

Ramp-up Mathematics — Analysis

Homework Sheet 2

Exercise 2.1

Show that the operator norm of $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ with respect to the ℓ^∞ -norm in the domain and range is the row-sum norm from Example 3.4.2.

Exercise 2.2

Let $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ and $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Show the identities

$$\begin{aligned} x^T A x &= \text{trace}(x x^T A), \\ \|x\|_2^2 &= \text{trace}(x x^T). \end{aligned}$$

Hint: Use that the trace is cyclic, i.e. $\text{trace}(ABC) = \text{trace}(CAB)$ (if the dimensions fit).

Exercise 2.3

Let $f : \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ be given by $f(A) = A^3 - A + A^T$. What is $Df(A)[H]$ for some $H \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$?

Exercise 2.4

Let $f(A, x) = Ax$ for $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. What is the derivative of f with respect to x ? What is the derivative with respect to A ? (Let's denote the former by $D_x f(A, x)$ and the latter by $D_A f(A, x)$.)

Exercise 2.5

Let $B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ and $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be given by $f(x) = x^T B x$. What is $Df(x)$ and what is $\nabla f(x)$?