

1 סיכום

שם: חנני עיני
315315523

2.1.1 נתון $T: V \rightarrow W$ ו- A מטריצה המייצגת את T ביחס לבסיס \mathcal{B} של V ו- \mathcal{C} של W .
 $\forall x \in V \quad \|Ax\|_3 = \|x\|_3$

אם $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ אז A נקראת אורתוגונלית אם $A^T A = I$.

$$\langle Ax, Ay \rangle = \langle x, y \rangle$$

דבר זה נובע מ-

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

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

2.1.1 נמצא את הערכים העigen של A .

אם $A^T A = I$ אז A היא אורתוגונלית.

$$\begin{aligned} |\chi I - A^T A| &= \begin{vmatrix} \chi-2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & \chi-2 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & \chi-4 \end{vmatrix} = (\chi-2) \begin{vmatrix} \chi-2 & 2 \\ 2 & \chi-4 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ \chi-2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (\chi-2) ((\chi-2)(\chi-4) - 4) - 2 ((0 \cdot 2) - (\chi-2) \cdot (-2)) \\ &= (\chi-2)^2 (\chi-4) - 4(\chi-2) - 2(2(\chi-2)) \\ &= (\chi^2 - 4\chi + 4)(\chi-4) - 4\chi + 8 - 4(\chi-2) \\ &= \chi^3 - 4\chi^2 - 4\chi^2 + 16\chi + 4\chi - 16 - 4\chi + 8 - 4\chi + 8 \\ &= \chi^3 - 8\chi^2 + 12\chi \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \chi(\chi^2 - 8\chi + 12) = 0 \Rightarrow \chi(\chi-2)(\chi-6) = 0$$

$\lambda_1 = 0$ (ערך eigen)
 $\lambda_2 = 2$
 $\lambda_3 = 6$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x_1 = -1 \\ x_2 = 1 \\ x_3 = 1 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\lambda_1 = 0$ נמצא את v_1 .

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_3 = t \\ x_3 = 0 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 1 \\ x_3 = 0 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\lambda_2 = 2$ נמצא את v_2 .

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x_1 + x_2 = 0 \\ x_2 + \frac{x_3}{2} = 0 \\ x_3 = 2 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = -1 \\ x_3 = 2 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow v_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\lambda_3 = 6$ נמצא את v_3 .

המשק: גבר זרע שני (G S M) גברות גרונ'ר

$$V'_3 = \frac{V_3}{\|V_3\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sqrt{1+1+4} = \sqrt{6}$$

$$V_2' = \frac{V_2}{\|V_2\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\sqrt{2}$

$$V_1' = \frac{V_1}{\|V_1\|} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} r_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & r_2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

NGT

$$V_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow V_1^T = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V \in M_{2 \times 2} \quad \text{N. L. J.}$$

$$u_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{8}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{8} \\ -\frac{1}{8} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{8} + 0 \\ \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{2}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

→ NGP

$$\begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_m \end{pmatrix} = U \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{pmatrix} = V \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad (2.1.1)$$

$$A = V \otimes U = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 u_1 & & v_1 u_m \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ v_n u_1 & & v_n u_m \end{bmatrix}$$

לכאורה \otimes מתק'ר כ

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 u_1 \\ \vdots \\ v_n u_1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} v_1 u_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_n u_2 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} v_1 u_m \\ \vdots \\ v_n u_m \end{bmatrix}$$

הם כולם ב $\text{span}(A)$

לפיכך כ $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$ אז $\text{col}(A) \subseteq \text{span}(V)$ וכל u_i בממד n של V כולל $\text{span}(V)$ כולל $\text{col}(A)$ וכל u_i בממד n של V כולל $\text{span}(V)$

$$\text{col}(A) \subseteq \text{span}(V) \Rightarrow \dim(\text{span}(V)) = 1$$

לפיכך $\text{span}(V)$ הוא \mathbb{R} כל u_i בממד n של V כולל $\text{span}(V)$ וכל u_i בממד n של V כולל $\text{span}(V)$

$$X = \sum \alpha_i u_i \quad \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{R} \quad | \quad X \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad (u_1, \dots, u_n) \quad (2.1.1)$$

כל $j \in [n]$

$$\langle X, u_j \rangle = \left\langle \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i u_i, u_j \right\rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \langle u_i, u_j \rangle = \alpha_j$$

\uparrow $\langle u_i, u_j \rangle = 0$ $\forall i \neq j$ \uparrow $\langle u_j, u_j \rangle = 1$

כל $j \in [n]$

(2.1.2)

3.1.1.1 $U \in M_{n,n}$ $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ (5)

$f(\sigma) = U \text{diag}(\sigma) U^T x$ $\sigma \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$f(\sigma) = \begin{bmatrix} | & & | \\ u_1 & \dots & u_n \\ | & & | \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \sigma_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} - \\ u_1 \\ \vdots \\ -u_n \\ - \end{bmatrix} \cdot x$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} | & & | \\ u_1 & \dots & u_n \\ | & & | \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -u_1 \sigma_1 \\ \vdots \\ -u_n \sigma_n \end{bmatrix} \cdot x$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} | & & | \\ u_1 & \dots & u_n \\ | & & | \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 u_1^T x \\ \vdots \\ \sigma_n u_n^T x \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i (u_i^T x) u_i$$

3.1.1.2 $\sigma \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$[J_\sigma(f)]_{i,j} = \frac{\partial f_i(\sigma)}{\partial \sigma_j} = [(u_j^T x) u_{i,j}]$$

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

$$h(\sigma) = \frac{1}{2} \|f(\sigma) - y\|^2 \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(\sigma) &= f(\sigma) - y & g: \mathbb{R}^n &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \\ p(x) &= \frac{1}{2} \|x\|^2 & p: \mathbb{R}^n &\rightarrow \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

$h(\sigma) = p \circ g(\sigma)$

$$h'(\sigma) = p'(g(\sigma)) \cdot g'(\sigma)$$

$$[g'(\sigma)]_{i,j} = [J_\sigma(f)]_{i,j} = [u_j^T x u_{i,j}]$$

$$p'(g(\sigma)) = (2 g(\sigma))^T$$

$$\nabla h(\sigma) = ((2 g(\sigma))^T \cdot J_\sigma(f))^T$$

$$= 2 J_\sigma(f)^T \cdot (f(\sigma) - y)$$

$$= 2 \cdot (U \cdot \text{diag}(U^T x))^T \cdot (U \text{diag}(\sigma) U^T x - y)$$

$$= 2 \text{diag}(U^T x) \cdot \underbrace{U^T \cdot U}_{I_n} \text{diag}(\sigma) U^T x - 2 \text{diag}(U^T x) U^T y$$

$$= 2 \text{diag}(U^T x \sigma) U^T x - 2 \text{diag}(U^T x) U^T y$$

(2.1.2)
(7)

$$S(x)_j = e^{x_j} \cdot \frac{1}{\sum_{l=1}^k e^{x_l}}$$

 $k \times d$ ist $J_x(s)$ ein $n \times n$

$$\begin{matrix} i \neq j \\ 1 \leq i \leq k \\ 1 \leq j \leq d \end{matrix} \quad [J_x(s)]_{i,j} = \frac{\partial S_i(x)}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(\frac{e^{x_i}}{\sum_{l=1}^k e^{x_l}} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{\partial S_i(x)}{\partial x_j} = \frac{f'(x_j) g(x_j) - g'(x_j) f(x_j)}{g(x_j)^2} = \frac{0 \cdot g(x_j) - e^{x_j} e^{x_i}}{\left(\sum_{l=1}^k e^{x_l}\right)^2} = \frac{-e^{x_j} e^{x_i}}{\left(\sum_{l=1}^k e^{x_l}\right)^2} \quad \begin{matrix} f(x_i) = e^{x_i} \\ g(x_j) = \sum_{l=1}^k e^{x_l} \end{matrix} \quad i < j$$

$$[J_x(s)]_{i,i} = \frac{f'(x_i) g(x_i) - g'(x_i) f(x_i)}{g(x_i)^2} = \frac{e^{x_i} \sum_{l=1}^k e^{x_l} - e^{x_i} e^{x_i}}{\left(\sum_{l=1}^k e^{x_l}\right)^2} = \frac{\sum_{l=1, l \neq i}^k e^{x_i + x_l}}{\left(\sum_{l=1}^k e^{x_l}\right)^2} \quad i=j \quad i > 0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow d$$

$$F(x,y) = x^3 - 5xy - y^5 \quad (8)$$

$$H_x(f) = \begin{bmatrix} 6x - 5 \\ -5 - 20y^4 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(y)}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (-5x - 5y^4) = -5$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(y)}{\partial^2 y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (-5x - 5y^4) = -20y^3$$

(2.1.3)

$$\alpha V + (1-\alpha)u \in C \quad \text{if } \alpha \in [0,1] \text{ and } u, V \in C \quad (9)$$

אם C היא קבוצה קמורה, אז $u, V \in C$ אז $\alpha u + (1-\alpha)V \in C$ לכל $\alpha \in [0,1]$.

$$\alpha V + (1-\alpha)u \in C_i$$

$$\alpha V + (1-\alpha)u \in \bigcap_{i=1}^n C_i = C$$

כל C_i היא

קבוצה קמורה

$$\alpha X + (1-\alpha)Y \in C_1 + C_2 \quad \alpha \in [0,1] \text{ and } X, Y \in C_1 + C_2 \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} X = u_1 + u_2 & \text{if} & u_1 \in C_1, u_2 \in C_2 \\ Y = v_1 + v_2 & \text{if} & v_1 \in C_1, v_2 \in C_2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{אם } X \in C_1 + C_2 \\ \text{אם } Y \in C_1 + C_2 \end{array}$$

$$\alpha X + (1-\alpha)Y = \alpha(u_1 + u_2) + (1-\alpha)(v_1 + v_2) \quad \text{אם}$$

$$= \underbrace{\alpha u_1 + (1-\alpha)v_1}_{\in C_1} + \underbrace{\alpha u_2 + (1-\alpha)v_2}_{\in C_2} \in C_1 + C_2$$

קבוצה קמורה

$$\alpha u + (1-\alpha)V \in \lambda C \quad \alpha \in [0,1] \text{ and } u, V \in \lambda C \quad (11)$$

$$\lambda u' = u \quad \text{if} \quad u' \in C \quad \text{אם } u \in \lambda C$$

$$\lambda v' = V \quad \text{if} \quad v' \in C \quad \text{אם } V \in \lambda C$$

אם

$$\alpha u + (1-\alpha)V = \lambda \alpha u' + (1-\alpha)\lambda v' = \lambda (\underbrace{\alpha u' + (1-\alpha)v'}_{\in C}) \Rightarrow \in \lambda C$$

כל C היא קבוצה קמורה

קבוצה קמורה

(2.2)

$\mu \rightarrow \hat{\mu}_n$ $Q \rightarrow X \sim P$ $n \in \mathbb{N}$ $\epsilon > 0$ \exists $X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} P$ $n \rightarrow \infty$ $P(|\mu - \hat{\mu}_n| \geq \epsilon) \rightarrow 0$

$$P(|\mu - \hat{\mu}_n| \geq \epsilon) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$\mu \rightarrow \hat{\mu}_n$ $Q \rightarrow X \sim P$ $n \in \mathbb{N}$ $\epsilon > 0$ \exists $X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} P$ $n \rightarrow \infty$ $P(|\mu - \hat{\mu}_n| \geq \epsilon) \rightarrow 0$

$$Var(\hat{\mu}_n) = Var\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n Var(X_i) = \frac{n \cdot \sigma^2}{n^2} = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

$$P(|\mu - \hat{\mu}_n| \geq \epsilon) \leq \frac{Var(\hat{\mu}_n)}{\epsilon^2} = \frac{\sigma^2}{\epsilon^2 n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$\mu \rightarrow \hat{\mu}_n$ $Q \rightarrow X \sim P$ $n \in \mathbb{N}$ $\epsilon > 0$ \exists $X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} P$ $n \rightarrow \infty$ $P(|\mu - \hat{\mu}_n| \geq \epsilon) \rightarrow 0$

$\theta = \{\mu, \Sigma\}$ $X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} N(\mu, \Sigma)$

$$\mathcal{L}(\theta | X_1, \dots, X_n) = f_{\theta}(X_1, \dots, X_n)$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n f_{\theta}(X_i)$$

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

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

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

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

\log likelihood

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

$$= -\frac{nd}{2} \ln(2\pi) - \frac{n}{2} \ln |\Sigma| - \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (X_i - \mu) \right)$$

3.1

$$(9.955, 0.975) \quad (1)$$

$$pdf \sim f_{102} \quad (2)$$

$$pdf \sim f_{102} \quad (3)$$

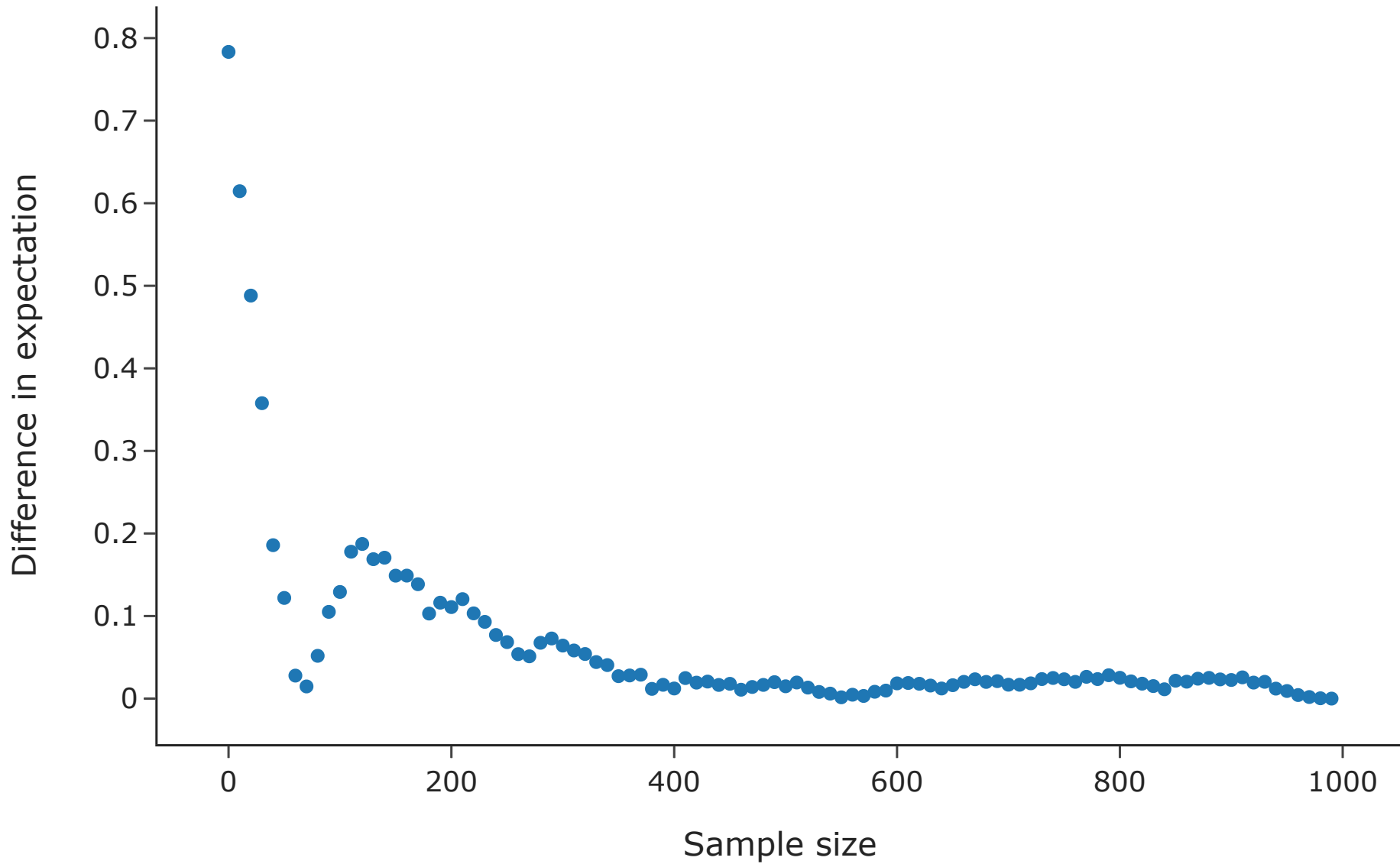
$$\hat{\mu} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.022 \\ -0.043 \\ 3.993 \\ -0.020 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\Sigma} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.917 & 0.166 & -0.030 & 0.463 \\ 0.166 & 1.974 & -0.006 & 0.046 \\ -0.030 & -0.006 & 0.980 & -0.020 \\ 0.463 & 0.046 & -0.020 & 0.973 \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

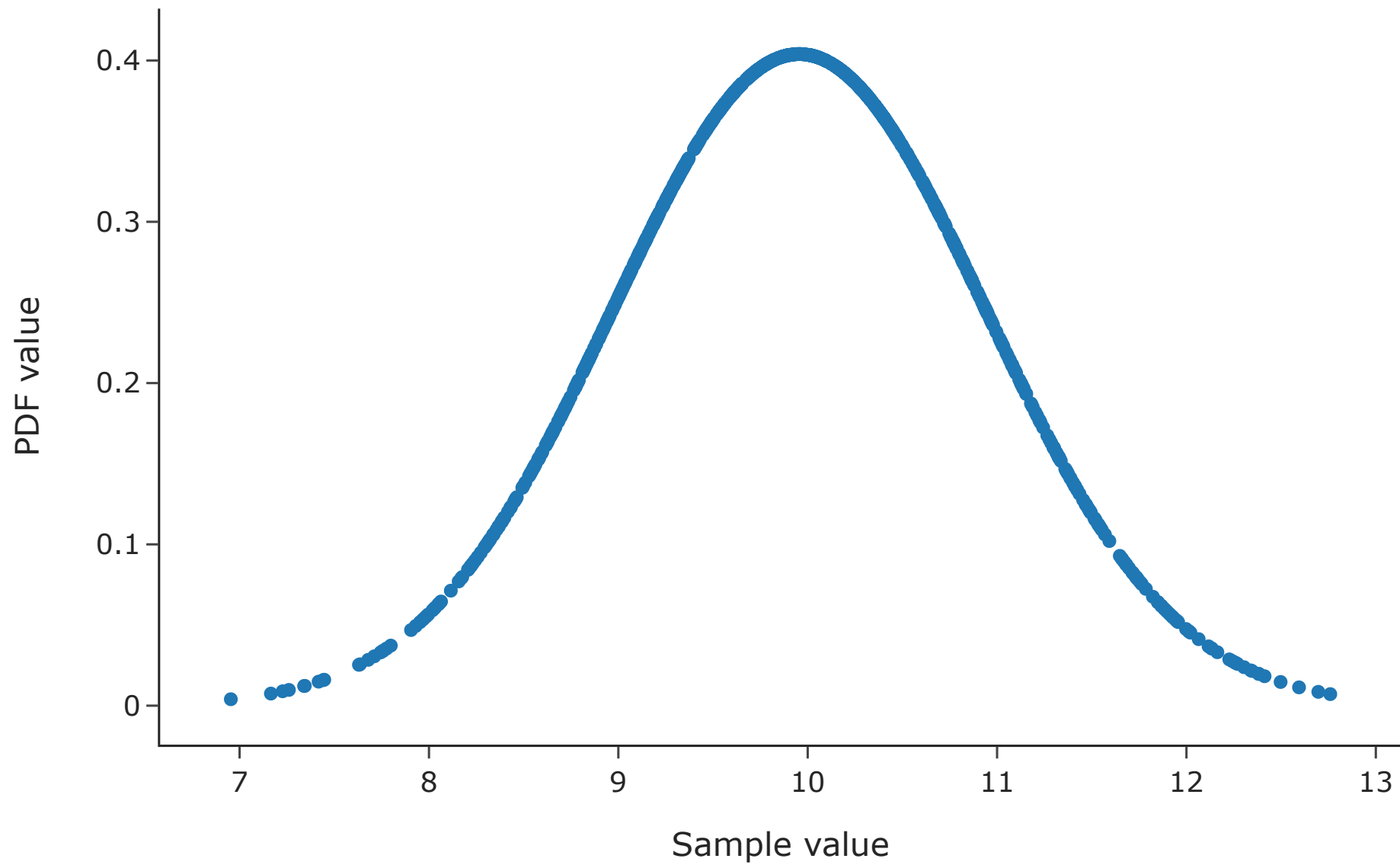
$$pdf \sim f_{102} \quad (5)$$

$$(-0.050, 3.970) \quad (6)$$

Distance between estimated and true value of expectation



PDF of samples



Heatmap of the log-likelihood of linespace $[-10,10]$

