

MSBD 5004 Mathematical Methods for Data Analysis

Homework 4

Due date: 1 May, 11:59pm, Friday

1. Let V be a Hilbert space. Let $\mathbf{a} \in V$ be a given vector. The function $A\mathbf{x} := \langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x} \rangle$ can be viewed as a linear transformation from V to \mathbb{R} . Find the operator norm $\|A\|$.
2. Let f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n are differentiable functions from $V \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ with V a Hilbert space. Define $F : V \mapsto \mathbb{R}^n$ by

$$F(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} f_1(\mathbf{x}) \\ f_2(\mathbf{x}) \\ \vdots \\ f_n(\mathbf{x}) \end{bmatrix}, \quad \forall \mathbf{x} \in V.$$

Prove that

$$DF(\mathbf{x})(\mathbf{y}) = \begin{bmatrix} \langle \nabla f_1(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{y} \rangle \\ \langle \nabla f_2(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{y} \rangle \\ \vdots \\ \langle \nabla f_n(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{y} \rangle \end{bmatrix}, \quad \forall \mathbf{x} \in V.$$

3. Find $\nabla f(\mathbf{x})$ and $\nabla^2 f(\mathbf{x})$.
 - (a) $f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}\|_2^2 + \lambda \|\mathbf{x}\|_2^2$, where $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$, and $\lambda > 0$ are given.
 - (b) $f(\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{X} \mathbf{c}$, where $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ and $\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c} \in \mathbb{R}^n$.
 - (c) $f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}$, where $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, and $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ is non-symmetric.
 - (d) $f(\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} \mathbf{c}$, where $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ and $\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c} \in \mathbb{R}^n$.
 - (e) $f(\mathbf{X}) = \text{trace}(\mathbf{X} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X} \mathbf{B})$, where $\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$.