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Άσκηση 2

α) $5f^T x + 3 \xrightarrow{(1)} 5f$

$$\frac{\partial c^T x}{\partial x} = c \quad (1)$$

β) $9\|x\|^2 + 2f^T x + x^T (D+5I)f + f^T D^T f$

$$\frac{\partial \|x\|^2}{\partial x} = 2x \quad (2)$$

i) 0 πρώτος όρος $\xrightarrow{(2)} 18x$

$$\frac{\partial x^T A x}{\partial x} = (A+A^T)x \quad (3)$$

ii) 0 δεύτερος όρος $\xrightarrow{(1)} 2f$

iii) 0 τρίτος όρος: Έστω $n=2$ ~~άρα~~ και $A = (D+5I)$

$$\text{τότε: } x^T A f = [x_1 \ x_2] \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= [x_1 \ x_2] \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}f_1 + a_{12}f_2 \\ a_{21}f_1 + a_{22}f_2 \end{bmatrix} = (a_{11}f_1x_1 + a_{12}f_2x_1 + a_{21}f_1x_2 + a_{22}f_2x_2)$$

$$\text{Παραγωγίζοντας: } \left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial x^T A f}{\partial x_1} &= a_{11}f_1 + a_{12}f_2 \\ \frac{\partial x^T A f}{\partial x_2} &= a_{21}f_1 + a_{22}f_2 \end{aligned} \right\} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (D+5I)f$$

iv) 0 τέταρτος όρος είναι σταθερά άρα 0

~~$$= [f_1 \ f_2] \begin{bmatrix} d_{11}f_1 + d_{21}f_2 \\ d_{12}f_1 + d_{22}f_2 \end{bmatrix} = (d_{11}f_1^2 + d_{21}f_1f_2 + d_{12}f_1f_2 + d_{22}f_2^2)$$~~

~~$$\text{Παραγωγίζοντας: } \frac{\partial f^T D^T f}{\partial f_1} = 2d_{11}f_1 + d_{21}f_2 + d_{12}f_2$$~~

~~$$\frac{\partial f^T D^T f}{\partial f_2} = d_{21}f_1 + d_{12}f_1 + 2d_{22}f_2$$~~

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cancel{\left(d_{11} f_1 + d_{21} f_2 \right)} + \cancel{\left(d_{11} f_1 + d_{12} f_2 \right)} \\ \cancel{\left(d_{12} f_2 + d_{22} f_2 \right)} + \cancel{\left(d_{21} f_1 + d_{22} f_2 \right)} \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$= \cancel{D^T f} + \cancel{D f} = \cancel{(D^T + D) f}$$

οραθερία
↑
από 0

Τελικά β) $\rightarrow \underline{18x + 2f + (D + 5I)f + \cancel{(D^T + D)f}}$

$$= \underline{18x + 2f + (D + 5I)f}$$

χ) Η παράγωγος του $g(x)$ είναι:

$$\frac{1}{2} x^T D^T D x + \frac{1}{2} x^T 2I x + f^T x + 10$$

1^{ος} όρος: Αν $(D^T D) = A$ τότε παράγωγος \rightarrow 0

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{1}{2} x^T A x = A x = \underline{D^T D x}$$

2^{ος} όρος: $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{1}{2} x^T 2I x = 2I x$

3^{ος} όρος: $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f^T x = f$

4^{ος} όρος: $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} 10 = 0$

Συνολικά: $\underline{D^T D x + 2I x + f} = (D^T D + 2I) x + f$

και $(D^T D + 2I) x = -f \Rightarrow \underline{x = -(D^T D + 2I)^{-1} \cdot f}$