```
2 Malicova algebra
                                                                                                   Spektralni rosklad a kvadr. funkce
   Modicory social AERMX+ aBERAXM is CERMXM
                                                                                                       AN= AN, N+O > (A-XI)N=O,N+O
                                                                                                  man for her. which disper pa (x) = det (A-XI)
            cij = \( \frac{1}{2} \) aik likj i=1,..., m j=1,..., n
                                                                                                     N = diag ( >1, ... , > , ) V = [ ~1 ... ~m ] . 0
    Chrecova matice je
                                                                                                      AV = Vi A jde diagonalizaret 6 V reg.
       · symetrická (+) AT = A
                                                                                                              A = VAV-1= 2 plantin roshlad
        · antisym . ( AT = - A ( & Asho plyne aii=0)
                                                                                                   · A sym. => võ. vl.c. jsou realna a ex. ort. ma
lee rostoris spalet. rosteladem — n reletora
    Inverse man if expiling so romagine
                                                                a json jedine
                  AB = In (an. A-1)
                                                                                                Kvadrasická funkce
leva in B prava in v. MA AA reg. (AB) = B1A1

ex. iff B ma ! ex. iff A ma LN radley (AT) = c-1A-1

LN slowper chr. mat. ma A1 regularin (Act A 70)

ma A2 regularin (Act A 70)
                                                                                                   f(\vec{x}) = \vec{x}^T A \vec{x} = \vec{x}^T (\frac{1}{2} (A + A^T)) \vec{x}
                                                                                                                                                                              f(x)=xTAx+lTx+c
                                                                                                                                                                                sym. doplneni na chierec
                                                                                                  · A posit. semidef ( xTAx > q provs. x \in R"
                                                                                                      - N. E. A joon >0
- ec. BERMEN bak, se A=BTB} pro sym. A
- vs. bl. minory joon >0
                                                                                                                                                                                  = (x-x0) A(x-x0) + y0
                                                                                                                                                                               &=-2Axomy.xo
     Determinant (Mal. A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}) which det (AB)=(det A)(det B)

det A^{-1} = (\det A)^{-1} = [a \ b] A posit, def. \Rightarrow x^{T}Ax > 0 provides X \in \mathbb{R}^{n} \setminus \{e\}

det A^{-1} = (\det A)^{-1} = [a \ b] and A =
                                                                                                                                                                               c = xoAxo+yo and
                                                                                                                                                                               (pokud b=-2Axo nena res
                                                                                    A = lc d | - Al. E. A joon > 0
A = acrafic a = ex. neg. B = Rnxn lake, se A=BB \ pro sym. A
                                                             det AT = det A
                                                                                                                                                                                poh nelse doplnit na cherec)
      Ydopa (dr. mal. A & RMXM) | M.: tr(A+B) = tr A+tr B
                                                                                                      - ws. while Al. minory joon 70
                                                          er(aA) = xtrA
            tr A = a11 + ... + ann
                                                          tr(AB)=tr(BA)
                                                                                                  " A indef. (=) ex. x ay lah, se xTAx > 0 a yTAy < 0
   (A,B)=tr(A7B), MAII=V(A,A)
                                                                                                 Alvergy - må alespon jedno vl. c. > 0 a jedno < 0)

- 1880 AND Nor men por ani neg tet. Sayon A
                                                  null A = {x \in R^n | Ax = 0}.

mull A = {x \in R^n | Ax = 0}.
        rng A = {Ax | xeR"}
        . mm. vs. hodned robe. f(x)=Ax
                                                                                                 " A neg- [semi] def. ( ) - A por. [semi] def.
                                                   "mn. vs. velstorn I na bardy raideh A
        ·mn. vi j, pro ht. no Az=z res.
· lin. obal sloupeu A
                                                                                               Diagonalizace brade formy (A sym.)
                                                   ·mn. res. Ax= 0
                                                                                                   f(x) = x^T A x = (x^T V) \Lambda (V^T x) = 3^T \Lambda 3
      · (ring A) = null (AT), (null A) = ring (AT)
      · rng (AB) Erng A; romost, poled radley B json LN · null (AB) = null B; romost, poled sloupes A json LN
                                                                                           FPCA pro A = [a]. min. [ ||XTa;||2 sa podm. (rng X = (rng Y)))
                                                                                                  hledame ring Y dim. h & m minimalizações souces
       · rng (ATA) = rng (AT), null (ATA) = null A
         rank A = dim rng A · rank A = rank (AT)
                                                                                                   · rank A < min {m, n} i romost + mat. A ma phon . work (AR) < min { mat A ma phon
       · rank (AB) & min {rank A, rank B}
                                                                                                Woha na nejmensi stopu rng y idi e | X isometrie
          dim rng A + dim null A = m (A & Rmxm)
        Ofini podprostor a sobraseni
        · of homb: a1x1+...+ dhxh, hade a1+...+ dh=1
                                                                                                  BERMXMaym., B=VLVT, N.E. 215... = 2m, XEm:
        · mn. A je af. podps. iff je mn. hes. nej. souslang Ax=&
                                                                                                     \min \{ \operatorname{tr} (X^T B X) \mid X \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times \ell}, X^T X = I \} = \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_{\ell}
        4 Ortogonolita cos q = x73 | X LY > X NY = { 0}
                                                                                                     a minimum se nabyva pro X = [ vi ... ve].
       · 7 1 span {x1,..., x2} => 51x1,..., 31x4
                                                                                                PCA-reseni
                                                                                                  1. Pro AAT = Rmxm spocitame VIV a ser. N. E
      malice A ortonomialnimi sloupci (A E Rmxn)
         · (nulne m > m), ATA = I
                                                                                                       visestyme: \lambda_1 \leqslant ... \leqslant \lambda_m
         · isometrie (sachovoro skal. soncin, vedalenosti, why)
                                                                                                   2. Vanacime V = [N. Nm-h Nm-h+1 ... Nm]
       Pro hazdon the U: WUU-I = V WU U'=U' = UU'=I
                                                                                                  3. Gloupez Y ∈ IR mxh x
4. Optimalni hodnota idohy 2,+...+2,m-h je chyba proložení
         det U = {1, -1} det U = 1 det U = -1
rotace slosinin obten a ortog reflexe
       Gram - Ichnidlova orbonormalizace
                                                                                                nejbližší matice nišší hodnosti (lov ranh approximation)
                                                                                                  pro A = [an ... in]: min { 11 A - B112 | BERMX, rank B < h}
                                                       gra = gra/ llgrall
            q_1' = \alpha_2 - (q_1'\alpha_2) q_1
                                                        9/2 = 9/2/119/2/1
                                                                                                    optimalni res. je B=YYTA=(I-XXT)A
            93 = a3 - (9, a3) 9, - (9, a3) 92, 93 = 9's / 119's 11
                                                                                                  probl. of podpe.: od at odersene &= 1 (a+ tan) a res. je Y+ 22
       A = QR, Qorlog, RJ; ruseni Ax=l: Rx = QTl
                                                                                               SVD: lik. A & Rmxn - A = USVT = A, W, R, + ... + A, W, R,
                                                       (Ehr. inprava pro play aR roshlad)
       5 Nehomogenni linearni soustavy (Ax = b)
                                                                                                A13... 3 Ap 30 mxp pxp mxp h= min {m, n}
                                                                                              · AAT = US²UT)

· ATA = VS²VT } AAT a ATA maji shejna

nembora vl.c. \pi_{i} = s_{i}^{2}
        nema res. At & ring A. prewicena mxm n m

petine res. At eng A & A ma LN Moupee

mela.m. res. At eving A & A ma LZ storyce medourcena
                                                                                                                                                           U.V. orlan slouper
                                                                                               Row nown approx.: pro h \leq \mu je res. B^* = US_k V^T S_k = diag(s_1,...,s_k,0)

PCA: May U_{2k} = [\vec{m}_1 ..., \vec{m}_k] \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times k} ord. h. ie s.<sup>2</sup>

[RAXA
       Briblisme resent ve smysh nezmensich ihreren
                                                                                              PCA: MA Un=[m, mh] = Rmxh, opt. h. je sin+...+sz
            min 11 Ax Thell2 = min 11y-b112, yerng A
                                                                                           X = \{x \mid A^T_X = L\}^{T}
         ATAX = AT b -> x = (ATA) 1 AT b reg. (> A min LN
                                                                                          NEd. R od X = J(ATR-b) (ATA) (ATR-b)
          ma vidy res.
                                               A+ ... leva psendoinos le A
                                                                                             > pro X={x | aTx=b}: laTx-b1
        Trogonalni projekce na podprostor
                                                                                             · orlog. prepelace & ma X: veldor y eX splin. (&- og) L X
        Portogenter na X (a) P(I-P) ort. projektor na X
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11 Lokalni ectremy vasane romostni (pohracovani)
         Derivace
                                                           v bode X
                                                                                                                                                                      · podm. 2. rådu: f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R} a g: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m jaon 2 bråd dif. x \times \in \mathbb{R}^n
               je diferencovalelne most ex. vs. parc. der. Tx; a json ufoj
                                                                                                                                                                           ee. \lambda data, we L'(x, \lambda)=0 \{L''(x, \lambda) \text{ pos. semidef. no. } T \iff x \text{ loh. min} \} f \text{ var. } g(x)=0
                                                         みちょ(文)
                                 3f1(x)
                                                                             f:R > R
                                                                                                                                                            12 Linearni programovani (pohracovani)
                                                                             ... Jacobiho matice
                                                                                                                                                                     · regrese polynomem nultiho shipie f(x,\theta)=\theta\colon \text{pro } \vec{\mathfrak{Z}}=(\gamma_1,...,\gamma_m)\in\mathbb{R}^m blad. \theta\in\mathbb{R}
                                                                                                                                                                                min 1/3 - 1/0 1/4 = min 1/(31 - 0, ..., ym - 0) 1/4
         - f: R → R ~ ~ f: R → R ~
         gradient fee f: \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R} ... \nabla f(\vec{x}) = f'(\vec{x})^T... rloupe relator
                                                                                                                                                                         \Rightarrow \uparrow = \infty: min. \max_{\substack{i=1 \ i=1}} |\gamma_i - \theta| ... res.: \theta = \frac{1}{2} (\min_{\substack{i=1 \ i=1}} \gamma_i + \max_{\substack{i=1 \ i=1}} \gamma_i)
          · smer. der. f_{x}^{*}(\vec{x}) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(\vec{x} + d\vec{x}) - f(\vec{x})}{d} sestipmy smer \vec{x}:
                                                                                                                                                                         \rightarrow \mu = 2: min. \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\gamma_i - \theta)^2} ... res.: aris. primer, 4j. \theta = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \gamma_i
                                                                                                                                                                         \rightarrow \mu = 1: min. \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |y_i - \theta| ... res. : median a cisel y_1, ..., y_m
                \rightarrow polend je f dif. r\vec{x}: f_{\vec{x}}(\vec{x}) = f'(\vec{x})\vec{x}
            → negrésai: ve sméru \vec{n} = \frac{1}{\|\nabla f(\vec{x})\|} \cdot \nabla f(\vec{x}) pro f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}
                                                                                                                                                                    · celociselne lin progranovani (ILP)
                                                                                                                                                                             min {cTx | x ∈ {0,1}, Ax ≥ } ~ min {cTx | x ∈ [0,1], Ax ≥ }
                 > nulova pro no 1 + Vf(x)
                                                                                                                                                                                 ILP s binarnimi promennými LP relaxace úlohy
           * der. slož. notr. h = g \circ f : h'(\vec{x}) = g'(f(\vec{x})) \cdot f'(\vec{x})
                         3^2 f(\vec{x}) \quad 3^2 f(\vec{x}) \quad f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}
                                                                                                                                                                             \min\left\{c^{T}x\mid x\in\left[0,1\right]^{n},A_{X}\geq b\right\}\leq\min\left\{c^{T}x\mid x\in\left\{0,1\right\}^{n},A_{X}\geq b\right\}
            (x)= 2x1 3x1 ... 9x1 3xn 3xt (x)
                                                                                                                                                                        \rightarrow fritasovali problèm: pro c_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}, i,j \in \{1,2,...,n\} bled. \pi: \{1,...,n\} \rightarrow \{1,...,n\}
                         \frac{3^{2}f(\vec{x})}{3x_{m}3x_{4}} - \frac{3^{2}f(\vec{x})}{3x_{m}3x_{m}} . Ressora malice
                                                                                                                                                                                    min \( \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \cig \x_{ij} \)
          · Taylorur polynom T_{\vec{x}}^{2}(\vec{x}) = f(\vec{x}) + f'(\vec{x})(\vec{y} - \vec{x}) + \frac{1}{2}(\vec{y} - \vec{x})^{T} f''(\vec{x})(\vec{y} - \vec{x})
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            sde plati:
                                                                                                                                                                                 2. 1. 5 xij = 1
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            1) LP relaxace i pier. inloha maji stejnou
                                                                                                                                                                                                                               i = 1, ..., n
                                                     f(\vec{x}) |f'(\vec{x})|
              t(x) | t,(x)
                                                                                                    if A sym.
                                                         XTAX
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   oft. hodnotu
              AX+ A
                                                                              \vec{x}^{T}(A+A^{T}) = 2\vec{x}^{T}A - 7f''(\vec{x}) = A + A^{T} = 2A
                                                                                                                                                                                            5 xi3 = 1
                                                                                                                                                                                                                               j=1,..., n
                                                        119(2)11 (9791)/11911
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             2) mesi opt. reserimi LP reloxace ex.
               \left.\begin{array}{c} g\left(A\vec{x}+\vec{k}\right) \middle| g'\left(A\vec{x}+\vec{k}\right)A & g\left(\vec{x}\right)^{T}A\left(\vec{x}\right) \middle| g^{T}A^{\dagger}+k^{T}g^{\dagger} \\ f:\mathbb{R}^{n}\to\mathbb{R}^{n} & \mathbb{R}^{n} \end{array}\right\} g.\ k:\mathbb{R}^{n}\to\mathbb{R}^{n}
                                                                                                                                                                        → nejm. vrcholové pohryl : podmn. X ⊆ V vrcholů sak, že kařdá hrana ná alespon

1 vrchol v X 1 (chreme sa s co nejm. počtem vrcholů) 1 vrchol v X
                                                                                                                                                                                                   xij ∈ {0,1}
                  f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n f(\vec{x}) = A^T g'(A\vec{x} + \vec{x} + \vec{x}) A R \to \mathbb{R}
10 Volné lohální extremy 10/14.
· podm. 1. řádn: X ⊆ R", ž je m. bod X a f: R"→R je dif. n ž
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                · X: (i EV) oft resen LP relaxace ~
                                                                                                                                                            2. p. xi + xj ≥ 1 {i, j} ∈ E. ~ xi = [xi + ½] (je pripudne pro nerelae.

xi ∈ {0,1} i ∈ V · opt. His hodroda / hir illen, ng* illen,

13 Xonvein mosing a muchostery (potracoroni) m. riddingel indeed.

(potracoroni) m. riddingel indeed.
                   \vec{x} je loh. extrem f \text{ na } \vec{x} \Rightarrow f'(\vec{x}) = 0 \quad (\vec{x} \text{ je SB } f)
   \overrightarrow{x} je SB \begin{cases} f''(\overrightarrow{x}) \text{ for semidef.} \iff \overrightarrow{x} \text{ loh. min.} \\ f''(\overrightarrow{x}) \text{ for def.} \implies \overrightarrow{x} \text{ je ostrie loh. min.} \end{cases}
                                                                                                                                                                      . bod x je setr. bod mnohosten \Leftrightarrow ex. I \subseteq \{1,...,m\} Aah, he A_I \times = b_I a A_I ma IN operna nadrovina horv. mn. X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n je H = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid a^Tx = b^r\} Ashova, he X \cap H \neq \emptyset
                 (f"(x) indef. = neni loh. ectrim (x je sedlový bod)
                         co poils iberain verse f(x) no g(y), y = A^{-x}: v_k = -(A^TA)^T \nabla f(\alpha)
min f(x) = \alpha - \nabla f(\alpha) some \vec{v} = -\nabla f(\alpha) je všdy sestupný
                                                                                                                                                                       · X n H je stěna mnohostěnu (dím = 0: wichol, dím = 1: hrona, dím = dím X-1: faseta)
                                                x = \alpha - (g'(\alpha))^{-1}g(\alpha) \Rightarrow selae, hdy's je f''(\alpha) singularini x = \alpha - (f''(\alpha))^{-1}(f'(\alpha))^{-1} \Rightarrow sest., labyr f'(\alpha) je poz def \alpha f'(\alpha) \neq 0
                         g(x)=3
 Revolution of the second of t
                                                                                                                                                            15 Dualisa v linearnim programovani
                                                                                                                                                                           min ct x minimi
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               · slaba dualiba: X... pripust prin. 7- prip. dualni res. res.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  max by
f: R - R, g: R - R f(xxx) < f(xx): is prymers, xx remaine (1 horst)

> heuristilan pro volly xx: \( f(xx) \) \( f(xx) \): is odmishene, xx tribaine (2 horst)

M Lobolni extremy rasane romostane (1 horst)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        cTX Z by
                                                                                                                                                                         R.f. AX ≤ b
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 homplementarita: ctx = by iff:
         . \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m je regularní bod g: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m, polsud radby g'(\vec{x}) jsou LN
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      ∑aijxj=tivyi=0 Vi∈I
         . Aledame lok estring for f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R} na mr. X = \{\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid g(\vec{x}) = \vec{\sigma}\}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       xj=0 v [aijyj=cj tje]
         · or reg. bode & rate. g je heinj prostor h X null g'(x), orlog prostor (null g'(x)) *
Tokadni extreme f ~ X ...
                                                                                                                                                                                 . silva dualita: 1) prim. irloha ma opt. res. ( dualni irloha ma opt. res
        Lokalní extremy f na X splnnyi
                                                                                                                                                                                        2) from opt. res. x a dual opt. res. y \Rightarrow c^T x = b^T y
              \frac{3}{3\overline{\chi}} L = f'(\overline{\chi}) + \overline{\lambda}^T g'(\overline{\chi}) = \overline{\sigma} \qquad \text{for } g(\overline{\chi}) + \nabla g(\overline{\chi}) \cdot \overline{\lambda} = \overline{\sigma} 0
\frac{3}{3\overline{\chi}} L = g(\overline{\chi}) = \overline{\sigma} \qquad \text{for } g(\overline{\chi}) \cdot \overline{\lambda} = \overline{\sigma} 0
\frac{3}{3\overline{\chi}} L = g(\overline{\chi}) = \overline{\sigma} \qquad \text{for } g(\overline{\chi}) \cdot \overline{\lambda} = \overline{\sigma} 0
                                                                                                                                                                                     prim. / dual ma oplimum neomesena
          · nutria produ. Are razanj echam: \nabla f(\vec{x}) + \lambda' g(\vec{x})
= \begin{bmatrix} f''(\vec{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i g_i^{(i)}(\vec{x}) & g'(\vec{x}) \end{bmatrix}^T
= \begin{bmatrix} f''(\vec{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i g_i^{(i)}(\vec{x}) & g'(\vec{x}) \end{bmatrix}^T
         · dagrangeova funkce L(\vec{x}, \vec{\lambda}) = f(\vec{x}) + \vec{\lambda}^T g(\vec{x})
                                                                                                                                                                                      må optimum
                                                                                                                                                                                      neomerena
          · Lagr. mult. umožniji serborat ) prave haza \nabla f(\vec{x}) \in G \left(G = \operatorname{span}\left\{\nabla g_1(\vec{x}),...,\nabla g_m(\vec{x})\right\}\right)
                                                                                                                                                                                      nepripustra
         . podm. 2. radu pro vasane extremy: jako por volne, ale def ("(2) uranjene na null of (2) 16 Konverni fundace
12 dinearni programovani
         · min {cTx | x \in R, Ax \ge k}, A \in R^mxn, b \in R^m, c \in R^m | \frac{3}{2}ce | | \cdot | | : R^m \rightarrow R \text{ je norma;}
                                                                                                                                                                                     . f: \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R} je kov. na kov. mn. X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m, pohud pro võ. x, y ∈ X, d ∈ [0, 1]:
                                                                                                                                                                                               f((1-a)x + ay) \leq (1-a)f(x) + af(y)
          · min {cTx | x \in R, Ax = b, x \ge 0} ... romicon Nor | 1. ||x|| = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0
                                                                                                                                                                                    · f je honh. (=> -f je honr.
                                                                                                                             2. || dx || = | d | || x ||
               a^Tx \ge b \longrightarrow a^Tx - u = b, u \ge 0
                                                                                                                             2. ||ax|| = |a| ||x||

pro Boto, x \in R. x \in R.

Reade

3. ||x + y|| \in ||x|| + ||y||

pro Reade x, y \in R.
                                                                                                                                                                                    epigraf ... \{(\vec{x}, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \mid f(\vec{x}) \leq y\}
               x & R ~ x=x+-x-, x+20, x 20
                                                                                                                                                                                    · subhonlura výsky y ... {x ∈ R^ | f(x) ≤ y}
          · h-normy 11x11/2 = (|x1/2+...+ |xn/2) + h ∈ [1, 0]
                                                                                                                                                                                    · m f je hour. <=> jeje epigraf je hour, ma.
                                                                                                                          Cauchy-Tchware: | ut w | = || u | 1 | w | 1. harda subhandura honor fee je honor mn.
||x||_{q} = ||x_1||_{q} = |x_1| + \dots + |x_m| \qquad \dots \text{ Manhassanska}
      ||X1,51 ||X|| 00 = max {|X4|,..., |Xm|} ... Čelyževova, max-norm
                                                                                                                                                                                   Very h uncovani homewity: |\cdot| f how, x \in \mathbb{R}^m: f(x) = \sigma \Rightarrow x je glob min fee f
 1x - |x| = max {x, -x}
                                                                                                                           IIxII norma, A ma LN sloupce
                                                                                                                                                                                     1) how. (lin. /afg) = honr.
                                                                                                                                 => 11 Ax 11 norma
13 Howelin mosing a modosting ⇒ X ∈ R<sup>m</sup> je howern, pohud ∀x,y ∈ X, a ∈ [0,1]: (1-a)x + a y ∈ X
                                                                                                                                                                                      2) hour (kon.) = how.
           · varing soucel d1x1+...+dhxk webborn x1,...,xx ER" je
                                                                                                                                                                                   [3) I digi = honv., ladys di ≥ 0
                                                                                                                                                    gi json how.
                    lin. homb, jestlise a, ..., & & FR.
                                                                                                                                                                                   (4) max gi = hono.
                       in Nomb., persure \alpha_1,...,\alpha_k \in \mathbb{R}, \alpha_1 + ... + \alpha_k = 1.

af. homb., persure \alpha_1,...,\alpha_k \in \mathbb{R}, \alpha_1 + ... + \alpha_k = 1.
                                                                                                                                                                                      5) (\forall x, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}^n : f(x) \ge f(\alpha) + f'(\alpha)(x - \alpha)) \Leftrightarrow f honor. (poleud ge f dif.)
                necess. home, justine \alpha_1,...,\alpha_k \in \mathbb{R}, \alpha_4,...,\alpha_k \in \mathbb{R}, how. homb, justine \alpha_1,...,\alpha_k \in \mathbb{R}, \alpha_4+...+\alpha_k=1, \alpha_4,...,\alpha_k \geq 0.
                                                                                                                                                                                     6) ( \( \times \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{n}} : f''(x) \) por. semidef. ) ( >> f horr. (pohud je f 2 hraf dif.)
                                                                                                                                                                              17 Konverni optimalisacni rilohy
            · hour. mnohosten X = \{\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m \mid A_X \geq b\} (frunk hon mnoho wravi polopi)
            (mari poloprostor: {x ∈ R^ (aTx ≥ b})
bod xe ji extremalní tod mn. X, pohud
                                                                                                                                                                                    · hono. iloha: min. hono. fee na hono. mnozine
                                                                                                                                                                                    > re standardnim Avaru: min {f(x) | x ∈ R", g(x) ≤ o, h(x) = o}

· > harde lok min. f na X je rarovi globalni hour. Tak.
                         \forall x_1, x_2 \in X: x = \frac{1}{2}(x_1 + x_2) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2
            · fro how. polyedr X + Ø: ma alespon 1 eebr. bod (=> neobsahije primbu
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