

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \|x\|_\infty = \max\{|x_i|\}$$

$$\rightarrow \|x\|_2 = \left(\sum |x_i|^2\right)^{1/2} = \sqrt{|x_1|^2 + |x_2|^2 + \dots + |x_n|^2}$$

$$\rightarrow \|x\|_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|$$

$$\hat{x} \quad x^* \quad \hat{x}, x^* \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\underline{\varepsilon} = \|\hat{x} - x^*\|_{\infty}$$

$$x \odot y = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \odot \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \cdot y_1 \\ x_2 \cdot y_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \cdot y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow x^T \cdot y$$

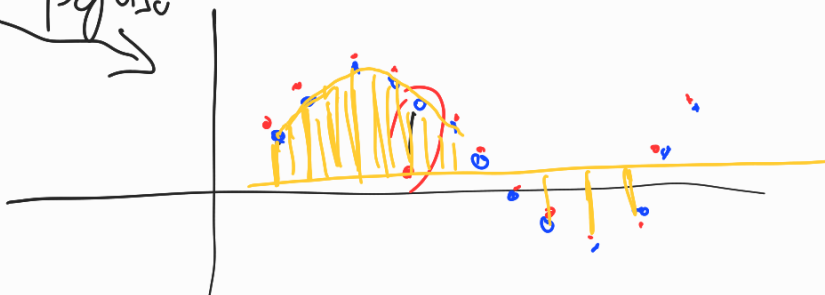
$$x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + \dots + x_n y_n$$

$$\rightarrow x \cdot y^T \rightarrow \text{rank}(xy^T) = 1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} | & | & | \\ x_1 \cdot x_1 & x_1 \cdot x_2 & \dots \\ | & | & | \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\|\varepsilon\|_{\infty} = \|\hat{x} - x^*\|_{\infty} =$$

Integral



$$\int_a^b (f-p)^2 dx =$$

$$\int_a^b \underline{\varepsilon}^2 dx =$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \|\varepsilon\|_2 \approx \frac{1}{n} \left( (\hat{x}_1 - x_1^*)^2 + (\hat{x}_2 - x_2^*)^2 + \dots + (\hat{x}_n - x_n^*)^2 \right)^{1/2} \approx 0$$

$$\min_{\{a,b\}} \|y - (ax + b)\|_2 = \min_d \|y - Ad\|_2$$

$\downarrow$   $P_f(x)$

$$\min_{\{a,b,f\}} \|y - (ax^2 + bx + f)\|_2$$

$$y = f(x) \quad \|y - (ax + b)\|_2$$

$$\begin{matrix} \rightarrow & \rightarrow & \rightarrow & \rightarrow \\ & \rightarrow & \rightarrow & \rightarrow \\ & & \rightarrow & \rightarrow \\ & & & \rightarrow \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{A^T A d = A^T y}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} | & | & \dots & | \\ \vec{a}_1 & \vec{a}_2 & \dots & \vec{a}_n \\ | & | & \dots & | \end{bmatrix} \quad A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} (-\vec{a}_1, -) \\ (-\vec{a}_2, -) \\ \vdots \\ (-\vec{a}_n, -) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} | & | & \dots & | \\ \vec{a}_1 & \vec{a}_2 & \dots & \vec{a}_n \\ | & | & \dots & | \end{bmatrix}$$

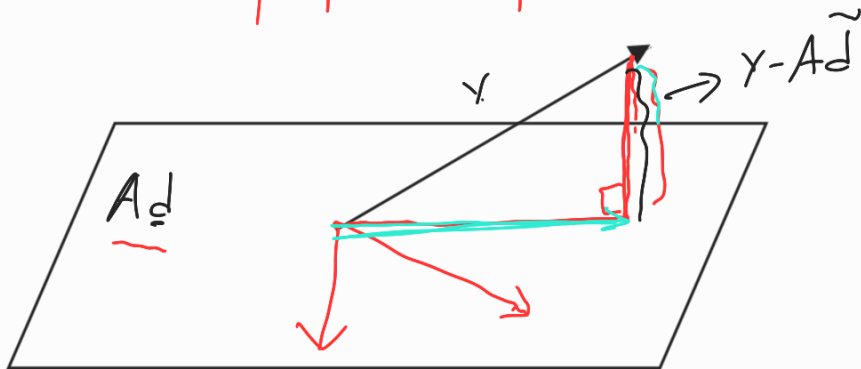
$$\underline{A^T A} = \begin{bmatrix} \langle \vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_1 \rangle & \langle \vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2 \rangle & \dots & \langle \vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_n \rangle \\ \langle \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_1 \rangle & \langle \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_2 \rangle & \dots & \langle \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_n \rangle \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \langle \vec{a}_n, \vec{a}_1 \rangle & \dots & \dots & \langle \vec{a}_n, \vec{a}_n \rangle \end{bmatrix}$$

$\langle x, y \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$   
 $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$

$$(A^T A)^T = A^T A \quad \Sigma d.$$

$\downarrow \|a_n\|_2$

# Γεωμετρική ερμηνεία των ΚΕ



$$\underline{(y - A\tilde{d})} \perp A\tilde{d} \quad \forall \tilde{d}$$

$$\underline{A^T (y - A\tilde{d})} = 0$$

$$A^T y = A^T A \tilde{d}$$

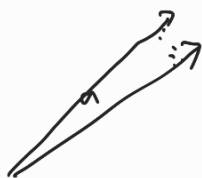
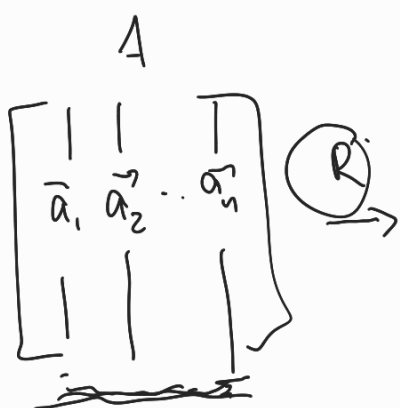
$A = QR$

Q: ορθογώνιος πίνακας

R: άνω τριγωνικός (επίσης διαγώνια στοιχεία)

$$Q^T Q = I \quad (\text{ορθογώνιος})$$

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & \dots & r_{1n} \\ 0 & r_{22} & & \vdots \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & r_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \neq$$



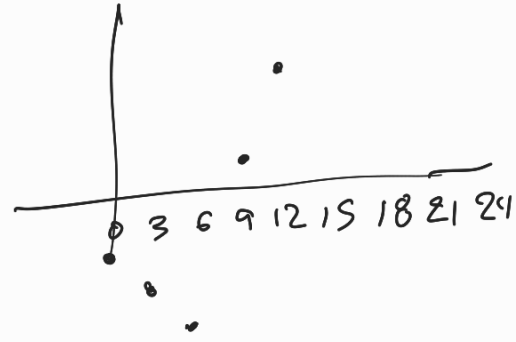
$$A^T A \tilde{d} = A^T y$$

$$\underbrace{R^T Q^T Q}_I R \tilde{d} = \underline{R^T} \tilde{y}$$

$$(A = QR)$$

$R \tilde{d} = \tilde{Q} y$

H	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	t
12nt	-1	0
3nt	-2	$\frac{1}{8}$
6nt	-3	$\frac{2}{8}$
9nt	1	$\frac{3}{8}$
12nt	5	
3nt	7	
6nt	4	
9nt	2	$\frac{7}{8}$



$$\rightarrow y = c_1 + c_2 \cos 2\pi t + c_3 \sin 2\pi t$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 = -1 &= c_1 + c_2 \cos 2\pi \cdot 0 + c_3 \sin 2\pi \cdot 0 \\ y_2 = -2 &= c_1 + c_2 \cos 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{8} + c_3 \sin 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{8} \\ &\vdots \\ y_8 = 2 &= c_1 + c_2 \cos 2\pi \cdot \frac{7}{8} + c_3 \sin 2\pi \cdot \frac{7}{8} \end{aligned} \Rightarrow$$

$$A \cdot c = Y$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cos 0 & \sin 0 \\ 1 & \cos \frac{\pi}{4} & \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & \cos \frac{7\pi}{4} & \sin \frac{7\pi}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow Y = c_1 e^{c_2 t} \quad (2)$$

$$Y = \underline{c_1} e^t + \underline{c_2} \cos 2t + \underline{c_3} \log(t+1)$$

Για να αντιμετωπίσουμε το (2) έχουμε δύο επιλογές

α) (δύσκολο) : Να λύσουμε το **ln γραμμικό** πρόβλημα βελτιστοποίησης

β) (εύκολο) : Να "γραμμικοποιήσουμε" το **ln γραμμικό** πρόβλημα

π.χ στην (2)

$$\ln y = \ln(c_1 e^{c_2 t}) = \ln c_1 + c_2 t$$

$t_i$	$y_i$	$\ln y_i$
		⋮
		⋮
		⋮
		⋮

ΔΕΝ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΙΣΟΔΥΝΑΜΑ ΤΟ ΓΡΑΜ ΤΕ ΤΟ ΑΡΧΙΚΟ **ln γραμμικό**

$$\text{Eλαχ: } (c_1 e^{c_2 t_1} - y_1)^2 + (c_1 e^{c_2 t_2} - y_2)^2 + \dots + (c_1 e^{c_2 t_n} - y_n)^2$$

$$\text{Eλαχ: } (\ln c_1 + c_2 t_1 - \ln y_1)^2 + (\ln c_1 + c_2 t_2 - \ln y_2)^2 + \dots + (\ln c_1 + c_2 t_n - \ln y_n)^2$$