

1

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

$$\begin{aligned} I &= A^{-1}(A + UCV) - A^{-1}U(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}U)^{-1} \\ &\quad VA^{-1}(A + UCV) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= I + A^{-1}UCV - A^{-1}U(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}U)^{-1}V - \\ &\quad - A^{-1}U(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}U)^{-1}VA^{-1}UCV \end{aligned}$$

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

$$(V - VA^{-1}UCV) =$$

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

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

$$= A^{-1}UCV - A^{-1}UCV = \emptyset$$

\Rightarrow $\text{r}\sigma * \text{g}\sigma\tau\sigma\beta\sigma$ Beprov

[2]

$$a) \|uv^T - A\|_F^2 = \|A\|_F^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle uv^T - A, uv^T - A \rangle - \langle A, A \rangle = \\ & = \langle uv^T, uv^T \rangle - \langle 2uv^T, A \rangle + \langle A, A \rangle - \langle A, A \rangle \\ & = \underbrace{\langle uv^T, uv^T - 2A \rangle}_{\text{blue wavy line}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) \operatorname{tr}\left(\left(2I_n + aa^T\right)^{-1}(uv^T + vu^T)\right) &= \\ &= \operatorname{tr}\left(\left[\frac{1}{2}I_n - \frac{1}{2}a\left(I_1 + a^T \frac{1}{2}a\right)^{-1}a^T \frac{1}{2}\right](uv^T + vu^T)\right) \\ &= \operatorname{tr}\left(\left[\frac{1}{2}I_n - \frac{1}{2}a\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\|a\|^2\right)^{-1}a^T \frac{1}{2}\right](uv^T + vu^T)\right) \\ &= \operatorname{tr}\left(\left[\frac{1}{2}I_n - \frac{aa^T}{4 + 2\|a\|^2}\right] \cdot 2\langle u, v \rangle\right) = \\ &= \operatorname{tr}\left(\left[I_n - \frac{aa^T}{2 + \|a\|^2}\right] \cdot \langle u, v \rangle\right) = \\ &= \langle u, v \rangle \left(n - \frac{1}{2 + \|a\|^2} \operatorname{tr}(aa^T)\right) = \\ &= \underbrace{\langle u, v \rangle \left(n - \frac{\|a\|^2}{2 + \|a\|^2}\right)}_{\text{blue wavy line}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{c}) \sum_{i=1}^n \langle S^{-1}a_i; q_i \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n \operatorname{tr} (S^{-1}a_i)^T \cdot a_i =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \operatorname{tr} (a_i^T S^{-T} a_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n \operatorname{tr} (a_i^T S^{-1} a_i) =$$

↗
т.к. S симетр.

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \operatorname{tr} \left(a_i^T \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_j a_j^T \right)^{-1} a_i \right) = \text{т.к. } \operatorname{tr} AB = \operatorname{tr} BA$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \operatorname{tr} \left(a_i a_i^T \left(\sum_{j=1}^n (a_j a_j^T)^{-1} \right) \right) = \operatorname{tr} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n a_i a_i^T \right].$$

$$\cdot \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_i a_j^T \right)^{-1} = \operatorname{tr} \frac{\Gamma_d}{d} = \underline{d}$$

13)

$$\text{a) } f(t) = \det(A - t\Gamma_n)$$

$$df(t) = d \det(A - t\Gamma_n) =$$

$$= \det(A - t\Gamma_n) \langle (A - t\Gamma_n)^{-1}; d(-t\Gamma_n) \rangle =$$

$$= - \det(A - t\Gamma_n) \langle (A - t\Gamma_n)^{-1}; \Gamma_n dt \rangle =$$

$$= -\det(A - t\Gamma_n) \langle (A - t\Gamma_n)^{-1} ; \Gamma_n \rangle =$$

$$= \frac{-\det(A - t\Gamma_n)}{f'(t)} \operatorname{tr}(A - t\Gamma_n)^{-1} dt$$

$$\int^2 f(t) = \det(A - t\Gamma_n) \operatorname{tr}(A - t\Gamma_n)^{-1} dt.$$

$$\cdot \operatorname{tr}(A - t\Gamma_n)^{-1} dt - \det(A - t\Gamma_n) \cdot$$

$$\cdot \operatorname{tr}(- (A - t\Gamma_n)^{-1} \cdot d(-t\Gamma_n) \cdot (A - t\Gamma_n)^{-1}) dt =$$

$$= \frac{\det(A - t\Gamma_n) \left[(\operatorname{tr}(A - t\Gamma_n)^{-1})^2 - \operatorname{tr}(A - t\Gamma_n)^{-2} \right]}{f''(t)} dt^2$$

b) $f(t) = \| (A + t\Gamma_n)^{-1} b \| = \quad A \in \mathbb{S}_+^{n \times n}$

$$= \langle (A + t\Gamma_n)^{-1} b ; (A + t\Gamma_n)^{-1} b \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$df(t) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\| (A + t\Gamma_n)^{-1} b \|} \cdot 2 \langle (A + t\Gamma_n)^{-1} b ;$$

$$\langle (A + t\Gamma_n)^{-1} b \rangle = \frac{1}{\| (A + t\Gamma_n)^{-1} b \|} \cdot \langle (A + t\Gamma_n)^{-1} b ;$$

$$-(A + t\Gamma_n)^{-1} dt \langle (A + t\Gamma_n)^{-1} b \rangle =$$

$$= \frac{-1}{\|(A+tI_n)^{-1}b\|} \left\langle (A+tI_n)^{-1}b; (A+tI_n)^{-2}b \right\rangle dt$$

$f''(t)$

$$\leq \frac{1}{\|(A+tI_n)^{-1}b\|^2} \cdot \left(\frac{-1}{\|(A+tI_n)^{-1}b\|} \right).$$

$$\circ \left\langle (A+tI_n)^{-1}b; (A+tI_n)^{-2}b \right\rangle \leq t^2 +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\|(A+tI_n)^{-1}b\|} \left\langle - (A+tI_n)^{-2}dt (A+tI_n)^{-1}b; (A+tI_n)^{-1}b \right\rangle$$

$$- \left\langle (A+tI_n)^{-1}b; (A+tI_n)^{-2}dt (A+tI_n)^{-1}(A+tI_n)^{-1} - \right.$$

$$\left. - (A+tI_n)^{-2} (A+tI_n)^{-1}dt (A+tI_n)^{-1} \right\rangle dt =$$

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

$$+ \frac{-1}{\|(A+tI_n)^{-1}b\|} \left\langle (A+tI_n)^{-2}b; (A+tI_n)^{-2}b \right\rangle +$$

$$+ \left[\left\langle (A+tI_n)^{-1}b; 2(A+tI_n)^{-3}b \right\rangle \right] dt^2$$

$f'''(t)$

4

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \langle xx^T - A; xx^T - A \rangle =$$

$$df(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \langle xx^T - A; d(xx^T) \rangle =$$

$$\langle xx^T - A; dx \cdot x^T \rangle + \langle xx^T - A; x dx^T \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (xx^T - A)^T dx \cdot x^T + \frac{1}{2} (xx^T - A)^T x dx^T =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^T (xx^T - A)^T dx + \frac{1}{2} dx^T (xx^T - A)^T x =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^T (xx^T - A)^T dx + \frac{1}{2} x^T (xx^T - A) dx =$$

$$= \langle (xx^T - A)x, dx \rangle + \langle (xx^T - A^T)x, dx \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{df = 2xx^T x - 2Ax}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d^2 f &= d \langle 2(x \cdot x^T - A)x ; dx_1 \rangle = \\
 &= 2 \langle d[x \| x \| - A]x ; dx_1 \rangle = \\
 &= 2 \langle \| x \|^2 dx_2 + x \cdot 2\| x \| \langle \| x \|^{-1} x ; dx_2 \rangle - A dx_2 ; \\
 &\quad dx_1 \rangle = 2 \langle \| x \| dx_2 + 2x \cdot x^T dx_2 - A dx_2 ; \\
 &\quad dx_1 \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

$dx_1 \rangle$

Приведем к канонич. форме.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle Adx_2 ; dx_1 \rangle &= \operatorname{tr}((dx_2)^T A^T dx_1) = \\
 &= \operatorname{tr}((dx_1)^T A dx_2) = \langle A^T dx_1 ; dx_2 \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle [2\sum_i \|x\|^2 + 4x \cdot x^T - 2A] dx_1 ; dx_2 \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\nabla^2 f = 2 \left[\sum_i \|x\|^2 + 4x \cdot x^T - 2A \right]}$$

b) $f(x) = \langle x, x \rangle^{(x, x)} = \|x\|^2 = \|x\|^2 \cdot \ln \|x\|^2$

$$= e$$

$$df = e^{\|x\|^2 \cdot \ln \|x\|^2} \cdot d[\|x\|^2 \cdot \ln \|x\|^2] =$$

$$= e^{u \times h^2 \cdot \ln u \times h^2} \cdot \left(2u \times h \cdot d u \times h + \ln u \times h^2 + \right.$$

$$\left. + h \times h^2 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{u \times h} \cdot d(u \times h) \right) =$$

$$= u \times h^{2u \times h^2} \left(4u \times h \cdot \ln u \times h \cdot h \times h^{-1} \langle x, dx \rangle + 2u \times h \cdot h \times h^{-1} \langle x, dx \rangle \right) =$$

$$= u \times h^{2u \times h^2} (4 \ln u \times h + 2) \langle x, dx \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla f = u \times h^{2u \times h^2} (4 \ln u \times h + 2) x$$

$$d^2 f = \langle d[u \times h^{2u \times h^2}] (4 \ln u \times h + 2) x +$$

$$+ u \times h^{2u \times h^2} d[(4 \ln u \times h + 2) x], dx_1 \rangle$$

$$= u \times h^{2u \times h^2} (4 \ln u \times h + 2)^2 \langle x, dx_1 \rangle x$$

$$= 4 \frac{1}{u \times h} \cdot d u \times h x + (4 \ln u \times h + 2) dx_1 =$$

$$= \left[4 \frac{1}{u \times h^2} \cdot x x^T + (4 \ln u \times h + 2) I_u \right] dx_1$$

$$\Rightarrow d^2 f = u \times u^2 \cdot u \times u^2 < (4 \ln u \times u + 2)^2 \times \langle x_1, dx_2 \rangle +$$

$$+ (4 u \times u^2 \cdot x x^T + (4 \ln u \times u + 2) I_u) \langle x_2, dx_1 \rangle$$

$$\langle x \langle x, dx_2 \rangle, dx_1 \rangle = \langle x x^T dx_2, dx_1 \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow d^2 f = u \times u^2 \cdot u \times u^2 < \left[(4 \ln u \times u + 2)^2 + \frac{4}{u \times u^2} \right] \cdot$$

$$\cdot x x^T + (4 \ln u \times u + 2) I_u \] \langle x_2, dx_1 \rangle =$$

$$= u \times u^2 \cdot u \times u^2 < \left[(4 \ln u \times u + 2)^2 + \frac{4}{u \times u^2} \right] x x^T +$$

$$+ (4 \ln u \times u + 2) I_u \] \langle x_1, dx_2 \rangle$$

$$\nabla^2 f = u \times u^2 \cdot u \times u^2 \underbrace{\left((4 \ln u \times u + 2)^2 + \frac{4}{u \times u^2} \right) x x^T}_{\text{wavy line}} +$$

$$+ (4 \ln u \times u + 2) I_u$$

wavy line

$$c) f(x) = \|Ax - b\|^p$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 df(x) &= p \cdot \|Ax - b\|^{p-1} \cdot d\|Ax - b\| = \\
 &= p \|Ax - b\|^{p-2} \cdot \langle Ax - b, d(Ax - b) \rangle = \\
 &= p \|Ax - b\|^{p-2} \cdot (Ax - b)^T \cdot A \cdot dx = \\
 &= p \|Ax - b\|^{p-2} \langle A^T(Ax - b), dx \rangle \\
 \Rightarrow Df &= \underbrace{p \|Ax - b\|^{p-2} A^T(Ax - b)}_{}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\underbrace{\langle A^T(Ax - b), dx_2 \rangle}_{\cdot} \underbrace{\langle A^T(Ax - b), dx_1 \rangle}_{=} = \\
 &= (Ax - b)^T A dx_2 \cdot (Ax - b)^T A dx_1 = \\
 &= dx_2^T A^T (Ax - b) (Ax - b)^T A dx_1 = \\
 &= \langle A^T (Ax - b) (Ax - b)^T A dx_2 ; dx_1 \rangle =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \langle A^T(Ax-b)(Ax-b)^T A dx_1; dx_2 \rangle =$$

$$\Rightarrow d^2 f = \underbrace{\langle p(p-z) \| Ax-b \| p^{-1} \cdot}_{\bullet} \underbrace{A^T(Ax-b)(Ax-b)^T A + p \| Ax-b \| p^{-2} A^T A}_{dx_1; dx_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow D^2 f = \underbrace{p(p-z) \| Ax-b \| p^{-1}}_{\bullet} \underbrace{A^T(Ax-b)(Ax-b)^T A + p \| Ax-b \| p^{-2} A^T A}_{dx_1; dx_2}$$

15

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

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

$$d^2 f = \text{tr}(x^{-1} dx_2 x^{-1} dx_1 x^{-1}) +$$

$$+ \text{tr}(x^{-1} dx_1 x^{-1} dx_2 x^{-1}) =$$

$$= \text{tr}(x^{-1} dx_1 x^{-1} \text{tr}(x_2^T x^{-1})) + \text{tr}(x^{-1} dx_1 x^{-1} dx_2 x^{-1}) =$$

$$= 2 \text{tr}(x^{-1} dx_1 x^{-1} dx_2 x^{-1}) \quad \textcircled{=} \quad$$

$$\text{Y war } dx_1 = dx_2 = dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \textcircled{=} 2 + \left(x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) = \\
 & = 2 \langle x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx, x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx \rangle = \\
 & = 2 \| x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx \|^2 - \text{имеет смысл из-за}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$df = \frac{1}{n} (\det X)^{\frac{1-n}{n}} \cdot \langle \vec{x}, dx \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d^2 f &= \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1-n}{n} \cdot (\det X)^{\frac{1-2n}{n}} \cdot \langle \vec{x}, dx_2 \rangle \langle \vec{x}, dx_1 \rangle \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{n} (\det X)^{\frac{1-n}{n}} \cdot \langle \vec{x}^{-1} dx_2 x^{-1}, dx_1 \rangle \textcircled{=}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$dx_1 = dx_2 = dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \textcircled{=} \frac{1-n}{n^2} (\det X)^{\frac{1-2n}{n}} \langle \vec{x}, dx \rangle^2 - \\
 & \quad - \frac{1}{n} (\det X)^{\frac{1-n}{n}} \| \vec{x}^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx \vec{x}^{\frac{1}{2}} \|^2
 \end{aligned}$$

т.к. X - non-sing. orthogonal $(\det X) > 0$

\Rightarrow получаем, что значение определяется

6

a) $f(x) = \langle c, x \rangle + \frac{6}{3} \|x\|^3 \quad c \neq 0, b > 0$

$$df = \langle c, dx \rangle + \frac{6}{3} \cdot 3 \|x\|^2 \cdot \|x\|^{-1} \langle x, dx \rangle$$

$$= \langle c + 6\|x\|x, dx \rangle$$

$$c + 6\|x\|x = 0$$

$$6\|x\|x = -c$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \lambda c$$

$$6|\lambda|\|c\|\lambda c = -c$$

$$6|\lambda|\|c\|\lambda = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow -\lambda|\lambda| = \frac{1}{\|c\|b}$$

$$-\lambda^2 = \frac{1}{\|c\|b}$$

$$\lambda = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{\|c\|b}}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{\|c\|b}} c$$

При $\|c\|b \neq 0$
 \Rightarrow при $c, b \neq 0$
 $\cup b \neq 0$

5) $f(x) = \langle a, x \rangle - \ln(1 - \langle b, x \rangle)$

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

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

$$a + \frac{b}{1 - \langle b, x \rangle} = 0$$

$$a - a \langle b, x \rangle + b = 0$$

$$a + b = a \langle b, x \rangle \Rightarrow a \cup b - \text{множини}$$

$$\Rightarrow b = \frac{\|b\|}{\|a\|} a$$

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

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

$$\text{Возьмем } x_0 = b \left(\frac{1}{\|b\|^2} + \frac{1}{\|b\|\|a\|} \right)$$

Тогда $\left(\frac{1}{\|b\|^2} + \frac{1}{\|b\|\|a\|} \right) \cdot \|b\|^2 = 1 + \frac{\|b\|}{\|a\|}$

$\Rightarrow x_0 - \text{решение}.$

$$x = x_0 + x' \Rightarrow \langle b, x' \rangle = 0$$

(*) $\sum_{i=1}^n b_i x_i = 0$, т.к. $\exists j : b_j \neq 0$ ($b \neq 0$ по условию) будем считать без нарушения общности, что $i=1$

Тогда решение (*) :

$$x^1 = \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} y_2 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ y_3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \dots + \lambda_n \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b_1 y_i + b_i = 0 \Rightarrow y_i = -\frac{b_i}{b_1} \quad i=2 \dots n$$

$$\lambda_i \in \mathbb{R} \quad i=2 \dots n$$

$$\Rightarrow x = b \left(\frac{1}{\|b\|^2} + \frac{1}{\|b\| \|A\|} \right) + x^1$$

a, b - линейно зависимы - условие на параметры

c) $f(x) = \langle c, x \rangle \cdot e^{-\langle Ax, x \rangle}$

$$df = \langle c, dx \rangle \cdot e^{-\langle Ax, x \rangle} -$$

$$-\langle c, x \rangle e^{-\langle Ax, x \rangle} \cdot (\langle A dx, x \rangle + \langle Ax, dx \rangle)$$

$$\langle \text{Ad}x, x \rangle = \text{tr}(dx^T A^T x) = \text{tr}(x^T A dx) = \\ = \langle A^T x, dx \rangle = \langle Ax, dx \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow df = e^{-\langle Ax, x \rangle} \langle c - \langle c, x \rangle \cdot 2Ax, dx \rangle$$

$$\nabla f = e^{-\langle Ax, x \rangle} (c - \langle c, x \rangle \cdot 2Ax) = 0$$

$$e^{-\langle Ax, x \rangle} \neq 0, \text{ gen } \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

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

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

$A^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ симетрическ , т.к. $\det(A) \neq 0$, $A \in S_+^n$.

$$x \langle c, x \rangle = A^{-\frac{1}{2}} \underbrace{\underline{c}}_{2}$$

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

$$\lambda^2 \langle c, A^{-\frac{1}{2}} c \rangle = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 = \frac{1}{2 \langle c, A^{-\frac{1}{2}} c \rangle}$$

$$\lambda = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2 \langle c, A^{-\frac{1}{2}} c \rangle}}$$

$\langle c, A^{-\frac{1}{2}} c \rangle$
ненулевое
значение 0

$$X = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\langle C, A^{-1}C \rangle}} \cdot A^{-1}C$$

7

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} t_2 \left(\bar{x}^k - (x^k + x^{2k})^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(A + UCV)^{-1} = A^{-1} - A^{-1}U(C^{-\frac{1}{2}} + VA^{-1}U)^{-1}VA^{-1}$$

Использовано свойство Выделяем

$$A = X^k; U = V = X^k; C = I_n$$

$$(x^k + x^k \cdot x^k)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \bar{x}^k - \bar{x}^k \cdot x^k (I_n + x^k \cdot \bar{x}^k \cdot x^k)^{-\frac{1}{2}} x^k \cdot \bar{x}^k$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} t_2 (I_n + x^k)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + \lambda_i^k} =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1 + \lambda_i^k} \Leftrightarrow$$

λ_i - собственные
знач. X

Тогда собств. знач. $(I_n + x^k)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ будут

$$\frac{1}{1 + \lambda_i^k} \text{ и } 1 + \lambda_i^k \neq 0 \text{ для } \lambda_i > 0$$

$(X - \text{ненулев. опр.})$

Erfüllt 3 Kriterien:

$$1) \lambda_i = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1+\lambda_i^k} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2) 0 < \lambda_i < 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1+\lambda_i^k} = 1$$

$$3) 1 < \lambda_i \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1+\lambda_i^k} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 0, \text{ wenn } \forall i \quad 1 < \lambda_i \\ m \cdot \frac{1}{2} + l, \text{ falls } m - \text{won-lw } \lambda_i = 1 \\ l - \text{won-lw } \lambda_i < 1 \end{cases}$$

[8] a) $F(P) = N \operatorname{tr} ((I - P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T)^2 S)$

$$\begin{aligned} dQ &= d \left[I - P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T \right] = -d \left[P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T \right] = \\ &= -dP(P^T P)^{-1} P^T + P(P^T P)^{-1} dP^T P^{-1} P^T \\ &\quad - P(P^T P)^{-1} c P^T = \\ &= -dP(P^T P)^{-1} P^T + P(P^T P)^{-1} (dP^T P + P^T dP)(P^T P)^{-1} P^T \\ &\quad - P(P^T P)^{-1} dP^T = \{ cB - C_0 \quad P^T P = I \} \end{aligned}$$

$$= -dP P^T + P(dP^T P + P^T dP) P^T - P dP^T$$

$$dQ [I - P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T] = dQ [I - PP^T]$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \cancel{-dP P^T} + P(dP^T P + \cancel{P^T dP}) P^T - P dP^T + \\ &\quad \cancel{+ dP P^T P P^T} - P(dP^T P + \cancel{P^T dP}) P^T P^T P + \\ &\quad + P dP^T P P^T = P dP^T (P P^T - I_D) \end{aligned}$$

$$[I - P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T] dQ = [I - PP^T] dQ =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \cancel{-dP P^T} + P(dP^T P + \cancel{P^T dP}) P^T - \cancel{P dP^T} + \\ &\quad + P P^T dP P^T - P P^T \cancel{P(dP^T P + P^T dP)} P^T + \cancel{P P^T P dP^T} = \\ &= (P P^T - I_D) dP P^T \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} dF(P) &= N + 2 \left(\left(dQ [I - P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T] + \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + [I - P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T] dQ \right) S \right) = \end{aligned}$$

$$= N \operatorname{tr} \left(\left(P dP^T (PP^T - I_D) + (P P^T - I_D) dP P^T \right) S \right)$$

$$= N \operatorname{tr} \left(S^T (PP^T - I_D) dP P^T + (PP^T - I_D) dP P^T S \right) =$$

$$= N \operatorname{tr} \left(P^T S (PP^T - I_D) dP + P^T S (PP^T - I_D) dP \right)$$

$$S = \overrightarrow{S^T}, \text{ т.е. } S = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i x_i^T$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\nabla_P F(P)}_{\text{---}} = 2N (P P^T - I_D) \cdot S P$$

$\delta)$ $S = Q \Lambda Q^T = Q \Lambda Q^{-1}$

$$\nabla_P F(P) = 0, \text{ если } P \text{ имеет}$$

один ненулевой вектор

$$Q^{-1} = Q^T \Rightarrow Q^T Q = Q Q^T = I$$

Пусть матрица P состоит из
строк s_1, s_2, \dots, s_d , можем рано
сделать δ из нарушение обусловлено

$$\text{Тогда } P \cdot P^T \cdot S \cdot P = P \cdot P^T \cdot Q \Lambda Q^T P$$

$$P^T Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{на главном}$$

$d \times D$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{d} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{D-d}$

есть d , b основных векторов.

т.к. $q_i^T \cdot q_j = \begin{cases} 1, & i=j \\ 0, & i \neq j \end{cases}$

$$P^T Q \cdot \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_d \end{pmatrix}$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{d} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{D-d}$

$$P^T \cdot Q \cdot \Lambda \cdot Q^T = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ \vdots \\ q_D \end{pmatrix} = Y$$

$$\Rightarrow Y_{ij} = \lambda_i \cdot q_{ij} \quad i=1 \dots d \quad j=1 \dots D$$

$$P \cdot Y = (q_1 \dots q_d) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 q_1 \\ \lambda_2 q_2 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_d q_d \end{pmatrix} = (\lambda_1 q_1 \dots \lambda_d q_d) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ \vdots \\ q_d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P \cdot Y \cdot P = (\lambda_1 q_1 \dots \lambda_d q_d) \begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ \vdots \\ q_d \end{pmatrix} (q_1 \dots q_d) =$$

$$= (\lambda_1 q_1 \dots \lambda_d q_d) \cdot \mathbb{I}_d =$$

$$\Rightarrow P P^T Q \Lambda Q^T P = (\lambda_1 q_1 \dots \lambda_d q_d)$$

$$Q^T P = \begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ \vdots \\ q_d \end{pmatrix} (q_1 \dots q_d) = \begin{pmatrix} \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \underbrace{\}_{d \times d}}$$

$$\Lambda Q^T P = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Q \Lambda Q^T P = (q_1 \dots q_d) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = (\lambda_1 q_1 \dots \lambda_d q_d)$$

$$\Rightarrow (P P^T - \Lambda) S P = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla f = 0$$

Бюджетные расходы издержек

$$\frac{F(P)}{N} = \text{tr} \left((\Sigma - P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T)^2 S \right) =$$

$$= \text{tr} \left((\Sigma - 2 P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T + P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T P (P^T P)^{-1}) S \right)$$

$$= \text{tr} (S - P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T S) =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \text{tr} (Q \Lambda Q^T - P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T Q \Lambda Q^T) = \\
 &= \underbrace{\text{tr} (Q^T Q - \Lambda)}_{\text{tr } \Lambda = \text{const}} - \text{tr} (P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T Q \Lambda Q^T)
 \end{aligned}$$

To earn $\arg \min P$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\underset{P}{\text{argmax}} \text{tr} (P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T Q \Lambda Q^T) \in \\
 &= \underset{P}{\text{argmax}} \text{tr} (P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T Q \Lambda Q^T)
 \end{aligned}$$

Как мы видели в прошлой лекции

$$\begin{aligned}
 P^T Q \Lambda Q^T &= Y = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 q_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_d q_d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ \vdots \\ q_d \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots \\ 0 & \lambda_d \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots \\ 0 & \lambda_d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ \vdots \\ q_d \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{=} \underset{P}{\text{argmax}} \text{tr} (P(P^T P)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots \\ 0 & \lambda_d \end{pmatrix} P^T) =$$

$$\underset{P}{\text{argmax}} \text{tr} (P^T P (P^T P)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots \\ 0 & \lambda_d \end{pmatrix}) =$$

$$\underset{P}{\text{argmax}} \sum_{i=1}^d \lambda_i = P^T, \text{ где } P^T \text{ contains}$$

из собств. векторов, отвечающих
наибольшим собств. знач.

В решении x и использована
формула, выведенная в файле
sem 05 - vect_matrix_diff.pdf,
которыйложен на руках.

В расчетах: $f(x) = \|x\|_2 \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$

$$\Rightarrow df(x) = \langle \|x\|_2^{-1} x, dx \rangle$$