4.3

a) To get  $b^*$ , solving  $(A^T A)b = A^T c$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 & 3 \\ 4 & 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix} b = \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 6 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

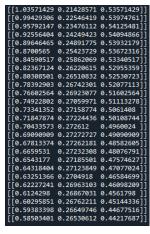
And the answer is  $b^T = [\frac{29}{28}, \frac{3}{14}, \frac{15}{28}]$ 

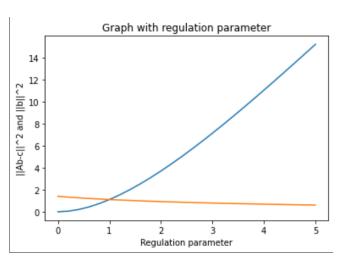
b) By taking derivative of  $||Ab - c||_2^2 + \lambda ||b||_2^2$ , and set the derivative to 0, we have  $(A^TA)b + \lambda b = A^Tc$ 

The equivalent matrix is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6+\lambda & 3 & 4\\ 3 & 6+\lambda & 3\\ 4 & 3 & 6+\lambda \end{bmatrix} b = \begin{bmatrix} 9\\ 6\\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

The attached file 4.3.py is used to solve this equation, required matplotlib, scipy and numpy, and the result is shown below





4.4

- a) f''(x) = 0 for all real x, so it is both convex and concave
- b)  $f''(x) = -\frac{4}{3x^2} < 0$  for all x > 0, so it is concave
- c)  $f''(x) = 4e^{2x} > 0$  for all real x, so it is convex
- d) The Hessian matrix of this function is  $\begin{bmatrix} -6 & 0 \\ 0 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$ , and the eigenvalues are -6 and
- -8, both less than 0, so this function is concave
- e) The Hessian matrix of this function is  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ , and the eigenvalue is 1, which is less than 0, so this function is convex