

Lecture 21 - 2nd Midterm Review

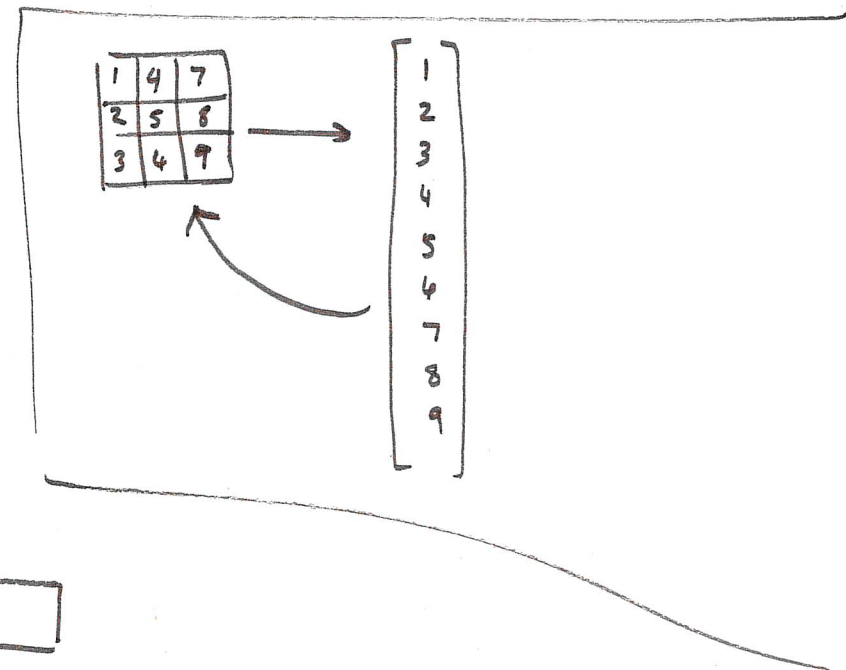
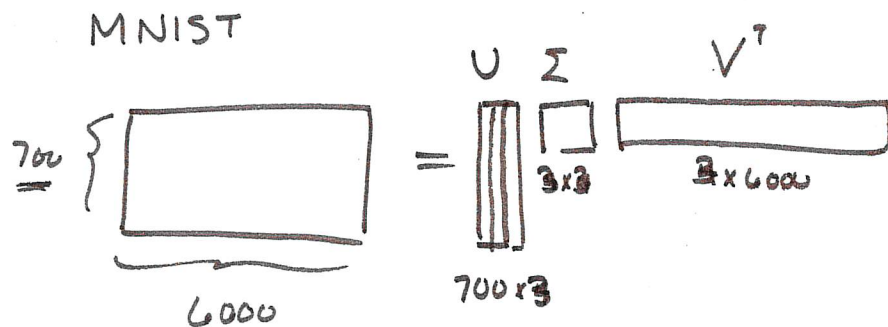
7:15 @ EH 1800

1 8 1/2 x 11" notes

handwritten, one
size.

SVD + PCA

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

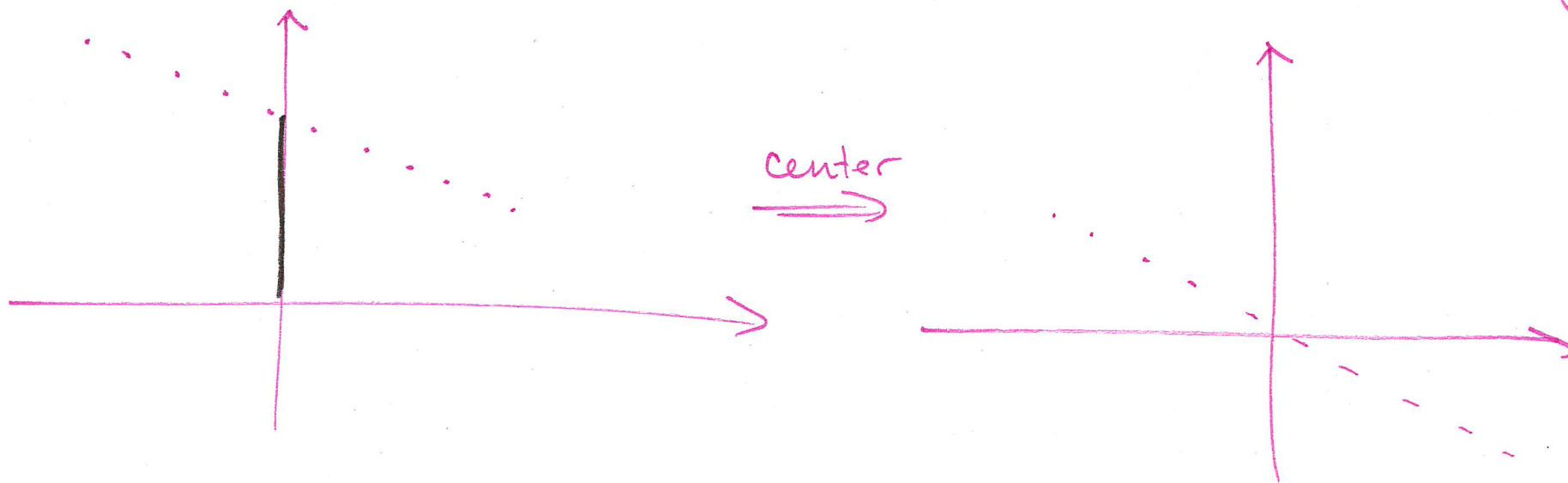


$$U^T X = \underbrace{U^T U}_{3 \times 3} \Sigma V^T = \Sigma V^T = \text{"W"}$$

$\uparrow$
 i^{th} col
= Proj. comp of i^{th} sample

alt: $Y = X^T \in \mathbb{R}^{6000 \times 700}$

$$\text{SVD}(Y) = V \Sigma U^T$$



Classification using SVD

$$X = U \Sigma V^T = U_1 \Sigma_1 V_1^T + U_2 \Sigma_2 V_2^T$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \boxed{} \\
 p \times n
 \end{array}
 =
 \begin{array}{c}
 \boxed{U_1 \mid U_2} \\
 U \\
 p \times p
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{c}
 \boxed{\begin{array}{c} \Sigma_1 \\ \hline \Sigma_2 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}} \\
 \Sigma \\
 p \times n
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{c}
 \boxed{\begin{array}{c} V_1^T \\ \hline V_2^T \end{array}} \\
 V^T \\
 n \times n
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V^T V &= I \\
 V_1^T V_2 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \tilde{X} = U_1 \Sigma_1 V_1^T$$

$$\textcircled{2} \underbrace{\tilde{Z}}_{r \times n} = U_1^T \tilde{X} = \Sigma_1 V_1^T$$

$$\tilde{Z} = \begin{bmatrix} z_1^T & z_2^T & \dots & z_n^T \end{bmatrix}$$

$\textcircled{3}$ use z_i 's as training sample feature vectors

④

$$y_i \approx w^T z_i$$

$$Xw = 0 \quad ?$$

$$Xw = \underbrace{U_1 \Sigma_1 V_1^T}_{\text{1st 2 cols}} w + \underbrace{U_2 \Sigma_2 V_2^T}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{3rd col} \quad \uparrow \\ \text{zeros}}} w$$

$$Xw = U_1 \Sigma_1 V_1^T w$$

$$Xw = 0 \quad \text{if} \quad U_1 \Sigma_1 V_1^T w = 0$$

$$\text{or } V_1^T w = 0$$

$$\text{if } \boxed{w = V_2 c}, \text{ then } V_1^T w = V_1^T V_2 c = 0$$

V_2 tells us null space of X when
 $\Sigma_2 = 0$

③

2 regimes

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \Sigma_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ⓐ $\Sigma_2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(X) = \text{sidelength in } \Sigma_1$

Ⓑ $\Sigma_2 \neq 0$, small

Σ_2 small $\Rightarrow$ subspace approximation

④

assume $\Sigma_1 \sim r \times r$

$\hat{X}^{(r)} :=$ best rank- r approximation to X

$$= U_1 \Sigma_1 V_1^T$$

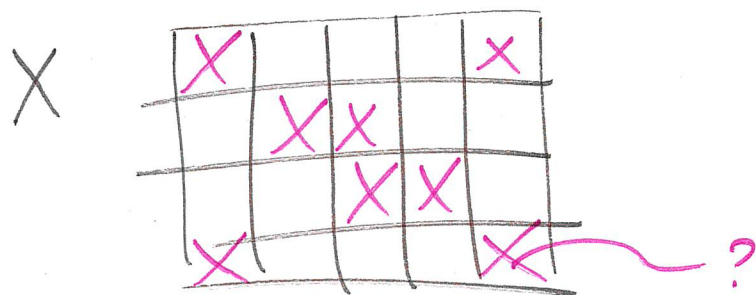
$$X = \underbrace{U_1 \Sigma_1 V_1^T}_{r \times r} + \underline{U_2 \Sigma_2 V_2^T}$$

$$X - \hat{X}^{(r)} = U_2 \Sigma_2 V_2^T$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|X - \hat{X}^{(r)}\|_F^2 &= \|\underline{U_2} \underline{\Sigma_2} \underline{V_2^T}\|_F^2 \\ &= \|\Sigma_2\|_F^2 = \sum_{i=r+1}^{\min(n,p)} \sigma_i^2 \end{aligned}$$

Matrix Completion

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Assume X is rank r

$\hat{X}$ = estimate.

- find rank- r approx to $\hat{X}$
- fill in the missing entries

Offset in SVM

$$^{\circ}\text{F} = ^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot 1.8 + 32$$

$$y_i \quad x_i$$

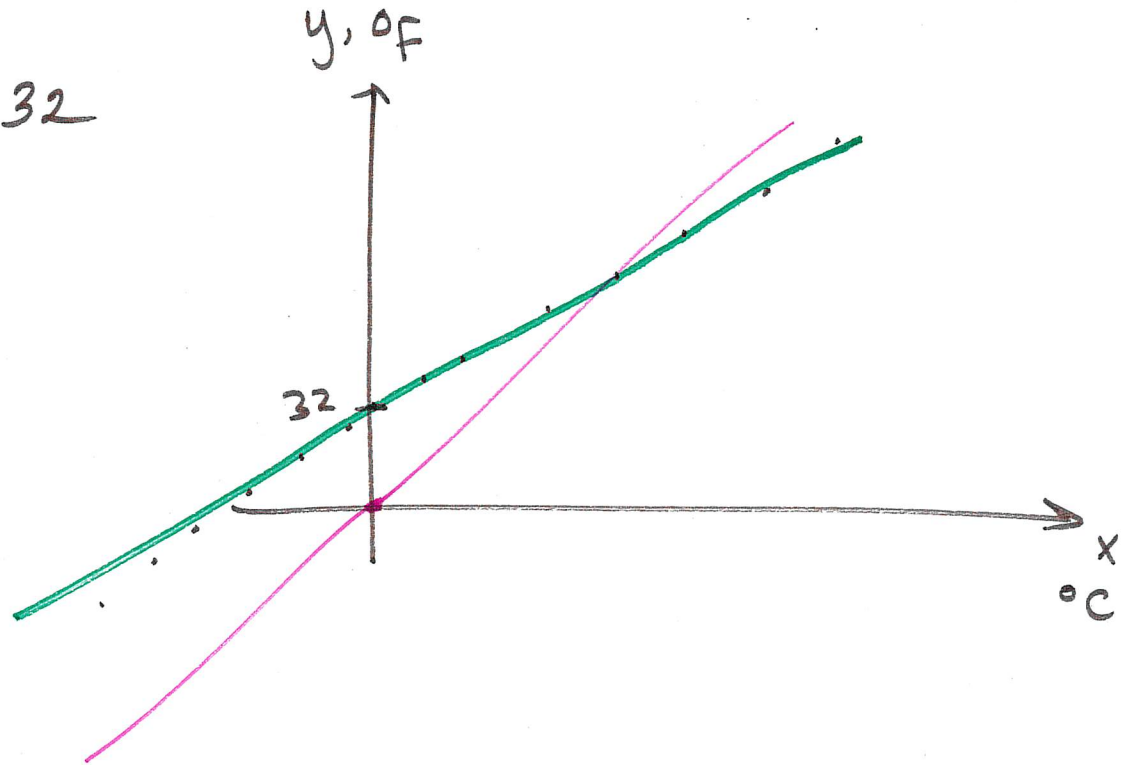
to

without offset

$$y_i = x_i \cdot w$$

without offset

$$y_i = x_i w_1 + w_0$$



Convergence of GD and operator norm

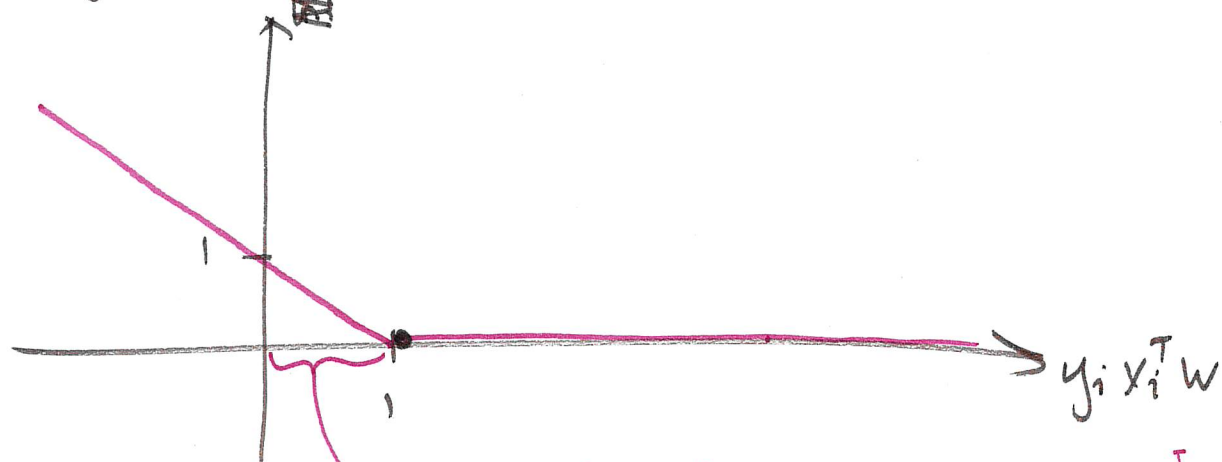
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$$\min_w \|y - Xw\|_2^2 \quad f(w)$$

$$\text{GD: } \hat{w}^{(k+1)} = \hat{w}^{(k)} - \tau X^T (X \hat{w}^{(k)} - y)$$

claim: if $\tau < \frac{2}{\|X\|_{\text{op}}^2}$, then GD converges

hinge loss



y_i has same sign as $x_i^T w$ (x_i is correctly classified)
but loss $\neq 0$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 2 & & \\ & & 3 & \\ 0 & & & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

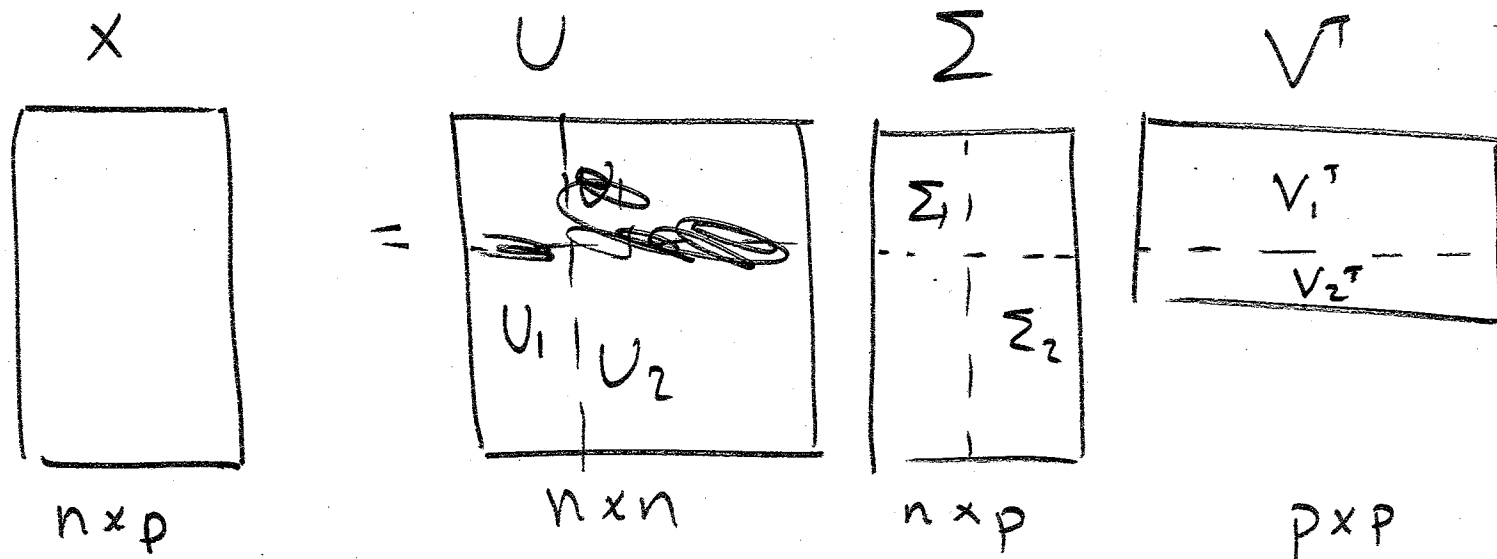
$$\text{SVD} \Rightarrow U = I, V = I, \Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 2 & & \\ & & 3 & \\ 0 & & & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \times$$

$$\text{instead } U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & 1 \\ & 1 & \\ & & 0 \\ 1 & & \end{bmatrix}, V = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & 1 \\ & 1 & \\ & & 0 \\ 1 & & \end{bmatrix}, \Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & & \\ & 3 & \\ & & 2 \\ 0 & & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ & 1 \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} / \sqrt{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} UU^T &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ & 1 \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} / 3 \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} / 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow U \cdot 3 \cdot U^T = X$$



$$U^T U = U U^T = I$$

$$V^T V = V V^T = I$$

$$U_1^T U_1 = I, \quad U_1 U_1^T \neq I$$

$$U_1^T U_2 = 0$$