

Домашнее задание

Матричное векторивание и
матричное дифференцирование.

Суходов Тигран,

ур. 317

Обозначение:

- $\langle x, y \rangle$ – Евклид. скал. произв.
- $\|x\| = \langle x, x \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} = (x^T x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ – Евклид. корни вектора.
- $\|A\|_F = \langle A, A \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} = \operatorname{tr}(A^T A)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ – Фробин. корни матрицы.
- I_n – единичная матрица $n \times n$.
- $\mathbb{R}_+^n = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid x_i \geq 0 \forall i\}$, $\mathbb{R}_{++}^n = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid x_i > 0 \forall i\}$
- $\mathbb{S}^n = \{A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \mid A = A^T\}$ – симметричность.
- $\mathbb{S}_+^n = \{A \in \mathbb{S}^n \mid A \text{ - котр. опред.}\}$,
- $\mathbb{S}_{++}^n = \{A \in \mathbb{S}^n \mid A \text{ - положительно опред.}\}$

1

Док-е по ходу решения Вудбери:

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

==== Решение == $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $C \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$, $U \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$, $V \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$;
 $\det(A) \neq 0$, $\det(C) \neq 0$;

1) Рассл. бир-е:

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

Возьмём от него обратную матрицу $\Rightarrow (C^{-1} + VA^{-1}U)^{-1} = [C^{-1}U^{-1}(A + UCV)A^{-1}U]^{-1}$;

2) Рассл. бир-е: $A^{-1} - A^{-1}U(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}U)^{-1}VA^{-1}$;

Докажем, что оно равно $(A + UCV)^{-1}$ \Rightarrow

$$\Rightarrow \left[I - \underbrace{(V^T A)^{-1} (C^{-1} + V A^{-1} T)^{-1}}_{(C^{-1} V^{-1} (A + V C V) A^{-1} T)} (V^{-1})^{-1} \right] A^{-1} \quad \text{②}$$

$$\text{②} \left[I - \left(\underbrace{V^{-1} C^{-1} T^{-1} (A + V C V) A^{-1} T}_{(V C V)^{-1}} \underbrace{T^{-1} A}_{I} \right)^{-1} \right] A^{-1} =$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[I - ((V C V)^{-1} \cdot (A + V C V))^{-1} \right] A^{-1} =$$

$$= \left[I - (A + V C V)^{-1} (V C V) \right] A^{-1}; \quad I = (A + V C V)^{-1} \cdot (A + V C V)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[(A + V C V)^{-1} (A + V C V) - (A + V C V)^{-1} (V C V) \right] A^{-1} =$$

$$= (A + V C V)^{-1} \underbrace{\left[A + (V C V) - (V C V) \right]}_I A^{-1} = (A + V C V)^{-1};$$

Ч.т.д.

2 Упростить бир-е:

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

==== Решение =====

$$\|B\|_F = \text{tr}(B^T B)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \forall B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \Rightarrow \|uv^T - A\|_F^2 - \|A\|_F^2 \quad \text{③}$$

$$\text{③} \left[\text{tr}((uv^T - A)^T (uv^T - A))^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]^2 - \left[\text{tr}(A^T A) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} =$$

$$= \text{tr}((v u^T - A^T)(u v^T - A)) - \text{tr}(A^T A) = \text{tr}(v u^T u v^T -$$

$$- v u^T A - A^T u v^T + A^T A - A^T A) = \text{tr}(v u^T u v^T) -$$

$$- \text{tr}(v(u^T A)) - \text{tr}(A^T u(v)) = \{ \text{уникл. cb-go trace} \} \Rightarrow$$

[- 3 -]

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\text{tr}(\underbrace{v^T v}_{\in \mathbb{R}} \underbrace{u^T u}_{\in \mathbb{R}})}_{\in \mathbb{R}} - \underbrace{\text{tr}(u^T A v)}_{\in \mathbb{R}} - \underbrace{\text{tr}(v^T A^T u)}_{\in \mathbb{R}} = u^T A v$$

$$= \{ \text{trace or } v \in \mathbb{R} \text{ taken } u \} = \|v\|^2 \|u\|^2 - 2u^T A v;$$

Ortler: $v^T v u^T u - 2u^T A v = (\|v\| \cdot \|u\|)^2 - 2u^T A v;$

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

Используем рекурсию Вудбери.

1) Для рекурсии Вудбери:

$$(2I_n + aa^T)^{-1} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = 2I_n \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, C = 1 \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2} \\ U = a \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times 1}, V = a^T \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times n} \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$= (2I_n)^{-1} - (2I_n)^{-1} \cdot a \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} + a^T \cdot (2I_n)^{-1} \cdot a \right)^{-1} \cdot a^T \cdot (2I_n)^{-1} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$A^{-1} - A^{-1} \cdot U \cdot (C^{-1} + V \cdot A^{-1} \cdot U)^{-1} \cdot V \cdot A^{-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} I_n}_{\in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} I_n}_{\in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}} \cdot \underbrace{a \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} a^T a \right)^{-1} a^T}_{\in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} I_n}_{\in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}} = \{ a^T a = \|a\|^2 \}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} I_n - \frac{1}{4} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \|a\|^2 \right) \cdot aa^T}_{\in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \quad \boxed{k = \frac{1}{4 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \|a\|^2 \right)}}$$

2) \Rightarrow Кинакое брэп-е $= \text{tr} \left(\left(\frac{1}{2} I_n - kaa^T \right) (uv^T + vu^T) \right) \Rightarrow$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\text{tr}(I_n uv^T)}_{\in \mathbb{R}} + \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\text{tr}(I_n vu^T)}_{\in \mathbb{R}} - k \underbrace{\text{tr}(aa^T uv^T)}_{\in \mathbb{R}} - k \underbrace{\text{tr}(aa^T vu^T)}_{\in \mathbb{R}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{trace}$$

[-4 -]

$\Rightarrow \{ \text{т.к. } \text{tr}(x) = x \text{ для } x \in \mathbb{R} \} = \{ \text{Число которое trace} \} \subseteq$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\underbrace{u^T v + v^T u}_{\text{CIR} \Leftrightarrow = (v^T u)^T = u^T v}) - k \cdot (\underbrace{a^T u v^T a}_{\substack{\text{IR} \\ \text{IR}}} + \underbrace{\text{tr}(u^T a a^T v)}_{\substack{\text{IR} \\ \text{IR}}})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow u^T v - 2k a^T u v^T a \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ k = \frac{1}{4(1 + \frac{1}{2} \|a\|^2)} \right\} =$$

$$= \underbrace{u^T v}_{\langle u, v \rangle} - \frac{1}{2 + \|a\|^2} \underbrace{a^T u v^T a}_{\substack{\text{IR} \\ \text{IR}}} \quad \cancel{\text{Однако } \langle u, v \rangle = \frac{\langle u, a \rangle \langle v, a \rangle}{2 + \|a\|^2}}$$

$$(c) \sum_{i=1}^n \langle S^{-1} a_i, a_i \rangle, \text{ где } a_i \in \mathbb{R}^d, i=1, n; \quad S = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i a_i^T, \det(S) \neq 0;$$

Причина

$$1) S = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i a_i^T; \quad S^T = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i a_i^T \right)^T = \sum_{i=1}^n (a_i a_i^T)^T =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n a_i a_i^T = S \Rightarrow S - \text{симметрическая матрица}$$

$$2) \sum_{i=1}^n \langle S^{-1} a_i, a_i \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{tr}(a_i^T S^{-1} a_i) = \{ \text{Число с ф-ей trace} \} =$$

Про чисто,
ненулевую можем
безбр. от zero trace,
которое не изменяется

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \text{tr}(a_i a_i^T S^{-1}) =$$

$$= \text{tr} \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i a_i^T \right) S^{-1} \right) =$$

$$= \text{tr}(I_d) = d$$

Orler: d

3

Найти первые и вторые производные функции;

(а) $f: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(t) = \det(A - tI_n)$; где $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$,
 $E = \{t \in \mathbb{R} : \det(A - tI_n) \neq 0\}$;

Решение

$$1) df[dt] = d(\det(A - tI_n)) = \det(A - tI_n) \operatorname{tr}((A - tI_n)^{-1}) \cdot$$

$$\underbrace{\cdot d(A - tI_n)}_{\substack{\text{d}A - \text{d}(tI_n) \\ \in \mathbb{R}}} = \det(A - tI_n) \operatorname{tr}((A - tI_n)^{-1}) \underbrace{\left(\frac{(-dt)}{t^2} I_n \right)}_{\substack{\in \mathbb{R}}} \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\underbrace{\det(A - tI_n) \operatorname{tr}((A - tI_n)^{-1})}_{f'(t)} dt$$

$$2) d^2 f(t) [dt_1, dt_2] = d(df(t)[dt_1])(dt_2) =$$

$$= d(-\det(A - tI_n) \operatorname{tr}((A - tI_n)^{-1}) dt_1) =$$

$$= -\underbrace{dt_1}_{\substack{\in \mathbb{R}}} \left[-\det(A - tI_n) \operatorname{tr}((A - tI_n)^{-1}) \underbrace{dt_2}_{\substack{\in \mathbb{R}}} \operatorname{tr}((A - tI_n)^{-1}) + \right.$$

$$\left. + \det(A - tI_n) \operatorname{tr}(\underbrace{d((A - tI_n)^{-1})}_{\substack{\in \mathbb{R}}}) \right] \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$-\underbrace{(A - tI_n)^{-1}}_{\substack{\in \mathbb{R}}} \underbrace{\det(A - tI_n)}_{\substack{\in \mathbb{R}}} \underbrace{(A - tI_n)^{-1}}_{\substack{\in \mathbb{R}}} (-dt_2) I_n$$

$$\Rightarrow dt_1 \cdot \det(A - tI_n) \cdot \underbrace{\left[\operatorname{tr}^2((A - tI_n)^{-1}) - \operatorname{tr}(((A - tI_n)^{-1})^2) \right]}_{f''(t)} \cdot dt_2$$

Ответ:

$$f'(t) = -\det(A - tI_n) \operatorname{tr}((A - tI_n)^{-1})$$

$$f''(t) = \det(A - tI_n) \cdot \left[\operatorname{tr}^2((A - tI_n)^{-1}) - \operatorname{tr}(((A - tI_n)^{-1})^2) \right]$$

$$(b) f: \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(t) = \underbrace{\|(A + tI_n)^{-1}b\|}_{\in \mathbb{R}^n}, \text{ where } A \in \mathbb{S}_+^n, b \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

1) Pasca. $d(\|x\|)$, where $x \in \mathbb{R}^n \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow d(\|x\|) = d((x^\top x)^{\frac{1}{2}}) = \frac{1}{2}(x^\top x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \underbrace{d(x^\top x)}_{=} \quad \text{①}$$

$$\text{② } \frac{1}{2}(x^\top x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2x^\top dx = \underline{(x^\top x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times^\top dx} \quad \underline{x^\top \frac{(I + I^\top)}{2I} dx}$$

$$\text{I.e. } \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{\|x\|} x^\top dx}}$$

$$df = df(t)[dt] = d(\|(A + tI_n)^{-1}b\|) = \frac{-1}{\|(A + tI_n)^{-1}b\|} \cdot$$

$$\cdot \underbrace{(A + tI_n)^{-1}b}_{\substack{\text{u} \\ \in \mathbb{R}^n}} \underbrace{d((A + tI_n)^{-1}b)}_{\substack{\text{d}((A + tI_n)^{-1})b + (A + tI_n)^{-1}db}} \quad \text{③}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} b^\top (A^\top + I_n^\top t^\top)^{-1} \\ \text{u} \\ \text{u} \\ \text{A, r.u.} \\ t, \text{r.u.} \\ \in \mathbb{S}_+^n \end{array} \right) \underbrace{\frac{d((A + tI_n)^{-1})b}{-(A + tI_n)^{-1} \frac{d(A + tI_n)}{dt} (A + tI_n)^{-1}}} \Rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{④ } \frac{-1}{\|(A + tI_n)^{-1}b\|} \cdot b^\top (A + tI_n)^{-1} (A + tI_n)^{-1} \underbrace{\frac{dt}{dt} (A + tI_n)^{-1}b}_{= 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow - \underbrace{\frac{b^\top ((A + tI_n)^{-1})^3 b}{\|(A + tI_n)^{-1}b\|}}_{f'(t)} dt \Rightarrow df = - \underbrace{\frac{b^\top (A + tI_n)^{-3} b}{f}}_{f'(t)}, dt$$

$$2) d^2 f(t)[dt_1, dt_2] = d(df(t)[dt_1])(t)[dt_2] =$$

$$= d \left(- \frac{b^\top ((A + tI_n)^{-1})^3 b}{\|(A + tI_n)^{-1}b\|} dt_1 \right) = dt_1^\top \left[- \frac{d(b^\top (A + tI_n)^{-3} b)}{\|(A + tI_n)^{-1}b\|^2} \right] dt_2$$

$$\text{u} = dt_1$$

$$\boxed{\frac{d}{dt} \left[- \frac{b^\top (A + tI_n)^{-3} b \cdot df}{f} \right] \Leftrightarrow \{ d(b^\top (A + tI_n)^{-3} b) = (db^\top) \cdot (A + tI_n)^{-3} b + \}}$$

[- 7 -]

$$+ \underbrace{B^T \cdot d((A+tI_n)^{-3}B)}_{\begin{array}{l} \text{d}(A+tI_n)^{-3} \cdot B + (A+tI_n)^{-3} \cdot \underbrace{dB}_{\substack{\text{②} \\ \in \mathbb{R}}} \\ - 3(A+tI_n)^{-4} \underbrace{d(A+tI_n)}_{\substack{\text{③} \\ \in \mathbb{R}}} \end{array})} = -3B^T(A+tI_n)^{-4}B dt_2 \quad .$$

$$\textcircled{2} dt_1^T \cdot \frac{1}{f^2} \cdot [3B^T(A+tI_n)^{-4}B f - B^T(A+tI_n)^{-3}B \cdot B^T(A+tI_n)^{-3} \cdot$$

$$\cdot B \cdot \frac{1}{f}] dt_2 \Rightarrow f''(t) = \frac{1}{f} \cdot 3B^T(A+tI_n)^{-4}B -$$

$$- \underbrace{B^T(A+tI_n)^{-3}B}_{\substack{\in \mathbb{R}}} \cdot \underbrace{B^T(A+tI_n)^{-3}B}_{\substack{\in \mathbb{R}}} \cdot \frac{1}{f^3} =$$

$$= \frac{3t \cdot (B^T(A+tI_n)^{-4}B)}{f} - \frac{t r^2 (B^T(A+tI_n)^{-3}B)}{f^3} ;$$

Order: $f'(t) = - \frac{B^T(A+tI_n)^{-3}B}{f}$

$$f''(t) = \frac{3t \cdot (B^T(A+tI_n)^{-4}B)}{f} - \frac{t r^2 (B^T(A+tI_n)^{-3}B)}{f^3}$$

4) Наіру ∇f та $\nabla^2 f$ дія виразами:

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

1) $df(x)[dx] = d\left(\frac{1}{2} \|xx^T - A\|_F^2\right) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} xx^T = (xx^T)^T \\ \dots \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

- 8 -

$$\text{tr}(xx^T xx^T)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} d(\langle xx^T - A, xx^T - A \rangle) = \frac{1}{2} d(\underbrace{\langle xx^T, xx^T \rangle}_{\text{tr}} - \\ - 2 \langle xx^T, A \rangle - \langle A, A \rangle) = \frac{1}{2} [\text{tr}(d(xx^T) xx^T + \\ + xx^T d(xx^T)) - 2d\text{tr}(xx^T A) - \underbrace{d\langle A, A \rangle}_{\substack{x^T(A+A^T)dx \\ \parallel A, A^T \in S^n}}] = \\ = \frac{1}{2} [\text{tr}(d(xx^T) xx^T) + \text{tr}(xx^T d(xx^T)) - 2\text{tr}(d(x^T A x))] = \\ = \text{tr}(xx^T d(xx^T)) - \text{tr}(2x^T A dx) \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \text{dx} \cdot x^T + x \cdot dx^T$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \underbrace{\text{tr}(xx^T dx \cdot x^T)}_{\text{tr}(x^T xx^T dx)} + \underbrace{\text{tr}(xx^T x dx^T)}_{\text{tr}(dx^T x x^T x)} - \text{tr}(2x^T A dx) \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \xrightarrow{\text{R} \Rightarrow (dx^T x)^T = x^T dx} \\ \Rightarrow \text{tr}(x^T dx x^T x) = \text{tr}(x^T x x^T dx)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad 2 \underbrace{\text{tr}(x^T xx^T dx)}_{\text{R}} - 2 \underbrace{\text{tr}(x^T A dx)}_{\text{R}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{chamaan trace} \\ \text{yukon} \end{array} \right\} = \\ = 2(x^T x x^T - x^T A)dx = \underbrace{2x^T (xx^T - A)dx}_{\nabla f'(x)} \\ \Rightarrow \nabla f'(x) = 2(xx^T - A)x;$$

$$2) d^2 f'(x) [dx_1, dx_2] = d(d f'(x) [dx_1])(x) [dx_2] = \\ \xrightarrow{\text{quadratic}}$$

$$\Rightarrow d(2 \cdot x^T (xx^T - A) dx_1) = 2 d(\underbrace{x^T (xx^T - A) dx_1}_{\text{ER} \Rightarrow (x^T (xx^T - A) dx_1)^T}) = \\ = 2 d(dx_1^T \underbrace{(xx^T - A)^T x}_{(xx^T - A)}) \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad dx_1^T \cdot [2 \cdot d((xx^T - A)x)] ; \text{ Pacau. } d(f((xx^T - A)x)) \Rightarrow$$

- 9 -

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{d(x x^T - A)}_{\in \mathbb{R}} \cdot x + (x x^T - A) dx_2 = 0$$

$$dx x^T \Rightarrow dx_2 x^T + x dx_2^T$$

$$\Leftrightarrow dx_2 \underbrace{x^T x}_{\in \mathbb{R}} + x dx_2^T x + (x x^T - A) dx_2 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow dx_2 \cdot (x^T x) = (x^T x) dx_2$

$$\Rightarrow (x^T x) dx_2 + x x^T dx_2 + x x^T dx_2 - A dx_2 =$$

$$= [x^T x I + 2 x x^T - A] dx_2$$

$$\Rightarrow d^2 f(x) [dx_1, dx_2] = dx_2^T \cdot \underbrace{\left[2 \cdot (||x||^2 I + x x^T + (x x^T - A)) \right]}_{\nabla^2 f(x)} dx_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Or letz: } 1) \nabla f(x) = 2(x x^T - A)x = 2 \left(\underbrace{x x^T x}_{||x||^2} - Ax \right) = \\ = 2 \left(||x||^2 x - Ax \right) \Rightarrow 2 \left(||x||^2 I - A \right) x \end{cases}$$

$$2) \nabla^2 f(x) = 2 \left(||x||^2 I + 2 x x^T - A \right)$$

(b) $f: \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \langle x, x \rangle^{<x, x>}$

$$1) df(x) [dx] = d(\langle x, x \rangle^{<x, x>}) = d(e^{<x, x> \ln \langle x, x \rangle}) =$$

$$= e^{<x, x> \ln \langle x, x \rangle} d(\underbrace{\langle x, x \rangle}_{x^T x} \ln \underbrace{\langle x, x \rangle}_{x^T x}) \Leftrightarrow \int d(||y||) = d((y^T y)^{\frac{1}{2}}) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (y^T y)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(y^T y) = \frac{1}{2 ||y||} \underbrace{[dy^T \cdot y + y^T dy]}_{\in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \text{transversal}} = \frac{1}{2 ||y||} y^T dy - \text{на следующий лист}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \langle x, x \rangle^{<x, x>} \left(\underbrace{d(x^T x)}_{\in \mathbb{R}} \ln \langle x, x \rangle + x^T x \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{x^T x} d(x^T x)}_{\in \mathbb{R}} \right) =$$

$$= \langle x, x \rangle^{<x, x>} (\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1) \underbrace{d(x^T x)}_{\in \mathbb{R}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\underbrace{dx^T x}_{\in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \text{Punktprodukt}} + x^T dx \geq 2x^T dx$$

$$\Rightarrow df(x)[dx] = \underbrace{\langle x, x \rangle^{<x, x>} (\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1) x^T dx}_{\in \mathbb{R}} \Rightarrow \nabla f(x)$$

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

$$2) d^2 f(x)[dx_1, dx_2] = d \left(2 \langle x, x \rangle^{<x, x>} (\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1) x^T dx_2 \right) \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow dx_2^T (2 \cdot d f(x) \underbrace{e^{<x, x> \ln \langle x, x \rangle} (\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1)}_{\in \mathbb{R}}) \Rightarrow \text{Punktprodukt}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Punkt.} \Rightarrow dx_2 \cdot \underbrace{e^{<x, x> \ln \langle x, x \rangle} (\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1)}_{\in \mathbb{R}} + x \cdot d(e^{<x, x> \ln \langle x, x \rangle})$$

$$\cdot (\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1); \text{ Punkt. } d(e^{<x, x> \ln \langle x, x \rangle}) \underbrace{(\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1)}_{\in \mathbb{R}} + \\ + e^{<x, x> \ln \langle x, x \rangle} \underbrace{d(\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1)}_{\frac{1}{\langle x, x \rangle} \cdot dx^T x} = 2 \langle x, x \rangle^{<x, x>} (\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1)^2 x^T dx_2 +$$

$$+ \underbrace{\langle x, x \rangle^{<x, x>} \frac{1}{\langle x, x \rangle} \cdot 2x^T dx_2}_{\in \mathbb{R}} = 2 \langle x, x \rangle^{<x, x>-1} ((\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1)^2 \cdot$$

$$\cdot \langle x, x \rangle + 1) x^T dx_2 \Rightarrow d^2 f(x) = dx_2^T \left[2 \cdot \left(\langle x, x \rangle^{<x, x>} \cdot \right. \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cdot (\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1) \cdot I + 2 \langle x, u \rangle \cdot \frac{\langle x, u \rangle}{\langle x, x \rangle} (\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1)^2 \cdot *x^T + \\
 & + 2 \langle x, x \rangle \cdot \frac{\langle x, x \rangle - 1}{\langle x, x \rangle} \cdot x x^T \Big] dx_2 \Rightarrow \\
 \Rightarrow \nabla^2 f(x) &= 2 \langle x, x \rangle \cdot \overline{\left(2 (\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1)^2 x x^T + (\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1) \cdot \right.} \\
 & \cdot I + \left. \frac{2}{\langle x, x \rangle} x x^T \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

Orter: 1) $\nabla f(x) = 2 \langle x, x \rangle \cdot \ln(\langle x, x \rangle + 1) x$

2) $\nabla^2 f(x) = 2 \langle x, x \rangle \cdot \left(2 (\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1)^2 x x^T + \right. \\ \left. + (\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1) \cdot I_n + \frac{2}{\langle x, x \rangle} x x^T \right)$

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

1) $d f(x) [dx] = d(\|Ax - b\|^p) = p \|Ax - b\|^{p-1} d(\|Ax - b\|) =$
 $= \underbrace{d(\|c\|)}_{\|c\|} = \frac{1}{\|c\|} c^T dc = p \|Ax - b\|^{p-2} (x^T A^T - b^T).$
 $\cdot \underbrace{d(Ax - b)}_{Adx} \Rightarrow \nabla f(x) = p \|Ax - b\|^{p-2} A^T (Ax - b)$

2) $d^2 f(x) [dx_1, dx_2] = d(p \|Ax - b\|^{p-2} \cdot \underbrace{(x^T A^T - b^T) Adx_2}_{\in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \text{пренебречь}}) =$

$\Rightarrow dx_1^T \cdot \underbrace{\left[p \cdot d(\|Ax - b\|^{p-2} A^T (Ax - b)) \right]}_{\substack{\in \mathbb{R} \\ \text{послед. броя - e}}} ;$

$\Rightarrow d(\|Ax - b\|^{p-2}) A^T (Ax - b) + \|Ax - b\|^{p-2} d(A^T (Ax - b)) \Rightarrow$

-12-

$$\Rightarrow \{ d(\|Ax - b\|^{p-2}) = (p-2) \|Ax - b\|^{p-3} \frac{1}{\|Ax - b\|} \cdot (Ax - b)^T A dx_2 \}$$

$$\Rightarrow \{ d(A^T(Ax - b)) = \underbrace{dA^T}_{0} \cdot (Ax - b) + A^T d(Ax - b) = A^T A dx_2 \}$$

$$\Rightarrow (p-2) \|Ax - b\|^{p-4} \underbrace{(Ax - b)^T A dx_2}_{\in \mathbb{R}} \underbrace{A^T(Ax - b)}_{\in \mathbb{R}^{n \times 1}} + \|Ax - b\|^{p-2} \underbrace{A^T A dx_2}_{\in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}} \underbrace{\in \mathbb{R}^{n \times 1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow [(p-2) \|Ax - b\|^{p-4} A^T(Ax - b)(Ax - b)^T A + \|Ax - b\|^{p-2} A^T A] dx_2;$$

$$\Rightarrow d^2 f(x)[dx_1, dx_2] = dx_2^T \left[p \|Ax - b\|^{p-2} A \left[(p-2) \|Ax - b\|^{p-2} \cdot (Ax - b) \cdot (Ax - b)^T + I_m \right] A \right] dx_2;$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla^2 f(x) = p \|Ax - b\|^{p-2} A \left[(p-2) \|Ax - b\|^{p-2} \cdot (Ax - b)(Ax - b)^T + I_m \right] A$$

Отв: 1) $\nabla f(x) = p \|Ax - b\|^{p-2} A^T (Ax - b)$

2) $\nabla^2 f(x) = p \|Ax - b\|^{p-2} A^T \left[(p-2) \|Ax - b\|^{p-2} \cdot (Ax - b) \cdot (Ax - b)^T + I_m \right] A$

5

Докажите, что $d^2 f$ - это определённой (линейной) и устаканит этот знак.

$$(a) f: S_{++}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(X) = \text{tr}(X^{-1})$$

$$1) \Rightarrow df(x)[dx] = d(\text{tr}(X^{-1})) = \text{tr}(dX^{-1}) = -\text{tr}(X^{-1} \cdot dX \cdot X^{-1}) = -\text{tr}(X^{-2} dX) \Rightarrow \nabla f = -X^{-2} =$$

$$= \{X \in \mathcal{S}_{++}^n \mid -X^{-2};$$

$$2) d^2 f(X)[dX_1, dX_2] = d(-\text{tr}(X^{-2} dX_1)) =$$

$$= -\text{tr}(\underbrace{d(X^{-2} dX_1)}_{}) \equiv$$

$$\begin{aligned} d(X^{-2} \cdot X^{-2} \cdot dX_1) &= d(X^{-2}) X^{-2} dX_1 + X^{-2} d(X^{-2} dX_1) \\ \Rightarrow -X^{-2} dX_2 X^{-2} X^{-2} dX_1 + X^{-2} [dX^{-2} dX_1 + X^{-2} d(dX_1)] & \end{aligned}$$

$$\equiv -\text{tr}(-X^{-2} dX_2 X^{-2} X^{-2} dX_1 + X^{-2} X^{-2} dX_2 X^{-2} dX_1) =$$

$$= \text{tr}(X^{-2} dX_2 X^{-2} dX_1) + \text{tr}(X^{-2} dX_2 X^{-2} dX_1) \quad \text{(canceling terms)}$$

~~$$(X^{-2} dX_2 X^{-2} dX_1) + \text{tr}(dX_1 X^{-2} X^{-2} dX_2)$$~~

Pozn. $\text{tr}(X^{-2} dX_2 X^{-2} dX_1) \Rightarrow$

$X^{-2T} dX_2^T X^{-T} dX_1^T$, t.k. boże twierdzenie $\in \mathcal{S}_{++}^n$

$$\Rightarrow \text{zro po lewej } \text{tr}((dX_1 X^{-2} dX_2 X^{-2})^T) \equiv \text{tr}(dX_2 X^{-2} dX_2 X^{-2})$$

$$\equiv 2 \text{tr}(X^{-2} dX_2 X^{-2} dX_1)$$

Pozn. $d^2 f(X)[H, H] = 2 \text{tr}(X^{-\frac{1}{2}} X^{-\frac{1}{2}} H X^{-\frac{1}{2}} X^{-\frac{1}{2}} H) =$

$$= 2 \text{tr}(X^{-\frac{1}{2}} H X^{-\frac{1}{2}} X^{-\frac{1}{2}} H X^{-\frac{1}{2}}) = 2 \|X^{-\frac{1}{2}} H X^{-\frac{1}{2}}\|_F^2 \geq 0,$$

$$\Rightarrow (X^{-\frac{1}{2}} H X^{-\frac{1}{2}})^T \quad \text{(t.k. } X^{-\frac{1}{2}} H X^{-\frac{1}{2}} \neq 0,$$

$$(\text{t.k. zr } X^{-\frac{1}{2}T} H^T X^{-\frac{1}{2}} = X^{-\frac{1}{2}} H X^{-\frac{1}{2}})$$

$$\text{leż } |X^{-\frac{1}{2}} H X^{-\frac{1}{2}}| =$$

$$= \frac{1}{|X|^{\frac{1}{2}}} |H| \neq 0,$$

$$\text{t.k. } \frac{1}{\det(X)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \neq 0$$

$$\boxed{\text{Orz: } d^2 f(X) > 0}$$

[- 24 -]

(B) $f: S_n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(X) = (\det(X))^{\frac{1}{n}}$

1) $df(X)[dX] = \frac{1}{n}(\det X)^{\frac{1}{n}-1} \cdot \det X \cdot \operatorname{tr}(X^{-1}dX) \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \det(X)^{\frac{1}{n}} \operatorname{tr}(X^{-1}dX)$

2) $d^2f(X)[dX_1, dX_2] = d\left(\frac{1}{n} \det(X)^{\frac{1}{n}} \operatorname{tr}(X^{-1}dX)\right) =$
 $= \frac{1}{n} \left[d\left(\det(X)^{\frac{1}{n}}\right) \operatorname{tr}(X^{-1}dX) + (\det X)^{\frac{1}{n}} \operatorname{tr}(X^{-1}dX_2 X^{-1}dX_1) \right]$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \left[\frac{1}{n} (\det(X))^{\frac{1}{n}} \operatorname{tr}(X^{-1}dX_2) \operatorname{tr}(X^{-1}dX_1) - (\det(X))^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot \right.$

$\left. \cdot \operatorname{tr}(X^{-1}dX_2 X^{-1}dX_1) \right] = \cancel{\frac{1}{n} \left(\operatorname{tr}(X^{-1}dX_2 X^{-1}dX_1) - \operatorname{tr}(X^{-1}dX_2 X^{-1}dX_1) \right)} \xrightarrow{\text{Paccm.}} \underline{d^2 f(X)[h, h]} \Rightarrow$

— 15 —

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} (\det(X))^{\frac{1}{n}} \left(\frac{1}{n} \operatorname{tr}^2(X^{-1}H) - \underbrace{\operatorname{tr}(X^{-1}H)^2}_{\operatorname{tr}(X^{-1}H X^{-1}H)} \right) = \frac{1}{n} (\det X)^{\frac{1}{n}}.$$

$$\cdot \left[\underbrace{\frac{1}{n} \langle X^{-1}, H \rangle^2}_{\text{расч. скобки}} - \langle H X^{-1}, X^{-1}H \rangle \right] \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{расч. скобки} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{n} \langle H X^{-1}, I_n \rangle^2 - \langle H X^{-1}, X^{-1}H \rangle \right) \leq$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{n} \cdot \underbrace{\|H X^{-1}\|^2}_{(\text{коэф-тк})} \cdot \underbrace{\|I_n\|^2}_{\text{буквально}} - \|H X^{-1}\|^2 = 0$$

Докт: $d^2 f(X)[H, H] \leq 0$, т.е. $\begin{cases} = 0, \text{ при } X = H \\ < 0, \text{ при } X \neq H \end{cases}$

6 Найти точки стационарности; знач. нап-ров в них;

$$(a) f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \langle c, x \rangle + \frac{6'}{3} \|x\|^3; c \in \mathbb{R}^n,$$

$$f(x) = c^T x + \frac{6'}{3} \underbrace{\langle x, x \rangle^{\frac{3}{2}}}_{x^T x}$$

$$df(x) = c^T dx + \frac{6'}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \underbrace{\langle x^T x \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}}}_{\|x\|} \underbrace{d(x^T x)}_{2x^T dx} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow df(x) = (c^T + 6' \|x\| x^T) dx$$

$$\nabla^T f(x) \Rightarrow \nabla f(x) = c + 6' \|x\| x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^T x = -\frac{c}{6'} \Rightarrow \left\{ \text{варианты } \|x\|: \underbrace{\|x\|}_{\|x\|^2} = \frac{\|c\|}{6'} \Rightarrow \right.$$

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

- 16 -

$\Rightarrow \boxed{\begin{array}{l} \text{Ortler:} \\ \exists! \text{ cray. r. } \Rightarrow x = -\frac{c}{\|b\|^2} \\ (\text{mu ych. zakazu: } c \neq 0, b \neq 0) \end{array}}$

(b) $f: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \langle a, x \rangle - \ln(1 - \langle b, x \rangle)$,

\Downarrow $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}^n; a, b \neq 0$
 $f(x) = a^T x - \ln(1 - b^T x)$
 $E = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \langle b, x \rangle < 1\}$

$$df = a^T dx - \frac{1}{1 - b^T x} (-b^T dx) \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \left(a^T + \frac{b^T}{1 - b^T x} \right) dx$$

$$\nabla f' \Rightarrow \nabla f(x) = a + \frac{1}{1 - b^T x} \cdot b = 0$$

~~Belyzhe ang b \Rightarrow A3 \Rightarrow $\exists \lambda: a = \lambda b \Rightarrow \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$~~

 ~~$\Rightarrow \lambda b + \frac{b}{1 - b^T x} = 0 \Rightarrow (\neq 0) \Rightarrow 1 - b^T x = -\frac{1}{\lambda}$~~
 ~~$\Rightarrow b(b^T x + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow b^T x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x < 0$~~

Ortler: cum-to rocen craynostrojnosti zakaze de yp-eur \Rightarrow

$$\Rightarrow -a + ab^T x = b \Rightarrow b = -a + \langle b, x \rangle a$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle b, x \rangle a = b + a \Rightarrow \langle b, x \rangle \langle a, a \rangle = \langle b, a \rangle + \langle a, a \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle b, x \rangle = \frac{a}{\|a\|^2}, b > + \frac{1}{\|a\|^2} \left(\frac{\langle b, b \rangle}{\|b\|^2} = \langle \frac{b}{\|b\|^2}, b \rangle \right) \Rightarrow$$

(- 17 -)

$$\Rightarrow \langle b, x \rangle = \left\langle b, \frac{a}{\|a\|^2} + \frac{b}{\|b\|^2} \right\rangle$$

Ortix: $\boxed{x = \frac{a}{\|a\|^2} + \frac{b}{\|b\|^2}}$ $(a, b \neq 0 \text{ no zero})$

$\exists!$ Решка симметрична

(C) $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \langle c, x \rangle \exp(-\langle Ax, x \rangle)$,

$\forall c \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $c \neq 0$, $A \in \mathbb{S}_{++}^n$;

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

$$\underbrace{\cdot d(-x^T A x)}_{-2x^T A dx} \Rightarrow \underbrace{(c^T e^{-x^T A x} - 2c^T x e^{-x^T A x} x^T A / dx)}_{\nabla^T f(x)}$$

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

$\underbrace{> 0}_{\geq 0} \quad \Rightarrow \quad c = 2 \langle c, x \rangle Ax$

$$\Rightarrow x = A^{-1} \frac{c}{2 \langle c, x \rangle} \Rightarrow x \langle x, c \rangle = A^{-1} \frac{c}{2} \quad (\#)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow c^T x x^T c = c^T A^{-1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot c \Rightarrow \langle x^T c, x^T c \rangle = \langle x, c \rangle^2 = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot c^T A^{-1} c \Rightarrow x^T c = \pm \sqrt{\frac{c^T A^{-1} c}{2}} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Беремо к} \# \text{усл: } \pm x \sqrt{\frac{c^T A^{-1} c}{2}} = \frac{A^{-1} c}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{c^T A^{-1} c}} \frac{A^{-1} c}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{\begin{aligned} &\text{Ortix: } x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 c^T A^{-1} c}} A^{-1} c \\ &\exists 2 \text{ разн. решка } \pm c, A, y \text{ для } y \neq 0 \end{aligned}}$$

[- 18 -]

7) $X \in \mathbb{S}_{++}^n$; $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\operatorname{tr} \left(X^{-k} - (I_n + X^k)^{-1} \right) \right] = ?$

= Решение =

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\operatorname{tr} \left(X^{-k} - X^{-k} (I_n + X^k)^{-1} \right) \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\operatorname{tr} \left(X^{-k} \cdot (I_n - (I_n + X^k)^{-1}) \right) \right] =$$

~~By definition: $A = I_n$; $U, V = I_n$; $C = X^k \Rightarrow$~~

$$\Rightarrow (I_n + X^k)^{-1} = I_n - \underline{I_n (X^{-k} + I_n)^{-1}}$$
 \Leftrightarrow

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\operatorname{tr} \left(X^{-k} \cdot (I_n - (I_n + I_n (X^{-k} + I_n)^{-1})) \right) \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \underbrace{\operatorname{tr} \left(X^{-k} (X^{-k} + I_n)^{-1} \right)}_{(I_n + X^k)^{-1}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\operatorname{tr} \left((I_n + X^k)^{-1} \right) \right]$$

2) ~~$X \in \mathbb{S}_{++}^n$; $D \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$; $D \geq 0$; D - диаг. $\exists Q \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ such that $Q^T Q = I$; $Q D Q^T = D^k$; $\operatorname{tr}(D^k) > 0$~~

$$\operatorname{tr} (I_n + X^k)^{-1} = \{ X^k = Q D^k Q^T, \text{ где } D - \text{diag.}, \exists Q \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \text{ such that } Q^T Q = I, Q D Q^T = D^k \}$$

$$= \operatorname{tr} (Q Q^T + Q D^k Q^T)^{-1} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{tr} ((Q \cdot (I_n + D^k) Q^T)^{-1}) = \operatorname{tr} (Q^{-T} (I_n + D^k) Q^{-1}) =$$

$$= \operatorname{tr} ((I_n + D^k)^{-1} \underbrace{(Q^T Q)^{-1}}_{I_n}) = \operatorname{tr} ((I_n + D^k)^{-1});$$

$$\underline{\underline{X \in \mathbb{S}_{++}^n \Rightarrow C \cdot 3 \cdot y^k D^k \geq 0}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{с.з. } y \quad I_n + D^k > 1 ;$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \text{tr} \left((I_n + D^k)^{-1} \right) = \underbrace{\text{diag} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_1}, \dots, \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \right)}_{\text{diag} \left(\frac{1}{1+b_i^k} \right) \rightarrow \frac{1}{1+b_i^k}} \quad \boxed{\begin{aligned} & I_n + D^k = \text{diag} \{ \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \} \\ & (\lambda_i = 1 + b_i^k; b_i = c_3 X) \end{aligned}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Усредненное значение} \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1+b_i^k} \rightarrow \frac{b_i^k - c_3 X}{1+b_i^k} \rightarrow \text{т.е.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Если } 1) b_i^k \text{ (какое-то } b_i) < 1, \text{ то } \frac{1}{1+b_i^k} \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow +\infty} 1$$

$$2) b_i^k \text{ (какое-то } b_i) = 1, \text{ то } \frac{1}{1+b_i^k} \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$3) b_i^k \text{ (какое-то } b_i) > 1, \text{ то } \frac{1}{1+b_i^k} \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow +\infty} 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Орт. орт.: } \# \text{ред.} = \#(b_i^k < 1) + \frac{1}{2} \#(b_i^k = 1),}$$

т.е. $b_i^k - \text{с.з. матрицы } X;$

8

Задача оптимизации:

$$F(P) = \sum_{i=1}^N \|x_i - P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T x_i\|^2 =$$

$$= N \text{tr} ((I - P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T)^2 S) \rightarrow \min_P$$

$$(S = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i x_i^T - \text{бнд. матр. коб. две корн. векторы})$$

(a) Найти $\nabla_P F(P)$, если $P^T P = I$;



$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow dF &= N d(\langle (I - P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T)^2, S^T \rangle) \geq \\
 &= N \langle S^T, d(I - P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T) \cdot (I - P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T) + (I - P(P^T P)^{-1} \\
 &\quad \cdot P^T) d(I - P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T) \rangle \stackrel{\text{?}}{=} \{ d(P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T) = \\
 &= dP \cdot (P^T P)^{-1} P^T + P(d(P^T P)^{-1} \cdot P^T + (P^T P)^{-1} dP^T) = \\
 &= \{ P^T P = I, \text{ т.к. } d(P^T P) \} \Rightarrow \\
 &\Rightarrow dP \cdot P^T + P dP^T - P \underbrace{P^{-T} P}_{(dP^T) P^{-1}} \underbrace{(dP^T) P^{-1} P^T}_{(dP^T \cdot P + P^T dP)} = \\
 &= (dP/P^T + P(dP^T)) - (P^{-T}(dP^T) + P(dP)/P^{-2}) \Rightarrow \\
 &\Rightarrow \underbrace{dP \cdot P^T + P \cdot dP^T - P(dP^T \cdot P + P^T \cdot dP)P^T}_{\{ \text{Аналогично, т.к. } P \text{ и } P^T \text{ оба обратимы, } P^T P = I \}} = \\
 &= \cancel{\text{аналогично}} \{ \text{Аналогично, т.к. } P \text{ и } P^T \text{ оба обратимы, } P^T P = I \} \Rightarrow \\
 &\cancel{\text{аналогично}} \\
 &\stackrel{\text{?}}{=} N \langle S^T, (dP - P(dP^T \cdot P + P^T \cdot dP)P^T / (I - P P^T)) + \\
 &\quad + P \cdot dP^T \cdot (I - P P^T) + (I - P P^T) P \cdot \underbrace{(dP^T - P(dP^T \cdot P + \\
 &\quad + P^T \cdot dP)P^T + (I - P P^T) \cdot \underbrace{dP \cdot P^T}_{\{ \text{аналогично} \}}} \rangle \Rightarrow \\
 &\Rightarrow -N \langle S^T, P dP^T (I - P P^T) + (I - P P^T) dP P^T \rangle \geq \\
 &= -N (\langle S P, (I - P P^T)^T dP \rangle + \langle dP, (I - P P^T)^T S^T P \rangle) \geq \\
 &\geq \{ S - \underbrace{\text{сумм. максимум}}_{2S} \} = -N \langle dP, (I - P P^T) \underbrace{(S^T + S)}_{2S} P \rangle \Rightarrow
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow dF = -2N(I - PP^T)SP, dP \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{\nabla_P F(P) = -2N(I - PP^T)SP;}$$

Orfer:

$$(b) \quad \nabla_P F(P) = 0 \text{ für } P, \text{ cond. } u_3 \neq$$

d. r. g. cond. b.c. q_i no constraints, r.d. $Q: S = Q \Lambda Q^T$, $\xrightarrow{\text{durch}}$

$$2) \quad \text{H. no minimum } F(P) \Rightarrow \text{feste } P, \text{ cond. } u_3 q_i, \text{ cond. b.c.}$$

\equiv Permutation \equiv

$$1) \quad S = Q \Lambda Q^T - \text{notwendig f. } \nabla_P F(P)$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla_P F(P) = -2N(I - PP^T)Q \Lambda Q^T P; \quad P = [q_{i1} | \dots | q_{id}]$$

~~$$\nabla_P F(P) = -2N(I - PP^T)Q \Lambda Q^T P$$~~

$$\exists q_{ki} \sim q_{kj} \Rightarrow P = (q_{k1} | \dots | q_{kd}) \in \mathbb{R}^{D \times d}; \quad 1 \leq k_1 < \dots < k_d \leq D$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla_P F(P) = 2N(PP^TSP - SP) = 2N(PP^T(\lambda_{k_1}q_{k_1} | \dots | \lambda_{kd}q_{kd}) - (\lambda_{k_1}q_{k_1} | \dots | \lambda_{kd}q_{kd})), \text{ r.d. } P \text{ cond. } u_3 \text{ cond. R.R.F. } Q.$$

$$(S = Q \Lambda Q^T)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ P^T(\lambda_{k_1}q_{k_1} | \dots | \lambda_{kd}q_{kd}) = \text{diag}\{\lambda_{k_1}, \dots, \lambda_{kd}\} \right\} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 2N(P \cdot \text{diag}\{\lambda_{k_1}, \dots, \lambda_{kd}\} - (\lambda_{k_1}q_{k_1} | \dots | \lambda_{kd}q_{kd})) = 0$$

$$(\lambda_{k_1}q_{k_1} | \dots | \lambda_{kd}q_{kd})$$

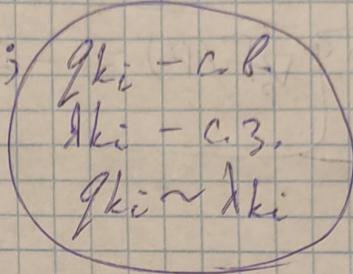
\equiv

2) Проверка:

$$\cancel{F(P)} = N \operatorname{tr} ((I - P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T)^2 S),$$

$$P = [q_{k_1} | \dots | q_{k_d}] \quad ; \quad \begin{cases} q_{ki} = c \cdot b \\ \lambda_{ki} = c \cdot z \\ q_{ki} \sim \lambda_{ki} \end{cases}$$

$$1 \leq k_1 < \dots < k_d \leq d$$



$$F(P) = \{P^T P = I_d\} =$$

$$= N \operatorname{tr} (\underbrace{(I - P P^T)^2 S}_{\geq}) \quad \text{□}$$

$$\left(\underbrace{I - 2 P P^T + P P^T P P^T}_{I} \geq I - P P^T \right)$$

$$\text{□} N \operatorname{tr}(S - P P^T S) = N \{ \operatorname{tr} S - \operatorname{tr}(P P^T S) \} =$$

$$= N \left[\operatorname{tr} S - \operatorname{tr} \left(\begin{bmatrix} q_{k_1}^T \\ \vdots \\ q_{k_d}^T \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{k_1} q_{k_1} \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_{k_d} q_{k_d} \end{bmatrix} \right) \right] =$$

$$= N \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^d \lambda_i - \sum_{i=1}^d \lambda_i \right) \longrightarrow \min_{\lambda_i}$$

$\Rightarrow \min \text{ при } \max \lambda_i \text{ и } \max \sum_{i=1}^d \lambda_i$, т.е.
 или $\max \lambda_i$, или $\max c \cdot z$.

$\Rightarrow F(P)$ достигает мин при матрице P ,

ког. соч. из симм. квад. стандартов q_i ,
 ког. отвечает макс. симм. стандартам S .

(a), (b) у.т.д.