$$\underbrace{(A + UCV)^{-1} = A^{-1} - A^{-1}U(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}U)^{-1}VA^{-1}}_{Q}$$

Max Rax P-1=Q => PQ=I, gorancen nocueque Druged bo:

$$PQ = (A+UCV) \cdot (A^{-1}-A^{-1}U(C^{-1}+VA^{-1}U)^{-1}VA^{-1})$$

$$= (A+UCV)A^{-1}(I - U(C^{-1}+VA^{-1}U)^{-1}VA^{-1})$$

$$= (I+UCVA^{-1})(I - U(C^{-1}+VA^{-1}U)^{-1}VA^{-1})$$

= (I+U(B)(I-U(C-1+BU)-1B)

$$= \frac{C(C^{-1}+BN)-I-CBN}{=I+CBN-I-CBN}$$
= 0
= I+U.O.D-1B

a)  $\|UV^{\nabla} - A\|_{F}^{2} - \|A\|_{F}^{2}$   $= \langle uv^{\nabla} - A, uv^{\nabla} - A \rangle - \langle A, A \rangle$   $= \langle uv^{\nabla}, uv^{\nabla} \rangle - 2 \langle uv^{\nabla}, A \rangle + \langle A, A \rangle - \langle A, A \rangle$   $= \langle uv^{\nabla}, uv^{\nabla} \rangle - 2 \langle uv^{\nabla}, A \rangle$   $= \langle uv^{\nabla}, uv^{\nabla} \rangle - 2 \langle uv^{\nabla}, A \rangle$   $= tr vu^{\nabla} vv^{\nabla} - 2 tr vv^{\nabla} A$   $= tr vv^{\nabla} vv^{\nabla} - 2 tr vv^{\nabla} A$   $= tr vv^{\nabla} vv^{\nabla} - 2 tr vv^{\nabla} A$   $= tr vv^{\nabla} vv^{\nabla} - 2 tr vv^{\nabla} A$   $= tr vv^{\nabla} vv^{\nabla} - 2 tr vv^{\nabla} A$ 

= |14112 115112 - 2(Av, u)

b) tr((2I,+ αα<sup>√</sup>)-1(nv√+vv<sup>√</sup>)) -? I:=In

 $(2I + \alpha \alpha^{4})^{-1} = (2I + \alpha I_{1}, \alpha^{4})^{-1} \qquad (7-60) \text{Bygopy}$   $= \frac{1}{2}I - \frac{1}{2}I\alpha \left( (+\alpha^{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2}I \cdot \alpha)^{-1}\alpha^{4} \frac{1}{2}I \right)$   $= \frac{1}{2} \left( I - \alpha \left( (+\frac{1}{2}\alpha^{4}\alpha)^{-1}\alpha^{4} \right) \right)$ 

 $=\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}}\right)$ 

Dans mer bochonsynera minerina cho chega, (\*) n Ten, 270

£2 xy = £2 y x = y x = x y = Rx, y = Rx

 $tr\left[(2I+\alpha\alpha^{r})(n\sigma_{1}\sigma_{N})\right] = tr\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(I - \frac{\alpha\alpha^{r}}{1+\alpha^{r}\alpha}\right)(n\sigma_{1}+\sigma_{N})\right] = tr\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(I - \frac{\alpha\alpha^{r}}{1+\alpha^{r}\alpha}\right)(n\sigma_{1}+\sigma_{N})\right]$ 

= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \left\[ \left\[ \left\[ \left\] + \gamma \left\[ \left\] - \frac{\alpha \alpha^{\gamma} \left\[ \left\] + \gamma^{\gamma} \right\] \quad \text{\text{1 + 3}^\gamma} \] \quad \text{\text{1 + 3}^\gamma} \quad \text{\text{1 + 3}^\gamma} \]

= \frac{1}{2} 4 \gamma \gamma + \frac{1}{2} 4 \gamma \gamma - \frac{1}{1 + 9 \gamma} \left( \frac{1}{2} \cappa \gamma \gamma + \frac{1}{2} \cappa \gamma \ga

= Non - 1/2 ( 2000 N + Non Colo)

ER=> "(v'aa " n)" = N' a a" v

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\sqrt{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{\sqrt{3}}}{\sqrt{\sqrt{3}}}}{\sqrt{\sqrt{3}} + \sqrt{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{\sqrt{3}}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{\sqrt{3}}}{\sqrt{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{\sqrt{3}}} - \frac{\sqrt{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}}{\sqrt{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{$$

a) 
$$d_{J(k)} = d \det(A - tI) \quad I := I_n$$
  
=  $\det(A - tI) \cdot t_2[(A - tI)^{-1}d(A - tI)]$   
=  $\det(A - tI) \cdot t_2[(A - tI)^{-1}(-Idt)]$   
=  $-\det(A - tI) \cdot t_2[(A - tI)^{-1}dt$ 

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $S'(t) = -det(A-tI) \cdot tr(A-tI)^{-1}$ 

$$d^2J(t) = d \left[ -det(A-tI) \cdot tr(A-tI)^{-1} dt \right]$$

= 
$$\left[ - tr(A-tZ)^{-1} d det(A-tZ) - det(A-tZ) d tr(A-tZ)^{-1} \right] dt$$

= 
$$det(A-tI)$$
 [  $(tr(A-tI)^{-1})^2 + tr(A-tI)^{-2}$ ] db, db,

```
odo(4) = d(A+tI)-16=[-(A+tI)-1d(A+tI).(A+tI)-1]6=-(A+tI)-26dt
                                                      (A +t)-1 25 (t)
 2 (14)=-112(4)11/ (A++I) B, (A++I) 2 B> & +
       =-112(14)11/(A+tI)2) (A+tI)6,6> dt
      =-110(4)11/2 (A++I)-36,6> lt
 12 flb = - d[ |10(4)11 ((A+EI)-36, 6) dt.]
      =- (<(A++I)-36,6> & no(+)11' + no(+)11'd<(A++I)-36,6>] dt,
 · M(t):= (A+tI)-1 => dM=[-(A+tI)-1d(A+tI).(A+tI)-1=- M2 dt
 · d[113] = 3 112 d 11 = -3 114 dt
 · d || v(8) || -1 = - || v(8) || -2 d || v(8) || = - || Mb || -2 d f(8) = + || Mb || -2 < m²6, 6 > d &
```

a) 
$$d \int dx = d \int ||xx^{q} - A||_{F}^{2}$$
 $= \frac{1}{2} d(||xx^{q} - A||_{F}^{2} - ||A||_{F}^{2})$ 
 $= \frac{1}{2} d(||x||^{4} - 2\langle Ax, x\rangle)$ 
 $= \frac{1}{2} d\langle x, x\rangle^{2} - 2\langle Ax, dx\rangle$ 
 $= 2\langle ||x||^{2}x - Ax, dx\rangle$ 

```
=> \nabla \xi(x) = 2(||x||^2 x - Ax) = 2(||x||^2 T - A)x
```

Tassunavan T2f(x), npubeyen d2f(x) k bugy < T2f(x) dx, dx2).

$$\frac{d^{2} J (x)}{dx} = \frac{d^{2} J (|x||^{2} x - A x) dx}{dx}$$

$$= \frac{2}{2} \frac{dx}{dx} \left( \frac{x}{2} \frac{dx}{x} + \frac{|x||^{2}}{2} \frac{dx}{x} - \frac{A}{2} \frac{dx}{x} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{2} \frac{dx}{dx} \left( \frac{2}{2} \frac{x}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{||x||^{2}}{2} - \frac{A}{2} \frac{dx}{x} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{2} \frac{dx}{dx} \left( \frac{2}{2} \frac{x}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{||x||^{2}}{2} - \frac{A}{2} \frac{dx}{x} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{2} \frac{dx}{dx} \left( \frac{2}{2} \frac{x}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{||x||^{2}}{2} - \frac{A}{2} \frac{dx}{x} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{2} \frac{dx}{dx} \left( \frac{2}{2} \frac{x}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{||x||^{2}}{2} - \frac{A}{2} \frac{dx}{x} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{2} \frac{dx}{dx} \left( \frac{2}{2} \frac{x}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{||x||^{2}}{2} - \frac{A}{2} \frac{dx}{x} \right)$$

$$\beta) \ \beta(x) = \langle x, x \rangle_{\langle x, x \rangle} \ \ x \neq 0$$

Concrava pago epanco c grys= y , y>0:

$$g'(y) = (e^{y \ln y})' = (e^{y \ln y}) \cdot (y \ln y)' = y^{2} \cdot (\ln y + 1)$$

y= <x, x> => dy = 2xdx = 2<x,dx>

$$d \int |x| = d g(\langle x, x \rangle)$$

$$= g'(\langle x, x \rangle) d\langle x, x \rangle$$

$$= \langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} (\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1) \cdot 2 \langle x, d x \rangle$$

$$[\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1]^{2} \langle x, x \rangle + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla f(x) = 2\langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} (\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1) \chi$$

$$d ||y||^2 = d ||y||^2 + 2 ||y||^2 = \frac{1}{2} (||y||^2)^{\frac{2}{2}-1} d ||y||^2 = p ||y||^{2-2} ||y||^2 d ||y||^2 = p ||y||^{2-2} ||y||^2 d ||y||^2 = p ||y||^2 d ||y||^2 + p ||y||^2 d ||y||^2 d ||y||^2 + p ||y||^2 d |$$

Rax u non pacrese epaguesta, osaccula pacemosone gly)=llylle,
a zasen noy crabun y= Ax-b:

```
do (12) = d plly118-2 (2), dy)
         = pda/ d 11411p-29
          = pdy ((p-2) ||y||P-3 d ||y|| · y + ||y||P-2dy2)
          = pdy (1p-2) ||y||p-4 y dy y + 11911p-2dy2)
         = p dy ((p-2) 11411p-4 y of + I m 11411p-2) dys
How no crustame of gigs is rection \nabla^2 g(y) = p((p-2) ||y||^{p-4} ||y||^2 + I_m ||y||^{p-2}) so per yella of oppositions begin to low gray G = p((p-2) ||y||^{p-4} ||y||^{p-2}) in some whomever \Phi of \Phi is the perfection. There pases in peger is injurable.
   => lim 72g(y) = 2 Im
   2/ p>2
     \lim_{y\to 0} [\nabla^2 g(y)] = \lim_{y\to 0} \rho(p-2) \|y\|^{p-4} yy + I_m \|y\|^{p-2}
3anean, 800
 \Rightarrow \lim_{y\to 0} \left[ \nabla^2 g(y) \right] = 0
  Meners xungen Degio). Pares un novuram digit=pilgite-e/g, dy)
 => Dd(A) = b ||A116-5 A.
```

```
d2 g1y1 = d 2.1. (y, dy,) = 2< dy2, dy1) = < 2 Imdy1, dy2)
                       => \rangle 2g(y) = 2Im yy \( \mathbb{R}^m - 60 \colon \tag{V} \quad \q
    polumer, 2, d(d) = rong -> decs(Bw)
       Doorwar cemma & since voronno resorto.
              39 | 1/4=0 = 3/4: [2 did]] : | 1/4=0 = 3/4: 6 | 1/4 | 1/6-5 | 1/4=0 =
= \begin{cases} i=j: & p \text{ lim } \\ t > 0 \end{cases}
= \begin{cases} i+j: & p \text{ lim } \\ t > 0 \end{cases}
= \begin{cases} i+j: & p \text{ lim } \\ t > 0 \end{cases}
= \begin{cases} i+j: & p \text{ lim } \\ t > 0 \end{cases}
    => \( \sigma^2 g(0) = 0 = \lim \sigma^2 g(y) => \sigma^2 g(y) \in C \( (R^m) => g(y) \in C^2 \( (R^m) = \)
6-5 20 monners done he godinnense!
done me normens 200 11/116-4 h. p. p. who donbedenses miner (c ubr
                    Beprency k nepewermon X: y=Ax-6=> dy=Adx
   d (x) = d q(Ax-6)
                             = p (Adx2) (1p-2) 11Ax-611p-4 (Ax-6)(Ax-6) + Im 11Ax-611p-2) Adx,
                           = < px (1p-2) 11Ax-611P-4 (Ax-6)(Ax-6) + Im 11Ax-611P-2) Adx, dx2
\nabla^{2} J(x) = \begin{cases} p > 2, Ax - b \neq 0: & pA (p-2) ||Ax - b||^{p-4} (Ax - b)(Ax - b)^{p} + \overline{I}_{m} ||Ax - b||^{p-2} / A \\ p = 2: 2A^{p} A \end{cases}
```

```
55
    a) d f(X) = d to X' dto Y = d (I, Y) = (I, dY) = to dY
                                          = to dx-1
                                          = tr - X^{-1}dX X^{-1} Kandusun, 210 X^{-2} - 503 x u^{2} enue:
   9, ((X) = 9 (- Fo X-5 9 X)
                                = - for yX, gX-s
                                 = -2+2 dx, x-1dx-1
= +2+2 dx, x-1x-1 dx2x-1
                                   = 2+2 X-1 dx, X-2dx2
   12(X)[8,81] = 2+2 X-1 81 X-2 81
                                                   = 2 to X-1 81 X-2 81 X-1 X-1 X X & Sy => X-1 & Sy == X-1
                                                    = 2 to X-2 81 x-1 X-1 $1 x-2
                                                    = 2 to (x-1 8/x-2) x-18/x-2
                                                      = 2 ||X-1 of X-1/2 > 0
  b) d f(X) = d (det X) n
                                                                                                                               Xe3" => det X>0, G.K. onpegentelle
                                            = \frac{1}{n} (\det X) \frac{1}{n} - 1 d \det X
                                                                                                                             palen repourtegeneuro bien asol. Zhueruni,
                                             = 1/ (des X) 1/ (X-5/ dX) Kotophe nonsulaenth y nonsulaentho
                                              = 1/ (lesx) 1/4 (X-1/ dX) on peyerently incorpus
d2(X) = d = (lexx) = (X-1, dx)
                          = \( \lambda \lambda \lambda \rangle \) \( \lambda \lambda \rangle \rangle \lambda \lambda \rangle \lambda \lambda \rangle \rangle \lambda \rangle \lambda \rangle \rangle \lambda \rangle \rangle \lambda \rangle \rangle \lambda \rangle \rangle \rangle \lambda \rangle \rangle \rangle \lambda \rangle \rangle \rangle \rangle \lambda \rangle \rangle \rangle \rangle \lambda \rangle \
                          = 1/2 (dedX) (X-1, &X2) (X-1, &X,) - 1/2 (dedX) (X-1 &X2 X-1, &X)
```

```
9, t(X)[8,4]= "(gorX)" ("(X,1,8), - (X,1,8))]
· (X-, 8/) = (3/X-, X-, 3/) = (3/X-, 3/X-, ) = 1/3/X-, 1/5

· (X-, 8/) = (3/X-, X-, 3/) = (3/X-, 3/X-, ) = 1/3/X-, 1/5
= > \left( \frac{1}{7} \langle X_{-1} \langle X_{-1} \rangle X_{-1} \langle X_{-1} \rangle X_{-1} \langle X_{-1} \rangle \right) \leq || \langle X_{-1} ||_{\mathcal{S}}^{2} - || \langle X_{-1} ||_{\mathcal{S}}^{2} = 0
     a) 5: R" > R, &(x) = (c,x) + = (1x113 ce R" 180} d>0
  d\zeta(x) = \langle c, dx \rangle + \frac{2}{3} d ||x||^3 \qquad \delta \beta(c)
           = <c, dx>+ & 3 1/1/11 <x, dx>
           = <C+ GIIXIIX, &X>
   \Delta f(x) = 0 \langle - \rangle Cf glixil x = 0 \langle - \rangle XIIXII = -\frac{\alpha}{C}
  X=0 re sbusica penezuen XIIXII=-&, T.K. C+0, Toega
X=- ( - C - Equipo eneros Torka Augustapenos (TC)
country par mosax doubre manx primary primary c u Q.
 6) g: {xeR" / <b, x> < i} g(x) = <a, x> - lm (1- <b, x>) a, b e R" / {0}
 d\zeta(x) = \langle \alpha, dx \rangle - (1 - \langle \beta, x \rangle)^{-1} (-\langle \beta, dx \rangle)
          = < a + 6 (1 - < 6, X>) - 1 dx>
```

```
4 f (x) = 0 <=> 0 + b (1 - (b, x)) - 1 = 0
    => a u b museum jabuann, «.e. b=d.a, de R
<=> a(1+d(1-(b,x))-1)=0 <=> d=(b,x)-1
  => (1, 16, x>1, nuller 2<0
Z=> (b, X) = d+1 - 1+b = (X, d) <=>
yeazarmo uneprisonoul, repuren I cyurcologo, yrutobal
npuleyenne orpanizeria ny yrabba, Foibis npu
gonominant organismu 6= da, de R.-. Youreme mr-on
 40xcno gamearo ab apopue: (6, x>= 11a11-11611
c) f: R" -> R, f(x) = (c, x) e - (Ax, x), CER" / SOZ, Ac 34
 df(x) = \langle c, dx \rangle e^{-\langle Ax, x \rangle} + \langle c, x \rangle e^{-\langle Ax, x \rangle} \left( -2\langle Ax, dx \rangle \right)
          = <e- <Ax,x> · C - 2 < C, x> e- <Ax,x> · Ax, dx>
\nabla f(x) = 0 \iff e^{-\langle Ax, x \rangle} \cdot C - 2\langle C, x \rangle e^{-\langle Ax, x \rangle} \cdot A x = 0 \iff \langle -\rangle
(=) C-2(C, X) AX = 0 (=) ⟨C, X) X = \( \frac{1}{2} A^{-1} C \)
 => (C, x)2 = \frac{1}{2} \( A^{-1}c, c \rangle \) (>0, \( \text{R} \), \( A^{-1} \in \( \text{S}_{16}^{\infty} \) (=> \( \text{C}, \text{X} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \left( \text{A}^{-1}c, c \rangle \)
\nabla \{ \omega = 0 \iff \pm \frac{\langle A^{-1}C, C \rangle}{2} : X = \frac{1}{2} A^{-1}C \iff X = \pm (2\langle A^{-1}C, C \rangle)^{-\frac{1}{2}} A^{-1}C
Jakun Sopagon, rpu orpazurumus myanskus, muen gbe JC
```

## 2089C

O YSegunco, 200 & bupanerun brytepu monster Bcë

onpegeneno. Denceturemo:

0 X E C= 46 2 0 - X E C= (20 X 0)

0 a.k. ble woodlemme znaremes 1:(X)>0, 40 4

1; (Xb)=[h;(X)]b>0=>Xbe5238

· VA, B & 3 => A+B & 3, J.K. (A+B) = A+B= A+B,

\[
 \left\{ \text{A+B)} \text{y} \text{y} = \left\{ \text{Ay,y} + \left\{ \text{By,y} > 0 \text{Y26} \text{Rn} \left\{ \text{20}} \\
 = \left\{ \text{N} \text{Y26} \text{E} \left\{ \text{N} \text{Y26} \right\}^{-1} \\
 = \left\{ \text{N} \text{V26} \text{E} \left\{ \text{N} \text{V26} \right\}^{-1} \\
 = \left\{ \text{N} \text{V26} \text{E} \left\{ \text{N} \text{V26} \right\}^{-1} \\
 = \left\{ \text{N} \text{V26} \text{E} \left\{ \text{N} \text{V26} \right\}^{-1} \\
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 = \left\{ \text{N} \text{V26} \text{E} \text{V26} \right\}^{-1} \\
 = \left\{ \text{V26} \text{V26} \text{V26} \right\}^{-1} \\
 = \left\{ \text{V36} \right\}^{-1} \\
 = \left\{

2) Lewin zayara npu n=1. B 300m cuyruz 11 = R, n

 $\frac{|w-1|}{|w-1|} = \lim_{k\to\infty} \left( \frac{1}{x^k} - \frac{1}{x^k + x^{2k}} \right)$   $= \lim_{k\to\infty} \frac{x^k (1+x^k)}{x^k + x^{2k}}$ 

= lim Txx

 $\begin{cases} \langle x \rangle := &= \begin{cases} \langle x \rangle \\ \langle x \rangle \\ \langle x \rangle \end{cases} & \text{if } x = 1 \end{cases}$ 

3) Des obusers cursus boundagencs:

 λ:(X<sup>k</sup>) = [λ;(X)]<sup>k</sup>, σ.μ. ecm ν;-ωσσβεχκης beκσορ, coorbord your costabermony Inchance /:(X), 40

```
X^{k} \sigma_{i} = X^{k-1} (X \sigma_{i}) = X^{k-1} \lambda_{i}(X) \sigma_{i} = \lambda_{i}(X) X^{k-1} \sigma_{i} = \dots = [\lambda_{i}(X)]^{k}
    James une: une compansem i-à romes cotalexyono zernesus que yyotala
                        npu cyampolanu nopagou 5485 no bassere

o \(\lambda_i \times \tim
     (X^{\ell_k} + X^{2\ell_k}) \, \sigma_{\ell_k} = X^{\ell_k} \, \sigma_{\ell_k} + X^{2\ell_k} \, \sigma_{\ell_k} = [\lambda_{\ell_k}(X)]^{\ell_k} \, \sigma_{\ell_k} + [\lambda_{\ell_k}(X)]^{2\ell_k} \, \sigma_{\ell_k} = ([\lambda_{\ell_k}(X)]^{\ell_k}) \, \sigma_{\ell_k} + [\lambda_{\ell_k}(X)]^{\ell_k} \, \sigma_{\ell_k} = ([\lambda_{\ell_k}(X)]^{\ell_k}) \, \sigma_{\ell_k} = ([\lambda_\ell(X)]^{\ell_k}) \, \sigma_{\ell_k} = ([\lambda_\ell(X)]^{\ell_k}) \, \sigma_{\ell_k} = ([\lambda_\ell(X)]^{\ell_k}) \, \sigma_{\ell_k} = ([\lambda_\ell(
                                                                                                     o /:(X);/] = (/-X);/ o
      · trX = Ex 1:(X) - cug pable cyme coxab. znazonus marpurst
monster = lim [tr X-k - tr(Xk+X2k)-t]
                                                                                           = \lim_{k\to\infty} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left[ \lambda_i(X) \right]^{-k} - \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left( \left[ \lambda_i(X) \right]^{k} + \left[ \lambda_i(X) \right]^{2k} \right]^{-1} \right]
                                                                                          = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \lim_{k \to \infty} \left[ \left[ \lambda_i(X) \right]^{-k} - \left[ \left[ \lambda_i(X) \right]^{k} + \left[ \lambda_i(X) \right]^{2k} \right]^{-1} \right]
                                                                                          =\sum_{i}(\lambda_{i}(X))
                                                                                         = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[ 0 < \lambda_i(X) > 0 \ \forall X \in \mathcal{I}_{2\delta}^{N} \right] 
= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[ 0 < \lambda_i(X) < 1 \right] + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[ \lambda_i(X) = 1 \right] 
= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[ 0 < \lambda_i(X) < 1 \right] + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[ \lambda_i(X) = 1 \right] 
= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[ 0 < \lambda_i(X) < 1 \right] + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[ \lambda_i(X) = 1 \right] 
= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[ 0 < \lambda_i(X) < 1 \right] + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[ \lambda_i(X) = 1 \right] 
= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[ 0 < \lambda_i(X) < 1 \right] + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[ \lambda_i(X) = 1 \right] 
= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[ 0 < \lambda_i(X) < 1 \right] + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[ \lambda_i(X) = 1 \right] 
                                                                                            = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[ \lambda_{i}(X) < 1 \right] + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[ \lambda_{i}(X) = 1 \right]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     (NOTCIGICA LUCOPCONCI)
```