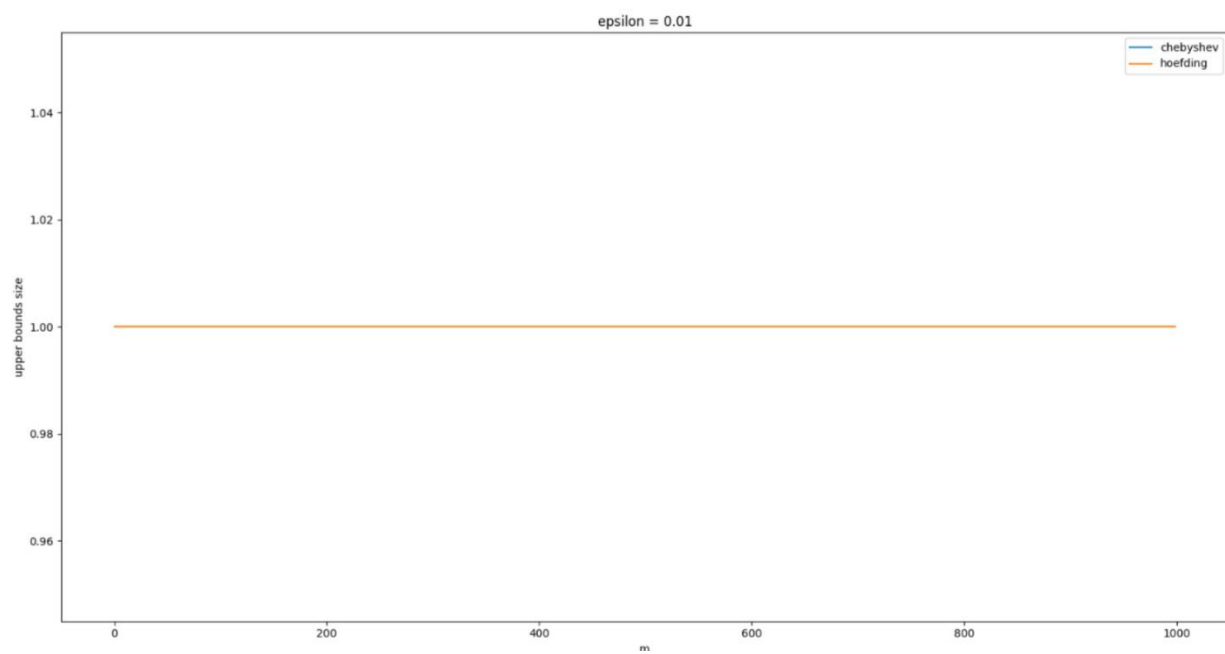
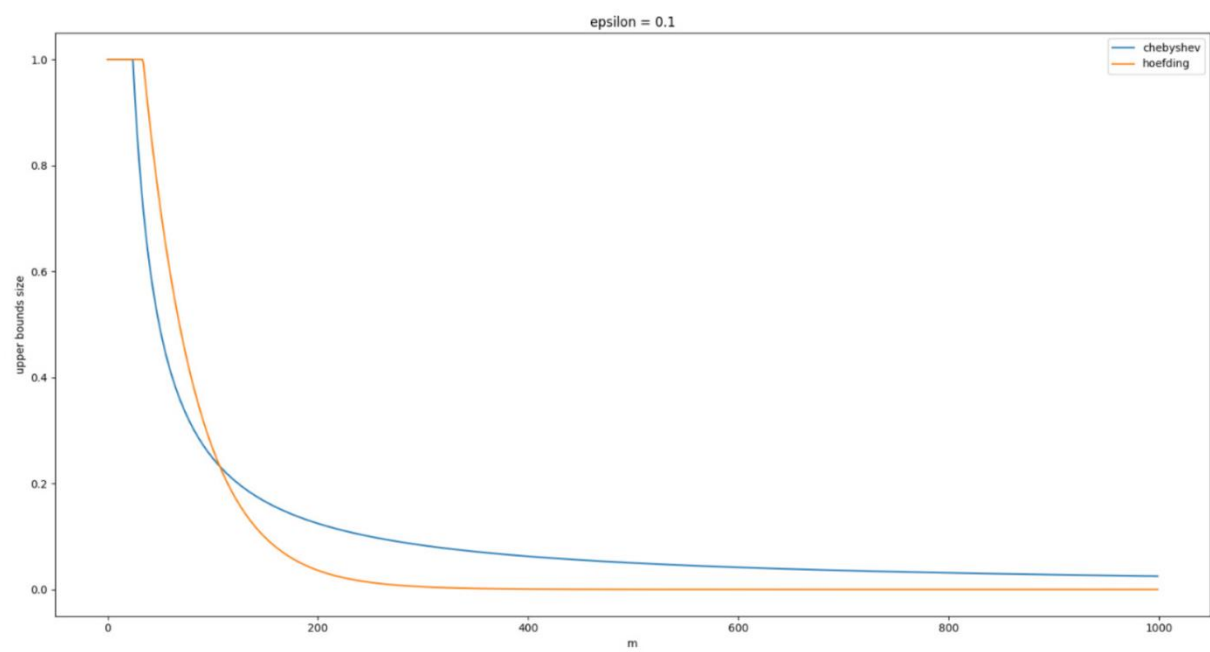
כלומר, m גדול.

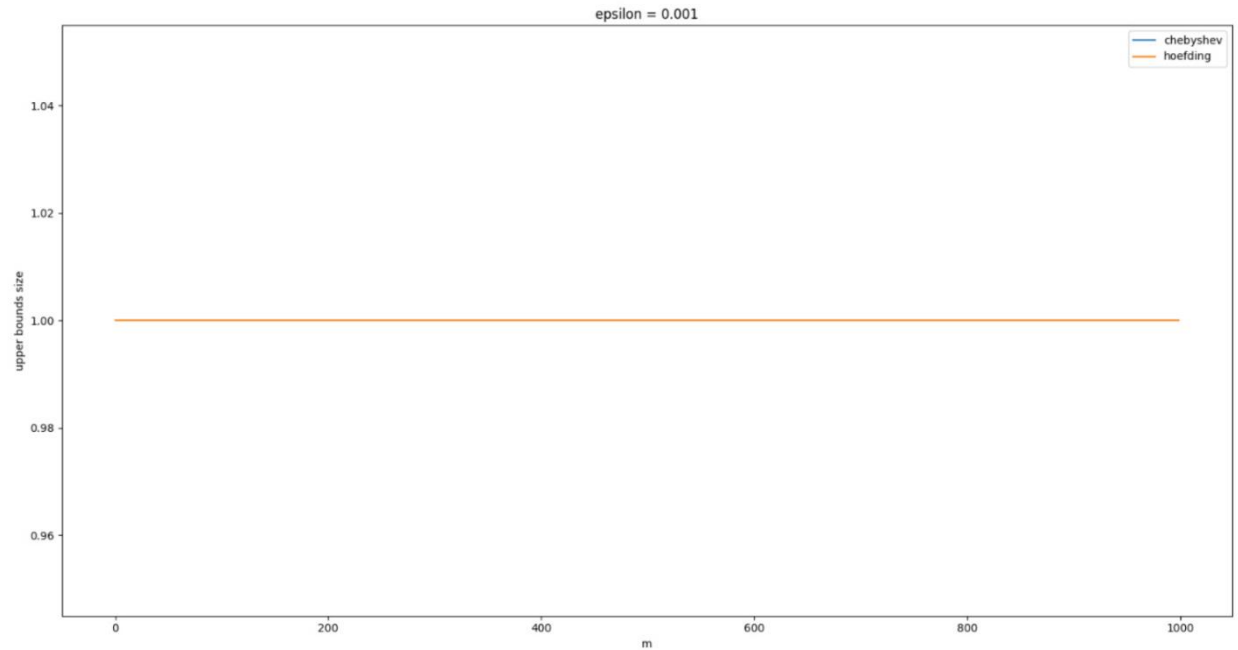
23. a) As m grows, I expect to see that the graph of each sequence should converge to the given statistical bias of the coins of $p=0.25$ (and this does happen as seen in the following graph):



23 b) The next 5 figures show the upper bounds of the Hoeffding and Chebyshev inequalities, as taught in class, per epsilon (while epsilon varies):







23. c) The next 5 figures show the percentage of sequences that satisfy $|\bar{X}_m - \mathbb{E}[X]| \geq \epsilon$ per epsilon (varies), beside the previous upper bound graphs, and while we now know that $\mathbb{E}[X] = p = 0.25$.

As such and based on section (a) I would expect to see that as m (the number of tosses) grows then the difference grows smaller (because of the converging as seen in section a) and so the percent of sequences satisfying such should grow smaller. But as epsilon grows smaller, the tolerance is more strict and as such the percent of sequences should grow larger per m (in comparison to the same spot of m when calculated with larger epsilons):

