Let's check the eigenvalues of the Hessian to get optimal of and B parameters.

Find eigenvalues:
$$\det(\nabla_f^2 - \lambda I) = \begin{bmatrix} 2-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4-\lambda & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 6-\lambda \end{bmatrix} = (2-\lambda)((4-\lambda)\cdot(1-\lambda)=(+4)) = 0$$

$$\lambda_{213} = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{144 - 112}}{2} = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{32}}{2} = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{42}}{2} = \frac{6 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

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Since f is strongly convex we use THEOREM 5.3 from lecture notes:

FOR:

$$y = \frac{1}{3!} \mu = \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{x}+1}, \ \mathcal{U} = \frac{3}{\alpha} : \int \{(x_{k+1}) - f(x^*) \le \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} (\frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{\sqrt{x}}) \|x_1 - x^*\|^2$$

$$V = \frac{1}{6+2\sqrt{2}} \approx 2.97, \quad \mu = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{6+2\sqrt{2}}{2}} - 1}{\sqrt{\frac{6+2\sqrt{2}}{2}} + 1} \approx \frac{\sqrt{3+\sqrt{2}} - 1}{\sqrt{3+\sqrt{2}} + 1} \approx 0.36$$

We use THEORER 5.2 from lecture notes:

$$V = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta})^2}, \quad M = \frac{(\sqrt{\beta} - \sqrt{\alpha})^2}{(\sqrt{\beta} + \sqrt{\alpha})^2}$$

$$V = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta})^2} = \frac$$