

Calculus Review

→ types of funcⁿ

① Univariate single-valued $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

② Multivariate single-valued $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

③ Multivariate multi-valued $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$

→ gradient

① Univariate single-valued:

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

② Multivariate single-valued

$$\frac{\partial f(\vec{x})}{\partial x_1} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_1+h, x_2, \dots, x_n) - f(\vec{x})}{h}$$

gradient =

∇f

nabla

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

} simply
stack
all
partial
der.

③ Multivariate multi-valued

→ given by Jacobian

can be
 rep^r
 as a
 stack
 of multivariate
 s.c. functions

$$\begin{bmatrix} f_1(\vec{x}) \\ \vdots \\ f_m(\vec{x}) \end{bmatrix}_{m \times 1}$$

$$J_f = \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \nabla f_m^T \end{bmatrix}_{m \times n} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(J_f)_{ij} = \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_j}$$

→ Double derivative

→ Hessian
 $H_f = \nabla^2 f$ → multivariate single valued

$$= \nabla \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_n \partial x_1} & \dots & \dots & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_n^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(H_f)_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$$

→ symmetric

→ ϵ_n

$$f(x) = ax + b$$

$$\nabla f = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{df}{dx} \\ \frac{df}{dy} \\ \frac{df}{dz} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_f = \nabla^2 f = \nabla \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

NOTE

faster to compute this first.

→ Laplacian

$$\Delta f = \nabla^2 f = \sum \frac{f^2 f}{f x_i^2}$$

just notation
(see next note)

sum
of all mixed
partial derivatives

Note:

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{df}{dx} \\ \frac{df}{dy} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{df}{dx} & \frac{df}{dy} \end{pmatrix}$$

dy ✓

U ✓

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix}$$