Projection matrices and least squares P=A(ATA) AT Esta formula é po predezirema projeção. P.b éa projeção de b em A Project b to the nearest point in the Column space. from Pia identidade Se botá no col(A), Pb=b Se l'é perpendicular alA), Se n tiver compo white no column-space- Pb=0 Extreme cases! O que significa usso? Está em um outro uspaço: n(AT). Proj: Pb=A(ATA)-'AT(b A (ATA) - (ATA) 2 Pb=A 2 -> Pb=b b Pb the rest of the vector.

(I-P)b

projection onto Colspace z Space. eth é uma projeça. Se P e projeção, No nullspau. I-P +b. Se pe Simotrica, I-Pé Simitrica.

Pésimétrico, (I-P) ésimétrico. Se P2=P, (1-P)=1-P Find the best Straight line: (4D=1 C+2D = 2C+3D=2vetor & que quero A×=b projetos. least squares societion $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ Minimize } ||A \times -b||^2 = |b||^2 \text{ error rector}$ Eum vetor, por / Proj. 1550, Q ez+ez+ez -> erro total linear regression! Least squares sofre muito com a influência de outliers. colspace Pb (I-P)6 Vector b > [1] Odspace -> Spanned [] [] [] [AT) w Find $\hat{X} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{c} \\ \hat{D} \end{bmatrix}$, P $\begin{bmatrix} A^TA \hat{x} = A^Tb \end{bmatrix}$ estimate that you use first. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 6 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{array}{c} \overrightarrow{2} + \overrightarrow{p} = \overrightarrow{b} \\ (-\frac{1}{6}, +\frac{2}{6}, -\frac{1}{6}) + \left(\frac{7}{6}, \frac{10}{6}, \frac{13}{6}\right)^{\frac{9}{6}} (1, 2, 2) \\ P = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{10}{6} \\ + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{13}{2} = \frac{13}{6} \end{array}$$

Ple dwent to see perpendiculars. Saw?
$$\begin{array}{c} -\frac{7}{3} + \frac{20}{36} - \frac{13}{36} = \frac{3}{6} \\ \frac{1}{36} - \frac{13}{36} = \frac{3}{6} \end{array}$$
Prespendicular a procolumn-space mas to perpendicular a todos os vetores no column-space.
$$\begin{array}{c} 4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{array}{c} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} 1 & 1$$

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

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$$A$$

If A has independent columns, then ATA u
If A has independent columns, then ATA us. Quero provar invertible Pg?
invertible fo
Se n for invertivel, entair a a occure?
Proof: Suppose ATA x=0
Down chegar que se
tem a sur zero.
a matrix was invertible when an chego que ATA its nullyace is only the zono es invertible. Pa se
vector. simestible, o nel (A)
IDEA: XTATAX = 0 (Ax)T
$(A \times)^{T} (A \times) = 0$
Isso é o tamanho
ar quadrado, ta
me dizendo que se o tamanho ao quadrado é zero, (Ax)
Ax=0!
Se Ax=0, e se A tem cole includes
dentes, nul (A) = 0. So fem x €o} 3.
no espaço nulo! Então x=0!
e.ad."
Cussim, ATA tema ser invertised pasuas cols

Columns are definitely independent if they ire operpendicular unit vectors, like $\begin{bmatrix} -\sin \theta \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ Neve caso, ATA é a identidade. If we've dealing w/ prependicular unit vectors outhonorma pa sas vetous unitarios Preox. lição - vec por são bons adortonormais e como transformar vetous em ortenormais através da escolha correta da base!