

Problem ①.

FTIAD. Boykov.V.V

$$Q(a) = \frac{1}{2} \|\Phi\Phi^T a - y\|^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} a^T \Phi\Phi^T a =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \|Ka - y\|^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} a^T Ka \rightarrow \min_a$$

$$(Ka - y)^T (Ka - y) + \lambda a^T Ka \rightarrow \min_a$$

$$L'_a = (a^T K^T K a - 2 a^T K^T y + y^T y + \lambda a^T K a)'_a =$$

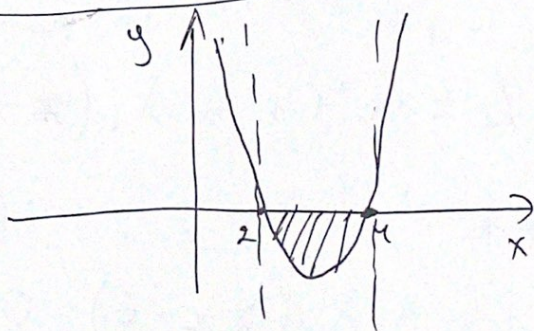
$$= 2 K^T K a - 2 K^T y + 2 \lambda K^T a = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (K^T K a + \lambda K^T a) = K^T y \Rightarrow (K^T)^{-1} (K^T K + \lambda K^T) a =$$

$$= (K^T)^{-1} (K^T) y \Rightarrow (K + \lambda I) a = y \Rightarrow \boxed{a = (K + \lambda I)^{-1} y}$$

Problem ②

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + 1 \rightarrow \min \\ (x-2)(x-4) \leq 0 \end{cases}$$



1). В области ограничения  $(x-2)(x-4) \leq 0 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow x \in [2, 4]$ ;  $f(x) = x^2 + 1$  на этом

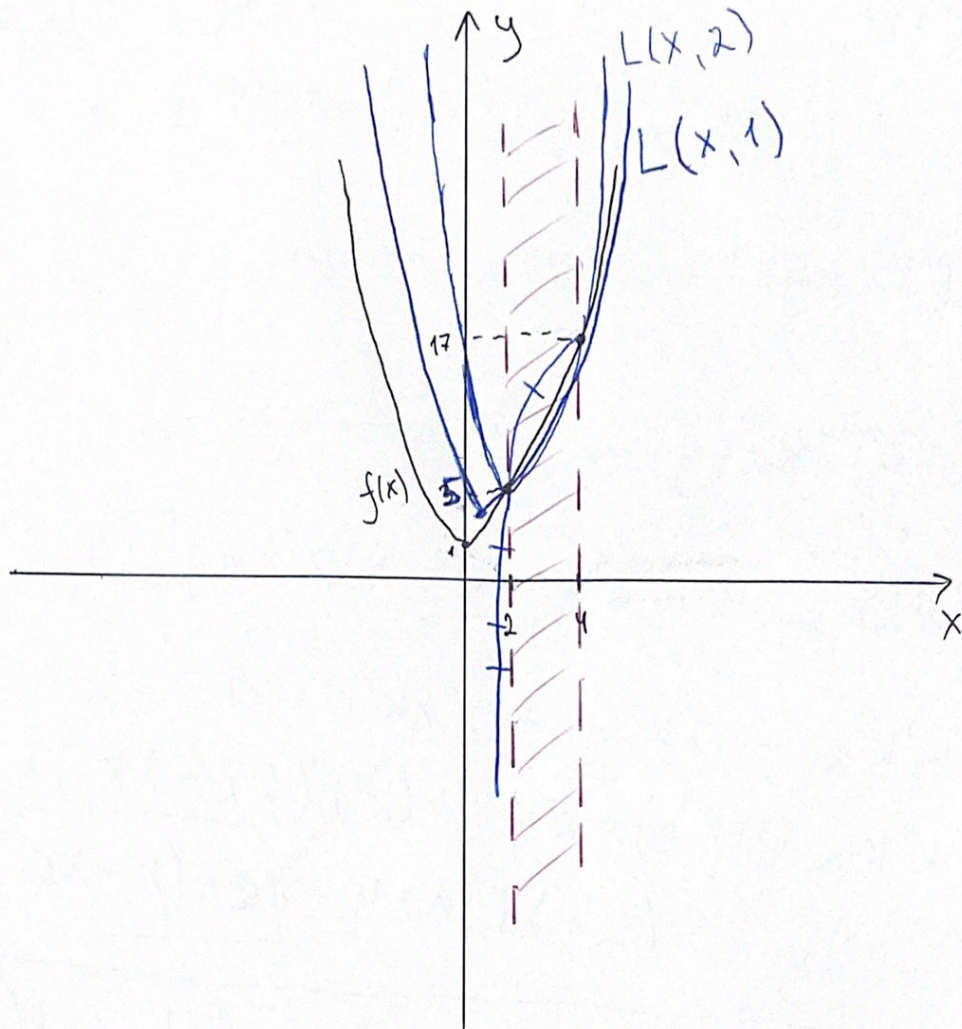
отрезке монотонно возрастает  $\Rightarrow f_{\min} = f(2) = 2^2 + 1 =$

$= 5$ ;  $f_{\max} = f(4) = 4^2 + 1 = 17$

$$\boxed{x_* = 2 \quad f(x_*) = 5}$$



2)



$$L = x^2 + 1 + \lambda_1 (x-2)(x-4)$$

KKT :

$$\begin{cases} 2x + \lambda_1 (2x - 6) = 0 \\ (x-2)(x-4) \leq 0, \lambda_1 \geq 0, \lambda_1 (x-2)(x-4) = 0 \end{cases}$$

1)  $\lambda_1 = 0 ; (x-2)(x-4) \leq 0 ; \lambda_1 \geq 0$

$$2x = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 0 \\ x_* = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{contradiction as } (x_* - 2)(x_* - 4) > 0, \text{ where } x_* = 0$$



$$2) (x-2)=0 \Rightarrow x=2$$

$$\begin{matrix} x=2 \\ \lambda_1=2 \end{matrix}$$

$$2 \cdot 2 + \lambda_1(4-6) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 2$$

$$3) x=4 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -4 \rightarrow \text{violation of } \lambda_1 \geq 0$$

$$f(x_*=2) = 5 \geq \inf_x L(x, \lambda) = L(2, 2) = 5$$

③

$$g(\lambda) = \inf_x L(x, \lambda) ; x = \frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(\lambda) &= \inf_x L\left(\frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda}, \lambda\right) = \left(\frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda}\right)^2 + 1 + \\ &+ \lambda \left(\frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda} - 2\right) \left(\frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda} - 4\right) = \frac{9\lambda^2 + (1+\lambda)^2}{(1+\lambda)^2} + \\ &+ \lambda \left(\frac{9\lambda^2}{(1+\lambda)^2} - \frac{18\lambda}{1+\lambda} + 8\right) = \\ &= \frac{9\lambda^2 + \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1}{(1+\lambda)^2} + \frac{9\lambda^3 - 18\lambda^2(1+\lambda) + 8\lambda(1+\lambda)^2}{(1+\lambda)^2} \end{aligned}$$



$$= \frac{-\lambda^3 + 8\lambda^2 + 10\lambda + 1}{(1+\lambda)^2} = \frac{-(\lambda^2 - 9\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 1)}{(\lambda + 1)^2}$$

$$g(\lambda) \rightarrow \max_{\lambda} \Rightarrow \frac{(1 + 9\lambda - \lambda^2)(\lambda + 1)}{(\lambda + 1)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{(1 + 9\lambda - \lambda^2)}{(1 + \lambda)} \rightarrow \max_{\lambda}$$

$$g'(\lambda) = -\frac{\lambda^2 + \lambda \cdot 2 - 8}{(1 + \lambda)^2} = 0$$

$$\lambda \neq -1$$

$$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 8 = 0$$

$$(\lambda + 4)(\lambda - 2) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -4$$

$$\lambda_2 = 2$$

$$\lambda^* = 2 \quad g(\lambda^*) = g(2) = \frac{1 + 18 - 4}{3} = 5$$

local  
min

local  
max

Строгая двойственность  $g(\lambda^*) = f(x_*) = 5 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow$  выполнена



$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad f_u(x_*) &= x^2 + 1 + \lambda((x-2)(x-4) - u) = \\
 &= x^2 + 1 + \lambda(x^2 - 6x + 8 - u)
 \end{aligned}$$

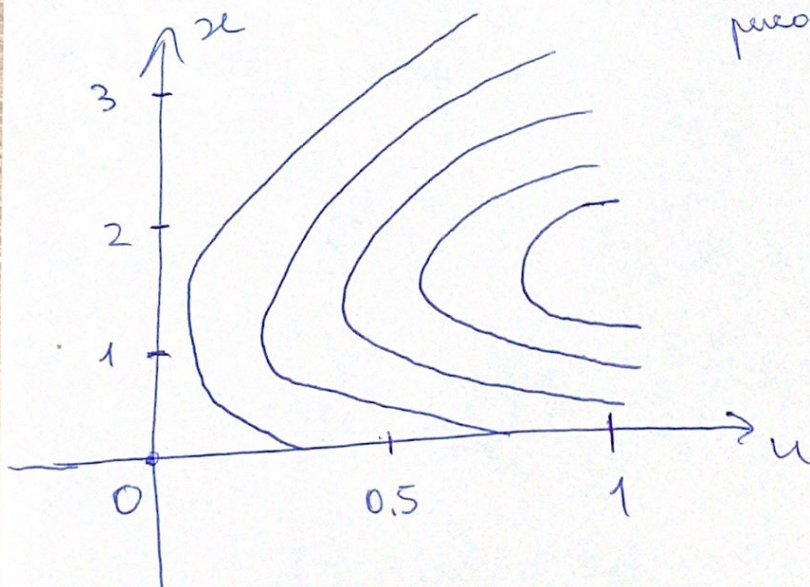
$$\frac{\partial f_u(x_*)}{\partial u} = \left( x^2 + 1 + \lambda x^2 - 6\lambda x + 8\lambda - u\lambda \right)'_u =$$

$$= -\lambda$$

$$\lambda = 1 :$$

$$f_u(x_*) = 2x^2 - 6x + 9 - u \quad \text{parabolic cylinder}$$

Линии уровня  $\rightarrow$  (я конечно не покажу  
 нужно ли было  
 рисовать в общем).





Problem ③.

$$K(x, z) = \cos(x - z)$$

Ядро  $K(x, z)$ :

$$1) K(x, z) = K(z, x)$$

$$2) K = \left( K(x_i, x_j) \right)_{i,j=1}^L - \text{неотрицательно}$$

определена

$\cos(x - z)$  - симметричная функция  $\Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(x - z) = \cos(z - x) \quad 1) - \text{TRUE}$$

Также по определению ядро - функция  $K(x, z)$  представляемая в виде скалярного произведения

$$\cos(x - z) = \cos x \cos z + \sin x \sin z \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos x \\ \sin x \end{pmatrix} \quad \varphi(z) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos z \\ \sin z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle \varphi(x), \varphi(z) \rangle = \cos(x - z)$$



Problem (4)

$$K(x, z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-xz}} - \forall x, z \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$K(x, z) = K(z, x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-xz}} - \text{симметрич-}$$

ная функция

$$\text{Возьмем } x = -10^{10}; \quad z = 0 \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} K(x, x) & K(x, z) \\ K(z, x) & K(z, z) \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{1 + e^{+10^{20}}} & \frac{1}{1 + e^{-0}} \\ \frac{1}{1 + e^{-0}} & \frac{1}{1 + e^{-0}} \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \approx 0 & \frac{1}{1+1} \\ \frac{1}{1+1} & \frac{1}{1+\cancel{1}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \approx 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

p.2.



По критерию Sylvester

$L_k$  leading principal minor of order  $k$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} L_1 &\approx 0 > 0 \\ L_2 &\approx 0 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \approx -\frac{1}{4} < 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow$  not positive definite or semidefinite.

Комп-номер.

Problem (5).

$$K_1(x, z) = (1 + xz)^2 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Assume} \\ x, z \in \mathbb{R}^2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} K_1((x_1, x_2), (z_1, z_2)) &= (1 + x_1 z_1 + x_2 z_2)^2 = \\ &= 1 + 2x_1 z_1 + 2x_2 z_2 + x_1^2 z_1^2 + 2x_1 z_1 \times \\ &\times x_2 z_2 + x_2^2 z_2^2 = \langle \varphi(x), \varphi(z) \rangle \end{aligned}$$



$$\varphi(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_1 x_2 \\ x_1^2 \\ x_2^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\varphi(z) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_1 z_2 \\ z_1^2 \\ z_2^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$K_2(x, z) = (1 + xz + x^2 z^2)$$

$$K_2((x_1, x_2), (z_1, z_2)) = 1 + x_1 z_1 + x_2 z_2 + x_1^2 z_1^2 + x_2^2 z_2^2 + x_1 x_2 z_1 z_2$$

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_1^2 \\ x_2^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \varphi(z) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_1^2 + z_2^2 \\ z_1^2 + z_2^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$K_1(x, z) + K_2(x, z) = 1 + 2xz +$$

$$+ x^2 z^2 + 1 + xz + x^2 z^2 = 2 + 3xz + 2x^2 z^2$$



$$k_1((x_1, x_2)(z_1, z_2)) + k_2((x_1, x_2)(z_1, z_2)) =$$

$$= 2 + 3(x_1 z_1 + x_2 z_2) + 2(x_1^2 + x_2^2)(z_1^2 + z_2^2)$$

$$= 2 + 3x_1 z_1 + 3x_2 z_2 + 2x_1^2(z_1^2 + z_2^2) + 2(z_1^2 + z_2^2)x_2^2$$

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{3}x_1 \\ \sqrt{3}x_2 \\ \sqrt{2}x_1^2 \\ \sqrt{2}x_2^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\varphi(z) = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{3}x_1 \\ \sqrt{3}x_2 \\ \sqrt{2}(z_1^2 + z_2^2) \\ \sqrt{2}(z_1^2 + z_2^2) \end{pmatrix}$$