

linear algebra - 1 Risk

A^TA is invertible (10)

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

rank 3 (7)

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} x-2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & x-2 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & x-4 \end{pmatrix} = (x-2) \det \begin{pmatrix} x-2 & 2 \\ 2 & x-4 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ x-2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= (x-2) ((x-2)(x-4) - 4) - 4(x-2) = x^3 - 8x^2 + 12x = x(x-6)(x-2)$$

rank 2 (6)

rank 1 (5)

$$\ker(A^T A) = \ker \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \text{ (rank 1) : } \underline{M}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_0 = \ker \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \text{span} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ (rank 1)}$$

$$\ker \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ (rank 1) : } \underline{N_2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_2 = \text{span} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ (rank 1)}$$

$$\text{ker} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ gen: } \underline{\text{16}}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} -4 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & -2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\quad} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & -0.5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0.5 \\ 0 & -1 & -0.5 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\quad} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & -0.5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad | \Sigma \Sigma^T | = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad | \Sigma^T \Sigma |$$

$$A A^+ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{U} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{6} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = V \otimes W = \begin{pmatrix} \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ V_{1,1} & V_{1,2} & \cdots & V_{1,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ V_{m,1} & V_{m,2} & \cdots & V_{m,n} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{is a matrix product } z_i, z_j \text{ are vectors.}$$

$$Z_i = \nabla \cdot u_i$$

$RNk(A)=1$ 1 $\leq k \leq R$ \Rightarrow \exists $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ $\forall x \in A$ $\alpha x \in A$

$$\langle x, u_j \rangle = \left\langle \sum_{i=1}^n a_i u_i, u_j \right\rangle \stackrel{\text{线性}}{=} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \langle u_i, u_j \rangle = a_j \langle u_j, u_j \rangle = a_j$$

$$P = \sum_{i=1}^k V_i V_i^T = \sum_{i=1}^k V_i \otimes V_i$$

לפניהם נקבעו $V_i \otimes V_i$ $(i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\})$ ו \mathcal{C} הוא קבוצת כל ה $V_i \otimes V_i$ 。

$$\rho \mathbf{v}_i = \sum_{j=1}^k \mathbf{v}_j \mathbf{v}_j^T \mathbf{v}_i \stackrel{\psi}{=} \mathbf{v}_i \mathbf{v}_i^T \mathbf{v}_i = \mathbf{v}_i$$

$\langle \mathbf{v}_i, \mathbf{v}_j \rangle = 0 \quad \forall j \neq i$

$\mathbf{v}_i \in \{\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k\}$

$\rho_0 \quad \sim 1 \Rightarrow 0 \quad \textcircled{2}$

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$$x \in \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}+1} V_i \quad \text{and} \quad \text{each } v \in V_i \text{ is a } \text{vector } \text{from } \text{the } \text{set } \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n\}.$$

$$\rho \times: \sum_{j=1}^k v_j v_j^T \cdot \sum_{i=k+1}^n v_i = \sum_{j=1}^k v_j \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$P V = \sum_{i=1}^k V_i V_i^T \sum_{j=1}^k a_j V_j = \sum_{i=1}^k V_i \sum_{j=1}^k a_j V_i^T V_j = \sum_{i=1}^k V_i \sum_{j=1}^k a_j \langle V_i, V_j \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^k V_i \cdot a_i \cdot V_i^T \cdot V_i = \sum_{i=1}^k V_i \cdot a_i = V$$

$$P^2 = \sum_{i=1}^k V_i V_i^T \cdot \sum_{j=1}^k V_j V_j^T = \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^k V_i V_i^T V_j V_j^T = \sum_{i=1}^k V_i V_i^T V_i V_i^T = \sum_{i=1}^k V_i V_i^T = P$$

for $\sigma \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}}$ now $\bigvee_{i=1}^{\sigma(i)} s_i \in \{0, 1\}$

$$P(I-P)=0 \Leftrightarrow P-P^2=0 \Leftrightarrow P^2=P, \text{ if } P \neq 0 \text{ then } P_{00}=1 \Rightarrow P$$

$$h(\theta) = g(f(\theta)) = \nabla g(\theta) = g'(f(\theta)) \cdot f'(\theta) \quad S(x) = \frac{1}{2} \|x - y\|^2$$

(5)

x_i ist der i -te Wert in der Menge

$$\frac{\partial g(x)}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \sum_{i \in \Omega} (x_i - y)^2 = \sum_{i \in \Omega} \frac{\partial (x_i - y)^2}{\partial x_j} = \sum_{i \in \Omega} \frac{\partial (x_i^2 - 2x_i y + y^2)}{\partial x_j} \stackrel{\uparrow}{=} 2x_j - 2y$$

$\partial x_i \partial x_j x_i^2 \sim 2x_i$
 $\sim 2y \sim -2x_i y$

$$Dh(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} Dg(f(\theta) - y) \cdot Df(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} (2f(\theta) - 2y) \cdot Df(\theta) = (f(\theta) - y) \cdot Df(\theta)$$

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$$\nabla h(\theta) = Df(\theta)^T (f(\theta) - y)$$

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$$s_j(x) = \frac{e^{x_j}}{\sum_{i=1}^k e^{x_i}}$$

Ergebnis ist der j -te Wert in der Menge

(6)

$$\frac{\partial s_j}{\partial x_i} = \frac{e^{x_j} \sum_{l=1}^k e^{x_l} - e^{x_j}}{\left(\sum_{l=1}^k e^{x_l}\right)^2} \quad \text{für } i = j$$

$$\frac{\partial s_j}{\partial x_i} = \frac{-e^{x_i} e^{x_j}}{\left(\sum_{l=1}^k e^{x_l}\right)^2} \quad \text{für } i \neq j$$

Ergebnis ist ein i, j -ter Eintrag der $S(\theta)$ Matrix

$$0 = X^T X v \Rightarrow v^T X^T X v = 0 \Rightarrow (Xv)^T X v = 0 \Rightarrow \|Xv\| = 0 \Rightarrow Xv = 0$$

$$Xv = 0 \Rightarrow X^T(0) = 0 \Rightarrow X^T(x_N) = 0 \Rightarrow X^T x_N = 0 \Rightarrow v \in \ker(X^T x)$$

$$\forall \epsilon \in \mathbb{I}_m(A^T) \rightarrow \approx \Theta$$

$$\langle V, u \rangle = 0 \quad \forall u \in N_{V, \text{rel}} \quad \text{And } u \in K_{\text{rel}}(V)$$

1. $Au = 0$ 2. $u \in N(A)$ 3. $A^T u = \sqrt{v}$ 4. $v \geq 0$ 5. $\sqrt{v} = \sqrt{\lambda}$

$$\langle v, u \rangle = \langle A^T w, u \rangle = \langle w, Aw \rangle = \langle w, w \rangle = 0$$

$$I_m(A^t) \subseteq K_{\mathcal{A}^t}(A^t) \quad \rightarrow$$

$$n = \dim \ker(A) \geq \dim \ker(A^*) + \dim \ker(A^*)^\perp$$

$$\dim \ker(A^*) = \dim(\text{Im}(A)) = \text{rk}(A) \quad | \geq 5$$

$$K_{\text{Cof}}(X^T)^\perp = I_{\text{m}}(X^{T^T}) = I_{\text{m}}(X) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{für } \text{Bsp } \text{3.1} \text{ gilt } \quad (2)$$

For every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $y \in \mathbb{R}^m$, $y \perp \text{ker}(x^T)$ if and only if $y \in \text{Im}(x)$.

$$X^T X w = X^T y \Rightarrow (X^T X)^{-1} X^T X w = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y \Rightarrow w = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$$

$$\langle u, x^\top b \rangle = \langle x_{\text{us}}, b \rangle = \langle 0, b \rangle = 0$$

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$$v \in \ker(X^T X)$$

$$X = V \Sigma V^T$$

$$X^T X = (V \Sigma V^T)^T V \Sigma V^T = V \Sigma^T V^T$$

$$X^T X = V \Sigma^T V^T$$

$$\Sigma^T \Sigma = V^T V$$

$$X^T y = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$$

$$V \Sigma^T V^T y = V (\Sigma^T \Sigma)^{-1} \Sigma^T V^T y$$

$$X^T y = V \Sigma^T V^T y$$

$$\text{② } (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y = V (\Sigma^T \Sigma)^{-1} \Sigma^T V^T y \text{ ①: } C \text{ つぶす}$$

$$\Sigma^T = (\Sigma^T \Sigma)^{-1} (\Sigma)$$

$$\Sigma^T \Sigma = V^T V$$

$$[\Sigma^T \Sigma]_{i,j} = \sum_{t=1}^m (\Sigma)_{i,t}^T \cdot (\Sigma)_{t,j} = (\Sigma)_{i,i}^T \cdot (\Sigma)_{i,j}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma_i^2} \text{ if } i=j \text{ 0 if } i \neq j$$

$$[(\Sigma^T \Sigma)^{-1} \Sigma^T]_{i,j} = \sum_{t=1}^m (\Sigma^T \Sigma)_{i,t} \cdot \Sigma_{t,j}^T = (\Sigma^T \Sigma)_{i,i} \cdot (\Sigma)_{i,j}$$

$$0 \text{ if } i \neq j \frac{1}{\sigma_i^2} \text{ if } i=j$$

$$\Sigma^T = (\Sigma^T \Sigma)^{-1} (\Sigma)$$

$$X^T y = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$$

Practical part

הנחיות לניתוח נתונים וריצוע מודלים * 3.1.3
 Date: 2021.07.26

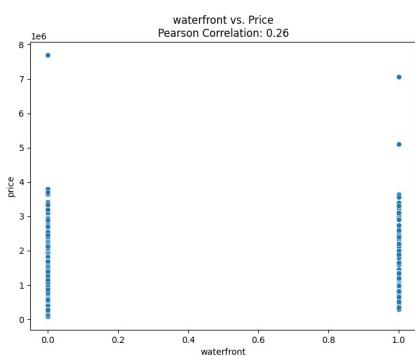
המחיר נקבע על ידי מיקום הבית וטיפוסו. מיקום הבית מושפע ממספר גורמים.

כגון, כ. 20% מהמחיר מושפע מיקום הבית. מיקום הבית מושפע ממספר גורמים. מיקום הבית מושפע ממספר גורמים.

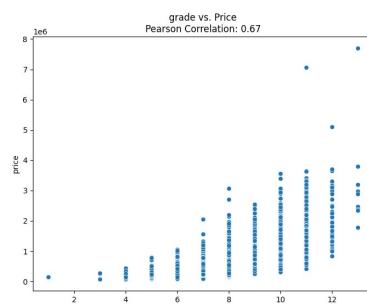
* מיקום הבית מושפע ממספר גורמים.

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3.1.3

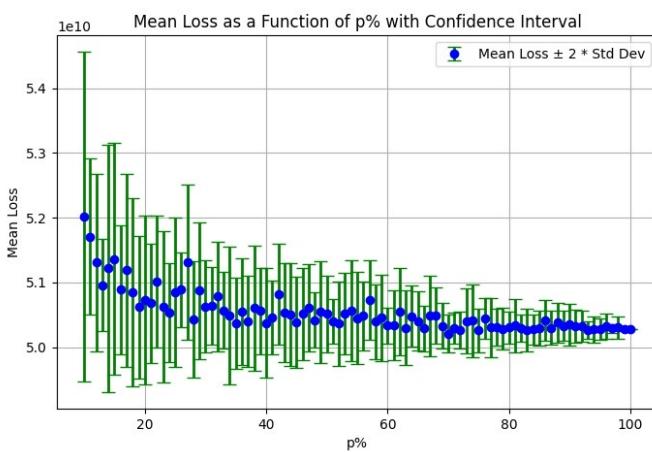


3.1.4

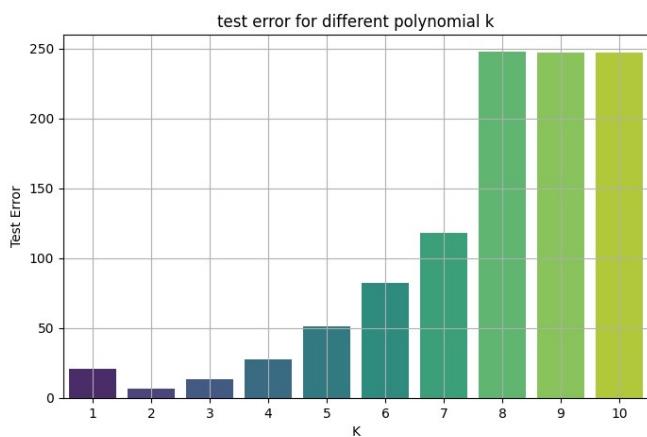
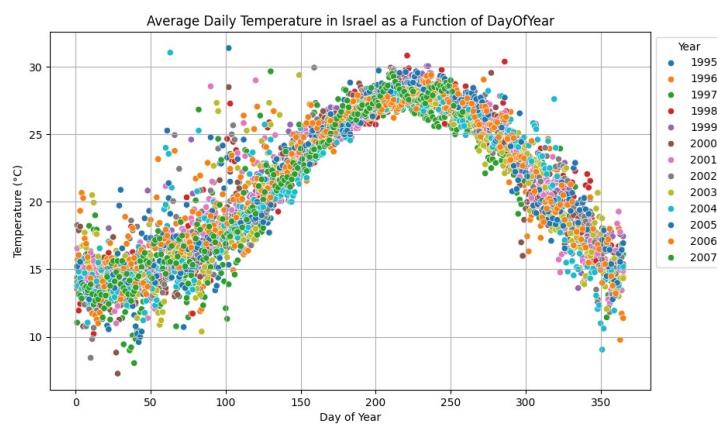
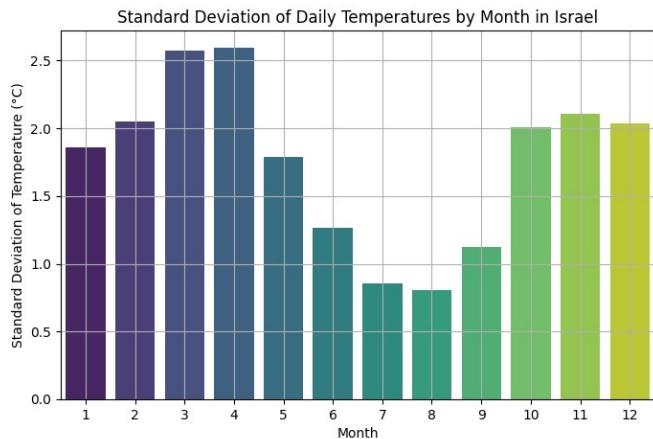
המחיר מושפע ממספר גורמים. מיקום הבית מושפע ממספר גורמים. מיקום הבית מושפע ממספר גורמים.

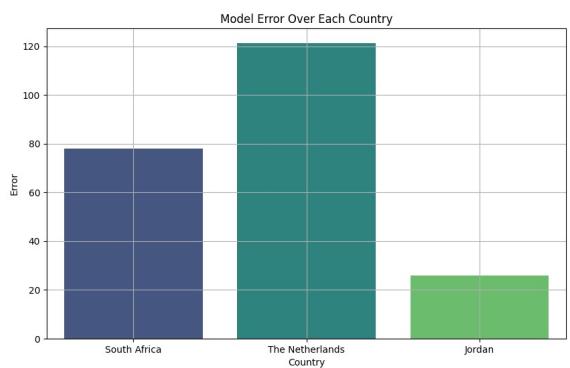
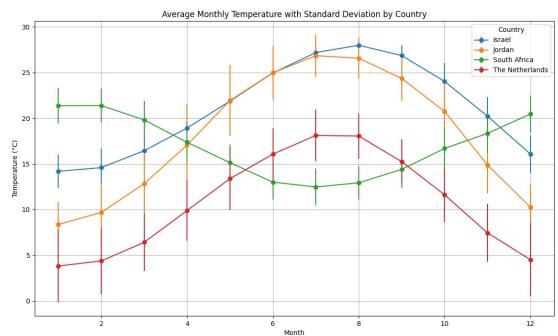
3.1.6

המחיר מושפע ממספר גורמים. מיקום הבית מושפע ממספר גורמים. מיקום הבית מושפע ממספר גורמים.



Polynomial fitting





6. What is the difference between the two types of energy?
The main difference is that the first type of energy is called potential energy and the second type is called kinetic energy. Potential energy is stored energy, while kinetic energy is the energy of motion.