

Максеб бүрэе, 312.

№1 Док-дэс: $(A + VCV)^{-1} = A^{-1} - A^{-1}V(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}V)^{-1}VA^{-1}$ (төхөгөлжилж бүрдэх)

$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $C \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$, $V \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$, $V \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $\det A \neq 0$, $\det C \neq 0$

Докаралан, эндээ үргэлжлэсэн $(A + VCV)$ нь ызалт таасн төхөгөлжилж гээр I:

$$(A + VCV)(A^{-1} - A^{-1}V(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}V)^{-1}VA^{-1}) = I - V(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}V)^{-1}VA^{-1}$$
 $+ VCV A^{-1} - VCV A^{-1}V(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}V)^{-1}VA^{-1} = I + VCV A^{-1} -$
 $- (V + VCV A^{-1}V)(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}V)^{-1}VA^{-1} = I + VCV A^{-1} -$
 $- VCV(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}V)(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}V)^{-1}VA^{-1} = I + VCV A^{-1} - VCV A^{-1} =$
 $= I. \Rightarrow$ төхөгөлжилж бүрдэх

№2

a) $\|uv^T - A\|_F^2 - \|A\|_F^2$; $u \in \mathbb{R}^m$, $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$

$$\|uv^T - A\|_F^2 - \|A\|_F^2 = \langle uv^T - A, uv^T - A \rangle - \langle A, A \rangle = \langle uv^T, uv^T \rangle -$$
 $- \langle uv^T, A \rangle - \langle A, uv^T \rangle + \langle A, A \rangle - \langle A, A \rangle = \|uv^T\|_F^2 - 2\langle uv^T, A \rangle =$
 $\Rightarrow \text{tr } vu^T u v^T - 2 \text{tr } vu^T A = \underbrace{\text{tr } v^T \underbrace{v u^T u}_{\text{эхэлжээ}}}_{m \times m} - 2 \underbrace{\text{tr } u^T A v}_{m \times m} =$
 $\Rightarrow v^T v u^T u - 2 u^T A v = \boxed{\|uv\|^2 \|u\|^2 - 2 \langle u, Av \rangle}$

b) $\text{tr}((2I_n + \alpha\alpha^T)^{-1}(uv^T + vu^T)) \quad \alpha, u, v \in \mathbb{R}^n$

Чөнөөгүй төхөгөлжилж бүрдэх: $(A + VCV)^{-1} = A^{-1} - A^{-1}V(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}V)^{-1}VA^{-1}$, таасан $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $C \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$, $V \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$, $V \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $\det A \neq 0$, $\det C \neq 0$.

$$\text{tr}((2I_n + \alpha\alpha^T)^{-1}(uv^T + vu^T)) = \begin{cases} \text{tr } A^{-1} \\ -V = \alpha \\ C = I_{n-m} \\ V = \alpha^T \end{cases} =$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{tr}\left(\left(\frac{1}{2}I_n - \frac{1}{2}I_n\alpha(1 + \alpha^T \cdot \frac{1}{2}I_n \cdot \alpha)\right)^{-1}\alpha^T I_n \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right)(uv^T + vu^T) =$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{tr}\left(\left(\frac{1}{2}I_n - \frac{1}{2}I_n\alpha\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\|\alpha\|^2\right)^{-1}\alpha^T I_n \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right)(uv^T + vu^T)\right) =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \Rightarrow \operatorname{tr} \left(\left(\frac{1}{2} I_n - \frac{1}{(2 + \|\alpha\|^2)} \alpha \alpha^T \frac{I_n}{2} \right) (uv^T + vu^T) \right) = \\
& \Rightarrow \operatorname{tr} \left(\left(\frac{I_n}{2} - \frac{\alpha \alpha^T}{2(2 + \alpha^T \alpha)} \right) (uv^T + vu^T) \right) = \operatorname{tr} \left(\frac{uv^T}{2} + \frac{vu^T}{2} - \frac{\alpha \alpha^T uv^T}{2(2 + \alpha^T \alpha)} - \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \frac{\alpha \alpha^T vu^T}{2(2 + \alpha^T \alpha)} \right) = \operatorname{tr} \left(\frac{2uv^T + \alpha \alpha^T \alpha + 2vu^T + \alpha \alpha^T \alpha - \alpha \alpha^T uv^T - \alpha \alpha^T vu^T}{2(2 + \alpha^T \alpha)} \right) = \\
& \stackrel{\text{умножение}}{=} \operatorname{tr} \frac{uv^T}{2} + \operatorname{tr} \frac{vu^T}{2} - \operatorname{tr} \frac{\alpha \alpha^T uv^T}{2(2 + \alpha^T \alpha)} - \operatorname{tr} \frac{\alpha \alpha^T vu^T}{2(2 + \alpha^T \alpha)} = \\
& \stackrel{\text{умножение}}{=} \langle u, v \rangle - \frac{1}{2(2 + \alpha^T \alpha)} (\operatorname{tr} \alpha \alpha^T uv^T + \operatorname{tr} \alpha \alpha^T vu^T) = \\
& \stackrel{\text{алг. свойства}}{=} \langle u, v \rangle - \frac{1}{2(2 + \alpha^T \alpha)} (\operatorname{tr} \underbrace{v^T \alpha \alpha^T u}_M + \operatorname{tr} \underbrace{u^T \alpha \alpha^T v}_M) = \\
& = u^T v - \frac{1}{2(2 + \alpha^T \alpha)} (\underbrace{v^T \alpha \alpha^T u}_M + \underbrace{u^T \alpha \alpha^T v}_M) = \\
& \quad (u^T \alpha \alpha^T v)^T \in M
\end{aligned}$$

$$= u^T v - \frac{u^T \alpha \alpha^T v}{2 + \alpha^T \alpha} = \boxed{\langle u, v \rangle - \frac{\langle u, \alpha \rangle \langle \alpha, v \rangle}{2 + \|\alpha\|^2}}$$

(c) $\sum_{i=1}^n \langle S^{-1} \alpha_i, \alpha_i \rangle$, $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in M^{d \times 1}$; $S = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \alpha_i^T$, $\det S \neq 0$

Затовсм, що S -оберненій матриці (як усіх обернених матриць) $\Rightarrow S^{-1}$ -оберненій матриці $\Rightarrow (S^{-1})^T = S^{-1}$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \langle S^{-1} \alpha_i, \alpha_i \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n \operatorname{tr} \alpha_i^T S^{-1} \alpha_i = \operatorname{tr} \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i^T S^{-1} \alpha_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \operatorname{tr} \alpha_i \alpha_i^T S^{-1} =$$

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$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{tr} \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \alpha_i^T S^{-1}}_S = \operatorname{tr} I_d = \boxed{d}$$

$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n,n}$

(N5) (a) $f: \mathbb{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda I_n), B = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{R} : \det(A - \lambda I_n) \neq 0\}$

$$\begin{aligned} df(\lambda) &= \det(A - \lambda I_n) \operatorname{tr}(A - \lambda I_n)^{-1} d(A - \lambda I_n) = -\det(A - \lambda I_n) \operatorname{tr}(A - \lambda I_n)^{-1} d\lambda \\ \Rightarrow f'(\lambda) &= -\det(A - \lambda I_n) \operatorname{tr}(A - \lambda I_n)^{-1} \\ d^2f(\lambda) &= d(-\det(A - \lambda I_n) \operatorname{tr}(A - \lambda I_n)^{-1} d\lambda) = -d(\det(A - \lambda I_n)) \operatorname{tr}(A - \lambda I_n)^{-1} d\lambda \\ &- \det(A - \lambda I_n) d(\operatorname{tr}(A - \lambda I_n)^{-1}) d\lambda = \det(A - \lambda I_n) \operatorname{tr}(A - \lambda I_n)^{-1} d\lambda \\ &\cdot \operatorname{tr}(A - \lambda I_n)^{-1} d\lambda - \det(A - \lambda I_n) \operatorname{tr}(d(A - \lambda I_n)^{-1}) d\lambda = \\ &\geq \det(A - \lambda I_n) (\operatorname{tr}(A - \lambda I_n)^{-1})^2 d\lambda d\lambda - \cancel{\det(A - \lambda I_n)} \\ &- \det(A - \lambda I_n) \operatorname{tr}(-(A - \lambda I_n)^{-1} (-d\lambda) (A - \lambda I_n)^{-1}) d\lambda = \\ &= \det(A - \lambda I_n) (\operatorname{tr}(A - \lambda I_n)^{-1})^2 d\lambda d\lambda - \det(A - \lambda I_n) \operatorname{tr}((A - \lambda I_n)^{-1})^2 d\lambda \\ \text{T.O. } f''(\lambda) &= \det(A - \lambda I_n) ((\operatorname{tr}(A - \lambda I_n)^{-1})^2 - \operatorname{tr}(((A - \lambda I_n)^{-1})^2)) \end{aligned}$$

(b) $F: \mathbb{R}_{++} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, F(\lambda) = \| (A + \lambda I_n)^{-1} b \|, A \in \mathbb{S}_+^n, b \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\begin{aligned} f(\lambda) &= \| (A + \lambda I_n)^{-1} b \| = \langle (A + \lambda I_n)^{-1} b, (A + \lambda I_n)^{-1} b \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ df(\lambda) &= \frac{1}{2} \langle (A + \lambda I_n)^{-1} b, (A + \lambda I_n)^{-1} b \rangle^{-\frac{1}{2}} d((b^\top (A + \lambda I_n)^{-1} (A + \lambda I_n)^{-1} b)) = \\ &\geq \frac{1}{2\| (A + \lambda I_n)^{-1} b \|} d((b^\top (A + \lambda I_n)^{-1} (A + \lambda I_n)^{-1} b)) = \\ &\rightarrow \frac{1}{2\| (A + \lambda I_n)^{-1} b \|} \cdot b^\top d((A + \lambda I_n)^{-1} (A + \lambda I_n)^{-1}) b = \\ &\rightarrow \frac{1}{2\| (A + \lambda I_n)^{-1} b \|} b^\top d((A + \lambda I_n) (A + \lambda I_n)^\top)^{-1} b = \\ &\geq \frac{-b^\top ((A + \lambda I_n) (A + \lambda I_n)^\top)^{-1} \underbrace{d((A + \lambda I_n) (A + \lambda I_n)^\top)}_{\text{d}((A + \lambda I_n)^\top (A + \lambda I_n))} ((A + \lambda I_n) (A + \lambda I_n)^\top)^{-1} b}{2\| (A + \lambda I_n)^{-1} b \|} = \\ &\quad \text{T.U. } A \text{-carrn} \Rightarrow A + \lambda I_n \text{-carrn.} \\ &\geq \frac{-b^\top ((A + \lambda I_n) (A + \lambda I_n)^\top)^{-1} \cdot 2(A + \lambda I_n)^\top d(A + \lambda I_n) ((A + \lambda I_n) (A + \lambda I_n)^\top)^{-1} b}{2\| (A + \lambda I_n)^{-1} b \|} = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{-b^T ((A + fI_n)(A + fI_n)^T) (A + fI_n)^T ((A + fI_n)(A + fI_n)^T)^{-1} b}{\|(A + fI_n)^{-1} b\|} \\
&= -\frac{b^T (A + fI_n)^{-1} (A + fI_n)^T (A + fI_n)(A + fI_n)^{-1} (A + fI_n)^{-1} b}{\|(A + fI_n)^{-1} b\|} \\
&\stackrel{\text{A+}fI_n-\text{curn}}{=} -\frac{b^T (A + fI_n)^{-3} b}{\|(A + fI_n)^{-1} b\|} \Rightarrow \boxed{f'(f) = -\frac{b^T (A + fI_n)^{-3} b}{\|(A + fI_n)^{-1} b\|}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
d^2 f(f) &= d\left(-\frac{b^T (A + fI_n)^{-3} b}{\|(A + fI_n)^{-1} b\|}\right) = \\
&= \frac{1}{\|(A + fI_n)^{-1} b\|^2} \cdot \left(d(-b^T ((A + fI_n)^{-1})^3 b) d(f) \|(A + fI_n)^{-1} b\| - \right. \\
&\quad \left. - (-b^T ((A + fI_n)^{-1})^3 b) d(f) \cdot d(\|(A + fI_n)^{-1} b\|) \right) = \\
&\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\|(A + fI_n)^{-1} b\|^2} \cdot \left(-b^T d((A + fI_n)^{-1})^3 b d(f) \|(A + fI_n)^{-1} b\| + \right. \\
&\quad \left. + b^T ((A + fI_n)^{-1})^3 b d(f) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{d(b^T (A + fI_n)^{-1} (A + fI_n)^{-1} b)}{\|(A + fI_n)^{-1} b\|} \right) \\
d((A + fI_n)^{-1})^3 &= d(A + fI_n)^{-1} (A + fI_n)^{-2} + (A + fI_n)^{-1} d(A + fI_n)^{-1} (A + fI_n)^{-1} + \\
&+ (A + fI_n)^{-2} d(A + fI_n)^{-1} = -(A + fI_n)^{-1} d + (A + fI_n)^{-1} (A + fI_n)^{-2} + \\
&+ (A + fI_n)^{-1} (- (A + fI_n)^{-1}) d + (A + fI_n)^{-1} (A + fI_n)^{-1} + \\
&+ (A + fI_n)^{-2} (- (A + fI_n)^{-1} d + (A + fI_n)^{-1}) = -3(A + fI_n)^{-4} d + \\
d(b^T (A + fI_n)^{-1} (A + fI_n)^{-1} b) &= b^T d((A + fI_n)^{-1} (A + fI_n)^{-1}) b = \\
-b^T d((A + fI_n)(A + fI_n)^T)^{-1} b &= b^T (-((A + fI_n)(A + fI_n)^T)^{-1} d((A + fI_n)(A + fI_n)^T)) \\
\bullet ((A + fI_n)(A + fI_n)^T)^{-1} b &= \\
&= -b^T ((A + fI_n)(A + fI_n)^T)^{-1} \cdot 2(A + fI_n) d + ((A + fI_n)(A + fI_n)^T)^{-1} b = \\
&= -2b^T (A + fI_n)^{-1} (A + fI_n)^{-1} (A + fI_n)(A + fI_n)^{-1} (A + fI_n)^{-1} b d = \\
&\stackrel{\text{A-curn}}{\downarrow} \stackrel{\text{A+}fI_n-\text{curn}}{\downarrow} = -2b^T (A + fI_n)^{-3} b d.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Therefore, } d^2 f(t) = (3b^T(A + tI_n)^{-1}b) \|(A + tI_n)^{-1}b\|^2 - \\
 & - \frac{b^T(A + tI_n)^{-3}b d d_1 d d_2}{\|(A + tI_n)^{-1}b\|} \cdot \frac{1}{\|(A + tI_n)^{-1}b\|^2} = \\
 & = \frac{3b^T(A + tI_n)^{-4}b d d_1 d d_2}{\|(A + tI_n)^{-1}b\|} - \frac{b^T(A + tI_n)^{-3}b b^T(A + tI_n)^{-3}b d d_1 d d_2}{\|(A + tI_n)^{-1}b\|^3} \\
 & = \boxed{\left\{ \begin{aligned} & f''(t) = \frac{3b^T(A + tI_n)^{-4}b}{\|(A + tI_n)^{-1}b\|} - \frac{(b^T(A + tI_n)^{-3}b)^2}{\|(A + tI_n)^{-1}b\|^3} \end{aligned} \right\}}
 \end{aligned}$$

(14) (a) $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \|xx^T - A\|_F^2; A \in \mathbb{S}^n$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \|xx^T - A\|_F^2 = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}((xx^T - A)^T (xx^T - A)) = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}((xx^T - A^T)(xx^T - A)) =$$

$$\underset{A \in \mathbb{S}^n}{=} \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(xx^T - A)^2$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \langle xx^T - A, xx^T - A \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \langle xx^T, xx^T \rangle - \frac{1}{2} \langle xx^T, A \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \langle A, A \rangle =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} xx^T xx^T - \langle Ax, x \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \langle A, A \rangle \underset{\text{ob.-lo}}{=} \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} \underbrace{xx^T xx^T}_R - \langle Ax, x \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \langle A, A \rangle =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \|x\|^4 - \langle Ax, x \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \langle A, A \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \langle x, x \rangle^2 - \langle Ax, x \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \langle A, A \rangle$$

$$df(x) = \frac{2 \langle x, x \rangle d(x^T x)}{2} - 2 \langle Ax, dx \rangle = \frac{2x^T x \cdot 2x^T dx}{2} - 2 \langle Ax, dx \rangle =$$

$$= \frac{2x^T xx^T dx}{2} - 2x^T Adx = 2x^T (xx^T - A) dx \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{Df(x) = 2(x x^T - A)x. = 2(x x^T x - Ax)}$$

$$d^2f(x) = 2 \langle d(x x^T x - Ax), dx_1 \rangle = 2 \langle dx_2 \circ x^T x + x \cdot d(x^T x) - Adx_2, dx_1 \rangle =$$

$$= 2 \langle dx_2 \cdot \underbrace{x^T x}_R + 2x \cdot x^T dx_2 - Adx_2, dx_1 \rangle = 2 \langle x^T x dx_2 + 2x x^T dx_2 -$$

$$- Adx_2, dx_1 \rangle = 2 \langle \underbrace{(x^T x + 2x x^T - A)}_{\text{certain. term}} dx_2, dx_1 \rangle \underset{\text{ob.-lo}}{\approx} \underset{\text{cancel out}}{\approx}$$

$$= 2 \langle dx_2, (x^T x + 2x x^T - A) dx_1 \rangle = 2 \langle (x^T x) dx_1, dx_2 \rangle \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{D^2f(x) = 2(x^T x) + 2x x^T - A = 2(\|x\|^2 I_n + 2x x^T - A).}$$

b) $f: \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$: $f(x) = \langle x, x \rangle$
 $f(x) = (x^T x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = e^{\frac{\ln(x^T x)}{2}} = e^{x^T \ln x^T x}$
 $df = d(x^T x \ln x^T x) \cdot e^{x^T \ln x^T x} = (d(x^T x) \ln x^T x + x^T d \ln x^T x) e^{x^T \ln x^T x} =$
 $= (2x^T dx \underbrace{\ln x^T x}_{\text{IR}} + \cancel{x^T x \cdot 2x^T dx}) \cdot e^{x^T \ln x^T x} = (2 \ln x^T x \cdot x^T dx + 2x^T dx) \cdot e^{x^T \ln x^T x} =$
 $= 2e^{x^T \ln x^T x} (\ln x^T x + 1) x^T dx \Rightarrow \boxed{f'(x) = 2e^{x^T \ln x^T x} (\ln x^T x + 1) x =}$
 $= 2 \langle x, x \rangle^{(x^T x)} (\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1) x.$

$d^2 f(x) = d \langle 2e^{x^T \ln x^T x} (\ln x^T x + 1) x, dx_1 \rangle = 2 \langle d(e^{x^T \ln x^T x} (\ln x^T x + 1) x), dx_1 \rangle =$
 $= 2 \langle (e^{x^T \ln x^T x} (2x^T dx_1 \cdot \ln x^T x + \cancel{x^T x} 2x^T dx_1) (\ln x^T x + 1) x +$
 $+ e^{x^T \ln x^T x} \cancel{2x^T dx_1} \cdot x + e^{x^T \ln x^T x} (\ln x^T x + 1) dx_1), dx_1 \rangle =$
 $= 2e^{x^T \ln x^T x} \langle (2 \ln x^T x \cdot x^T dx_1 + 2x^T dx_1) (\ln x^T x + 1) x + \frac{2x^T dx_1 x}{x^T x} + (\ln x^T x + 1) dx_1, dx_1 \rangle =$
 $= 2e^{x^T \ln x^T x} \langle (2 \ln^2 x^T x \cdot x^T dx_1 + 2 \ln x^T x \cdot x^T dx_1 + 2 \ln x^T x \cdot x^T dx_1 + 2x^T dx_1) x +$
 $+ 2 \cancel{x^T dx_1 x} + (\ln x^T x + 1) dx_1, dx_1 \rangle = 2e^{x^T \ln x^T x} \langle 2 \ln^2 x^T x \cdot x^T dx_1 x +$
 $+ 2 \cancel{x^T dx_1 x} + (\ln x^T x + 1) dx_1, dx_1 \rangle = 2e^{x^T \ln x^T x} \langle 2 \ln x^T x \cdot x^T dx_1 x +$
 $+ 2 \cancel{x^T dx_1 x} + (\ln x^T x + 1) dx_1, dx_1 \rangle = 2e^{x^T \ln x^T x} \langle 2(\ln x^T x + 1)^2 x, dx_1 \rangle =$
 $= 2e^{x^T \ln x^T x} \langle 2 <(\ln x^T x + 1)^2 x, dx_1> x + \frac{2x^T dx_1 x}{x^T x} + (\ln x^T x + 1) dx_1, dx_1 \rangle =$
 $= 2e^{x^T \ln x^T x} \langle 2 <(\ln x^T x + 1)^2 x, dx_1> x + \cancel{\frac{2x^T dx_1 x}{x^T x}} + (\ln x^T x + 1) dx_1, dx_1 \rangle =$
 $= 2e^{x^T \ln x^T x} \langle 2 <(\ln x^T x + 1)^2 x, dx_1> x + (\ln x^T x + 1) dx_1, dx_1 \rangle =$
 ~~$= 2e^{x^T \ln x^T x} \langle 2 <(\ln x^T x + 1)^2 x, dx_1> x + (\ln x^T x + 1) dx_1, dx_1 \rangle =$~~
 $+ 2e^{x^T \ln x^T x} \langle (\ln x^T x + 1) dx_1, dx_1 \rangle = 2e^{x^T \ln x^T x} \langle 2(\ln x^T x + 1)^2 x + \frac{2x}{x^T x}, dx_1 \rangle x^T dx_1 +$
 $+ 2e^{x^T \ln x^T x} \langle (\ln x^T x + 1) dx_1, dx_1 \rangle = 2e^{x^T \ln x^T x} \langle 2(\ln x^T x + 1)^2 x + \frac{2x}{x^T x}, dx_1 \rangle x^T dx_1 =$
 $\bullet \langle x, dx_1 \rangle + 2e^{x^T \ln x^T x} \langle (\ln x^T x + 1) dx_1, dx_2 \rangle = 2e^{x^T \ln x^T x} (\langle x, dx_1 \rangle \bullet$
 $\bullet (2(\ln x^T x + 1)^2 x + \frac{2x}{x^T x}, dx_2) + \langle (\ln x^T x + 1) dx_1, dx_2 \rangle) =$
 $= 2e^{x^T \ln x^T x} (\langle x, dx_1 \rangle (2(\ln x^T x + 1)^2 x + \frac{2x}{x^T x} + (\ln x^T x + 1) dx_1, dx_2)) =$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2e^{x^T x \ln x^T x} \left\langle \left(2(\ln x^T x + 1)^2 + \frac{2}{x^T x}\right) x x^T dx_1, dx_2 \right\rangle = \\
 &= 2e^{x^T x \ln x^T x} \left\langle \left(2(\ln x^T x + 1)^2 + \frac{2}{x^T x}\right) x x^T dx_1, dx_2 \right\rangle \Rightarrow \\
 &\Rightarrow \boxed{\nabla^2 f(x) = e^{x^T x \ln x^T x} \left(4(\ln x^T x + 1)^2 x x^T + \frac{2 x x^T}{x^T x} + 2(\ln x^T x + 1) I \right)} = \\
 &= \langle x, x \rangle \overset{x^T x}{\langle x, x \rangle} \left(4(\ln x^T x + 1)^2 x x^T + \frac{2 x x^T}{\langle x, x \rangle} + 2(\ln x^T x + 1) I \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

③ $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \|Ax - b\|^p$, $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $b \in \mathbb{R}^m$, $p \geq 2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= \|Ax - b\|^p = \langle Ax - b, Ax - b \rangle^{\frac{p}{2}} = ((Ax - b)^T (Ax - b))^{\frac{p}{2}} \\
 d f(x) &= \frac{p}{2} ((Ax - b)^T (Ax - b))^{\frac{p}{2}-1} d((Ax - b)^T (Ax - b)) = \frac{p}{2} ((Ax - b)^T (Ax - b))^{\frac{p}{2}-1} \\
 &\circ d((x^T A^T - b^T)(Ax - b)) = \frac{p}{2} ((Ax - b)^T (Ax - b))^{\frac{p}{2}-1} d(x^T A^T Ax - x^T A^T b - b^T Ax + \\
 &+ b^T b) = \frac{p}{2} ((Ax - b)^T (Ax - b))^{\frac{p}{2}-1} (2x^T A^T A dx - 2b^T A dx) = \frac{p}{2} \\
 &= p ((Ax - b)^T (Ax - b))^{\frac{p}{2}-1} (x^T A^T A - b^T A) dx \\
 \Rightarrow \boxed{\nabla f(x) = p ((Ax - b)^T (Ax - b))^{\frac{p-2}{2}} (A^T A x - A^T b)} &= p \|Ax - b\|^{p-2} A^T (Ax - b) \\
 d^2 f(x) &= d \langle p ((Ax - b)^T (Ax - b))^{\frac{p-2}{2}} A^T (Ax - b), dx_1 \rangle = \\
 &= \langle d(p(Ax - b)^T (Ax - b))^{\frac{p-2}{2}} A^T (Ax - b), dx_1 \rangle = \langle p \frac{(p-2)}{2} ((Ax - b)^T (Ax - b))^{\frac{p-4}{2}} \\
 &\circ d((Ax - b)^T (Ax - b)) A^T (Ax - b) + p ((Ax - b)^T (Ax - b))^{\frac{p-2}{2}} A^T d(Ax - b), dx_1 \rangle = \\
 &= \langle p \frac{(p-2)}{2} \|Ax - b\|^{p-4} \cdot 2 (Ax - b)^T A dx_2 A^T (Ax - b) + p (\|Ax - b\|^{p-2} A^T A dx_2, dx_1 \rangle = \\
 &= \langle p(p-2) \|Ax - b\|^{p-4} \underbrace{(Ax - b)^T A dx_2, A^T (Ax - b)}_{\text{curly map}} + p \|Ax - b\|^{p-2} A^T A dx_2, dx_1 \rangle = \\
 &= \langle p(p-2) \|Ax - b\|^{p-4} A^T (Ax - b) (Ax - b)^T A dx_2 + p \|Ax - b\|^{p-2} A^T A dx_2, dx_1 \rangle = \\
 &\Rightarrow \boxed{\nabla^2 f(x) = p(p-2) \|Ax - b\|^{p-4} A^T (Ax - b) (Ax - b)^T A + p \|Ax - b\|^{p-2} A^T A.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$f: \mathbb{S}_{++}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \text{tr}(x^{-1})$
 $d f(x) = d \text{tr}(x^{-1}) = \text{tr} dx^{-1} = \text{tr}(-x^{-1} dx x^{-1}) = -\text{tr}(x^{-1} dx x^{-1})$ your
below
case
 $= -\text{tr}(x^{-2} dx)$
 $d^2 f(x) = -d(\text{tr} x^{-2} dx_1) = -\text{tr}(dx^{-2} dx_1) = -\text{tr} d(x^{-1})^2 dx_1 =$
 $= -2 \text{tr} x^{-1} dx^{-1} dx_1 = -2 \text{tr} x^{-1} (-x^{-1} dx_2 x^{-1}) dx_1 =$
 $= 2 \text{tr} x^{-2} dx_2 x^{-1} dx_1.$
 $\text{d}^2 f(x)[dx, dx] = 2 \text{tr} x^{-2} dx x^{-1} dx = 2 \text{tr} x^{-1} dx x^{-1} dx x^{-1}$
 $x \in \mathbb{S}_{++}^n \Rightarrow x^{-1} \in \mathbb{S}_{++}^n \Rightarrow \exists x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \in \mathbb{S}_{++}^n : (x^{-\frac{1}{2}})^2 = x^{-1} \Rightarrow$
 $x^{-1} dx x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow 2 \text{tr}(x^{-1} dx x^{-\frac{1}{2}})(x^{-1} dx x^{-\frac{1}{2}}) =$
 $\Rightarrow \text{d}^2 f(x)[dx, dx] \geq 2 \text{tr} x^{-1} dx x^{-\frac{1}{2}} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx x^{-1} \geq 2 \text{tr} \|x^{-1} dx x^{-\frac{1}{2}}\|^2$ ~~for $x \neq 0$~~
 $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{d}^2 f(x)[dx, dx] > 0.}$
b) $f: \mathbb{S}_{++}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : f(x) = (\det X)^{\frac{1}{n}}$
 $d f(x) = \frac{1}{n} (\det X)^{\frac{n-1}{n}} \cdot d \det X = \frac{1}{n} (\det X)^{\frac{1}{n}-1} \det X \cdot \text{tr} x^{-1} dx =$
 $= \frac{1}{n} (\det X)^{\frac{1}{n}} \text{tr} x^{-1} dx$
 $\text{d}^2 f(x) = \frac{1}{n^2} (\det X)^{\frac{n-1}{n}} (\det X) \text{tr} x^{-1} dx_2 \text{tr} x^{-1} dx_1 + \frac{1}{n} (\det X)^{\frac{1}{n}} \text{tr} dx^{-1} dx_1 =$
 $= \frac{1}{n^2} (\det X)^{\frac{1}{n}} \text{tr} x^{-1} dx_2 \text{tr} x^{-1} dx_1 + \frac{1}{n} (\det X)^{\frac{1}{n}} \text{tr} (-x^{-1} dx_2 x^{-1} dx_1) =$
 $= \frac{1}{n^2} (\det X)^{\frac{1}{n}} \text{tr} x^{-1} dx_2 \text{tr} x^{-1} dx_1 - \frac{1}{n} (\det X)^{\frac{1}{n}} \text{tr} x^{-1} dx_2 x^{-1} dx_1 =$
 $= \frac{1}{n} (\det X)^{\frac{1}{n}} \left(\frac{1}{n} \text{tr} x^{-1} dx_2 \text{tr} x^{-1} dx_1 - \text{tr} x^{-1} dx_2 x^{-1} dx_1 \right)$
 $x \in \mathbb{S}_{++}^n \Rightarrow \det X > 0.$
 $\text{d}^2 f(x)[dx, dx] = \frac{1}{n} (\det X)^{\frac{1}{n}} \left(\frac{1}{n} \text{tr} x^{-1} dx \text{tr} x^{-1} dx - \text{tr} x^{-1} dx x^{-1} dx \right) =$
 $= \frac{1}{n} (\det X)^{\frac{1}{n}} \left(\frac{1}{n} \text{tr}^2 x^{-1} dx - \text{tr} x^{-1} dx x^{-1} dx \right) =$
 $= \frac{1}{n} (\det X)^{\frac{1}{n}} \left(\frac{1}{n} \text{tr}^2 x^{-1} dx - \text{tr}(x^{-1} dx)^2 \right) = \frac{1}{n} (\det X)^{\frac{1}{n}} \left(\frac{1}{n} \langle x^{-1} dx, x^{-1} dx \rangle^2 - \langle dx^T x^{-1}, x^{-1} dx \rangle \right) =$
 $\leq \frac{1}{n} (\det X)^{\frac{1}{n}} \left(\frac{1}{n} \|\langle dx^T x^{-1}, I \rangle\|_F^2 - \|\langle dx^T x^{-1}, x^{-1} dx \rangle\| \right) = 0 \Rightarrow$ \leq
 K5m $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{d}^2 f(x)[dx, dx] \leq 0}$

$$\textcircled{N} \quad \textcircled{a} \quad f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = \langle c, x \rangle + \frac{\sigma}{3} \|x\|^3. \quad c \in \mathbb{R}^n; c \neq 0$$

$$f(x) = C^T x + \frac{1}{2} \|x\|^2 = C^T x + \frac{1}{2} (x^T x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$df(x) = C^T dx + \frac{6}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2} (x^T x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2x^T dx = C^T dx + 6\|x\| x^T dx =$$

$$\Rightarrow (C^4 + G||X||^2 X^4) dx \Rightarrow Df(x) = C + G||X||^2 X_+ = 0.$$

$$x\|x\| = -\frac{c}{6} \Rightarrow \|x\| \|x\| = \frac{\|c\|}{6} \Rightarrow \|x\|^2 = \frac{\|c\|}{6} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \|x\| = \sqrt{\frac{\|c\|^2}{6}} \Rightarrow \text{Rogesalut} \text{ & hexagonie} \Rightarrow x \sqrt{\frac{\|c\|^2}{6}} = -\frac{c}{6}$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{c \sqrt{6}}{6 \sqrt{\|c\|G}} = -\frac{c}{\sqrt{\|c\|G}}. \text{ Т.о., } \exists \text{ не ! } \text{ вида } x_2 = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\|c\|G}} \text{ } \exists \text{ } y \in \mathbb{R}^n, \text{ } G$$

T.O., F-20! some suggestions:

$$\left[x \rightarrow - \frac{c}{\sqrt{\|c\|_G}} \right],$$

Für $x \in C, G$,
oder
gegeben
gezeigt.

$$b) F: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}: f(x) = \langle a, x \rangle - \ln(1 + \langle b, x \rangle), \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}^n; a, b \neq 0$$

$$\mathbb{B} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \langle b, x \rangle < 1\}$$

$$f(x) = \alpha^T x - \ln(1 - b^T x).$$

$$dF(x) = e^x dx - \frac{(-b^x)(dx)}{1-b^x} = e^x dx + \frac{b^x dx}{b^x - 1} = \left(e^x + \frac{b^x}{b^x - 1} \right) dx \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla f(x) = a + \frac{b}{1-b^T x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow a + b - 13 \cdot \underset{c \geq 0}{\exists} c \in \mathbb{R}: a = cb \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow c(b + \frac{b}{1-b^r}x) = 0 \underset{b \neq 0}{\Rightarrow} c + \frac{1}{1-b^r}x = 0 ; \frac{1}{1-b^r}x = -c; r = c(b^rx - 1).$$

$$b^T x - c = \frac{1}{c} ; b^T x < 1 \text{ no yeroso} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{c} < 0 \Rightarrow c < 0$$

T.O., $b^T x = \frac{1}{c} + t$, $c < 0 \Rightarrow$ ~~некоторые~~ $\exists t$ $\forall x$ $c^T x \geq 0$
 $\Rightarrow c^T x \geq 0 \Rightarrow$ $\exists t$ $\forall x$ $c^T x \geq -t$. $\exists t \in \mathbb{R}$. $t = -t$.

(C) $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$: $f(x) = \langle c, x \rangle e^{-\langle Ax, x \rangle}$ $c \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $c \neq 0$, $A \in \mathbb{R}_{++}^{n,n}$

$$f(x) = c^T x \cdot e^{-x^T A x}$$

$$df(x) = c^T dx \cdot e^{-x^T A x} + c^T x \cdot e^{-x^T A x} (-2x^T A dx) = e^{-x^T A x} (c^T - 2c^T x \cdot x^T A) dx$$

$$\nabla f(x) = e^{-x^T A x} (c - 2Ax) = 0$$

$$c - 2Ax = 0 \quad ; \quad Ax = \frac{c}{2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = \frac{A^{-1} \cdot c}{2}$$

$$x^T c = \frac{A^{-1} \cdot c}{2} \quad ; \quad x^T c = \frac{A^{-1} \cdot c}{2} \Rightarrow c^T x x^T c = c^T \frac{A^{-1} \cdot c}{2}$$

$$\langle x^T c, x^T c \rangle = \langle x, c \rangle^2 = \frac{c^T A^{-1} c}{2} \Rightarrow \langle x, c \rangle = \pm \sqrt{\frac{c^T A^{-1} c}{2}} = x^T c \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x \sqrt{\frac{c^T A^{-1} c}{2}} = \pm \frac{A^{-1} c}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{c^T A^{-1} c}} \frac{A^{-1} c}{2}}$$

- 2π · cosg. or,
exists you
+ quant. of c, A ,
coordinates of x
exist.

(N2) $X \in \mathbb{S}_{++}^n$.

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \operatorname{fr}(X^{-k} + (X^k + X^{2k})^{-1}) = \begin{cases} \operatorname{fr}(X^{-k} + X^k) & k \rightarrow \infty \\ \operatorname{fr}(X^k) & k \rightarrow \infty \\ C = I_n \end{cases} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \operatorname{fr}(X^{-k} - X^k + X^{-k} X^k)$$

сог. симметрии
матрицы -
- сумм. с.з. X_j
суммы кратности

$$\Rightarrow (I + X^k X^{-k} X^k)^{-1} X^k X^{-k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \operatorname{fr}(\underbrace{I + X^k}_{\text{сумм. кратн.}})^{-1} = \begin{cases} \operatorname{fr}(I) & k \rightarrow \infty \\ 0 & k \rightarrow \infty \end{cases}$$

сог. симметрии
матрицы -
- сумм. с.з. X_j
суммы кратности

$$= \begin{cases} \text{с.з. } I + X^k \text{ кратн.} \\ \log \lambda_i^k + 1, \text{ где} \\ \lambda_i - \text{с.з. матрицы } X \\ (\text{коэффициенты линейной комбинации} \\ \text{матриц кратны и} \\ \text{сумм. с.з.}) \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \text{с.з. } (I + X^k)^{-1} \text{ кратн.} \\ \log \frac{1}{\lambda_i^k + 1} \end{cases} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\lambda_i^k + 1} = (\forall k, k \rightarrow \infty) \quad (\approx)$$

$$\approx \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{0 < \lambda_i < 1}^n \frac{1}{\lambda_i^k + 1} + \sum_{\lambda_i = 1}^n \frac{1}{\lambda_i^k + 1} + \sum_{\lambda_i > 1}^n \frac{1}{\lambda_i^k + 1} \right) =$$

$$= \boxed{\sum_{i=1}^n [0 < \lambda_i < 1] + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n [\lambda_i = 1]}$$

Итоговая
(оценка Ашербекова)

(N3) $\{x_i\}_{i=1}^N$, $x_i \in \mathbb{R}^D$, $P \in \mathbb{R}^{D \times D}$, $\text{proj } x = P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T x$.

$$F(p) = \sum_{i=1}^N \|x_i - P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T x_i\|^2 = N \text{tr}((I - P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T)^2 S) \rightarrow \min_p$$

$$S = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i x_i^T$$

Легирована матрица коварианции

$$\begin{aligned} \cancel{\text{доказательство}} F(p) &= N \text{tr}((I - P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T)(I - P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T) S) = \\ &= N \text{tr}(I - P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T - P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T + P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T P (P^T P)^{-1} P^T) S = \\ &= N \text{tr}(I - 2P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T + P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T) S = N \text{tr}(I - P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T) S \\ \frac{\partial F(p)}{\partial p} &= -N \text{tr} dP(P^T P)^{-1} P^T S = -N \text{tr} (dP(P^T P)^{-1} P^T + P(P^T P)^{-1} 2P^T dP \cdot \\ &\quad \cdot (P^T P)^{-1}) P^T + P(P^T P)^{-1} dP^T) S = -N \text{tr} (dP(P^T P)^{-1} P^T - 2P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T dP \cdot \\ &\quad \cdot (P^T P)^{-1} P^T + P(P^T P)^{-1} dP^T) S = -N (\text{tr} dP(P^T P)^{-1} P^T S - 2 \text{tr} P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T \cdot \\ &\quad \cdot dP(P^T P)^{-1} P^T S + \text{tr} P(P^T P)^{-1} dP^T S) \stackrel{\text{tr} A = \text{tr} A^T}{=} -N (\text{tr} (P^T P)^{-1} P^T S dP - \\ &\quad - 2 \text{tr} (P^T P)^{-1} P^T S \cdot P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T dP + \text{tr} (P^T P)^{-1} P^T S dP) = \\ &= -2N (\text{tr} (P^T P)^{-1} P^T S dP - \text{tr} (P^T P)^{-1} P^T S P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T dP) = \\ &= -2N \text{tr} ((P^T P)^{-1} P^T S - (P^T P)^{-1} P^T S P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T) dP = \\ &= -2N \text{tr} (P^T P)^{-1} P^T S (I - P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T) dP = \\ &\Rightarrow -2N \langle (I - P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T) S P(P^T P)^{-1}, dP \rangle \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial p} F(p) &= 2N (P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T - I) S P(P^T P)^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

Лемма о том что определитель квадратной матрицы P : $P^T P = I \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial p} F(p) = 2N (P P^T - I) S P$$

b) $\frac{\partial}{\partial p} F(p) = 2N (P P^T - I) S P$. Но ведь, $S = Q \Lambda Q^T$, Λ -диагональная матрица.

Следовательно, $Q = (q_1 \dots q_D) \in \mathbb{R}^{D \times D}$ - ортогональная матрица с. в. q_i - это векторы единичной длины.

Но опять определение Q : $Q Q^T = Q^T Q = I \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} q_1^T \\ \vdots \\ q_D^T \end{pmatrix} (q_1 \dots q_D) =$

$$\begin{pmatrix} q_1^T \\ \vdots \\ q_D^T \end{pmatrix} = I \Rightarrow q_i^T q_j = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \\ \frac{1}{n} & i,j = 1, n \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} q_1^T \\ \vdots \\ q_D^T \end{pmatrix} (q_1 \dots q_D) \left(\begin{pmatrix} q_1^T \\ \vdots \\ q_D^T \end{pmatrix} \right) = \begin{cases} \sum_{j,k=1}^D q_{ij} q_{jk} & i,j=1, n \\ 1 & i,j = 1, n \end{cases}$$

Пусть x , есть χ -с.б. матрицы S , ортогональн. с.з. $R \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$

$$\Rightarrow Sx = \lambda x \\ \exists P = (q_{k1} \dots | q_{kd}) \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}, \quad 1 \leq k_1 < \dots < k_d \leq D \quad q_{ki} \sim \mathcal{N}_{\text{c.з.}}(0, 1) \\ (\text{д. параметр. с.б.}) \quad \text{c.з.} \quad \text{c.з.}$$

$$\text{тогда } D_p F(p) = 2N(pp^T - I_D)Sp = 2N(pp^T Sp - Sp) =$$

$$= 2N(pp^T(\lambda_{k1}q_{k1} \dots | \lambda_{kd}q_{kd}) - (\lambda_{k1}q_{k1} \dots | \lambda_{kd}q_{kd})) =$$

$$= 2N(P \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{k1} & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_{kd} \end{pmatrix} - (\lambda_{k1}q_{k1} \dots | \lambda_{kd}q_{kd})) =$$

$$= 2N((\lambda_{k1}q_{k1} \dots | \lambda_{kd}q_{kd}) - (\lambda_{k1}q_{k1} \dots | \lambda_{kd}q_{kd})) = 0$$

$$\text{так как } Q^T Q = I_D \Rightarrow p^T p = I_d.$$

$$\text{Рассмотрим } F(p) = N \operatorname{tr} ((I - P(P^T P)^{-1}P^T)^2 S)$$

$$\exists P = (q_{k1} \dots | q_{kd}), \quad q_{ki} \sim \mathcal{N}_{\text{c.з.}}(0, 1), \quad 1 \leq k_1 < \dots < k_d \leq D. \quad \text{т.о., } P^T P = I_d \\ (\text{д. параметр. с.б. } q_{ki})$$

$$F(p) = N \operatorname{tr} ((I - P \underbrace{(P^T P)^{-1}P^T}_{I_d})^2 S) = N \operatorname{tr} ((I - PP^T)^2 S) =$$

$$= N \operatorname{tr} (I - 2PP^T + \underbrace{PP^T}_{I_d} PP^T)S = N \operatorname{tr} (I - PP^T)S = N \operatorname{tr} (S - PP^T S) =$$

$$= N(\operatorname{tr} S - \operatorname{tr} PP^T S) = N(\operatorname{tr} S - \operatorname{tr} p^T Sp) = N(\operatorname{tr} S -$$

$$- \operatorname{tr} \left[\begin{pmatrix} q_{k1}^T \\ \vdots \\ q_{kd}^T \end{pmatrix} (\lambda_{k1}q_{k1} \dots | \lambda_{kd}q_{kd}) \right] \right) = N \left(\sum_{i=1}^D R_i - \sum_{i=1}^d \lambda_{ki} \right).$$

Данное выражение дает минимум логарифм. выражения

$\sum_{i=1}^d \lambda_{ki}$. т.о., $F(p)$ выражение дает минимум, если матрица

параметр. с.б. q_i , ортогональных единичным с.з. матрицы S :

$$P = (q_{k1} \dots | q_{kd}), \quad \text{т.е. } \cancel{\lambda_{k1} \geq \lambda_{k2} \geq \dots \geq \lambda_{kd}} \cancel{\lambda_{k1} \geq \lambda_{k2} \geq \dots \geq \lambda_{kd}}$$

$\lambda_{ki}, i=1, \dots, d$ единичных с.з. матрицы S

