

Sist:

A diagonaliserbar hvis det fins
en inverterbar matrise P slik
at $P^{-1} \cdot A \cdot P = D$ der d er diagonal.

A matrise med n egenverdier λ_j
 n egenvektorer:

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \text{ der } \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \text{ er egenverdier}$$

$$P = (\underline{v}_1 | \dots | \underline{v}_n) \text{ der } \underline{v}_1, \dots, \underline{v}_n \text{ er egenvektorer}$$

Den symmetriske matrisen A
til en kvadratisk form er
diagonaliserbar.

Q kvadratisk form \Rightarrow pos. def hvis
 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n > 0$
! osv.

Eks

$$Q(\underline{x}) = x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + x_2^2 + 2x_3^2$$

Den symmetriske matrisen:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Egenverdier til A:

$$|A - \lambda I| = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(2-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(2-\lambda)((1-\lambda^2)-1) = 0$$

$$(2-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - 2\lambda) = 0$$

$$(2-\lambda) \cdot \lambda (\lambda - 2) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 2 \quad \lambda_2 = 0 \quad \lambda_3 = 2$$

Da er $Q(\underline{x})$ positiv semi definit.
(eller A)

Derivasjon av annengradsfunksjoner

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \left. \begin{aligned} & a_{11}x_1^2 + a_{22}x_2^2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n^2 \\ & + \alpha_{12}x_1x_2 + \dots \\ & + \alpha_{12}x_1x_2 \\ & + b_1x_1 + \dots + b_nx_n \\ & + c \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} Q(\underline{x}) \\ L(\underline{x}) \end{array}$$

$$= \underline{x}^T A \underline{x} + B \underline{x} + c$$

A er den symmetriske matrisen til Q

og

$$B = (b_1 \dots b_n)$$

For den kvadratiske formen:

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \underline{x}} = 2A \underline{x}$$

$$\frac{df}{d\underline{x}} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{df}{dx_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{df}{dx_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

Ex. $Q(\underline{x}) = ax^2 + bxy + cy^2$

$$\underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} a & \frac{b}{2} \\ \frac{b}{2} & c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \underline{x}} = 2A \underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 2a & b \\ b & 2c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2ax + by \\ bx + 2cy \end{pmatrix}$$

For den lineære formen

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \underline{x}} = B^T$$

For annengradsfunksjonene:

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial f}{\partial \underline{x}} = 2A \underline{x} + B^T}$$

øvelse

Finn

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \underline{x}}$ når

$$f(\underline{x}) = f(x, y) = \underbrace{2x^2 + 3xy - y^2}_Q + \underbrace{4x - y}_L + 7$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = (4 \quad -1) \quad c = 7$$

$$f(\underline{x}) = \underline{x}^T A \underline{x} + B \underline{x} + c$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \underline{x}} &= 2A \underline{x} + B^T = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} 4x + 3y + 4 \\ 3x - 2y - 1 \end{pmatrix}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \underline{x}} = 2A\underline{x} + \underline{B}^T$$

- i) A pos (semi)definit $\Leftrightarrow f$ konvex
 da er stationære punkter
 minimumspunkter
- ii) A neg. (semi)definit $\Leftrightarrow f$ konkav
 da er stationære punkter
 maksimumspunkter.
- iii) A indefinit
 Da er stationære punkter
 sadelpunkter.

Stasjonære punkter

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \underline{x}} = 0$$

$$2A\underline{x} + B^T = 0$$

$$A\underline{x} = -\frac{1}{2}B^T$$

Vi har to muligheter:

1) $|A| \neq 0 \Rightarrow A^{-1}$ eksisterer

$$A^{-1} \cdot A \cdot \underline{x} = -\frac{1}{2} A^{-1} \cdot B^T$$

$$\boxed{\underline{x} = -\frac{1}{2} A^{-1} \cdot B^T}$$

2) $|A| = 0 \Rightarrow$ ingen eller uendelig mange stasjonære punkter.

Ekse.

$$f(x, y, z) = 2xy - z^2$$

$$f(\underline{x}) = \underline{x}^T A \underline{x} \quad \text{der } \underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \text{ og } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Avgjør definitthet ved å finne egenverdier:

$$\begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(-1-\lambda)(\lambda^2-1) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -1, \lambda_3 = 1$$

Både pos. og neg. egenverdier

$\Rightarrow A$ er indefinit

Stasjonært punkt:

7.

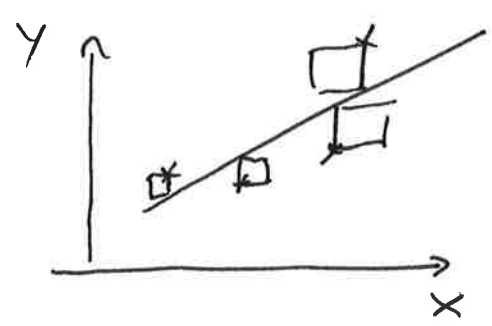
$$\lambda A \underline{x} = \underline{0}$$

$$\lambda \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x = 0, y = 0, z = 0$$

$\underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ er et sadelpunkt.

Lineær regresjon



$$Y = \alpha + \beta X + \epsilon$$

$$\hat{Y} = \hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta} X$$

$$Y = \hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta} \cdot X + e_i$$

Minste kvadraters estimatorer α og β slike at $\sum e_i^2$ er minst mulig.

y er avhengig variabel med x_1, \dots, x_n som uavhengige variable

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \dots + \beta_n x_n + \epsilon$$

Datasett:

y	x_1	x_2	\dots	x_n
y_1	x_{11}			x_{1n}
\vdots	\vdots			\vdots
y_N	x_{N1}			x_{Nn}

$$* \begin{cases} y_1 = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{11} + \dots + \beta_n x_{1n} + \epsilon_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_N = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{N1} + \dots + \beta_n x_{Nn} + \epsilon_N \end{cases}$$

Vi ønsker å estimere β_0, \dots, β_n slik at $\sum \epsilon_i^2$ er minst.

* på matriseform:

$$\underline{y} = X \underline{\beta} + \underline{\epsilon} \Rightarrow \underline{\epsilon} = \underline{y} - X \underline{\beta}$$

$$\text{der } \underline{y} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_N \end{pmatrix}, X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_{11} & \dots & x_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & x_{N1} & \dots & x_{Nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{\epsilon} = \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_1 \\ \vdots \\ \epsilon_N \end{pmatrix}$$

Vi vil minimere:

$$\epsilon_1^2 + \epsilon_2^2 + \dots + \epsilon_N^2 = \underline{\epsilon}^T \cdot \underline{\epsilon}$$

$$= (\underline{y} - X \underline{\beta})^T (\underline{y} - X \underline{\beta})$$

$$= (\underline{y}^T - \underline{\beta}^T X^T) (\underline{y} - X \underline{\beta})$$

$$= \underline{y}^T \cdot \underline{y} - (\underline{\beta}^T X^T \underline{y})^T - \underline{y}^T X \underline{\beta} + \underline{\beta}^T X^T X \underline{\beta}$$

$$= \underline{\beta}^T (X^T X) \underline{\beta} - 2 \underline{y}^T X \underline{\beta} + \underline{y}^T \cdot \underline{y}$$

(som er en kvadratisk form på formen $\underline{x}^T A \underline{x} + B \underline{x} + C$ der $A = X^T X$ og $B = 2 \underline{y}^T X$)

Deriverer

$$2 X^T X \cdot \underline{\beta} - (2 \underline{y}^T X)^T = 0$$

$$2 X^T X \underline{\beta} - 2 X^T \underline{y} = 0$$

$$(X^T X) \underline{\beta} = X^T \underline{y}$$

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

Som er min. fordi $X^T X^{-1}$ er pos. def.

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

elso

$$y = \alpha + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \varepsilon$$

estimer α, β_1 og β_2 , dvs. $\underline{\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{pmatrix}$

y	x_1	x_2
6	4	10
4	3	9
7	4	11
5	4	10
8	5	15

$$\underline{y} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \\ 7 \\ 5 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 10 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 \\ 1 & 4 & 11 \\ 1 & 4 & 10 \\ 1 & 5 & 15 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(X^T X)^{-1} = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 4 & 4 & 5 \\ 10 & 9 & 11 & 10 & 15 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 10 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 \\ 1 & 4 & 11 \\ 1 & 4 & 10 \\ 1 & 5 & 15 \end{pmatrix} \right)^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 20 & 55 \\ 20 & 82 & 226 \\ 55 & 226 & 627 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \dots = \frac{1}{20} \begin{pmatrix} 169 & -55 & 5 \\ -55 & 55 & -15 \\ 5 & -15 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

*se
nedre
side*

$$X^T \underline{y} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 4 & 4 & 5 \\ 10 & 9 & 11 & 10 & 15 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \\ 7 \\ 5 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 30 \\ 124 \\ 343 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\beta} = \frac{1}{20} \begin{pmatrix} 169 & -55 & 5 \\ -55 & 55 & -15 \\ 5 & -15 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 30 \\ 124 \\ 343 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{20} \begin{pmatrix} -35 \\ 25 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -1,75 \\ 1,25 \\ 0,25 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{y} = \underline{-1,75 + 1,25 x_1 + 0,25 x_2}$$

Uttegning av A^{-1} i forrige eks.:
~~utregning av A^{-1}~~

10x

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 20 & 55 \\ 20 & 82 & 226 \\ 55 & 226 & 627 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 20 & 55 \\ 20 & 82 & 226 \\ 55 & 226 & 627 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \cdot \text{Adj}(A)$$

$$\text{der } \text{Adj}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} \end{pmatrix}^T$$

finnen $|A|$

$$|A| = 5 \begin{vmatrix} 82 & 226 \\ 226 & 627 \end{vmatrix} - 20 \begin{vmatrix} 20 & 226 \\ 55 & 627 \end{vmatrix} + 55 \begin{vmatrix} 20 & 82 \\ 55 & 226 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 5(82 \cdot 627 - 226^2) - 20(20 \cdot 627 - 226 \cdot 55) + 55(20 \cdot 226 - 82 \cdot 55)$$

$$= 1690 - 2200 + 550 = 40$$

$$\text{Adj}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} 338 & -110 & 10 \\ -110 & 110 & -30 \\ 10 & -30 & 10 \end{pmatrix}^T = 2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 169 & -55 & 5 \\ -55 & 55 & -15 \\ 5 & -15 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{40} \cdot 2 \begin{pmatrix} 169 & -55 & 5 \\ -55 & 55 & -15 \\ 5 & -15 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{20} \begin{pmatrix} 169 & -55 & 5 \\ -55 & 55 & -15 \\ 5 & -15 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

ovelse

x	y
1	-1
2	0
3	4

$$y = \alpha + \beta x + \varepsilon$$

$$\text{estimer } \underline{\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad Y = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\beta} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y$$

$$(X^T X)^{-1} = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \right)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 6 & 14 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 14 & -6 \\ -6 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X^T Y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 14 & -6 \\ -6 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\beta} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 14 & -6 \\ -6 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} -24 \\ 15 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 2.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{y} = \underline{-4 + 2.5x}$$