

### Problem 1

$\forall f, g \in C^1(\mathbb{R}), \forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ , 我们有  $\alpha f + \beta g$  连续可导, 所以  $\alpha f + \beta g \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$ , 因此  $C^1(\mathbb{R})$  是线性空间。

考虑  $C^1(\mathbb{R})$  的子集多项式全体, 显然全体多项式的维度为  $\infty$ , 因此  $C^1(\mathbb{R})$  的维度为  $\infty$ 。

### Problem 2

$$A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{c}_1^T \vec{c}_1 & \dots & \vec{c}_1^T \vec{c}_n \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \vec{c}_n^T \vec{c}_1 & \dots & \vec{c}_n^T \vec{c}_n \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, AA^T = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{r}_1^T \vec{r}_1 & \dots & \vec{r}_1^T \vec{r}_m \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \vec{r}_m^T \vec{r}_1 & \dots & \vec{r}_m^T \vec{r}_m \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$$

### Problem 3

注意到原问题等价于最小化

$$\begin{aligned} f^2(\vec{x}) &= \|A\vec{x} - \vec{b}\|^2 \\ &= (A\vec{x} - \vec{b})^T (A\vec{x} - \vec{b}) \\ &= \vec{x}^T A^T A \vec{x} - \vec{b}^T A \vec{x} - \vec{x}^T A^T \vec{b} + \vec{b}^T \vec{b} \\ &= \vec{x}^T A^T A \vec{x} - 2\vec{x}^T A^T \vec{b} + \vec{b}^T \vec{b} \end{aligned}$$

对上式关于  $\vec{x}$  求梯度可得

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_{\vec{x}} f^2(\vec{x}) &= \nabla_{\vec{x}} (\vec{x}^T A^T A \vec{x} - 2\vec{x}^T A^T \vec{b} + \vec{b}^T \vec{b}) \\ &= 2A^T A \vec{x} - 2A^T \vec{b} \end{aligned}$$

令上式为0可得

$$\begin{aligned} A^T A \vec{x} &= A^T \vec{b} \\ \vec{x} &= (A^T A)^{-1} A^T \vec{b} \end{aligned}$$

### Problem 4

注意到原问题等价于最小化

$$\|A\vec{x}\|^2 = \vec{x}^T A^T A \vec{x}$$

约束条件等价于

$$\|B\vec{x}\|^2 = \vec{x}^T B^T B \vec{x} = 1$$

根据该条件构造拉格朗日乘子:

$$L(\vec{x}, \lambda) = \vec{x}^T A^T A \vec{x} - \lambda(\vec{x}^T B^T B \vec{x} - 1)$$

求梯度可得

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla_{\vec{x}} L(\vec{x}, \lambda) &= 2A^T A \vec{x} - 2\lambda B^T B \vec{x} \\ \nabla_{\lambda} L(\vec{x}, \lambda) &= -\vec{x}^T B^T B \vec{x} + 1\end{aligned}$$

令上式为0可得

$$\begin{aligned}A^T A \vec{x} &= \lambda B^T B \vec{x} & (1) \\ \vec{x}^T B^T B \vec{x} &= 1 & (2)\end{aligned}$$

将(1), (2)带入目标函数可得

$$\vec{x}^T A^T A \vec{x} = \lambda \vec{x}^T B^T B \vec{x} = \lambda$$

所以接下来只要求出 $\lambda$ 即可, 对等式(1)稍作变形可得

$$(A^T A - \lambda B^T B) \vec{x} = 0$$

由约束条件可知 $\vec{x} \neq 0$ , 所以上述线性方程有非零解, 因此

$$|A^T A - \lambda B^T B| = 0$$

解该 $n$ 次方程即可求出 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ , 记最小的正根为 $\lambda_i$ , 最大的正根为 $\lambda_j$ , 所以

$$||A\vec{x}||^2 = \lambda \in [\lambda_i, \lambda_j]$$

## Problem 5

注意约束条件等价于

$$\vec{x}^T \vec{x} = 1$$

根据该条件构造拉格朗日乘子:

$$\begin{aligned}L(\vec{x}, \lambda) &= \vec{a} \cdot \vec{x} - \lambda(\vec{x}^T \vec{x} - 1) \\ &= \vec{a}^T \vec{x} - \lambda(\vec{x}^T \vec{x} - 1)\end{aligned}$$

求梯度可得

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla_{\vec{x}} L(\vec{x}, \lambda) &= \vec{a} - \lambda \vec{x} \\ \nabla_{\lambda} L(\vec{x}, \lambda) &= \vec{x}^T \vec{x} - 1\end{aligned}$$

令上式为0可得

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{x} &= \frac{1}{\lambda} \vec{a} \\ \vec{x}^T \vec{x} &= \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \vec{a}^T \vec{a} = 1 \\ \lambda &= \pm ||\vec{a}||\end{aligned}$$

将  $\vec{x} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \vec{a}$  带入可得

$$f(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \vec{a}^T \vec{a} = \frac{1}{\lambda} ||\vec{a}||^2 = \pm ||\vec{a}||$$

所以

$$\max f(\vec{x}) = ||\vec{a}||$$