TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT DORTMUND FAKULTÄT STATISTIK LEHRSTUHL COMPUTERGESTÜTZTE STATISTIK UWE LIGGES
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Musterlösung zu Übungsblatt Nr. 10

Aufgabe 1 (4 Punkte)

1.)

$$f_{1}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \boldsymbol{x}^{T} \boldsymbol{x} = (x_{1} \cdots x_{n})(x_{1} \cdots x_{n})^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2} = ||x_{i}||_{2}^{2}$$

$$\nabla f_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_{1}}{\partial x_{1}} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_{1}}{\partial x_{n}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_{1} \\ \vdots \\ 2x_{n} \end{pmatrix} = 2\begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ \vdots \\ x_{n} \end{pmatrix} = 2\boldsymbol{x}$$

$$\nabla^{2} f_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^{2} f_{1}}{\partial x_{1} \partial x_{1}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^{2} f_{1}}{\partial x_{1} \partial x_{n}} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial^{2} f_{1}}{\partial x_{n} \partial x_{1}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^{2} f_{1}}{\partial x_{n} \partial x_{n}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 \end{pmatrix} = 2I_{n}$$

2.)

$$f_{2}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \boldsymbol{x}^{T} \boldsymbol{D} \boldsymbol{x} = (x_{1} \cdots x_{n}) \boldsymbol{D}(x_{1} \cdots x_{n})^{T} = (x_{1} \cdots x_{n}) \begin{pmatrix} d_{11} & \cdots & d_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ d_{n1} & \cdots & d_{nn} \end{pmatrix} (x_{1} \cdots x_{n})^{T}$$

$$= (x_{1} \cdots x_{n}) \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} x_{k} d_{1k}, \dots, \sum_{k=1}^{n} x_{k} d_{nk} \right)^{T} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} x_{k} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} x_{j} d_{jk} \right) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} x_{k} x_{j} d_{jk}$$

$$\nabla f_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_{2}}{\partial x_{1}} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_{2}}{\partial x_{n}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_{1} d_{11} + 2x_{2} d_{12} + \cdots + 2x_{n} d_{1n} \\ \vdots \\ 2x_{1} d_{n1} + 2x_{2} d_{n2} + \cdots + 2x_{n} d_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2\sum_{k=1}^{n} x_{k} d_{1k} \\ \vdots \\ 2\sum_{k=1}^{n} x_{k} d_{kn} \end{pmatrix} = 2\boldsymbol{D}\boldsymbol{x}$$

$$\nabla^{2} f_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^{2} f_{2}}{\partial x_{1} \partial x_{1}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^{2} f_{2}}{\partial x_{1} \partial x_{n}} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial^{2} f_{2}}{\partial x_{n} \partial x_{1}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^{2} f_{2}}{\partial x_{n} \partial x_{n}} \end{pmatrix} = 2\begin{pmatrix} d_{11} & \cdots & d_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ d_{1n} & \cdots & d_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = 2\boldsymbol{D}$$

3.)

$$f_{3}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \boldsymbol{x}^{T} \boldsymbol{D}_{i} \boldsymbol{x} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{1} \cdots x_{n}) \boldsymbol{D}_{i} (x_{1} \cdots x_{n})^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{1} \cdots x_{n}) \begin{pmatrix} d_{i11} & \cdots & d_{i1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ d_{in1} & \cdots & d_{inn} \end{pmatrix} (x_{1} \cdots x_{n})^{T}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{1} \cdots x_{n}) \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} x_{k} d_{i1k}, \dots, \sum_{k=1}^{n} x_{k} d_{ink} \right)^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} x_{k} x_{j} d_{ijk}$$

$$\nabla f_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_{3}}{\partial x_{1}} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_{3}}{\partial x_{n}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^{n} 2x_{1} d_{i11} + 2x_{2} d_{i12} + \cdots + 2x_{n} d_{i1n} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} 2x_{1} d_{in1} + 2x_{2} d_{n2} + \cdots + 2x_{n} d_{inn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} x_{k} d_{i1k} \\ \vdots \\ 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} x_{k} d_{ikn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} 2D_{i} \boldsymbol{x}$$

$$\nabla^{2} f_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^{2} f_{3}}{\partial x_{1} \partial x_{1}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^{2} f_{3}}{\partial x_{1} \partial x_{1}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} 2d_{i1n} & \sum_{i=1}^{n} 2d_{i2n} & \cdots & \sum_{i=1}^{n} 2d_{i1n} \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} 2D_{i}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} 2d_{i1n} & \sum_{i=1}^{n} 2d_{i2n} & \cdots & \sum_{i=1}^{n} 2d_{inn} \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} 2D_{i}$$

4.)

$$f_{4}(x) = -\exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}x^{T}x\right) = -\exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n}x_{i}^{2}\right)$$

$$\nabla f_{4} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_{4}}{\partial x_{1}} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_{4}}{\partial x_{n}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{1}\exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}x^{T}x\right) \\ \vdots \\ x_{n}\exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}x^{T}x\right) \end{pmatrix} = x \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}x^{T}x\right)$$

$$\nabla^{2} f_{4} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^{2} f_{4}}{\partial x_{1}\partial x_{4}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^{2} f_{4}}{\partial x_{n}\partial x_{n}} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial^{2} f_{4}}{\partial x_{n}\partial x_{4}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^{2} f_{4}}{\partial x_{n}\partial x_{n}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -x_{1}^{2} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}x^{T}x\right) + \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}x^{T}x\right) & \cdots & -x_{1}x_{n} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}x^{T}x\right) \\ -x_{1}x_{2} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}x^{T}x\right) & \cdots & -x_{2}x_{n} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}x^{T}x\right) \\ \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ -x_{1}x_{n} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}x^{T}x\right) & \cdots & -x_{n}^{2} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}x^{T}x\right) + \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}x^{T}x\right) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -\exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}x^{T}x\right)(x_{1}^{2} - 1) & \cdots & -\exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}x^{T}x\right)x_{1}x_{n} \\ -\exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}x^{T}x\right)x_{1}x_{2} & \cdots & -\exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}x^{T}x\right)x_{2}x_{n} \\ \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ -\exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}x^{T}x\right)x_{1}x_{n} & \cdots & -\exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}x^{T}x\right)(x_{n}^{2} - 1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -\exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}x^{T}x\right)\begin{pmatrix} (x_{1}^{2} - 1) & x_{1}x_{2} & \cdots & x_{1}x_{n} \\ x_{1}x_{2} & (x_{2}^{2} - 1) & \cdots & x_{2}x_{n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{1}x_{n} & x_{2}x_{n} - n & \cdots & (x_{n}^{2} - 1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -\exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}x^{T}x\right)(xx^{T} - I_{n})$$

Zeigen Sie, dass $x^* = 0$ ein lokales Minimum aller Funktionen ist.

1.)
$$\nabla f_1 \stackrel{!}{=} \mathbf{0} \iff 2\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0} \iff \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$$

Daraus folgt, dass $x^* = 0$ ein Kandidat für ein lokales Minimum ist.

 $\nabla^2 f_1 = 2I_n$ ist positiv definit. Somit ist $x^* = \mathbf{0}$ ein lokales (und – da f_1 quasi-konvex – sogar ein globales) Minimum.

2.)
$$\nabla f_2 \stackrel{!}{=} \mathbf{0} \iff 2Dx = \mathbf{0} \iff Dx = \mathbf{0}$$
.

Da \boldsymbol{D} positiv definit und symmetrisch ist, ist \boldsymbol{D} invertierbar. Somit gilt:

$$Dx = 0 \Longleftrightarrow D^{-1}Dx = 0 \Longleftrightarrow x = 0.$$

Daraus folgt, dass $x^* = 0$ ein Kandidat für ein lokales Minimum ist.

 $\nabla^2 f_2 = 2\mathbf{D}$ ist ebenfalls positiv definit. Somit ist $\mathbf{x}^* = \mathbf{0}$ ein lokales (und – da f_2 quasi-konvex – sogar ein globales) Minimum.

3.)
$$\nabla f_3(\mathbf{x}^*) = \nabla f_3(\mathbf{0}) = \sum_{i=1}^n 2\mathbf{D}_i \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{0}.$$

 $\nabla^2 f_3 = \sum_{i=1}^n 2\mathbf{D}_i$ ist positiv definit, da alle Matrizen \mathbf{D}_i positiv definit sind. Daraus folgt, dass es sich bei $\mathbf{x}^* = \mathbf{0}$ um ein lokales (und – da f_3 quasi-konvex – sogar ein globales) Minimum handelt.

4.)
$$\nabla f_4 \stackrel{!}{=} \mathbf{0} \iff \boldsymbol{x} \cdot \underbrace{\exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{x}^T\boldsymbol{x}\right)}_{>0} = \mathbf{0} \iff \boldsymbol{x} = \mathbf{0}$$

Daraus folgt, dass $x^* = 0$ ein Kandidat für ein lokales Minimum ist.

Da $\nabla f_4(\boldsymbol{x}^*) = \nabla f_4(\boldsymbol{0}) = -\exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{0}^T\boldsymbol{0}\right)(\boldsymbol{0}\boldsymbol{0}^T - I_n) = I_n$, ist ∇f_4 im Punkt $\boldsymbol{x}^* = \boldsymbol{0}$ positiv definit. Somit ist $\boldsymbol{x}^* = \boldsymbol{0}$ ein lokales (und – da f_4 quasi-konvex – sogar ein globales) Minimum.