

## 6.1 Affine Invariance

*Show that Newton method is invariant under affine transformation:*

$$f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} ; f'' \text{ exists}$$
$$g(y) := f(Ay + b) ; A \text{ non singular const. matrix } \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}; b \in \mathbb{R}$$

**Newton step:**  $\Delta x_{nt} = -\nabla^2 f(x)^{-1} \nabla f(x)$

**We have:**

$$\nabla g(y) = A^T \nabla f(Ay + b)$$
$$\nabla^2 g(y) = A^T \nabla^2 f(Ay + b) A$$

*Let's suppose that some  $x_0 = Ay_0 + b$ :*

$$\begin{aligned} x_{k+1} &= x_k - t_n \frac{\nabla f(x_k)}{\nabla^2 f(x_k)} \\ &= x_k - t_n \nabla^2 f(x_k)^{-1} \nabla f(x_k) \\ &= Ay_k + b - t_n \nabla^2 f(x_k)^{-1} \nabla f(x_k) \\ &= Ay_k + b - t_n \cdot A^T \cdot A^{-1} \cdot A^T \cdot (A^T)^{-1} \cdot [\nabla^2 f(x_k)^{-1} \nabla f(x_k)] \\ &= A[y_k - t_n [A^T \nabla^2 f(x_k) A]^{-1} A^T \nabla f(x_k)] + b \\ &= A[y_k - t_n \nabla^2 g(y_k)^{-1} \cdot \nabla g(y_k)] + b \\ &= Ay_{k+1} + b \end{aligned}$$

## 6.2 Programming