

| Name | Gruppe 18 | Klasse | Datum | HA10 | Seite 1 |
|----------------------|-----------|---------|-----------------------|------|---------|
| Christian Wassermann | | Numerik | Abgabe bis: 18.6.2018 | | Blatt |

1)

$$f(x_1, x_2) = 1 - \frac{1}{1+x_1^2} + \frac{1}{1+x_2^2} + \frac{1}{4} x_2^2$$

$$= 1 - (1+x_1^2)^{-1} + (1+x_2^2)^{-1} + \frac{1}{4} x_2^2$$

$$f'(x_1, x_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 (1+x_1^2)^{-2} \\ -2x_2 (1+x_2^2)^{-2} + \frac{1}{2} x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2x_1}{(1+x_1^2)^2} \\ -\frac{2x_2}{(1+x_2^2)^2} + \frac{1}{2} x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H = f''(x_1, x_2) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2(1+x_1^2)^2 - 2x_1 \cdot 4x_1 \cdot (1+x_1)}{(1+x_1^2)^4} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{-2(1+x_2^2)^2 + 2x_2 \cdot 4x_2 \cdot (1+x_2^2)}{(1+x_2^2)^4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f'(x_1, x_2) = 0$$

$$0 = \frac{2x_1}{(1+x_1^2)^2} \Leftrightarrow x_1 = 0$$

$$0 = -\frac{2x_2}{(1+x_2^2)^2} + \frac{1}{2} x_2$$

$$0 = -2x_2 + \frac{1}{2} x_2 (1+x_2^2)^2$$

$$0 = -2x_2 + \frac{1}{2} x_2 (x_2^4 + 2x_2^2 + 1)$$

$$0 = -2x_2 + \frac{1}{2} x_2^5 + x_2^3 + \frac{1}{2} x_2$$

$$0 = \frac{1}{2} x_2^5 + x_2^3 - \frac{3}{2} x_2$$

| Name | Klasse | Datum | Seite |
|--|--|---|-------|
| C. Jannemann | | | 2 |
| Blatt | | | |
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| $0 = x_2 \left(\frac{1}{2} x_2^4 + x_2^2 - \frac{3}{2} \right)$ | | | |
| $x_2 = 0$ | ✓ | $\frac{1}{2} x_2^4 + x_2^2 - \frac{3}{2} = 0$ | |
| | | $x_2^4 + 2x_2^2 - 3 = 0$ | |
| Subst. | $z = x_2^2$ | | |
| | | $z^2 + 2z - 3 = 0$ | |
| | | $z_{1,2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{1+3}$ | |
| | | $= -1 \pm 2$ | |
| | $z_1 = 1$ | $z_2 = -3$ | |
| | $x_2 = \pm \sqrt{z}$ | | |
| | $x_2 = 1$ | $x_2 = -1$ | ✓ |
| | | $x_2 = \sqrt{-3}$ | ✓ |
| | | $x_2 = -\sqrt{-3}$ | |
| $P_1(0/0) : \det(H) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = -6 < 0 \Rightarrow \text{Sattelpunkt}$ | | | |
| $P_2(0/1) : \det(H) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 > 0 \wedge H_{11} > 0 \Rightarrow \text{Loh. Min.}$ | | | |
| $P_3(0/-1) : \det(H) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 > 0 \wedge H_{11} > 0 \Rightarrow \text{Loh. Min.}$ | | | |
| (Nr) | $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{-2 \cdot 4 + 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 2}{16} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{-8 + 16}{16} = 1$ | | |

| Name | Klasse | Datum | Seite . |
|--|--------|-------|---------|
| C. Wannemann | | | 7 |
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| 2) | | | |
| $f(x_1, x_2) = (\sin(x_1) - x_2)^2 + (e^{-x_2} - x_1)^2$ $= \sin^2(x_1) - 2x_2 \cdot \sin(x_1) + x_2^2 + e^{-2x_2} - 2x_1 e^{-x_2} + x_1^2$ | | | |
| $f'(x_1, x_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \sin(x_1) \cdot \cos(x_1) - 2x_2 \cdot \cos(x_1) - 2e^{-x_2} + 2x_1 \\ -2 \sin(x_1) + 2x_2 - 2e^{-2x_2} + 2x_1 \cdot e^{-x_2} \end{pmatrix}$ | | | |

| Name | Klasse | Datum | Seite 4 |
|---------------|---|-------|---------|
| C. Wassermann | | | |
| 3) | | | |
| 4) | $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ | | |
| | $f(\mathbf{g}) = \lambda^T \cdot \mathbf{g} \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R}^n$ | | |
| | $\begin{array}{l} \min \\ \mathbf{g} \geq 0 \\ \sum_{i=1}^n g_i = 1 \end{array} \quad f(\mathbf{g})$ | | |
| | Minimum von $f(\mathbf{g})$: | | |
| | $f'(\mathbf{g}) = \lambda = 0$ | | |
| | Falls $\lambda = \vec{0}$: $f(\mathbf{g}) = 0 \Rightarrow \min f(\mathbf{g}) = \min_{i=1, \dots, n} \lambda_i = 0$ | | |
| | Falls $\lambda \neq \vec{0}$: | | |
| | Min liegt an Rand: | | |
| | Hier Rand e_1, \dots, e_n , da $g_i \geq 0 \wedge \sum_{i=1}^n g_i = 1$ | | |
| | $\min f(\mathbf{g}) = \min_{\substack{\mathbf{g} \geq 0 \\ \sum_{i=1}^n g_i = 1}} (f(e_1), \dots, f(e_n))$ | | |
| | $= \min (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$ | | |
| | $= \min_{i=1, \dots, n} \lambda_i$ | | ✓ |
| b) | $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{R}$ | | |
| | $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ | | |
| | $f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i x_i^2$ | | |
| | $\min_{\ \mathbf{x}\ _2=1} f(\mathbf{x}) = \min_{i=1, \dots, n} \lambda_i$ | | |
| | siehe a) für $g_i = x_i^2 \Rightarrow g_i \geq 0$ und da $\ \mathbf{x}\ _2=1 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n g_i = 1$ | | |

| Name | Klasse | Datum | Seite |
|--|-------------|-------|------------------------------------|
| C. Wassenmann | | | 5 |
| Blatt | | | |
| c) | | | |
| $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ | | | |
| | symmetrisch | | |
| $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ | | | |
| $f(x) = x^T A x$ | | | |
| $\min_{\ x\ _2=1} f(x) = \min_{i=1, \dots, n} \lambda_i$ | | | λ_i : Eigenwerte von A |
| $\min_{\ x\ _2=1} f(x) = \min_{\ x\ _2=1} x^T A x$ | | | |
| | | | |
| Symmetrisch $A = U D U^T$ | | | |
| $= \min_{\ x\ _2=1} x^T U D U^T x$ | | | mit U orthonorm. Matrix |
| | | | D Diagonalmatrix von Eigenwerten |
| $= \min_{\ x\ _2=1} (x^T U) D (U^T x)$ | | | |
| $= \min_{\ x\ _2=1} (U^T x)^T D (U^T x)$ | | | |
| sicher b) für $y = U^T x$ | | | |
| $\Rightarrow \min_{\ y\ _2=1} y^T D y = \min_{\ y\ _2=1} \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i y_i^2$ | | | |
| $\ y\ _2=1$ gilt, da $\ x\ _2=1$ und U orthonormal | | | |

| Name | Klasse | Datum | Seite |
|--|--------|---|---------------------------|
| C. Wassermann | | | 6 |
| Blatt | | | |
| d) | | | |
| $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ | | $A = B + C$ | |
| $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ | | $B = \frac{1}{2}(A + A^T)$ | Symmetrische Matrix |
| $f(x) = x^T A x$ | | $C = \frac{1}{2}(A - A^T)$ | Schiefsymmetrische Matrix |
| $\min_{\ x\ _2=1} f(x) = \min_{\ x\ _2=1} x^T A x$ | | | |
| | | $= \min_{\substack{\ x\ _2=1 \\ \ x\ _2}} x^T (B + C) x$ | |
| | | $= \min_{\ x\ _2=1} \underbrace{[x^T B x + x^T C x]}$ | |
| | | $= 0$, da C schiefsymmetrisch $\Rightarrow \text{diag}(C) = \vec{0}$ | |
| | | $\wedge x = e_i$ (siehe a)) | |
| | | $= \min_{\ x\ _2=1} x^T B x$ | |
| | | $= \min_{\ x\ _2=1} x^T \frac{1}{2}(A + A^T) x$ | |
| siehe c) für $M = \frac{1}{2}(A + A^T)$ | | | |
| | | $\min_{\ x\ _2=1} x^T M x = \min_{i=1, \dots, n} \lambda_i$ | |
| | | λ_i : Eigenwerte von M | |

| Name | Klasse | Datum | Seite |
|---|--------|-------|-------|
| C. Wassermann | | | 7 |
| Blatt | | | |
| 4) | | | |
| $q: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ | | | |
| $q(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T A x + b^T x + c$ | | | |
| $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, b \in \mathbb{R}^n, c \in \mathbb{R}$ | | | |
| a) | | | |
| $q(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T A x + b^T x + c$ | | | |
| $= \frac{1}{2} \cdot x^T \cdot \left(\begin{array}{c} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} \cdot x_j \\ \sum_{j=1}^n a_{2j} \cdot x_j \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^n a_{nj} \cdot x_j \end{array} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^n b_i x_i + c$ | | | |
| $= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \left(x_i - \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \cdot x_j \right) + \sum_{i=1}^n b_i x_i + c$ | | | |
| $q'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot A x + b$ | | | |
| b) | | | |
| $q'(x) = \frac{1}{2} A x + b^T + c$ | | | |
| $= \frac{1}{2} \left(\begin{array}{c} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} \cdot x_j \\ \sum_{j=1}^n a_{2j} \cdot x_j \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^n a_{nj} \cdot x_j \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{array} \right)$ | | | |
| $q''(x) = \frac{1}{2} A$ | | | |

| Name | Klasse | Datum | Seite |
|---|--------|-------|---------|
| C. Wiesemann | | | 8 Seite |
| | | | Blatt |
| c) | | | |
| $q(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T A x + b^T x + c$ | | | |
| $B \text{ symmetrisch} \Leftrightarrow \langle Bx, \delta \rangle = \langle x, B\delta \rangle \quad \forall \delta \in \mathbb{R}$ | | | |
| $p(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T B x + b^T x + c$ | | | |
| $= \frac{1}{2} \langle x, Bx \rangle + b^T x + c$ | | | |
| $B \text{ symmetrisch}$ | | | |
| $= \frac{1}{2} \langle Bx, x \rangle + b^T x + c$ | | | |
| $q(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T A x + b^T x + c$ | | | |
| $= \frac{1}{2} \langle x, Ax \rangle + b^T x + c$ | | | |
| $\leftarrow \text{symmetrisch}$ | | | |
| $= \frac{1}{2} \langle Ax, x \rangle + b^T x + c$ | | | |
| $\Rightarrow A \text{ verhält sich aufgrund der Symmetrie}$ | | | |
| $\text{der Skalarprodukte wie die symmetrische}$ | | | |
| $\text{Matrix } B.$ | | | |

| Name | Klasse | Datum | Seite |
|-------------------|---|-------|-------|
| C. Warrmann | | | 9 |
| | | | Blatt |
| d) | A spd | | |
| notr. Bed: | $q'(x) = 0$ | | |
| \Leftrightarrow | $\vec{0} = \frac{1}{2} Ax + b$ | | |
| | $\frac{1}{2} Ax = -b$ | | |
| | $Ax = -2b$ | | |
| | LGS hat genau eine Lösung \bar{x} , | | |
| | da A spd ist | | |
| hnr. Bed: | $q''(x)$ positiv definit $\wedge q'(x) = \vec{0}$ | | |
| (für Minimum) | | | |
| | $q''(x) = A$ | | |
| | $\Rightarrow q''(x)$ ist positiv definit, da A spd ist. | | |
| \Rightarrow | Loh. Minimum bei \bar{x} | | |