Mathematical Concepts 2

Solution 1:
Matrix Calculus

(a) $\frac{\partial\|\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{c}\|_2^2}{\partial\mathbf{x}} = \frac{\partial\|\mathbf{u}\|_2^2}{\partial\mathbf{u}}\frac{\partial\mathbf{u}}{\partial\mathbf{x}} = \frac{\partial\mathbf{u}^\top\mathbf{u}}{\partial\mathbf{u}}\frac{\partial\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{c}}{\partial\mathbf{x}} = \frac{\partial\mathbf{u}^\top\mathbf{I}\mathbf{u}}{\partial\mathbf{u}}(\mathbf{I}-\mathbf{0}) = \mathbf{u}^\top(\mathbf{I}+\mathbf{I}^\top) = 2(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{c})^\top$

(b) $\frac{\partial\|\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{c}\|_2}{\partial\mathbf{x}} = \frac{\partial\sqrt{\|\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{c}\|_2^2}}{\partial\mathbf{x}} = \frac{0.5}{\sqrt{\|\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{c}\|_2^2}}\frac{\partial\|\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{c}\|_2^2}{\partial\mathbf{x}} \overset{(a)}{=} \frac{(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{c})^\top}{\|\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{c}\|_2}$

(c) $\frac{\partial\mathbf{u}^\top\mathbf{v}}{\partial\mathbf{x}} = \frac{\partial\mathbf{u}^\top\mathbf{I}\mathbf{v}}{\partial\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{u}^\top\mathbf{I}\frac{\partial\mathbf{v}}{\partial\mathbf{x}} + \mathbf{v}^\top\mathbf{I}^\top\frac{\partial\mathbf{u}}{\partial\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{u}^\top\frac{\partial\mathbf{v}}{\partial\mathbf{x}} + \mathbf{v}^\top\frac{\partial\mathbf{u}}{\partial\mathbf{x}}$

(d) $\frac{\partial\mathbf{u}^\top\mathbf{Y}}{\partial\mathbf{x}} = \frac{\partial\begin{pmatrix}\mathbf{u}^\top\mathbf{y}_1\\ \vdots\\ \mathbf{u}^\top\mathbf{y}_d\end{pmatrix}}{\partial\mathbf{x}} \overset{(c)}{=} \begin{pmatrix}\mathbf{u}^\top\frac{\partial\mathbf{y}_1}{\partial\mathbf{x}} + \mathbf{y}_1^\top\frac{\partial\mathbf{u}}{\partial\mathbf{x}}\\ \vdots\\ \mathbf{u}^\top\frac{\partial\mathbf{y}_d}{\partial\mathbf{x}} + \mathbf{y}_d^\top\frac{\partial\mathbf{u}}{\partial\mathbf{x}}\end{pmatrix}$

(e) Note for $\mathbf{y}:\mathbb{R}^d\to\mathbb{R}^d, \mathbf{x}\mapsto\mathbf{y}(\mathbf{x})$ the $i-$th column of $\frac{\partial\mathbf{y}}{\partial\mathbf{x}}$ is $\frac{\partial\mathbf{y}}{\partial x_i}$. With this it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial^2\mathbf{u}^\top\mathbf{v}}{\partial\mathbf{x}\partial\mathbf{x}^\top} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial\mathbf{x}}\left(\frac{\partial\mathbf{u}^\top\mathbf{v}}{\partial\mathbf{x}}\right)\\
&\overset{(c)}{=} \frac{\partial(\mathbf{u}^\top\frac{\partial\mathbf{v}}{\partial\mathbf{x}} + \mathbf{v}^\top\frac{\partial\mathbf{u}}{\partial\mathbf{x}})}{\partial\mathbf{x}}\\
&\overset{(d)}{=} \begin{pmatrix}\mathbf{u}^\top\frac{\partial^2\mathbf{v}}{\partial x_1\partial\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\partial\mathbf{v}}{\partial x_1}^\top\frac{\partial\mathbf{u}}{\partial\mathbf{x}}\\ \vdots\\ \mathbf{u}^\top\frac{\partial^2\mathbf{v}}{\partial x_d\partial\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\partial\mathbf{v}}{\partial x_d}^\top\frac{\partial\mathbf{u}}{\partial\mathbf{x}}\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}\mathbf{v}^\top\frac{\partial^2\mathbf{u}}{\partial x_1\partial\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\partial\mathbf{u}}{\partial x_1}^\top\frac{\partial\mathbf{v}}{\partial\mathbf{x}}\\ \vdots\\ \mathbf{v}^\top\frac{\partial^2\mathbf{u}}{\partial x_d\partial\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\partial\mathbf{u}}{\partial x_d}^\top\frac{\partial\mathbf{v}}{\partial\mathbf{x}}\end{pmatrix}\\
&= \begin{pmatrix}\mathbf{u}^\top\frac{\partial^2\mathbf{v}}{\partial x_1\partial\mathbf{x}}\\ \vdots\\ \mathbf{u}^\top\frac{\partial^2\mathbf{v}}{\partial x_d\partial\mathbf{x}}\end{pmatrix} + \frac{\partial\mathbf{v}}{\partial\mathbf{x}}^\top\frac{\partial\mathbf{u}}{\partial\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\partial\mathbf{u}}{\partial\mathbf{x}}^\top\frac{\partial\mathbf{v}}{\partial\mathbf{x}} + \begin{pmatrix}\mathbf{v}^\top\frac{\partial^2\mathbf{u}}{\partial x_1\partial\mathbf{x}}\\ \vdots\\ \mathbf{v}^\top\frac{\partial^2\mathbf{u}}{\partial x_d\partial\mathbf{x}}\end{pmatrix}.
\end{aligned}$$

Solution 2:
Optimality in 1d

Let $f:[-1,2]\to\mathbb{R}, x\mapsto\exp(x^3-2x^2)$

(a) $f'(x) = \exp(x^3-2x^2)\cdot(2x^2-4x)$

(b) f is continuously differentiable $\Rightarrow$ candidates can only be stationary points and boundary points.
Find stationary points, i.e., points where
$f'(x) = 0 \iff \underbrace{\exp(x^3-2x^2)}_{>0}\cdot(3x^2-4x) = 0 \iff 3x^2-4x = 0 \iff x(3x-4) = 0.$
$\Rightarrow x_1 = 0, x_2 = 4/3$. The other candidates are boundary points, i.e., $x_3 = -1, x_4 = 2$.

(c) $f''(x) = \exp(x^3-2x^2)\cdot(3x^2-4x)^2 + \exp(x^3-2x^2)\cdot(6x-4)$

(d) $f''(x_1) = \exp(0)\cdot(-4) < 0$
$\Rightarrow x_1$ is a local maximum

$f''(x_2) = \exp((4/3)^3-2(4/3)^2)\cdot(4) > 0$

$\Rightarrow x_2$ is a local minimum.

The boundary points x_3 and x_4 are not considered as *local* optima.

(e) $f(x_1) = \exp(0) = 1$
$f(x_2) = \exp((4/3)^3 - 2(4/3)^2) \approx 0.3057$
$f(x_3) = \exp(-3) \approx 0.05$
$f(x_4) = \exp(0) = 1$
$\Rightarrow x_1, x_2$ are global maxima. x_3 is global minimum.