

Задача №1:

$$D-76: (A + UCV)^{-1} = A^{-1} - A^{-1}U(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}U)^{-1}VA^{-1}$$

►  $(A + UCV) \cdot (A + UCV)^{-1} = I_n$

⇒ Проверим

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

$$= I + AUCVA^{-1} - (U + UCVUA^{-1}U)(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}U)^{-1}VA^{-1} =$$

$$= I + UCVUA^{-1} - UC(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}U)(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}U)^{-1}VA^{-1} =$$

$$= I + UCVUA^{-1} - UCVUA^{-1} = I$$

⇒ Верно

### Задача 2a

Условие:  $\|uv^T - A\|_F^2 - \|A\|_F^2 = f$   
 $u \in \mathbb{R}^m, v \in \mathbb{R}^n, A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$

•  $uv^T = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_m \end{pmatrix} (v_1 \dots v_n) = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 v_1 & \dots & u_1 v_n \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ u_m v_1 & \dots & u_m v_n \end{pmatrix}$

•  $uv^T - A = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 v_1 - a_{11} & u_1 v_2 - a_{12} & \dots & u_1 v_n - a_{1n} \\ u_2 v_1 - a_{21} & u_2 v_2 - a_{22} & \dots & u_2 v_n - a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ u_m v_1 - a_{m1} & u_m v_2 - a_{m2} & \dots & u_m v_n - a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$

•  $\|x\|_F^2 = \text{tr}(x^T x)$  — сумма кв. элементов матрицы

$\Rightarrow \|uv^T - A\|_F^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n (u_i v_j - a_{ji})^2$

•  $\|A\|_F^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n (a_{ji})^2$

$\Rightarrow f = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n (u_i v_j)^2 - 2u_i v_j a_{ji} + (a_{ji})^2 - (a_{ji})^2 =$

$= \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n ((u_i v_j)^2 - 2u_i v_j a_{ji})$



Задача 2b

$$f = \text{tr}((2I_n + aa^T)^{-1}(uv^T + vu^T))$$

► •  $(2I_n + aa^T)^{-1} = \{ \text{no wrong. Выбери, при}$

$$A = 2I_n, U = a, V = a^T, C = I_n \}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} I_n - \frac{1}{4} a (I_n + \frac{1}{2} \|a\|^2)^{-1} a^T = \{ (I_n + \frac{1}{2} \|a\|^2) = \text{const} \}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists C = I_n + \frac{1}{2} \|a\|^2 \} = \frac{1}{2} I_n - \frac{1}{4C} aa^T$$

$$\bullet \left( \frac{1}{2} I_n - \frac{1}{4C} aa^T \right) (uv^T + vu^T) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (uv^T + vu^T) - \frac{1}{4C} (aa^T (uv^T + vu^T)) \quad (4)$$

$$\bullet \text{tr} \left( \frac{1}{2} (uv^T + vu^T) \right) = \frac{1}{2} (\text{tr}(uv^T) + \text{tr}(vu^T)) = \{ \text{tr}(uv^T) = u_1 v_1 + u_2 v_2 + \dots + u_n v_n = \text{tr}(vu^T) \} = \text{tr}(uv^T) = \langle u, v \rangle$$

$$\bullet \text{tr}(aa^T (uv^T + vu^T)) = \{ \text{tr}(a \cdot a^T) - \text{чисел} \}, \text{ so}$$

$$\text{tr}(aa^T \cdot uv^T) = \text{tr}(A \cdot B) = \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ji} b_{ij} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ji} b_{ij} = \{ a_{ii} = a_{ii} \} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ji} b_{ij}$$

$$\text{tr}(aa^T \cdot vu^T) = \text{tr}(A \cdot B^T) = \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ji} b_{ji} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ji} b_{ji} \} =$$

$$= 2 \text{tr}(aa^T \cdot uv^T) = 2 \text{tr}(v^T a a^T u) = 2 \langle v, a \rangle \cdot \langle a, u \rangle$$

$$(4) \Rightarrow f = \langle u, v \rangle - \frac{1}{2} (I_n + \frac{1}{2} \|a\|^2)^{-1} \cdot \langle v, a \rangle \cdot \langle a, u \rangle$$

Задача 2.2

$$f = \sum_{i=1}^n \langle S^{-1} a_i, a_i \rangle, \text{ где}$$

$$a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad S = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i a_i^T$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n \langle S^{-1} a_i, a_i \rangle &= \{ \langle A, B \rangle = \text{tr}(A^T B) \} = \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \text{tr}(a_i^T S^{-1} a_i) = \{ \text{tr}(AB) = \text{tr}(BA), A = a_i^T S^{-1} \} = \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \text{tr}(a_i a_i^T S^{-1}) = \text{tr} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n a_i a_i^T S^{-1} \right) = \text{tr} \left( \left( \sum_{i=1}^n a_i a_i^T \right) \cdot S^{-1} \right) = \\ &= \text{tr}(S \cdot S^{-1}) = \text{tr}(I_n) = n \end{aligned}$$

по построению  $S$  - симметричная  $n \times n$   
 $\Rightarrow S^{-1}$  - симметричная  $\Rightarrow S^{-T} = S^{-1}$   
 $\Rightarrow S \cdot S^{-1} = I_n$

Ответ:  $f = n$





Задача №3а  $f(t) = \det(A - tI_n)$

• Первым шагом:

$$\exists f(t) = f(g(t)) \quad ; \quad y = g(t) = A - tI_n$$

$$df(t)[dt] = \det(y) \cdot \langle y^{-T}, dy \rangle \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$dy = d(A - tI_n) = -I_n dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \quad & -\det(A - tI_n) \langle (A - tI_n)^{-T}, I_n dt \rangle = \\ & = -\det(A - tI_n) \cdot \text{tr}((A - tI_n)^{-1}) dt \end{aligned}$$

• Вторым шагом:

$$d^2 f(t)[dt_1, dt_2] = -d(\det(A - tI_n) \cdot \text{tr}((A - tI_n)^{-1}) dt_1) =$$

$$= -(d(\det(A - tI_n)) \cdot \text{tr}((A - tI_n)^{-1}) + \det(A - tI_n) \cdot d(\text{tr}((A - tI_n)^{-1}))) dt_1 \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$\bullet d(\det(A - tI_n)) = -\det(A - tI_n) \text{tr}((A - tI_n)^{-1}) dt_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet d(\text{tr}((A - tI_n)^{-1})) &= \text{tr}(d(A - tI_n)^{-1}) = -\text{tr}((A - tI_n)^{-1} \cdot (-dt_2 I_n) (A - tI_n)^{-1}) = \\ &= \text{tr}(((A - tI_n)^{-1})^2) dt_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{4} \quad & (\det(A - tI_n) \cdot \text{tr}^2((A - tI_n)^{-1}) - \det(A - tI_n) \cdot \text{tr}(((A - tI_n)^{-1})^2)) dt_1 dt_2 = \\ & = \det(A - tI_n) \cdot (\text{tr}^2((A - tI_n)^{-1}) - \text{tr}(((A - tI_n)^{-1})^2)) dt_1 dt_2 \end{aligned}$$

Очевидно:

$$df = -\det(A - tI_n) \cdot \text{tr}((A - tI_n)^{-1}) dt_1$$

$$d^2 f = \det(A - tI_n) \cdot [\text{tr}^2((A - tI_n)^{-1}) - \text{tr}(((A - tI_n)^{-1})^2)] dt_1 dt_2$$

$\Downarrow$

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

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

Задание 3б

$$f(t) = \| (A+tI_n)^{-1} b \| = \left( ((A+tI_n)^{-1} b)^T ((A+tI_n)^{-1} b) \right)^{1/2}$$

• Первым способом:  $\exists f(t) = f(g(h(t)))$

$$z = h(t) = (A+tI_n)^{-1} b$$

$$y = g(z) = g(h(t)) = z^T z$$

$$f(y) = y^{1/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow df(t) [dt] = dy^{1/2} = \frac{1}{2y^{1/2}} dy = \frac{1}{2f(t)} d z^T z =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2f(t)} \cdot 2 z^T dz = \frac{1}{f(t)} \cdot ((A+tI_n)^{-1} b)^T d((A+tI_n)^{-1} b) = \{ (A+tI_n)^{-T} (A+tI_n)^{-1} \}^T b$$

$$= \frac{-b^T (A+tI_n)^{-1}}{f(t)} \cdot (A+tI_n)^{-1} d(A+tI_n) (A+tI_n)^{-1} b =$$

$$= \frac{-1}{f(t)} b^T ((A+tI_n)^{-1})^2 \cdot I_n dt \cdot (A+tI_n)^{-1} b = \frac{-1}{f(t)} \cdot b^T ((A+tI_n)^{-1})^3 b dt$$

• Вторым способом:

$$d^2 f(t) [dt_1, dt_2] = -d \left( \frac{b^T ((A+tI_n)^{-1})^3 b}{f(t)} \right) dt_1 =$$

$$= - \frac{d(b^T ((A+tI_n)^{-1})^3 b) f(t) - (b^T ((A+tI_n)^{-1})^3 b) df(t)}{f^2(t)} dt_1 \quad \textcircled{=}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot d(b^T ((A+tI_n)^{-1})^3 b) &= b^T d((A+tI_n)^{-1})^3 b = 3b^T ((A+tI_n)^{-1})^2 d(A+tI_n)^{-1} b = \\ &= -3b^T ((A+tI_n)^{-1})^3 d(A+tI_n) \cdot (A+tI_n)^{-1} b = -3b^T ((A+tI_n)^{-1})^4 b dt_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\cdot df(t) = \frac{-1}{f(t)} b^T ((A+tI_n)^{-1})^3 b dt_2$$

$$\textcircled{=} \frac{3b^T ((A+tI_n)^{-1})^4 b dt_1 dt_2}{f(t)} - \frac{(b^T ((A+tI_n)^{-1})^3 b)^2 dt_1 dt_2}{f^3(t)}$$

$$\text{Ответ: } df = \frac{-1}{\| (A+tI_n)^{-1} b \|} \cdot b^T ((A+tI_n)^{-1})^3 b dt_1$$

$$d^2 f = \left( \frac{3b^T ((A+tI_n)^{-1})^4 b}{\| (A+tI_n)^{-1} b \|} - \frac{(b^T ((A+tI_n)^{-1})^3 b)^2}{\| (A+tI_n)^{-1} b \|^3} \right) dt_1 dt_2$$

$$f'(t) = \frac{-1}{\| (A+tI_n)^{-1} b \|} \cdot b^T ((A+tI_n)^{-1})^3 b$$

$$f''(t) = \frac{3b^T ((A+tI_n)^{-1})^4 b}{\| (A+tI_n)^{-1} b \|} - \frac{(b^T ((A+tI_n)^{-1})^3 b)^2}{\| (A+tI_n)^{-1} b \|^3}$$



Задача 4а  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \|xx^T - A\|_F^2, A \in S^n$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \|xx^T - A\|_F^2 = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}((xx^T - A)^T(xx^T - A)) = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(xx^T - A) = (xx^T - A), \text{ так как } xx^T \in S^n \} = \\ = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}((xx^T - A)^2)$$

• Первый способ:

$$df(x)[dx] = \frac{1}{2} d \text{tr}((xx^T - A)^2) = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(d(xx^T - A)^2) = \text{tr}((xx^T - A) dxx^T) = \\ = 2 \text{tr}((xx^T - A)x dx^T) = 2 \text{tr}((xx^T - A) \cdot x) dx^T = 2 \text{tr}(x^T (xx^T - A) dx) = \\ = 2 \langle (xx^T - A)x, dx \rangle \\ \Rightarrow \nabla f = 2(xx^T - A)x$$

• Второй способ:

$$d^2 f(x)[dx_1, dx_2] = 2 d(\text{tr}(x^T (xx^T - A)^T dx_1)) = 2 \text{tr}(d(x^T (xx^T - A)^T dx_1)) = \\ = 2 \text{tr}((dx_1^T \cdot (xx^T - A)^T + x^T dxx^T) dx_1) = 2 \text{tr}((dx_1^T \cdot (xx^T - A) + x^T (dx_1 x^T + x dx_1^T)) dx_1) = \\ = 2 \text{tr}(dx_1^T (xx^T - A) dx_1) + 2 \text{tr}(x^T dx_1 (x^T dx_1)) + 2 \text{tr}(x^T x dx_1^T dx_1) = \\ \text{[применяем 3]} = 2 \text{tr}(dx_1 dx_1^T (xx^T - A)) + 2 \text{tr}(dx_1^T x \cdot x^T dx_1) + 2 \text{tr}(dx_1^T dx_1 x^T x) = \\ = 2 \langle (xx^T - A) dx_1, dx_1 \rangle + 2 \langle xx^T dx_1, dx_1 \rangle + 2 \langle x^T x \cdot I_n dx_1, dx_1 \rangle = \\ = 2 \langle ((xx^T - A) + xx^T + x^T x \cdot I_n) dx_1, dx_1 \rangle \\ \Rightarrow \nabla^2 f = 2((xx^T - A) + xx^T + x^T x \cdot I_n)$$

Ответ:  $\nabla f = 2(xx^T - A)x$   
 $\nabla^2 f = 2((xx^T - A) + xx^T + x^T x \cdot I_n)$

Задача 46

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

$$f(x) = x^T x^{\ln x^T x} = (e^{\ln x^T x})^{x^T x} = e^{x^T x \ln(x^T x)}$$

Первое применение:

$$\begin{aligned} df(x) &= d e^{x^T x \ln(x^T x)} = e^{x^T x \ln(x^T x)} d(x^T x \ln(x^T x)) = \\ &= e^{x^T x \ln(x^T x)} \cdot (d(x^T x) \cdot \ln(x^T x) + x^T x \cdot d \ln(x^T x)) = \\ &= e^{x^T x \ln(x^T x)} \cdot (2x^T dx \cdot \ln(x^T x) + x^T x \cdot \frac{2x^T dx}{x^T x}) = e^{x^T x \ln(x^T x)} \cdot (2x^T dx (\ln(x^T x) + 1)) = \\ &= 2(\ln(x^T x) + 1) e^{x^T x \ln(x^T x)} x^T dx \\ &\Rightarrow \nabla f = 2 \langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} (\ln(x^T x) + 1) x \end{aligned}$$

Второе применение:

$$\begin{aligned} d^2 f[dx_1, dx_2] &= 2 d(\langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} (\ln(x^T x) + 1) x^T dx_1) = \\ &= 2 (d \langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} \cdot (\ln(x^T x) + 1) x^T + \langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} d((\ln(x^T x) + 1) x^T)) dx_2 \quad \textcircled{=} \end{aligned}$$

$$\cdot d \langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} = 2 \langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} (\ln(x^T x) + 1) x^T dx_2$$

$$\cdot d((\ln(x^T x) + 1) x^T) = d(\ln(x^T x) + 1) \cdot x^T + (\ln(x^T x) + 1) dx_1^T =$$

$$= \frac{2x^T dx}{x^T x} \cdot x^T + (\ln(x^T x) + 1) dx_1^T$$

$$\textcircled{=} 2 \langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} \left( (\ln(x^T x) + 1)^2 x^T dx_2 x^T dx_1 + 2 \frac{x^T dx_2}{x^T x} x^T + (\ln(x^T x) + 1) dx_1^T \right) dx_1$$

сформированную квадратичную форму, в.н. около  $\mathbb{R}^n$ :

$$= dx_1^T \langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} (4(\ln(x^T x) + 1)^2 x x^T dx_2 + 4 \frac{1}{x^T x} \cdot x x^T dx_2 + 2(\ln(x^T x) + 1) dx_1 \cdot I_n dx_1) =$$

$$\text{вспомог. замечание: } \frac{1}{x^T x} \cdot x x^T dx_2 = \frac{1}{x^T x} x x^T dx_2$$

$$= dx_1^T \langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} (4(\ln(x^T x) + 1)^2 x x^T dx_2 + 4 \frac{1}{x^T x} x x^T dx_2 + 2(\ln(x^T x) + 1) \cdot I_n \cdot dx_1) =$$

$$= dx_1^T \langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} (4(\ln(x^T x) + 1)^2 x x^T + 4 \frac{1}{x^T x} x x^T + 2(\ln(x^T x) + 1) \cdot I_n) dx_2$$

$$\nabla^2 f = \langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} (4(\ln(x^T x) + 1)^2 x x^T + 4 \frac{1}{x^T x} x x^T + 2(\ln(x^T x) + 1) I_n)$$

$$\text{Ответ: } \nabla f = 2 \langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} (\ln(x^T x) + 1) x$$

$$\nabla^2 f = \langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} (4(\ln(x^T x) + 1)^2 x x^T + 4 \frac{1}{x^T x} x x^T + 2(\ln(x^T x) + 1) I_n)$$



Задача 4c  $f(x) = \|Ax - b\|^p$ ,  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ ,  $b \in \mathbb{R}^m$ ,  $p \geq 2$

$$f(x) = ((Ax - b)^T(Ax - b))^{\frac{p}{2}}$$

• Первая производная:

$$\begin{aligned} df(x)[dx] &= d((Ax - b)^T(Ax - b))^{\frac{p}{2}} = \frac{p}{2} ((Ax - b)^T(Ax - b))^{\frac{p}{2}-1} d((Ax - b)^T(Ax - b)) = \\ &= \frac{p}{2} ((Ax - b)^T(Ax - b))^{\frac{p}{2}-1} \cdot 2(Ax - b)^T d(Ax - b) = \\ &= \frac{p}{2} ((Ax - b)^T(Ax - b))^{\frac{p}{2}-1} \cdot 2(Ax - b)^T A dx = p((Ax - b)^T(Ax - b))^{\frac{p}{2}-1} (Ax - b)^T A dx \\ \Rightarrow \nabla f &= p((Ax - b)^T(Ax - b))^{\frac{p}{2}-1} \cdot A^T(Ax - b) \end{aligned}$$

• Вторая производная:

$$\begin{aligned} d^2f(x)[dx_1, dx_2] &= dp((Ax - b)^T(Ax - b))^{\frac{p}{2}-1} (Ax - b)^T A dx_1 = \\ &= p(d((Ax - b)^T(Ax - b))^{\frac{p}{2}-1} \cdot (Ax - b)^T A + ((Ax - b)^T(Ax - b))^{\frac{p}{2}-1} d((Ax - b)^T A)) dx_1 \ominus \\ &\cdot d((Ax - b)^T(Ax - b))^{\frac{p}{2}-1} = \left(\frac{p}{2}-1\right) \cdot ((Ax - b)^T(Ax - b))^{\frac{p}{2}-2} \cdot 2(Ax - b)^T A dx_2 \\ d(Ax - b)^T &= (d(Ax - b))^T = (A dx)^T = dx_1^T A^T \\ \ominus p \cdot \left(\frac{p}{2}-1\right) \cdot ((Ax - b)^T(Ax - b))^{\frac{p}{2}-2} \cdot 2(Ax - b)^T A dx_2 \cdot (Ax - b)^T A dx_1 + p((Ax - b)^T(Ax - b))^{\frac{p}{2}-1} dx_1^T A^T A dx_2 \\ &= \{ \text{1 слагаемое: } (Ax - b)^T A dx_1 = dx_1^T A^T (Ax - b); \quad dx_2^T \cdot A^T A dx_1 = dx_1^T A^T A dx_2 \} = \\ &= dx_1^T ((p-2)p \cdot A^T(Ax - b) \cdot [(Ax - b)^T(Ax - b)]^{\frac{p}{2}-2} (Ax - b)^T A + p A^T A [(Ax - b)^T(Ax - b)]^{\frac{p}{2}-1}) dx_2 \\ \Rightarrow \nabla^2 f &= (p-2)p A^T(Ax - b) \cdot [(Ax - b)^T(Ax - b)]^{\frac{p}{2}-2} (Ax - b)^T A + p A^T A [(Ax - b)^T(Ax - b)]^{\frac{p}{2}-1} \end{aligned}$$

Обозн:  $\nabla f = p[(Ax - b)^T(Ax - b)]^{\frac{p}{2}-1} \cdot A^T(Ax - b)$

$$\nabla^2 f = (p-2)p A^T(Ax - b) [(Ax - b)^T(Ax - b)]^{\frac{p}{2}-2} (Ax - b)^T A + p A^T A [(Ax - b)^T(Ax - b)]^{\frac{p}{2}-1}$$

Задача 15a

$$f(X) = \text{tr}(X^{-1})$$

• Первая производная:

$$\begin{aligned} df(X)[dX] &= d(\text{tr}(X^{-1})) = \text{tr}(d(X^{-1})) = \text{tr}(-X^{-1}dX X^{-1}) = \\ &= -\text{tr}(X^{-1})^2 dX \end{aligned}$$

• Вторая производная:  $dX = dX_1 = \text{const}$

$$\begin{aligned} d^2 f(X)[dX, dX] &= -d(\text{tr}((X^{-1})^2 dX_1)) = -\text{tr}(d(X^{-1})^2 dX_1) = \\ &= -\text{tr}(2X^{-1}d(X^{-1})dX_1) = -\text{tr}(2X^{-1} \cdot X^{-1}dX_1 \cdot X^{-1}dX_1) = \\ &= 2\text{tr}((X^{-1})^2 dX_1 \cdot X^{-1} \cdot dX_1) = 2\text{tr}(X^{-1}dX_1 X^{-1}dX_1 X^{-1}) \end{aligned}$$

• Подставим выражения:

$$d^2 f[H, H] = 2\text{tr}(X^{-1} H X^{-1} H X^{-1})$$

$$1) \text{ Если } X \in S_{++}^n, \Rightarrow X^{-1} \in S_{++}^n$$

$$2) \text{ т.к. } X \in S^n, \text{ то } X^{-1} \in S^n, \Rightarrow (X^{-1})^T = X^{-1}$$

3) По известной лемме, опред. матрицы:

$$\exists B : \det(B) \neq 0, \text{ и } X^{-1} = B^T B$$

$$\Rightarrow d^2 f[H, H] = 2\text{tr}(X^{-T} H B^T \cdot B H X^{-1}) \quad \textcircled{a}$$

$$\square D = X^{-T} H B^T$$

$$\textcircled{a} 2\text{tr}(D^T D) = 2\|D\|_F^2$$

$\Rightarrow$  по определению нормы

$$d^2 f[H, H] \geq 0, \quad \forall D \quad (-0 \text{ при } D=0)$$

$\Rightarrow d^2 f[H, H]$  соответствует полож. знанию