1)
$$\{ \{x_1, x_2\} = 1 - \frac{1}{1 + x_1^2} + \frac{1}{1 + x_2^2} + \frac{1}{4} \}$$

$$\{ \{x_1, x_2\} = \frac{1}{1 + x_1^2} + \frac{1}{1 + x_2^2} + \frac{1}{4} \}$$

$$\{ \{x_1, x_2\} = \frac{1}{1 + x_1^2} + \frac{1}{1 + x_2^2} \}$$

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$$\{ \{x_1, x_2\} = \frac{1}{1 + x_1^2} + \frac{1}{1 + x_2^2} \}$$

$$\{ \{x_1, x_2\} = \frac{1}$$

(6) Aerlitz

Sei
$$\lambda_{i} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i} y_{i}$$

Sei $\lambda_{i} = \min_{i \neq n, p} \lambda_{i}$
 $\Rightarrow \lambda_{i} \geq \lambda_{i} \neq \forall i \in \{1, ..., a\}$

Mit $g_{i} \geq 0$ for $g_{i} \neq 0$

Mit $g_{i} \geq 0$ for $g_{i} \neq 0$

Sei $\min_{i \neq n} y_{i} = \lambda_{i} \neq 0$

Sei $\min_{i \neq n} y_{i} = \lambda_{i} \neq 0$

Sei $\min_{i \neq n} y_{i} = \lambda_{i} \neq 0$

Dang ist $f(\overline{g}) = \lambda_{i} \neq 0$

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Auss es das Minimum ist.

Ly)

Sei $y_{i} = \chi_{i} \neq 0$
 $||\chi||_{1} = 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\sum_{i \neq n} \chi_{i}^{2}} = \sqrt{\sum_{i \neq n} y_{i}} = 1$
 $\Rightarrow \sum_{i \neq n} y_{i} = 1$

Also ist die Aussinge äquivalent $2n = 0$

C) Aist symmetrisch, also diagonalizier ung

 $f(x) = x^{T} A = x^{T} S D_{A} S^{T} x = (S^{T} x)^{T} D_{A} S^{T} x$
 $= x^{T} D_{A} x = x^{T} S D_{A} S^{T} x = (S^{T} x)^{T} D_{A} S^{T} x$
 $= x^{T} D_{A} x = x^{T} S D_{A} S^{T} x = [(S^{T} x)^{T} S^{T} x]^{\frac{1}{2}}$
 $= (x^{T} S S^{T} x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (x^{T} x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = ||x||_{2} = 1$

Also ist die Aussinge äquivalent $2n = 0$
 $||x||_{1} = (x^{T} x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (x^{T} x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = ||x||_{2} = 1$

Also ist die Aussinge äquivalent $2n = 0$

$$A) \quad A(x) = x^{T}A \times = \frac{1}{2} (x^{T}Ax + x^{T}Ax)$$

$$= x^{T} \frac{1}{2} (x^{T}Ax + x^{T}Ax + x^{T}Ax$$

$$= x^{T} \frac{1}{2} (x^{T}Ax + x^{T}Ax + x^{T}Ax$$

$$= x^{T} \frac{1}{2} (x^{T}Ax + x^{T}Ax + x^{T}Ax$$

$$= x^{T} \frac{1}{2} (x^{T}Ax + x^{T}Ax + x^{T}Ax + x^{T}Ax$$

$$= x^{T} \frac{1}{2} (x^{T}Ax + x^{T}Ax + x^{T$$

Also lässt sich f(x) als x TBx schreiban und B ist symmetrisch. Dater ist die Aussage ägnivalent zu c)

@ Reveite

4.)
$$q(x) = \frac{1}{2} \times T A \times + b T \times + c$$

a) $q(x) = \frac{1}{2} \times T A \times + b T \times + c$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{2} X_i \sum_{j=1}^{2} A_{ij} X_j + \sum_{i=1}^{2} b_i X_i + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{2} A_{ij} X_i X_i + \sum_{i=1}^{2} A_{ij} X_i + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{2} A_{ij} X_i X_i + \sum_{i=1}^{2} A_{ij} X_i + b C$$

$$q(x) = \frac{1}{2} (A^T X_i + A X_i) + diag(A) \times + b$$

$$d) q(x) = \frac{1}{2} (A^T X_i + A X_i) + diag(A) \times + b$$

$$d) q(x) = \frac{1}{2} (A^T X_i + A X_i) + diag(A)$$

$$c) Sei B = \frac{1}{2} (A + A^T). B ist symmetrical.$$

$$x^T B X = x^T (A X_i + A^T X_i)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x^T A X_i + x^T A^T X_i)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x^T A X_i + x^T A^T X_i)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x^T A X_i + x^T A^T X_i)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x^T A X_i + x^T A^T X_i) = x^T A X_i$$

$$A ist s.p.A. Dann ist and down form (A) s.p.d.$$

$$A ist s.p.A. Dann ist and down form (A) s.p.d.$$

$$A ist s.p.A. Dann ist and down form (A) s.p.d.$$

$$A ist s.p.A. Ult diag(A) x_i + b T_i = 0$$

Ans A s.p.d. ult diag(A) s.p.d. Darmin delyt (A + diag(A))

ith in vertion box.

$$A x = -(A + diag(A)) x_i + b T_i = 0$$

Ans A s.p.d. ult diag(A) s.p.d. Darmin delyt (A + diag(A))

ith in vertion box.