The Elements of Statistical learning:
Ex 2.1:
Suppose each of K-classes has an associated
torget tx, which is a vector of all zeros, except
a one in the Keh position. Show that classifying
to the largest elements of $\hat{y}$ amounts to choosing
the closest target, min x 11 tx - 911, if the elements
of y sum to one.
Simplification:
£1 seroit C1,0,0]
tz serait [0,1,0] (9=> [0.7,0.2,0.4]
t3 serait [0,0,4]
Answer:
We need to prove:
$\underset{k}{\operatorname{argmax}} \hat{y}_{k} = \underset{k}{\operatorname{argmin}}   _{k} - \hat{y}  ^{2} \qquad (1)$
Arapmin, Ilŷ-tkll = arapmin 11ŷ-tkll²
= a/gmin <sub>k</sub> \(\frac{2}{i=1} \left(\frac{1}{k}\right);\right)^2
r2

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constante par rapport à K (4 - 6)
        = argmin & ((Yi)2 - 2 Yi (tk); + (tk); )
        = argmin & (-24: (tk); + (tk);2)
        Rappel:
      1) La propriété & (EA)i2=1 ( propriété vérifié)
Exemple: £4 = [1,0,0] / Pour £1 = 12 +02+02 = 1
         t2= [0,1,0] p Pour tz ---
        £3= [0,0,1]
       2) da propriété & Yi (tk)i = Yk (propriété vérifié)
 Exemple: E yi (t2) = Y1 x0 + Y2 x1 + Y3x0 = Y2
      = -2 & Yi(th)i + & (tk);2 = -2 Yk +1
        argmin (y-tk) = argmin (-24k+1)
                                                Constante
        = argmin<sub>k</sub> (-24k)
= argmax<sub>k</sub> (4k)
                                 o minimiser un nombre neg revout
à maximiser le nombre pos.
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