

Домашнее задание - Квадратные квадратные Математика М.М.

N11 Док-во  $(A+UCV)^{-1} = A^{-1} - A^{-1}U(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}U)^{-1}VA^{-1}$

Учебо  $\forall A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, C \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, U \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}, V \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, \det(A) \neq 0, \det(C) \neq 0$

Доказываем на  $(A+UCV)$  симба

$$(A+UCV)(A+UCV)^{-1} = E - \text{симба}$$

$$(A+UCV) \cdot (A^{-1} - A^{-1}U(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}U)^{-1}VA^{-1}) = (E + UCVA^{-1})A \cdot A^{-1} (E - U(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}U)^{-1}VA^{-1}) = (E + UCVA^{-1}) \cdot (E - U(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}U)^{-1}VA^{-1}) =$$

$$= E - U(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}U)^{-1}VA^{-1} + UCVA^{-1} - UCVA^{-1}U(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}U)^{-1}VA^{-1} =$$

$$= E + UCVA^{-1} - (U(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}U)^{-1} + UCVA^{-1}U(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}U)^{-1})VA^{-1} =$$

$$= E + UCVA^{-1} - U(E + CVA^{-1}U)(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}U)^{-1}VA^{-1} = E + UCVA^{-1} - UC(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}U)(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}U)^{-1}VA^{-1} = E$$

У.м.г

N21 Упрощение выражения из симб. вычисления

$$(a) \|UV^T - A\|_F^2 - \|A\|_F^2, \forall U \in \mathbb{R}^m, V \in \mathbb{R}^n, A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$$

$$\|UV^T - A\|_F^2 - \|A\|_F^2 = \langle UV^T - A, UV^T - A \rangle - \langle A, A \rangle = \langle UV^T, UV^T \rangle - 2\langle UV^T, A \rangle + \langle A, A \rangle - \langle A, A \rangle = \langle UV^T, UV^T \rangle - 2\langle UV^T, A \rangle = \langle UV^T, UV^T \rangle - \langle UV^T, 2A \rangle = \langle UV^T, UV^T - 2A \rangle$$

$$(b) \operatorname{tr}((2I_n + aa^T)^{-1}(UV^T + VU^T)), \forall a, u, v \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

Применение метода вынесения

$$(2I_n + aa^T)^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}I_n - \frac{1}{2}I_n \cdot a(I_n + a^T \cdot \frac{1}{2}I_n a)^{-1}a^T \frac{1}{2}I_n = \frac{1}{2}I_n - \frac{1}{2}a^T a$$

$$(I_n(1 + \frac{1}{2}a^T a))^{-1}a^T = \frac{1}{2}I_n - \frac{1}{2}a^T a \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}a^T a} = \frac{1}{2}I_n - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2 + a^T a}a^T a$$

$$\operatorname{tr}\left(\left(\frac{1}{2}I_n - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2 + a^T a}a^T a\right) \cdot (UV^T + VU^T)\right) = \operatorname{tr}\left(\frac{1}{2}I_n(UV^T + VU^T)\right) -$$

$$- \operatorname{tr}\left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2 + a^T a}a^T a(UV^T + VU^T)\right) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr}(UV^T + VU^T) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2 + a^T a}$$

$$\operatorname{tr}(a^T a(UV^T + VU^T)) = \frac{1}{2}(VU^T + U^T V) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2 + a^T a} \operatorname{tr}(a^T a^T U V^T a +$$

$$+ a^T V U^T a) = \frac{1}{2}(V^T U^T) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2 + a^T a} ((a^T U)(V^T a) + (a^T V)(U^T a))$$

$$(c) \sum_{i=1}^n \langle S^{-1}a_i, a_i \rangle, \forall a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{R}^d, S = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i a_i^T, \det(S) \neq 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \langle S^{-1}a_i, a_i \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n \operatorname{tr}(S^{-1}a_i a_i^T) = \operatorname{tr}(S^{-1} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n a_i a_i^T \right)) = \operatorname{tr}\left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i a_i^T\right)^{-1}\right) = \operatorname{tr}(I_d) = d$$

$$\underline{N31} (a) f: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(t) = \det(A - tI_n), \forall A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, E = \{t \in \mathbb{R} : \det(A - tI_n) \neq 0\}$$

$$df = \det(A - tI_n) \cdot \langle (A - tI_n)^{-1}, d(A - tI_n) \rangle = \det(A - tI_n) \cdot \langle (A^T - tI_n)^{-1}, -dt \cdot I_n \rangle = -\det(A - tI_n) \cdot \langle (A^T - tI_n)^{-1}, dt \cdot I_n \rangle = -\det(A - tI_n).$$

$$dt \cdot \text{tr}[(A-tI_n)^{-1}]$$

$$f'(t) = -\det(A-tI_n) \cdot \text{tr}[(A-tI_n)^{-1}]$$

$$d(f'(t)) = -d(\det(A-tI_n)) \cdot \text{tr}[(A-tI_n)^{-1}] - \det(A-tI_n) \cdot d(\text{tr}[(A-tI_n)^{-1}])$$

$$\cdot d(\langle (A-tI_n)^{-1}, I_n \rangle) = \det(A-tI_n) \cdot dt \cdot (\text{tr}[(A-tI_n)^{-1}])^2 - \det(A-tI_n)$$

$$\cdot \langle d((A-tI_n)^{-1}), I_n \rangle$$

$$d((A-tI_n)^{-1}) = -(A-tI_n)^{-1}(-dt \cdot I_n) \cdot (A-tI_n)^{-1} = (A-tI_n)^{-2}dt$$

$$d(f'(t)) = \det(A-tI_n) \cdot dt \cdot (\text{tr}[(A-tI_n)^{-1}])^2 - \det(A-tI_n) \cdot dt \cdot \text{tr}[(A-tI_n)^{-2}]$$

$$f''(t) = \det(A-tI_n) \cdot \left[ \text{tr}[(A-tI_n)^{-1}]^2 - \det \text{tr}[(A-tI_n)^{-2}] \right]$$

(\*)  $f: \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(t) = \|(A+tI_n)^{-1}b\|$ , where  $A \in \mathbb{S}_n^+$ ,  $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$d(f(t)) = d(\langle (A+tI_n)^{-1}b, (A+tI_n)^{-1}b \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}}) = \frac{1}{\|(A+tI_n)^{-1}b\|} \cdot$$

$$\cdot \langle (A+tI_n)^{-1}b, d((A+tI_n)^{-1}b) \rangle$$

$$d((A+tI_n)^{-1}b) = d((A+tI_n)^{-1})b = -(A+tI_n)^{-1}(-dt \cdot I_n) \cdot (A+tI_n)^{-1}$$

$$b = dt(A+tI_n)^{-2}b$$

$$f'(t) = \frac{1}{\|(A+tI_n)^{-1}b\|} \cdot \langle (A+tI_n)^{-1}b, (A+tI_n)^{-2}b \rangle = \frac{1}{\|(A+tI_n)^{-1}b\|} \cdot$$

$$\cdot \text{tr}[b^\top (A+tI_n)^{-2} \cdot (A+tI_n)^{-1}b]$$

$$d(f'(t)) = d\left(\frac{1}{\|(A+tI_n)^{-1}b\|}\right) \cdot \text{tr}[b^\top (A^\top + tI_n)^{-2} \cdot (A+tI_n)^{-1}b] +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\|(A+tI_n)^{-1}b\|} \cdot d(\text{tr}[b^\top (A^\top + tI_n)^{-2} \cdot (A+tI_n)^{-1}b]) \Rightarrow$$

$$d\left(\frac{1}{\|(A+tI_n)^{-1}b\|}\right) = -\frac{d(\|(A+tI_n)^{-1}b\|)}{\|(A+tI_n)^{-1}b\|^2} = -\frac{1}{\|(A+tI_n)^{-1}b\|^3} \cdot$$

$$\cdot \text{tr}[b^\top (A^\top + tI_n)^{-2} \cdot (A+tI_n)^{-1}b] dt$$

$$d(\text{tr}[b^\top (A^\top + tI_n)^{-2} \cdot (A+tI_n)^{-1}b]) = \text{tr}[b^\top dt[(A^\top + tI_n)^{-2} \cdot (A+tI_n)^{-1}]]$$

$$d[(A^\top + tI_n)^{-2} \cdot (A+tI_n)^{-1}] = d[(A^\top + tI_n)^{-2}] \cdot (A+tI_n)^{-1} + (A^\top + tI_n)^{-2} \cdot$$

$$d[(A+tI_n)^{-1}] = d[(A^\top + tI_n)^{-1}] \cdot (A^\top + tI_n)^{-1} \cdot (A+tI_n)^{-1} + (A^\top + tI_n)^{-2} \cdot$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& d \left[ (A^T + tI_n)^{-1} \right] \cdot (A + tI_n)^{-1} + (A^T + tI_n)^{-2} \cdot d \left[ (A + tI_n)^{-1} \right] = \\
& - (A^T + tI_n)^{-1} \cdot dt \cdot I_n \cdot (A^T + tI_n)^{-1} \cdot (A^T + tI_n)^{-1} \cdot (A + tI_n)^{-1} - dt \cdot \\
& (A^T + tI_n)^{-3} \cdot (A + tI_n)^{-1} - dt \cdot (A^T + tI_n)^{-2} \cdot (A + tI_n)^{-2} = -dt \cdot [2 \cdot \\
& d \left( \text{tr} \left[ b^T (A^T + tI_n)^{-2} (A + tI_n)^{-1} b \right] \right) = -dt \cdot \text{tr} \left[ b^T \left[ 2(A^T + tI_n)^{-3} \cdot \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. (A + tI_n)^{-1} + (A^T + tI_n)^{-2} \cdot (A + tI_n)^{-2} \right] b \right] \\
f''(t) = & - \frac{1}{\| (A + tI_n)^{-1} b \|^3} \cdot \left[ \text{tr} \left[ b^T (A^T + tI_n)^{-2} \cdot (A + tI_n)^{-1} b \right] \right]^2 - \\
& - \frac{1}{\| (A + tI_n)^{-1} b \|^3} \cdot \text{tr} \left[ b^T \left[ 2(A^T + tI_n)^{-3} \cdot (A + tI_n)^{-1} + (A^T + tI_n)^{-2} \cdot \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. (A + tI_n)^{-2} \right] b \right]
\end{aligned}$$

Ny 1 Kalcime  $\nabla f, \nabla^2 f$

$$(a) f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \|xx^T - A\|_F^2, \text{ zgy } A \in \mathbb{S}^n$$

$$d \nabla f = \|xx^T - A\|_F \cdot d(\|xx^T - A\|_F)$$

Beweiswegweise

$$d\|x\|_F = d\langle x, x \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\|x\|_F} d\langle x, x \rangle = \frac{1}{\|x\|_F} \langle x, dx \rangle$$

$$d(\|xx^T - A\|_F) = \frac{1}{\|xx^T - A\|_F} \langle xx^T - A, d(xx^T) \rangle = \frac{1}{\|xx^T - A\|_F} \cdot \langle xx^T - A, dx \rangle$$

$$\langle x^T + dx \cdot (dx)^T, dx \rangle = \frac{1}{\|xx^T - A\|_F} \cdot [\langle xx^T - A, dx \cdot x^T \rangle + \langle x(dx)^T, xx^T - A \rangle]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\|xx^T - A\|_F} \cdot [\langle (xx^T - A)x, dx \rangle + \langle (xx^T - A)^T x, dx \rangle] =$$

$$= \langle \frac{(2xx^T - A - A^T)x}{\|xx^T - A\|_F}, dx \rangle$$

$$df = \|xx^T - A\|_F \cdot \frac{1}{\|xx^T - A\|_F} \cdot \langle (2xx^T - A - A^T)x, dx \rangle = \langle (2xx^T - A - A^T)x, dx \rangle$$

$$- A^T x, dx \rangle$$

$$\nabla f = (2xx^T - A - A^T)x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
d(df) &= \langle d[(2xx^T - A - A^T)x], dx_1 \rangle = \langle d[(2xx^T - A - A^T)] \cdot x, \\
& + (2xx^T - A - A^T)dx_2, dx_1 \rangle \\
I: & \langle d[(2xx^T - A - A^T)]x, dx_1 \rangle = \langle 2(dx_2 \cdot x^T + x(dx_2)^T)x, dx_1 \rangle =
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \langle 2\|x\|^2 dx_2^2 + 2x(dx_2)^T dx_1, dx_2 \rangle + 2\|x\|^2 \langle dx_2, dx_1 \rangle + 2\langle dx_2, x \rangle$$

$$dx_1 = 2\|x\|^2 \langle dx_2, dx_1 \rangle + 2\langle dx_2, x \rangle$$

$$\text{II: } 2\langle x, dx_1 \rangle \langle x, dx_2 \rangle = \langle x x^T dx_2, dx_1 \rangle$$

$$\text{I: } \langle (2\|x\|^2 \text{I} + xx^T) dx_2, dx_1 \rangle$$

$$d(d f(x)) = \langle (2xx^T - A - A^T + xx^T + 2\|x\|^2 \text{I}) dx_1, dx_2 \rangle$$

$$\nabla^2 f(x) = 3xx^T - A - A^T + 2\|x\|^2 \text{I}$$

$$(6) f: \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \langle x, x \rangle$$

$$f(x) = e^{\ln \langle x, x \rangle} = e^{\langle x, x \rangle \cdot \ln \langle x, x \rangle}$$

$$df = d(e^{\langle x, x \rangle \cdot \ln \langle x, x \rangle}) = e^{\langle x, x \rangle \cdot \ln \langle x, x \rangle} \cdot d(\langle x, x \rangle \cdot \ln \langle x, x \rangle)$$

$$= \langle x, x \rangle \underbrace{[d(\langle x, x \rangle) \cdot \ln \langle x, x \rangle + \langle x, x \rangle \cdot d(\ln \langle x, x \rangle)]}_{\text{I}}$$

$$\text{I: } d(\langle x, x \rangle) \cdot \ln \langle x, x \rangle = 2\langle x, dx \rangle \cdot \ln \langle x, x \rangle = 2\ln \langle x, x \rangle x, dx$$

$$\text{II: } \langle x, x \rangle d(\ln \langle x, x \rangle) = d(\langle x, x \rangle) = 2\langle x, dx \rangle$$

$$df = \langle x, x \rangle \underbrace{(\langle x, x \rangle + 1) x, dx}_{(2(\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1) x, dx)}$$

$$\nabla f'(x) = 2(\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1) \langle x, x \rangle x$$

$$d(df) = d(\langle x, x \rangle) \cdot 2(\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1) x, dx_1 + \langle x, x \rangle \underbrace{x, dx_1}_{\text{III}}$$

$$\cdot d(2(\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1) \cdot x, dx_1)$$

$$\text{III: } \langle x, x \rangle = \langle 2(\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1) x, dx_2 \rangle$$

$$\text{IV: } d(2(\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1) \cdot x) = 2 \cdot d(\ln \langle x, x \rangle) \cdot x + 2(\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1) dx_2 =$$

$$= 4 \frac{\langle x, dx_2 \rangle}{\langle x, x \rangle} x + 2(\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1) \cdot dx_2$$

$\nabla$

Однозначно

$$d(df) = 4 \langle x, x \rangle \underbrace{\langle x, x \rangle}_{\text{V}} [ \langle (\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1) x, dx_2 \rangle \langle (\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1) x, dx_1 \rangle$$

$$+ 4 \langle \frac{\langle x, dx_2 \rangle}{\langle x, x \rangle} x + \frac{1}{2} (\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1) dx_2, dx_1 \rangle ]$$

$$\text{VI: } (\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1)^2 \langle x, dx_2 \rangle \langle x, dx_1 \rangle = (\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1)^2 \langle x x^T dx_2, dx_1 \rangle$$

$$\frac{1}{\langle x, x \rangle} \cdot \langle x, dx_2 \rangle \langle x, dx_1 \rangle + \frac{1}{2} (\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1) \langle dx_2, dx_1 \rangle$$

$$d(df) = 4 \langle x, x \rangle \underbrace{\langle x, x \rangle}_{\text{VII}} [ \langle [(\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1)^2 x x^T + \frac{1}{\langle x, x \rangle} x x^T + \frac{1}{2} (\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1) I] dx_2, dx_1 \rangle ]$$

$$\nabla^2 f = 4 \langle x, x \rangle \underbrace{\langle x, x \rangle}_{\text{VIII}} [ (\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1)^2 + \frac{1}{\langle x, x \rangle} ] x x^T + \frac{1}{2} (\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1) I]$$

(c)

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \|Ax - b\|^p, \forall A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, b \in \mathbb{R}^m, p \geq 2$$

$$df = p \|Ax - b\|^{p-1} \cdot d(\|Ax - b\|)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{d(\langle Ax - b, Ax - b \rangle)}{\|Ax - b\|} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\|Ax - b\|} (d(\langle Ax - b, Ax - b \rangle))$$

$$\langle Ax, Ax \rangle - 2 \langle d(Ax), b \rangle = \frac{1}{2\|Ax - b\|} [d(\langle A^\top Ax, x \rangle - 2 \langle Adx, b \rangle)] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\|Ax - b\|} (\langle 2A^\top Ax, dx \rangle - 2 \langle A^\top b, dx \rangle) = \frac{1}{\|Ax - b\|} (\langle A^\top Ax - A^\top b, dx \rangle)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\|Ax - b\|} \cdot \langle A^\top(Ax - b), dx \rangle$$

$$df = p \cdot \|Ax - b\|^{p-1} \cdot \frac{1}{\|Ax - b\|} \cdot \langle A^\top(Ax - b), dx \rangle = p \cdot \|Ax - b\|^{p-2} \cdot$$

$$\circ \langle A^\top(Ax - b), dx \rangle$$

$$df = p \cdot \underline{\|Ax - b\|^{p-2} A^\top(Ax - b)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d(df) &= d(p \|Ax - b\|^{p-2} \cdot \langle A^T(Ax - b), dx_1 \rangle) = \\
 &= p \cdot (p-2) \|Ax - b\|^{p-3} \cdot d(\|Ax - b\|) \cdot \langle A^T(Ax - b), dx_1 \rangle + \\
 &\quad + p \|Ax - b\|^{p-2} \cdot d(A^T(Ax - b)), dx_1
 \end{aligned}$$

$\partial_2 \partial_1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I: \langle d(A^T(Ax - b)), dx_1 \rangle &= \langle d(A^T A dx_2), dx_1 \rangle \quad \text{II} \\
 d(df) &= p \cdot (p-2) \|Ax - b\|^{p-3} \frac{1}{\|Ax - b\|} \langle A^T(Ax - b), dx_2 \rangle \\
 &\quad + p \|Ax - b\|^{p-2} \cdot \langle A^T(Ax - b), dx_1 \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{II: } \langle A^T(Ax - b), dx_2 \rangle \cdot \langle A^T(Ax - b), dx_1 \rangle &= \langle A^T(Ax - b) \\
 &\quad \cdot (Ax - b)^T A dx_2, dx_1 \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d(df) &= p \cdot (p-2) \|Ax - b\|^{p-4} \cdot \langle A^T(Ax - b)(Ax - b)^T A \\
 &\quad \cdot dx_2, dx_1 \rangle + p \cdot \|Ax - b\|^{p-2} \cdot \langle A^T A dx_2, dx_1 \rangle \\
 \nabla^2 f &= \underbrace{p \cdot \|Ax - b\|^{p-4} [(p-2) A^T(Ax - b)(Ax - b)^T A +}_{+ \|Ax - b\|^2 \cdot A^T A]
 \end{aligned}$$

NS, боязаны, киңе  $d^2 f(x)[dx, dx]$  күрсөм номон.

жеке жаңа күрсөм көлемінен жақын.

$$(a) f: S_{++}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \text{tr}(x^{-1})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 df(x) &= d(\text{tr}(x^{-1})) = -\text{tr}(d(x^{-1})) = \text{tr}(-x^{-1}dx X^{-1}) = \\
 &= -\text{tr}(X^{-1}dx X^{-1})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d(df(x)) &= d(-\text{tr}(X^{-1}dx X^{-1})) = -\text{tr}(d(X^{-1})dx_1 \\
 &\quad + X^{-1}dx_1 \cdot d(X^{-1})) = -\text{tr}(-X^{-1}dx_2 X^{-1} \\
 &\quad \cdot dx_1 X^{-1} + X^{-1}dx_1 (-X^{-1}dx_2 X^{-1})) = \text{tr}(X^{-1}dx_2 X^{-1} \\
 &\quad \cdot dX_1 X^{-1} + X^{-1}dx_1 X^{-1}dx_2 X^{-1}) = \text{tr}(X^{-1}(dX_2 X^{-1} \\
 &\quad \cdot dX_1 + dX_1 X^{-1}dx_2) X^{-1}) \quad \text{жеке } X_1 = X_2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$d(df(x)) = \text{tr}(2X^{-1}dx X^{-1}dx X^{-1}) = \text{tr}(2(X^{-1}dx)(X^{-1}dx))$$

K. Нер. бой. Көбүнчелігінде жаңа күрсөм

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\text{tr}(A, B)| &\leq \sqrt{\text{tr}(A^T A)} \sqrt{\text{tr}(B^T B)} \leq \sqrt{2} \sqrt{d^2 f(x)} \leq \sqrt{2} \sqrt{d^2 f(x)} \|X\| \|X\|
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\text{d}^f) S_{++}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = (\det(x))^{1/n} \\
 & df(x) = \det(x)^{\frac{1}{n}-1} \cdot d(\det(x)) = \det(x)^{\frac{1}{n}-1} \\
 & \bullet \det(x) \cdot \langle x^{-T}, dx \rangle = \det(x)^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot \langle x^{-T}, dx \rangle \\
 & d(df(x)) = \cancel{d} \det(x)^{\frac{1}{n}} \langle x^{-T}, dx \rangle + \\
 & + \det(x)^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot d(\langle x^{-T}, dx \rangle) = \det(x)^{\frac{1}{n}} (\langle x^{-T}, dx \rangle) \\
 & + \det(x)^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot \cancel{\langle x - x^{-T} x^T x^{-1} dx, dx \rangle} = \det(x)^{\frac{1}{n}}. \\
 & \bullet [(\langle x^{-T}, dx \rangle)^2 - \cancel{\langle x^{-T}(dx)^T x^{-1} dx, dx \rangle}] = \\
 & = \det(x)^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot [x^{-1} dx \cdot x^{-1} dx - \cancel{\langle x^{-T}(dx)^T x^{-1} dx, dx \rangle}] = \\
 & = \det(x)^{\frac{1}{n}} L((x^{-1} dx)^2 - \cancel{\langle x^{-T}(dx)^T x^{-1} dx, dx \rangle})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \bullet \cancel{(x^{-1} dx)^2 - \langle x^{-T} x^T x^{-1} (dx)^2 \rangle} \\
 & \cancel{\langle x^{-T} x^T x^{-1} (dx)^T, dx \rangle} = \cancel{\langle x^{-T} (dx)^T, dx \rangle} \\
 & = \det(x)^{\frac{1}{n}} [(\cancel{x^{-1} dx})^2 - \cancel{\langle x^{-T} (dx)^T \cdot x^{-1}, dx \rangle}] \\
 & \cancel{(\cancel{x^{-1} dx})^2} \cancel{\langle x^{-T} (dx)^T \cdot x^{-1}, dx \rangle} = \cancel{\langle (dx)^T \cdot x^{-T} \cancel{x^{-1} dx}, dx \rangle} \\
 & = (x^{-1} dx)^2 \Rightarrow d(df(x)) = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

N6 | ~~10~~  $\mathbb{R}^n$

Найти биомаксимумы и градиент градиента

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{некоторые, при каком они есть} \quad \text{6} \quad \frac{6}{2} \\
 & \bullet (\text{a}) f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \langle c, x \rangle + \frac{\tau}{3} \|x\|^3, \text{ где } c \in \mathbb{R}^n, c \neq 0, \\
 & df = \langle c, dx \rangle + \cancel{\frac{\tau}{2} \langle x, x \rangle} \cancel{\|x\|^2} \cdot d(\cancel{\|x\|^2}) = \langle c, dx \rangle + \\
 & + \frac{3\tau}{2} \|x\|^2 \cdot \langle x, dx \rangle = \langle c + \tau \|x\|^2 x, dx \rangle \\
 & \nabla f = c + \tau \|x\|^2 x = c + \tau \cancel{\|x\|^2} x
 \end{aligned}$$

II. критерием ~~наличия~~  $c + \tau \|x\|^2 x = \bar{0}$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cancel{c + \tau \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2} \cdot x = \bar{0} \\ \tau > 0 \\ c \neq 0 \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} c + \tau \|x\|^2 x = \bar{0} \\ \tau > 0 \\ c \neq 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\tau \|x\|^2 x = -c \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -\frac{1}{\tau c} \cdot c \\ \|x\|^2 = \tau \end{array} \right.$$

$$\tau \cdot x \cdot x = -c$$

$$\Rightarrow \|X\| = \sqrt{\frac{\|C\|}{\|X\|}}$$

$$\|X\|^2 = \frac{\|C\|}{\|X\|}$$

$$\|X\| = \sqrt{\frac{\|C\|}{\|X\|}}$$

$\exists k \in \mathbb{R} \quad X = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\|X\|}} C$ , но он противовесен. С

$$\Rightarrow X = -\cancel{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\|X\|}}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\|C\|}{\|X\|}} \cdot \frac{C}{\|C\|}$$

$$X = -\cancel{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\|X\|}}} \cdot \frac{C}{\sqrt{\|C\|}} - \text{единиц. норма}$$

(f)  $f: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = \langle a, x \rangle - \ln(1 - \langle b, x \rangle)$ , где  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $a, b \neq 0$

$$E = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \langle b, x \rangle < 1\}$$

$$df(x) = \langle a, dx \rangle + \frac{1}{1 - \langle b, x \rangle} \langle b, dx \rangle = \langle a + \frac{b}{1 - \langle b, x \rangle}, dx \rangle$$

$$\nabla f(x) = a + \frac{b}{1 - \langle b, x \rangle}$$

$$\begin{cases} a + \frac{b}{1 - \langle b, x \rangle} = 0 \\ \langle b, x \rangle < 1 \\ a \neq 0, b \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad a = -\frac{b}{1 - \langle b, x \rangle} \quad \cancel{a + \frac{b}{1 - \langle b, x \rangle} = 0}$$

~~аналитический метод~~ ~~а - б~~ ~~аналитический~~  $\langle b, x \rangle$

$$-a(1 - \langle b, x \rangle) = b, \quad a \text{ конкв.} \quad \text{а и б} \text{ в н. о. } 1 - \langle b, x \rangle$$

$$a(\cancel{1 - \langle b, x \rangle}) = b \quad \cancel{a} + \cancel{a} = \frac{b}{a} + a \cdot 1$$

$$a + \cancel{\langle b, x \rangle} = -\frac{b}{a} \quad \cancel{a} + \cancel{a} = \frac{b}{a} \quad \cancel{a} = \frac{(a+b)}{a}$$

$$\langle b, x \rangle = \frac{b+a}{a}$$

~~аналитический~~  $\langle b, x \rangle$

$$\text{аналит. } x = \varphi a + \psi b$$

~~аналитический~~  $\langle b, x \rangle$

$$\langle b, \varphi a + \psi b \rangle = \frac{(a+b)}{a}$$

$$\varphi \langle a, b \rangle + \psi \langle b, b \rangle = \frac{a+b}{a}$$

$$a \langle b, x \rangle = -b$$

$$a \langle b, x \rangle = -b$$

$$a \langle b, x \rangle = a + b$$

$$\langle b, x \rangle < 1 \Rightarrow \|a\| |\langle b, x \rangle| = \|a + b\|$$

$$|\langle b, x \rangle| = \frac{\|a + b\|}{\|a\|}$$

~~аналитический~~,  $m \leq \frac{b}{a} \leq n$

(c)  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = \langle x, x \rangle e^{-\|x\|^2}$ , where  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $c > 0$ ,  $\|x\|^2 = x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 df(x) &= \langle c, dx \rangle e^{-\langle Ax, x \rangle} + \langle (A+A^T)x, dx \rangle e^{-\langle Ax, x \rangle} \\
 &\quad \langle c, x \rangle - \langle e^{-\langle Ax, x \rangle} c, dx \rangle - e^{-\langle Ax, x \rangle} \cancel{\langle c, x \rangle} \\
 &\quad \langle (A+A^T)x, dx \rangle = e^{-\langle Ax, x \rangle} [\langle c, dx \rangle - \cancel{\langle c, x \rangle}] \\
 &\quad x^T (A+A^T) dx ] \cancel{e^{-\langle Ax, x \rangle}} [\cancel{\langle c, dx \rangle} \cancel{\langle c, x \rangle}] x^T (A+A^T) \\
 &\Rightarrow \cancel{dx} \\
 &\Rightarrow Df(x) = e^{-\langle Ax, x \rangle} (c - c^T x x^T (A+A^T))
 \end{aligned}$$

$$C = C^T X X^T (A + A^T)$$

$$\cancel{C^T \times \cancel{A^{-1}} = C(A + A^T)^{-1}}, \text{ with } \cancel{A + A^T} \in \mathbb{S}_{++}^n$$

$$C = C^T X^T \times (A + A^T)$$

$$C(X^T X (A + A^T) - I) = 0$$

$$x^T x = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

$$= e^{-\langle Ax, x\rangle} [\langle c, dx\rangle - \langle (A+A^T)x, x^T c, dx\rangle]$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla f(x) = C - (A + A^T)x x^T C = C(I - (A + A^T)x x^T) = 0$$

$$I = (A + A^T) \times X^T \Rightarrow X \times I = (A + A^T)^{-1}$$

~~222~~ Omogo <sup>1</sup>X\* - Amer. hecune

N71 Рассмотрим  $X \in S^n_+$ . Вычислим значение этого выражения

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \text{tr}(X^{-k} - (X^k + X^{2k})^{-1})$$

Из спектрального разложения

$X = Q \Lambda Q^T$ , где  $Q$ -ортогональная матрица из нормир. единиц столбцов  $\lambda_i$

$\Lambda$ -диагональная матрица, содержащая собственные значения  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$  матрицы  $X$ .  $Q^{-1} = Q^T$ , так как  $Q^T Q = I$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \text{tr}(X^{-k} - (X^k + X^{2k})^{-1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cancel{\text{tr}(X^{-k} - (X^k + X^{2k})^{-1})} = \cancel{\text{tr}(Q \Lambda^{-k} Q^T - (Q \Lambda^k Q^T + Q \Lambda^{2k} Q^T)^{-1})} \\ & + Q \Lambda^{2k} Q^T)^{-1} = Q (\Lambda^{-k} - (\Lambda^k + \Lambda^{2k})^{-1}) Q^T \\ & \text{tr}(X^{-k} - (X^k + X^{2k})^{-1}) = \text{tr}(Q (\Lambda^{-k} - (\Lambda^k + \Lambda^{2k})^{-1}) Q^T) = \\ & = -\text{tr}(\Lambda^{-k} - (\Lambda^k + \Lambda^{2k})^{-1}) = -\frac{1}{\lambda_1^{-k}} - \dots - \frac{1}{\lambda_n^{-k}} - \\ & - \left( \frac{1}{\lambda_1^{-k} + \lambda_1^{2k}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\lambda_n^{-k} + \lambda_n^{2k}} \right) \stackrel{?}{=} \cancel{\frac{1}{\lambda_1^{-k}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\geq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\lambda_i^{-k}} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\lambda_1^{-k} + \lambda_i^{-k}} \right)$$

$$\text{Приложим } \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\lambda_i^{-k}} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \lambda_i^{-k}} \right) \right) =$$

$$\text{Если при этом } \lambda_i \in (0, 1) : \quad \approx \sum_{i=1}^n \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{1}{\lambda_i^{-k}} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \lambda_i^{-k}} \right) \right)$$

$\exists \lambda_i \in (0, 1)$ :

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \lambda_i^{-k} \rightarrow 0, \text{ тогда } \text{tr}(mn) \rightarrow +\infty$$

Приложим для других, полагая  $\forall i: \lambda_i \geq 1$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{1}{\lambda_i^{-k}} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \lambda_i^{-k}} \right) \right) = 0$$

$\forall i: \lambda_i = 1$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{1}{1} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{1+1} \right) \right) = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \text{tr}(X^{-k} - (X^k + X^{2k})^{-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{I}(\lambda_i = 1) \text{ н.к.}$$

также  $\forall \lambda_i \notin (0, 1)$ , имеем бесконечное  $\rightarrow +\infty$

(свойство  $\lambda_i \leq 0$  не важн.; н.к.  $X \in S_{++}^n \Leftrightarrow \forall \lambda_i > 0$ )