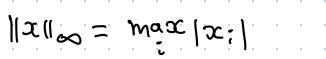
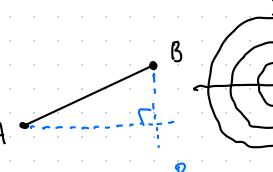
## 1 Hopmy

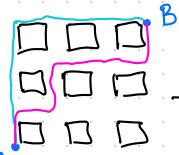
### BEKTOPHERE HOPELS:

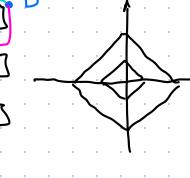
$$||\infty||_{\Delta} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |\infty_{i}|$$

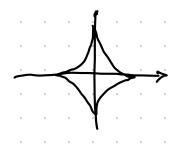
$$\|x\|_{p} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_{i}|^{p}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$
  $P \ge \Delta$ 











## Inparmetue.

no kanony faction Huto xogui - 2 Max rath - Kakal purypa

Majpurhure hopsely

- Kopua Prosekuyca
$$||A||_{F} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |a_{i,j}|^{2}\right)^{1/2}$$

$$||A||_2 = \sqrt{2} \sqrt{A^T A}$$

MANE = TER (ATA)

$$\left( \left( \bigcap_{i \in I} \left( \prod_{j \in I} \left( \prod_{i \in I} \left( \prod_{j \in I} \left( \prod_{i \in I} \left( \prod_{j \in I} \left( \prod_{j \in I} \left( \prod_{i \in I} \left( \prod_{j \in I}$$

$$\left(\left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array}\right)$$

$$-1 \leq \frac{||x|| \cdot ||x||}{||x|| \cdot ||x||} \leq \leq$$

II punepu:

$$0 \mathbb{R}^2 < x, y> = x^T y \quad \text{Thockocts uz whono}$$

(2) 
$$\langle A, B \rangle_{E} = tr(A^{T}B)$$
 $\|A\|_{F} = \sqrt{E} a_{ij}^{2} = \sqrt{\langle A, A \rangle_{E}} = \sqrt{tr(A^{T}A)} = \sqrt{tr(AA^{T})}$ 

"Druma natpush"

3 
$$C(0;1)$$
  $< f,g> = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) \cdot g(x) dx$   
 $f(x) \in D(0;1)$ 

# 2 hbagpanur kar popua

$$f(x_{1}, x_{2}) = 5x_{1}^{2} + 2x_{1}x_{2} - 3x_{2}^{2}$$

$$f(x_{1}, x_{2}) = 5x_{1}^{2} + 2x_{1}x_{2} - 3x_{2}^{2}$$

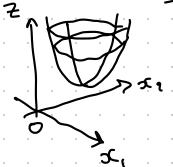
$$f(x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}) = x_{1}^{2} + 2x_{2}^{2} + 3x_{3}^{2} + 0 \cdot x_{1}x_{2} + 0 \cdot x_{2}x_{3} + 0 \cdot x_{1}x_{2} + 0 \cdot x_{1}x_{3} + 0 \cdot x_{1}x_{3} + 0 \cdot x_{1}x_{3}$$

$$f(x_{1}) = f(x_{1}) + f(x_{2}) + f(x_{1}) + f(x_{2}) + f(x_{2}) + f(x_{3}) + f(x_{2}) + f(x_{3}) + f(x$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$
  $A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \alpha_n & \alpha_n \end{pmatrix}$   $f(x) = x^T A x, rge A = A$ 

$$f(x) = x^T A x > 0 \forall x \neq 0$$
 horomut, onp.

f (x)



$$f(x_1,x_1) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 4x_1x_2$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(x, x_1)$$
  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix} =$ 

$$= x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_2$$

Expure pui Curbbectpa

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} A_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} A_n \end{bmatrix}$$

A monom. onp.  $\langle = \rangle \Delta_1 > 0$ ,  $\Delta_2 > 0$ , ...,  $\Delta_n > 0$ otpuy. onp. <=> Δ, >0 Δ2<0, Δ3>0 ...

whore "cegno"

Inpannie kul

$$f(x) = -1/3 x^3 + 3x^2 - 5x + 1 - 4$$
  
 $f'(x) = -x^2 + 6x - 5 = 0$   
 $2 = 3$  | Kput we come Torky  
 $x_2 = 5$ 

$$f''(\infty) = -2 \times +6$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$$

min

$$f(x+dx) \approx f(x) + f(x) dx + o(x)$$

$$+ \frac{f'(x)}{1} dx^{2}$$

$$f(x_1,...,x_n): \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\sum_{x} f = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3x}{3x} \\ \frac{3x}{3x} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} = \lim_{\Delta \to 0} \frac{f(x_i, x_i + \Delta_i, x_i)}{\Delta}$$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3^2 t}{3^2 t} & \frac{3^2 t}{3^2 t} \\ \frac{3^2 t}{3^2 t} & \frac{3^2 t}{3^2 t} \end{pmatrix}$$

marpuya Tecce

#### Inpantereue

$$f(x,y) = 3x^2 + xy + 2y^2 - x - 4y - min$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x} = 6x + 4 + 0 - 1 - 0 = 6x + 3 - 1$$

$$\frac{34}{39} = x + 43 - 4$$

$$\nabla f = \begin{pmatrix} 6x + 3 - 2 \\ x + 4y - 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 6x + 3 - 1 = 0 \\ x + 4y - 4 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 62 & 1\\ 14 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \sim \sim \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 0\\ 01 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Eputimeckal Torka

$$H = \sum_{3} f = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3\lambda_{3}x}{2x} & \frac{3\lambda_{3}x}{2x} \\ \frac{3\lambda_{3}x}{2x} & \frac{3\lambda_{3}x}{2x} \end{pmatrix} \qquad f_{xx} = f_{xx}$$

$$f_{x}' = 6x + 9 - 1$$
 $f_{xx}'' = 6$ 
 $f_{xx}'' = 6$ 
 $f_{xx}'' = 4$ 
 $f_{yx}'' = 4$ 

H non. onp. => unsureger

H orp. onp. => erakcunger

ntare cegno

$$\Delta_1 = 6 > 0$$

$$\Delta_2 = \int_{\xi} 4 \left( \frac{65}{54} \right) = 24 - 1 = 23 > 0$$

$$f(x_1, x_n) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2}$$

