$$\frac{1}{2}(X) = \frac{1}{2} \|A \times -b\|_{2}^{2}$$

1., Ax=0 => AtAx=0 => Ken A C Ken AtA . si  $A^{\dagger}A \times = 0$ , alons  $0 : \langle A^{\dagger}A \times, \times \rangle = \|A \times \|_{2}^{2}$ Done x E Ker A. Done Ker AtA C Ker A D'où Ker A = Ker At A 2, on a clavement Im (AtA) C Im At rig At = rig A = m - dem Ker (A) = m - dem - m- den ker(AtA) d'après 1) = rg (A+A)

clone Im (A+A) = Im A+

II. \* si A est myective, alors Ker AtA = 10} Alors A'A est symethyne (can  $(A^tA)^t = A^tA)$ , positive (can <AtAh, h> = <Ah, Ah>= |Ah|12 >0) et inversible

Elle est donc diagonalisable en bon, et sa plus politie up 2, est >0. Box Donc

 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} < A^{t}A \times , \times > - < \times , A^{t}b >_{+} ||b||^{2}$ 

> 1/2 /2 | X | | X | | 2 | | X | | | | A + b | + | | | b | | 2

ca  $\langle A^t A \times, \times \rangle = \langle A^t A \sum_i X_i x_i \rangle_i = \sum_i X_i X_i^2 \geqslant \lambda_2 \| \times \|^2$ et en uhlisant Country - Schwartz

Le plyname en IIxII à donte tend vers + 00 lonsque //x// >+ 00 donc florest concine

\* Si A n'est pas injective. Sait e 70, e E Ker A, et xn = me alas //xn/1 ->+ w longue n > 0 mais f(x) = { 1/51/2 me tend pas vers + a Danc for lat pas coercive

En utilisant li lh. In course, on en déduit que s. A et injettre alors fa au mons un minissen globel 3.  $f(x + h) = f(x) \frac{1}{2} (A \times + Ah - b, A \times + Ah - b)$ = \frac{1}{2} ||Ax-b||\_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} \alpha Ah, Ax-b> + \frac{1}{2} \alpha Ax-b, Ah> + \frac{1}{2} ||Ah||\_2^2  $= f(x) + \langle A^{t}(A \times -b), A \rangle + \frac{1}{2} ||Ah||_{1}^{2}$ 11 AHI2 = 11 AH2 16112 danc 11 AK12 = 0 (11 RH)  $h \rightarrow \langle A^{\dagger}(A \times -b), h \rangle$  st linéaux Donc of (h) = (AtAx-Atb, h) et  $\nabla f(x) = A^tAx-A^tb$  $\nabla g(x+h) = \nabla f(x) + A^{\dagger}Ah$ , done Hen  $f(x) = A^{\dagger}A$ 4. At A est pyrnetnyne semi-definite positive, danc con

(At Ah h > = 11 Ah 11) 0 olone of est converse sun Rm 5. x\* munimiseur local de  $f \Rightarrow \nabla f(x^{\dagger}) = 0$   $\Rightarrow A^{\dagger}A x^{\dagger} = A^{\dagger}b$ Conne of est convexe, este condution et suffisante et le menimiseur est global. 6. si A est injective, alors comme Ker AtA = Ker A AtA est enversible. Donc AtAx+=Atb a une unque

Solution, donce of a un unique minimiseur global xt clarine par xt = (At A) At b

7. Comme Form At b & Im At = Im At A, Fix il existe (aus moins) un xt CRn renfant At Axt = At b

Donc il existe un on des minimiseurs globaux de f,

qui sont solution du système At Axt = At b.

III  $\mathcal{L}_{x}(t) = \langle \nabla f(x - t \nabla f(x)), - \nabla f(x) \rangle$ donc 1x'(0)=-117g(x)11 Si  $x \neq x^{+}$ ,  $\nabla f(x) \neq 0$  (issum (can f convexe mous permet de dine que  $x^{+}$  minimus cun  $\Leftrightarrow \nabla f(x) = 0$ ) donc 1/x(0) <0 donc FEED to the the ED, EME, L'(M) <0  $Y_{x}(k) = Y_{x}(0) + \int Y_{x}(u) du < Y_{x}(0) \quad \text{pour } t \in J_{0}, E[$ cad  $f(x-t \mathcal{I}f(x)) < f(x)$  pan  $t \in J_0, EL$ cela suguife que d=-Tf(x) est une derecteon de descente  $X_{m+2} = X_m - t_m \nabla f(X_m)$ = xm -tm (AtAxm-Atb) 10-(a) ×n+2 = (Id-3AtA)×n+3Atb (b)  $x^* \text{ venfie} \quad A^tAx^* = A^tb \quad donc$   $x^* = (Id - 2A^tA)x^* + 3A^tb$  $\Rightarrow x_{n+1} - x^* = (Id - 3A^tA)(x_n - x^t)$  $\Rightarrow \times_{n} - \times^{+} = \left( \text{Id} - 3 \text{A}^{\dagger} \text{A} \right)^{n} \left( \times_{o} - \times^{+} \right)$ Fo AtA dif >0 done diag en bon. Satoche. < In ses up  $J_{0} - 3A^{\dagger}A = P(J_{0} - 3(x_{0}))P^{-1} = P(1 - 3\lambda_{1})P^{-1}$   $= P(J_{0} - 3A^{\dagger}A)^{m} = P((1 - 3\lambda_{1})^{m})P^{-1}$   $= P(J_{0} - 3A^{\dagger}A)^{m} = P((1 - 3\lambda_{1})^{m})P^{-1}$   $= P(J_{0} - 3A^{\dagger}A)^{m} = P((1 - 3\lambda_{1})^{m})P^{-1}$   $= P(J_{0} - 3A^{\dagger}A)^{m} = P(J_{0} - 3\lambda_{1})^{m}$   $= P(J_{0} - 3\lambda_{1})^{m}$ OL1-2/il/1 pom tout i  $Si O(2 < \frac{1}{\lambda m})$  that  $O(2 < \frac{2}{\lambda_1})$  , along et [1-22) = 0

Dans ce cas œu on a  $\times n \rightarrow \times$ 

M. (a)  $f_{x}$  est surfar coercive, par  $x \pm x^{*}$ :  $f_{x}[t] \rightarrow \infty$ , alors  $f_{x}[x] \rightarrow t^{*}$ et  $f_{x}(t) = f(x-t^{*})f(x) \xrightarrow{t^{*}} + \infty$ der  $f_{x}[x] \rightarrow t^{*}$ der  $f_{$ 

 $\begin{array}{l} \mathcal{G}_{x}'(t) = \langle \nabla f(x - k \nabla f(x)), -\nabla f(x) \rangle \\ = \langle A^{t}A(x - t \nabla f(x)) - A^{t}b, -\nabla f(x) \rangle \\ = + t \langle A^{t}A\nabla f(x), \nabla f(x) \rangle + \langle A^{t}Ax - A^{t}b, -\nabla f(x) \rangle \\ = + t \langle A^{t}A\nabla f(x), \nabla f(x) \rangle + \langle A^{t}Ax - A^{t}b, -\nabla f(x) \rangle \\ = + t \langle A^{t}A\nabla f(x), \nabla f(x) \rangle + \langle A^{t}Ax - A^{t}b, -\nabla f(x) \rangle \\ = + t \langle A^{t}A\nabla f(x), \nabla f(x) \rangle + \langle A^{t}Ax - A^{t}b, -\nabla f(x) \rangle \\ = + t \langle A^{t}A\nabla f(x), \nabla f(x) \rangle + \langle A^{t}Ax - A^{t}b, -\nabla f(x) \rangle \\ = + t \langle A^{t}A\nabla f(x), \nabla f(x) \rangle + \langle A^{t}Ax - A^{t}b, -\nabla f(x) \rangle \\ = + t \langle A^{t}A\nabla f(x), \nabla f(x) \rangle + \langle A^{t}Ax - A^{t}b, -\nabla f(x) \rangle \\ = + t \langle A^{t}A\nabla f(x), \nabla f(x) \rangle + \langle A^{t}Ax - A^{t}b, -\nabla f(x) \rangle \\ = + t \langle A^{t}A\nabla f(x), \nabla f(x) \rangle + \langle A^{t}Ax - A^{t}b, -\nabla f(x) \rangle \\ = + t \langle A^{t}A\nabla f(x), \nabla f(x) \rangle + \langle A^{t}Ax - A^{t}b, -\nabla f(x) \rangle \\ = + t \langle A^{t}A\nabla f(x), \nabla f(x) \rangle + \langle A^{t}Ax - A^{t}b, -\nabla f(x) \rangle \\ = + t \langle A^{t}A\nabla f(x), \nabla f(x) \rangle + \langle A^{t}Ax - A^{t}b, -\nabla f(x) \rangle \\ = + t \langle A^{t}A\nabla f(x), \nabla f(x) \rangle + \langle A^{t}Ax - A^{t}b, -\nabla f(x) \rangle \\ = + t \langle A^{t}A\nabla f(x), \nabla f(x) \rangle + \langle A^{t}Ax - A^{t}b, -\nabla f(x) \rangle \\ = -t \langle A^{t}A\nabla f(x), \nabla f(x) \rangle + \langle A^{t}Ax - A^{t}b, -\nabla f(x) \rangle \\ = -t \langle A^{t}A\nabla f(x), \nabla f(x) \rangle + \langle A^{t}Ax - A^{t}b, -\nabla f(x) \rangle \\ = -t \langle A^{t}A\nabla f(x), \nabla f(x) \rangle + \langle A^{t}Ax - A^{t}b, -\nabla f(x) \rangle \\ = -t \langle A^{t}A\nabla f(x), \nabla f(x) \rangle + \langle A^{t}Ax - A^{t}b, -\nabla f(x) \rangle \\ = -t \langle A^{t}A\nabla f(x), \nabla f(x) \rangle + \langle A^{t}Ax - A^{t}b, -\nabla f(x) \rangle \\ = -t \langle A^{t}A\nabla f(x), \nabla f(x) \rangle + \langle A^{t}Ax - A^{t}b, -\nabla f(x) \rangle \\ = -t \langle A^{t}A\nabla f(x), \nabla f(x) \rangle + \langle A^{t}Ax - A^{t}b, -\nabla f(x) \rangle \\ = -t \langle A^{t}A\nabla f(x), \nabla f(x) \rangle + \langle A^{t}Ax - A^{t}b, -\nabla f(x) \rangle \\ = -t \langle A^{t}A\nabla f(x), \nabla f(x) \rangle + \langle A^{t}Ax - A^{t}b, -\nabla f(x) \rangle \\ = -t \langle A^{t}A\nabla f(x), \nabla f(x) \rangle + \langle A^{t}Ax - A^{t}b, -\nabla f(x) \rangle \\ = -t \langle A^{t}A\nabla f(x), \nabla f(x) \rangle + \langle A^{t}Ax - A^{t}b, -\nabla f(x) \rangle \\ = -t \langle A^{t}A\nabla f(x), \nabla f(x) \rangle + \langle A^{t}Ax - A^{t}b, -\nabla f(x) \rangle \\ = -t \langle A^{t}Ax - A^{t}b, -\nabla f(x) \rangle + \langle A^{t}Ax - A^{t}b, -\nabla f(x) \rangle \\ = -t \langle A^{t}Ax - A^{t}b, -\nabla f(x) \rangle + \langle A^{t}Ax - A^{t}b, -\nabla f(x) \rangle \\ = -t \langle A^{t}Ax - A^{t}b, -\nabla f(x) \rangle + \langle A^{t}Ax - A^{t}b, -\nabla f(x) \rangle + \langle A^{t}Ax - A^{t}b, -\nabla f(x) \rangle \\ = -t \langle A^{t}Ax - A^{t}b, -\nabla$ 

(b) an action Ix the part of the philosophia de At A

Methode du gradient à pas optimal

(c) Here  $f(x) = A^{\dagger}A$ , dence < Here  $f(x)h, h > \lambda_2 \|h\|^2$ As plus patte vp de  $A^{\dagger}A$ dence of est  $\lambda_1$  - converse

Le theorene du cours garant danc le conveyence de la methode du gradient à pas optimal.