

Задача №1:

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

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

\Rightarrow Проверим

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

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

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

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

\Rightarrow 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. значений элементов

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

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

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

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



Задача 2b

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Задача 2.2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3 задание 3b

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

• Вторым способом:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \|xx^T - A\|_F^2 = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}((xx^T - A)^T (xx^T - A)) = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}((xx^T - A)^T (xx^T - A)) = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}((xx^T - A)^2) = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}((xx^T - A)^2)$$

• Первый способ:

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

• Второй способ:

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

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:

$$d^2 f[dx_1, dx_2] = 2 d(\langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} (\ln(x^T x) + 1) x^T dx_1) =$$

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

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

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

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

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

= {вторичное применение Вспомогательное, в.н. около \mathbb{R} }

$$= d x_1^T \langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} (4(\ln(x^T x) + 1)^2 x^T dx_2 x^T + 4 \frac{1}{x^T x} \cdot x^T dx_2 x^T + 2(\ln(x^T x) + 1) dx_1^T \cdot I_n dx_1) =$$

$$\text{вспомог. по } x_1 \text{ и } x_2 \text{ в каждой скобке}$$

$$= d x_1^T \langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} (4(\ln(x^T x) + 1)^2 x x^T dx_2 + 4 \frac{1}{x^T x} x x^T dx_2 + 2(\ln(x^T x) + 1) \cdot I_n \cdot dx_1) =$$

$$= d x_1^T \langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} (4(\ln(x^T x) + 1)^2 x x^T + 4 \frac{1}{x^T x} x x^T + 2(\ln(x^T x) + 1) \cdot I_n) dx_2$$

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

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

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

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:

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

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

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

Задача 15а

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

• 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:

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

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

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

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

\Rightarrow по определению нормы

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

$\Rightarrow d^2 f[H, H]$ сохраняет пос. знак

$$f(X) = (\det X)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

• Проверка свойства: $\exists f(X) = f(g(X))$, $g(X) = y = \det X$

$$df(y)[dy] = dy^{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{n \cdot y^{\frac{n-1}{n}}} dy = \frac{d(\det X)}{n \cdot (\det X)^{\frac{n-1}{n}}} = \frac{\det X \cdot \operatorname{tr}(X^{-1} dX)}{n (\det X)^{\frac{n-1}{n}}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} (\det X)^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot \operatorname{tr}(X^{-1} dX)$$

• Проверка свойства $\exists dX = dX_1$,

$$\begin{aligned} d^2 f(X)[dX_1, dX_2] &= \frac{1}{n} d \left((\det X)^{\frac{1}{n}} \operatorname{tr}(X^{-1} dX) \right) = \frac{1}{n} \left(d(\det X)^{\frac{1}{n}} \operatorname{tr}(X^{-1} dX) + \right. \\ &+ (\det X)^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot d \operatorname{tr}(X^{-1} dX) \left. \right) = \frac{1}{n^2} (\det X)^{\frac{1}{n}} \operatorname{tr}(X^{-1} dX_2) \operatorname{tr}(X^{-1} dX_1) + (\det X)^{\frac{1}{n}} \\ &+ \frac{1}{n} (\det X)^{\frac{1}{n}} \operatorname{tr}(dX^{-1} dX_1) = \frac{1}{n^2} (\det X)^{\frac{1}{n}} \operatorname{tr}(X^{-1} dX_2) \operatorname{tr}(X^{-1} dX_1) \\ &+ \frac{1}{n} (\det X)^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot \operatorname{tr}(-X^{-1} dX_2 X^{-1} dX_1) = \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} (\det X)^{\frac{1}{n}} \operatorname{tr}(X^{-1} dX_2) \operatorname{tr}(X^{-1} dX_1) - \frac{1}{n} (\det X)^{\frac{1}{n}} \operatorname{tr}(X^{-1} dX_2 X^{-1} dX_1) = \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} (\det X)^{\frac{1}{n}} \left(\operatorname{tr}(X^{-1} dX_2) \cdot \operatorname{tr}(X^{-1} dX_1) - n \operatorname{tr}(X^{-1} dX_2 X^{-1} dX_1) \right) \end{aligned}$$

• Проверка свойства:

$$d^2 f(X)[H, H] = \frac{1}{n^2} (\det X)^{\frac{1}{n}} \left(\operatorname{tr}^2(X^{-1} H) - n \operatorname{tr}(X^{-1} H X^{-1} H) \right)$$

$$1) \text{ Т.к. } X \in S_{++}^n \Rightarrow \det X > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n^2} (\det X)^{\frac{1}{n}} > 0$$

$$2) \text{ Рассм. } \operatorname{tr}^2(X^{-1} H) - n \operatorname{tr}(X^{-1} H X^{-1} H) \stackrel{?}{=}$$

$$= \operatorname{tr}^2(X^{-1} H) - n \operatorname{tr}(X^{-1} H X^{-1} H) \stackrel{?}{=}$$

$$1) X^{-T} = X^{-1}, H^T = H - \text{в силу симметрии}$$

$$2) \text{ т.к. } X^{-1} \text{ и } H - \text{симм.} \Rightarrow X^{-1} H = H X^{-1}$$

$$\stackrel{?}{=} \operatorname{tr}^2(X^{-1} H \cdot I_n) - n \operatorname{tr}(X^{-1} H X^{-1} H) = \langle X^{-1} H, I \rangle^2 - n \langle X^{-1} H, X^{-1} H \rangle$$

$$3) \text{ Сравним эти значения: } \exists A = X^{-1} H$$

(в силу симметрии X^{-1} и H , будем считать порядок следов не важен)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n x_{1i} h_{1i} & \sum_{i=1}^n x_{1i} h_{2i} & \dots & \sum_{i=1}^n x_{1i} h_{ni} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n x_{2i} h_{1i} & \sum_{i=1}^n x_{2i} h_{2i} & \dots & \sum_{i=1}^n x_{2i} h_{ni} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^n x_{ni} h_{1i} & \sum_{i=1}^n x_{ni} h_{2i} & \dots & \sum_{i=1}^n x_{ni} h_{ni} \end{pmatrix} = (a_{ij})$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{tr}(A)^2 = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} \right)^2 = (a_{11} + \dots + a_{nn})^2$$

$$\text{Рассмотрим лишь } a_{11}^2 + 2a_{11}a_{22} + \dots + a_{nn}^2 \text{ (все попар. произв.)}$$

$$\text{силы н.в. } \langle X^{-1} H, I_n \rangle \leq \|X^{-1} H\| = \langle X^{-1} H, X^{-1} H \rangle$$

$$\text{Буняковский.} \Rightarrow \langle X^{-1} H, I_n \rangle^2 - n \langle X^{-1} H, X^{-1} H \rangle \leq 0 \text{ при } n > 0,$$

$$\text{и н.в. } = 0 \text{ при } n = 1$$

ОТВЕТ: Сохраняется знак $-$ при $n > 1$,
0 при $n = 1$

Задача 1.6. $f(x) = \langle c, x \rangle + \frac{\beta}{3} \|x\|^3$, $c \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $c \neq 0$, $\beta > 0$

$$f(x) = \langle c, x \rangle + \frac{\beta}{3} \|x\|^3 = c^T x + \frac{\beta}{3} \|x\|^3$$

• Переходим к дифференциалу:

$$df(x) = d(c^T x + \frac{\beta}{3} \|x\|^3) = d(c^T x) + \frac{\beta}{3} d\|x\|^3 =$$

$$= c^T dx + \frac{\beta}{3} d\|x\|^3 \quad \text{①}$$

$$d\|x\|^3 = d(x^T x)^{3/2} = \frac{3}{2} (x^T x)^{1/2} d(x^T x) = \frac{3}{2} \|x\| \cdot 2x^T dx = 3\|x\| x^T dx$$

$$\text{① } c^T dx + \beta\|x\| x^T dx = (c^T + \beta\|x\| x^T) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla f = (c + \beta\|x\| x)$$

• Точка стационарности: $c + \beta\|x\| x = 0$

$$x = \frac{-c}{\beta\|x\|}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \text{ при } \|x\| \neq 0$$

Задача 6.6

$$f(x) = \langle a, x \rangle - \ln(1 - \langle b, x \rangle), \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}^n, \langle b, x \rangle < 1$$

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow a + \frac{b}{1 - \langle b, x \rangle} = \vec{0} \quad | \cdot (1 - \langle b, x \rangle)$$

$$a(1 - \langle b, x \rangle) + b = \vec{0}$$

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

$$a b^T x = a + b$$

• По теореме Кронекера-Кэпелли, решение $x \exists$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{rk}(a b^T) = \text{rk}(a b^T | (a+b))$$

\Rightarrow Обозначим расс. экв-ю решение $a b^T \cdot x = a + b$
-СНАУ

Задача №6: $f(x) = \langle c, x \rangle \exp(-\langle Ax, x \rangle)$, $c \in \mathbb{R}^n \neq 0$, $A \in S_{++}^n$

• Первая производная:

$$\begin{aligned} df(x)[dx] &= \langle c, dx \rangle \exp(-\langle Ax, x \rangle) + \langle c, x \rangle \exp(-\langle Ax, x \rangle) \cdot d(-\langle Ax, x \rangle) = \\ &= \exp(-\langle Ax, x \rangle) \cdot (\langle c, dx \rangle - 2\langle c, x \rangle \cdot \langle Ax, dx \rangle) = \\ &= \exp(-\langle Ax, x \rangle) \cdot (\langle c, dx \rangle - \langle 2\langle c, x \rangle Ax, dx \rangle) = \\ &= \exp(-\langle Ax, x \rangle) \cdot \langle c - 2\langle c, x \rangle Ax, dx \rangle = \langle \exp(-\langle Ax, x \rangle) \cdot (c - 2\langle c, x \rangle Ax), dx \rangle \\ \Rightarrow \nabla f &= \exp(-\langle Ax, x \rangle) \cdot (c - 2\langle c, x \rangle Ax) \end{aligned}$$

• Стационарные: $\exp(-\langle Ax, x \rangle) \cdot (c - 2\langle c, x \rangle Ax) = \vec{0}$

• сокращаем на $\exp(-\langle Ax, x \rangle) \neq 0$

$$c - 2\langle c, x \rangle Ax = 0$$

$$c = 2Ax \langle c, x \rangle$$

$$c = 2Ax \langle x, c \rangle$$

$$c = 2Ax x^T c$$

$$A^{-1}c = 2xx^T c$$

1. A^{-1} нужна

~~хорошо~~

~~$A^{-1}c = 2xx^T c$
 $\frac{1}{2} A^{-1} c c^T = B x x^T c c^T$
 $\Rightarrow x x^T = \frac{1}{2} A^{-1}$~~

$$\Rightarrow 2x x^T c = \frac{1}{2} A^{-1} c$$

Бонке | $X \in S_{++}^n$, Найти $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \text{tr}(X^{-k} - (X^k + X^{2k})^{-1})$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \text{tr}(X^{-k} - (X^k + X^{2k})^{-1}) = \{ \text{тот же. Вудберри: } A = X^k, \\ U = V = X^k, C = I_n \} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \text{tr}(X^{-k} - X^{-k} + X^k X^k (I_n + X^k)^{-1} \cdot X^k X^k) = \\ = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \text{tr}((I_n + X^k)^{-1})$$

• Преобразуем $\text{tr}((I_n + X^k)^{-1})$

где X^k воспользуемся теоремой Хордана:

$\exists C_k \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, \det(C_k) \neq 0: X^k = C_k J_k C_k^{-1}$, где J_k - норм. форма (верхнетреугольная и диагональ с.з. X^k)

$$\Rightarrow \text{tr}((I_n + X^k)^{-1}) = \text{tr}((I_n + C_k J_k C_k^{-1})^{-1}) = \text{tr}((C_k C_k^{-1} + C_k J_k C_k^{-1})^{-1}) = \\ = \text{tr}((C_k (I_n + J_k) C_k^{-1})^{-1}) = \text{tr}(C_k \cdot (C_k (I_n + J_k))^{-1}) = \\ = \text{tr}(C_k \cdot (I_n + J_k)^{-1} C_k^{-1}) = \{ \text{след симметрич. матрицы} \} = \text{tr}((I_n + J_k)^{-1})$$

• Т.к. J_k - верхнетреугольная $\Rightarrow I_n + J_k$ - верхнетр.

\Rightarrow обратная к ней так же будет верхнетреугольной, и диагональ обратной будет

• $\exists \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ - с.з. $X \Rightarrow J_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$

Найдём где $X^2 = X \cdot X = C J_1 C^{-1} \cdot C J_1 C^{-1} = C J_1 J_1 C^{-1}$

$$\Rightarrow J_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^2 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

и далее где \forall сочтём $\Rightarrow (I_n + J_k) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^k + 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n^k + 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow (I_n + J_k)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\lambda_1^k + 1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \frac{1}{\lambda_n^k + 1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{tr}((I_n + J_k)^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\lambda_1^k + 1} + \dots + \frac{1}{\lambda_n^k + 1}$$

• Characterize $\frac{1}{\lambda^2+1}$ when $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ in \mathbb{S} .

a) $= 1$, $\lambda < 1$ (only Jordan 0 no nontrivial)

b) $= \frac{1}{2}$, $\lambda = 1$

c) $= 0$, $\lambda > 1$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \text{tr} \left((I_n + J_n)^{-1} \right) = n + \frac{p}{2}, \text{ resp}$$

m - times c.z. λ : c.z. < 1
 p - times c.z. λ : c.z. $= 1$

Observe: $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \text{tr} \left(X^{-k} - (X^k + X^{2k})^{-1} \right) = n + \frac{p}{2}$

m - times c.z. λ_i X : $\lambda_i < 1$

p - times c.z. λ_i X : $\lambda_i = 1$