

5 5.27

ⓐ

① a.  $f(x, y) = e^{xy}$ , constraint:  $2x^2 + y^2 = 72$   
 $2x^2 + y^2 - 72 = 0$

$$L = e^{xy} - \lambda(2x^2 + y^2 - 72)$$

$$\nabla L = \nabla(e^{xy} - \lambda(2x^2 + y^2 - 72)) = 0$$

$$\nabla_x = y e^{xy} - 4\lambda x = 0 \Rightarrow e^{xy} = \frac{4\lambda x}{y} \Rightarrow xy = \ln\left(\frac{4\lambda x}{y}\right) = \ln 4 + \ln \lambda + \ln x - \ln y \quad (*)$$

$$\nabla_y = x e^{xy} - 2\lambda y = 0 \Rightarrow e^{xy} = \frac{2\lambda y}{x} \Rightarrow xy = \ln 2 + \ln \lambda + \ln y - \ln x \quad (**)$$

$$\nabla \lambda = -2x^2 - y^2 + 72 = 0$$

$$(**) = (*)$$

$$\ln 4 + \ln \lambda + \ln x - \ln y = \ln 2 + \ln \lambda + \ln y - \ln x$$

$$\ln 4 + 2\ln x = \ln 2 + 2\ln y$$

$$\ln 4 + \ln x^2 = \ln 2 + \ln y^2$$

$$\ln 4x^2 = \ln 2y^2 \Rightarrow 4x^2 = 2y^2 \Rightarrow 2x = \sqrt{2}y \Rightarrow \boxed{\sqrt{2}x = y}$$

$$-2x^2 - (\sqrt{2}x)^2 + 72 = 0 \Rightarrow 2x^2 + 2x^2 - 72 = 0$$

$$4x^2 - 72 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 18 = 0$$

$$y = -6 \quad \text{if } x = \sqrt{18} \quad \text{if } x = \pm \sqrt{18}$$

$$y = 6 \quad \text{if } x = \sqrt{18} \quad \text{if } x = \pm \sqrt{18}$$

~~$(\min e^{xy} = \lim$~~

if  $x = \sqrt{18}$  then  $e^{xy}$  is  $(\sqrt{18}, 6)$  if  $x = -\sqrt{18}$  then  $e^{xy}$  is  $(-\sqrt{18}, -6)$

b.

$$L = x^2 + y^2 - \lambda(y - \cos 2x)$$

$$\nabla(x^2 + y^2 - \lambda(y - \cos 2x)) = 0$$

$$\nabla x = 2x + \lambda(-2 \sin 2x) = 0$$

$$\nabla y = 2y - \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda = 2}$$

$$2x - 4 \sin 2x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2 \sin 2x \Rightarrow x_1 = 0, x_2 = 0.898$$

$$x = 2x \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$x - 4 \sin x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 4 \sin x \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 2x = 0} \Rightarrow x = 1.2375, y = 0.78$$

$\lambda = 2$  is a local maximum

$$\nabla \lambda = -y + \cos 2x = 0 = -y + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow y = 1, \quad \nabla \lambda = -y + \cos 2x = 0 \Rightarrow y = 1$$

$$(0, 1) \leftarrow x^2 + y^2 - \lambda(y - \cos 2x) = 0, (0, 1)$$

$$(1.2375, 0.78)$$

$$x^2 + y^2$$

$$y_2 = -0.315$$

$$(0.898, 0.102)$$

$$\cancel{\ell(x)} = \cancel{k(x)} =$$

$$\cancel{\ell(x)} \cdot \cancel{\ell(y)} = \cancel{k(x,y)} = 7\ell_1(x) \cdot \cancel{\ell_1(y)} + 3\ell_2(x) \cdot \cancel{\ell_2(y)} =$$

② a.  $\ell_1: \mathbb{R}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_d$   $\hookrightarrow$   $\cancel{\ell(x)}$

$\ell_2: \mathbb{R}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_m$

$$k(x,y) = 7k_1(x,y) + 3k_2(x,y) =$$

$$7\ell_1(x)\ell_1(y) + 3\ell_2(x)\ell_2(y) =$$

$$\langle (\sqrt{7}\ell_1(x), \sqrt{7}\ell_2(x), \dots, \sqrt{7}\ell_d(x), \sqrt{7}\ell_1(y), \sqrt{7}\ell_2(y), \dots, \sqrt{7}\ell_d(y)) \rangle +$$

$$\langle (\sqrt{3}\ell_2(x), \sqrt{3}\ell_2(x), \dots, \sqrt{3}\ell_m(x), \sqrt{3}\ell_2(y), \sqrt{3}\ell_2(y), \dots, \sqrt{3}\ell_m(y)) \rangle =$$

$$\langle (\sqrt{7}\ell_1(x), \dots, \sqrt{7}\ell_d(x), \sqrt{3}\ell_2(x), \dots, \sqrt{3}\ell_m(x)), (\sqrt{7}\ell_1(y), \dots, \sqrt{7}\ell_d(y), \sqrt{3}\ell_2(y), \dots, \sqrt{3}\ell_m(y)) \rangle$$

$$= \ell(x) \cdot \ell(y) = k(x,y)$$

$\therefore \ell: \mathbb{R}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{m+d}$  ,  $\gamma \ell(x)$

$$\ell(x) = (\sqrt{7}\ell_1(x), \sqrt{7}\ell_2(x), \dots, \sqrt{7}\ell_d(x), \sqrt{3}\ell_2(x), \sqrt{3}\ell_2(x), \dots, \sqrt{3}\ell_m(x))$$



$$W' = \left( \frac{w_1}{\sqrt{7}}, \frac{w_2}{\sqrt{7}}, \dots, \frac{w_m}{\sqrt{7}}, 0, 0, \dots, 0 \right) \quad : W' \text{ נמצא ב- } D^n \quad (1)$$

$D^n$  הוא תחום  $n$ -ממדי  
 $x \in D^n$

$$W' \cdot \varphi(x) = \left\langle \left( \frac{w_1}{\sqrt{7}}, \frac{w_2}{\sqrt{7}}, \dots, \frac{w_m}{\sqrt{7}}, 0, 0, \dots, 0 \right), \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{7}d_1(x), \sqrt{7}d_2(x), \dots, \sqrt{7}d_m(x), \\ \sqrt{3}d_{m+1}(x), \sqrt{3}d_{m+2}(x), \dots, \sqrt{3}d_{m+n}(x) \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle =$$

$$\frac{w_1}{\sqrt{7}} \cdot \sqrt{7}d_1(x) + \frac{w_2}{\sqrt{7}} \cdot \sqrt{7}d_2(x) + \dots + \frac{w_m}{\sqrt{7}} \cdot \sqrt{7}d_m(x) + 0 + 0 + \dots + 0 =$$

$$w_1 d_1(x) + w_2 d_2(x) + \dots + w_m d_m(x) = W' \cdot \varphi(x)$$

כולנו קיבלנו כי  $W'$  נמצא ב-  $D^n$ .  
 (למה כיון שהפונקציה  $\varphi$  היא איזומורפיזם בין  $D^n$  ל-  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .)  
 המאפיינים "אזור בלי  $\varphi$ " ו"אזור  $\varphi$ " הם זהים.  
 הוכחנו כי  $W'$  - צבר המאפיינים  $\varphi$  הוא  $\varphi(x)$ .  
 למעשה  $\varphi$  הוא איזומורפיזם.

c. full rational variety to map is of p.e.

$\beta = \alpha = 1$ ,  $K(x, y) = (x \cdot y + 1)^d \Rightarrow$  full rational variety mapping,  
 $\binom{n+d}{n}$

d.

~~...~~

~~$g_i(x)$~~

$$U(x) = (g_1(x), g_2(x), \dots, g_N(x))$$

$$g_i = \begin{cases} \sqrt{s} & x \leq i \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

relax

$$U(s) = (\sqrt{s}, \sqrt{s}, \sqrt{s}, \sqrt{s}, \sqrt{s})$$

$N=5$  number of elements

$$U(3) = (\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}, 0, 0)$$

$$U(3) \cdot U(s) = s + s + s + 0 + 0 = 3s = s \cdot 3 = s \cdot \min(s, 3)$$

e.

$V = \{1, 2\}$

$N=2$  number of elements

$\max(\varphi(x, y))$  for  $x, y \in V$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 < 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{Q}(x)\mathcal{Q}(y) = (x \cdot y + 1)^3 \quad \text{is a pf-pies } k \quad (3)$$

(full rational variety)

$$K(x, y) = (x \cdot y + 1)^3 = \frac{1}{2}(x \cdot y)^3 + \frac{1}{2}(x \cdot y)^3$$

$$K_1 = K_2 = (x \cdot y + 1)^3, \quad \alpha = \beta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\mathcal{Q}(x)\mathcal{Q}(y) = (\sqrt{10}x_1^2, \sqrt{10}x_2^2, \sqrt{20}x_1x_2, \sqrt{8}x_1, \sqrt{8}x_2, \sqrt{2}) \cdot$$

$$(\sqrt{10}y_1^2, \sqrt{10}y_2^2, \sqrt{20}y_1y_2, \sqrt{8}y_1, \sqrt{8}y_2, \sqrt{2}) =$$

$$10x_1^2y_1^2 + 10x_2^2y_2^2 + 20x_1y_1x_2y_2 + 8x_1y_1 + 8x_2y_2 + 2 =$$

$$10(x_1^2y_1^2 + 2x_1y_1x_2y_2 + x_2^2y_2^2) + 8(x_1y_1 + x_2y_2 + \frac{1}{2}) =$$

$$10(xy)^2 + 8(xy + \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\alpha = 10, \quad K_1 = (xy)^2, \quad \beta = 8, \quad K_2 = (xy + \frac{1}{2}) \quad \text{sic}$$

$\mathcal{Q}(x) = \dots \binom{2d+2}{2} = 231$  full rational variety of order 2 in input space of  $2d$  (4)

$X(a, b)$

$d$  is zero in the polynomial ring  $\mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$  (5)  
 is a zero in the polynomial ring  $\mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$   
 (sk learn metrics polynomial)

~~zero in the polynomial ring~~

is a zero in the polynomial ring  $\mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$   
 is a zero in the polynomial ring  $\mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$