

Задание 1.

N1

Д-мб:

$$(A + UCV)^{-1} = A^{-1} - A^{-1}U(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}U)^{-1}VA^{-1}, \text{ где}$$

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, C \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}, U \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}, V \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, \det A \neq 0, \det C \neq 0.$$

▲ Для гок-ва достаточно показать, что $(A + UCV) \cdot (A^{-1} - A^{-1}U(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}U)^{-1} \cdot VA^{-1}) \stackrel{?}{=} I_n$.

$$\text{Рассм.: } (A + UCV) \cdot (A^{-1} - A^{-1}U(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}U)^{-1} \cdot VA^{-1})$$

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

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

$$\ominus I_n + UCV A^{-1} - U(I_n + CVA^{-1}U)(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}U)^{-1} \cdot$$

$$VA^{-1} = I_n + UCV A^{-1} - UC(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}U) \cdot$$

$$(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}U)^{-1} \cdot VA^{-1} = I_n + UCV A^{-1} - UC I_m VA^{-1} =$$

$$= I_n + \ominus = I_n. \blacksquare$$

Задание 2.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a): \|u v^T - A\|_F^2 &= \|A\|_F^2, \text{ где } u \in \mathbb{R}^m, v \in \mathbb{R}^n, \\
 &\quad A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \\
 \operatorname{tr}[(u v^T - A)^T \cdot (u v^T - A)] &= \operatorname{tr}(A^T A) = \\
 &= \operatorname{tr}[(v u^T - A^T)(u v^T - A)] = \operatorname{tr}(A^T A) \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{tr}[v u^T u v^T - v u^T A - A^T u v^T + A^T A - A^T A] = \\
 &= \operatorname{tr}[(u v^T)^T \cdot u v^T] - \operatorname{tr}(v u^T A) - \operatorname{tr}[(v u^T A)^T] \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \|u v^T\|_F^2 - 2 \operatorname{tr}(v u^T A)
 \end{aligned}$$

Ответ: $\|u v^T\|_F^2 - 2 \operatorname{tr}(v u^T A)$

(b): $\operatorname{tr}((2I_n + a a^T)^{-1}(u v^T + v u^T))$, где $a, u, v \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

Решение:

Воспользуемся леммой Вуджер:

Для $(\underbrace{2I_n}_A + \underbrace{a}_u \underbrace{a^T}_v)^{-1}$:

$$(2I_n + \underbrace{a}_u \underbrace{a^T}_v)^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} I_n - \frac{1}{4} I_n a (I_1 + \frac{a^T a}{2})^{-1} a^T I_n \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} I_n - \frac{1}{4} \underbrace{a}_{(n,1)} \underbrace{(I_1 + \frac{a^T a}{2})^{-1}}_{(1,1)} \underbrace{a^T}_{(1,n)} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} I_n - \frac{a a^T}{4 + 2 a^T a}, \text{ то:}$$

$$\operatorname{tr}((2I_n + a a^T)^{-1}(u v^T + v u^T)) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{tr}\left(\left(\frac{1}{2} I_n - \frac{a a^T}{4 + 2 a^T a}\right)(u v^T + v u^T)\right) =$$

$$= \operatorname{tr}\left(\frac{1}{2} u v^T\right) + \operatorname{tr}\left(\frac{1}{2} v u^T\right) - \frac{1}{4 + 2 a^T a} \cdot \operatorname{tr}\left(\frac{1}{2} u v^T\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\cdot (\operatorname{tr}(a a^T u v^T) + \operatorname{tr}(a a^T v u^T)) \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\quad \operatorname{tr}(v u^T a a^T) = \operatorname{tr}(a^T v u^T a)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\equiv \text{tr}(U \bar{U}^T) - \frac{1}{2 + a^T a} \text{tr}(a a^T U \bar{U}^T)$$

$$\text{Ombem: } \text{tr}(U \bar{U}^T) - \frac{1}{2 + a^T a} \text{tr}(a a^T U \bar{U}^T)$$

$$(c): \sum_{i=1}^n \langle S^{-1} a_i, a_i \rangle, \text{ uge } a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{R}^d, \\ S = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i a_i^T, \det(S) \neq 0$$

Demerue:

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

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

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

$$\equiv d$$

Задание 3.

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

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad df &= d(\det(A - tI_n)) \ominus \\ &\ominus \det(A - tI_n) \cdot \text{tr}((A - tI_n)^{-1} d(A - tI_n)) = \\ &= -\det(A - tI_n) \cdot \text{tr}((A - tI_n)^{-1}) dt, \text{ то:} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = -\det(A - tI_n) \text{tr}((A - tI_n)^{-1}).$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad d^2 f = d(-\det(A - tI_n) \text{tr}((A - tI_n)^{-1}) dt) \ominus$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\ominus \det(A - tI_n) (\text{tr}((A - tI_n)^{-1}))^2 dt^2 \\ &- \det(A - tI_n) \text{tr}(d((A - tI_n)^{-1})) dt = \\ &= \det(A - tI_n) (\text{tr}((A - tI_n)^{-1}))^2 dt^2 - \\ &- \det(A - tI_n) \text{tr}((A - tI_n)^{-2}) dt^2. \end{aligned}$$

Ответы: 1) $-\det(A - tI_n) \cdot \text{tr}((A - tI_n)^{-1})$
 2) $\det(A - tI_n) (\text{tr}((A - tI_n)^{-1}))^2 -$
 $-\det(A - tI_n) \text{tr}((A - tI_n)^{-2})$

(b) $f: \mathbb{R}_{++} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(t) = \|(A + tI_n)^{-1}b\|$, где

$$A \in S_+^n, b \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

Lemma:

$$\begin{aligned}
 ① \quad d f(t) &= d \left(\| (A + t I_n)^{-1} b \| \right) = \\
 &= d \left(\left(b^T (A + t I_n)^{-T} (A + t I_n)^{-1} b \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \ominus \\
 &\ominus \frac{1}{2} \left(b^T (A + t I_n)^{-T} (A + t I_n)^{-1} b \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \\
 &\quad \cdot d \left(b^T (A + t I_n)^{-T} (A + t I_n)^{-1} b \right) = \\
 &= \left\{ m = b^T (A + t I_n)^{-T} (A + t I_n)^{-1} b - \text{value} \right\} \ominus \\
 &\ominus \frac{1}{2} m^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left(d \left(b^T (A + t I_n)^{-T} \right) \cdot (A + t I_n)^{-1} b + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + b^T (A + t I_n)^{-T} \cdot d \left((A + t I_n)^{-1} b \right) \right) \ominus \\
 &\ominus \frac{1}{2} m^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left[b^T (-1) (A + t I_n)^{-2T} \cdot I_n \cdot (A + t I_n)^{-1} b dt \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + b^T (A + t I_n)^{-T} (-1) \cdot (A + t I_n)^{-2} \cdot I_n \cdot b dt \right] \\
 \underbrace{f'(t)} &= - \underbrace{\left(b^T (A + t I_n)^{-2} b \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}_{\textcircled{I}} \cdot \underbrace{b^T (A + t I_n)^{-3} b}_{\textcircled{II}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 ② \quad d^2 f &= -d(\textcircled{I} \cdot \textcircled{II}) - \textcircled{I} \cdot d(\textcircled{II}) \\
 2.1) d(\textcircled{I}) &= -\frac{1}{2} \left(b^T (A + t I_n)^{-2} b \right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} b^T d \left[(A + t I_n)^{-2} \right] b \ominus \\
 &\ominus -\frac{1}{2} \left(b^T (A + t I_n)^{-2} b \right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot b^T \cdot (-2) \cdot (A + t I_n)^{-3} b dt \\
 2.2) d(\textcircled{II}) &= b^T (-3) \cdot (A + t I_n)^{-4} \cdot b dt, \text{ mo:}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f''(t) &= - \left(b^T (A + t I_n)^{-2} b \right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot b^T (A + t I_n)^{-3} b \cdot \\
 &\quad \cdot b^T (A + t I_n)^{-3} b + 3 \left(b^T (A + t I_n)^{-2} b \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot b^T \cdot \\
 &\quad \cdot (A + t I_n)^{-4} b
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Answer: } f'(t) &= - \left(b^T (A + t I_n)^{-2} b \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} b^T (A + t I_n)^{-3} b \\
 f''(t) &= - \left(b^T (A + t I_n)^{-2} b \right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \left(b^T (A + t I_n)^{-3} b \right)^2 \oplus \\
 &\oplus 3 \left(b^T (A + t I_n)^{-2} b \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} b^T \cdot (A + t I_n)^{-4} b
 \end{aligned}$$

Задание 4:

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$$(a): f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \nabla f; \nabla^2 f$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \|xx^T - A\|_F^2, \text{ где } A \in S^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \, df(x) &= \frac{1}{2} d(\text{tr}([xx^T - A]^T [xx^T - A])) = \\ &= \{ \text{т.к. } A = A^T \} = \frac{1}{2} d(\text{tr}([xx^T - A][xx^T - A])) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} d(\text{tr}(xx^Txx^T) - 2\text{tr}(x^T A x) + \text{tr}(A^2)) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [\text{tr}(d(xx^Txx^T)) - 2\text{tr}(d(x^T A x))] = \\ &= \{ A = A^T \} = \frac{1}{2} [\text{tr}(d(x^T I x)x^T x + x^T x d(x^T I x)) - \\ &- 4\text{tr}(x^T A dx)] = \frac{1}{2} [2\text{tr}(x^T x dx + x^T x dx) - \\ &- 4\text{tr}(x^T A dx)] = 2\text{tr}(\underbrace{x^T x dx}_{\text{число}} - \underbrace{x^T A dx}_{\text{число}}) = \\ &= 2(x^T x x^T - x^T A) dx, \text{ то:} \\ \nabla f(x) &= 2(x^T x x^T - x^T A)^T. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \, d(2x^T(xx^T - A)dx) &= \\ &= 2dx^T \cdot (xx^T - A)dx + 2x^T d(xx^T - A)dx = \\ &= 2\underbrace{dx^T(xx^T - A)dx}_{\text{число, то } \oplus} + 2\underbrace{x^T dx \cdot x^T dx}_{\text{число, } \oplus} + 2\underbrace{x^T dx dx^T}_{\text{число, } \oplus} = \\ &= 2dx_1^T (xx^T - A)dx + 2dx_1^T \cdot x \underbrace{dx^T x}_{\text{число, } \oplus} + 2dx_1^T dx \cdot \underbrace{x^T x}_{\text{число}} = \\ &= 2dx_1^T (xx^T - A) \cdot dx + 2dx_1^T \cdot x \cdot x^T dx + 2dx_1^T (x^T I x) dx \end{aligned}$$

из семинара: мы должны получить
 var: $dx_1^T \nabla^2 f dx$, мо.

$$\nabla^2 f = 4xx^T - 2A + 2x^T x I_n$$

Ответ: $\nabla f = 2(x^T x x^T - x^T A)^T$

$$\nabla^2 f = 4xx^T - 2A + 2x^T x I_n$$

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

mo: $f(x) = e^{\langle x, x \rangle \ln \langle x, x \rangle}$

1) $df(x) = e^{\langle x, x \rangle \ln \langle x, x \rangle} \cdot d(x^T I_n x) \ln x^T x +$

$+ e^{\langle x, x \rangle \ln \langle x, x \rangle} \cdot x^T x d(\ln x^T I_n x) \quad \ominus$

$\ominus 2\langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} \left(\ln(x^T x) x^T dx + \frac{x^T x}{x^T x} \cdot x^T dx \right) =$

$= 2\langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} (\ln(x^T x) x^T + x^T) dx, \text{ mo:}$

$\nabla f = 2\langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} (\ln(x^T x) x^T + x^T)^T$

2) $d(\langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} (\ln(x^T x) x^T + x^T) dx_1) \quad \ominus$

$\ominus 2\langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} \cdot (\ln(x^T x) x^T + x^T) dx_2 \cdot (\ln(x^T x) x^T +$

$+ x^T) dx_1 + \langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} \left(\frac{2}{x^T x} \cdot x^T \cdot dx_2 \cdot x^T dx_1 + \right.$

$\left. + \ln(x^T x) \overbrace{dx_2^T dx_1}^{\text{матрица}} + \overbrace{dx_2^T dx_1}^{\text{матрица}} \right) \quad \ominus$

$2\langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} \cdot (\ln(x^T x) + 1)^2 x^T dx_2 x^T dx_1 +$

$+ \langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{x^T x} \cdot dx_1^T x x^T dx_2 \right) \quad \oplus$

$\oplus \ln(x^T x) \cdot (dx_1^T \cdot dx_2 + dx_1 dx_2^T) = d\left(\frac{df}{2}\right)$

$$\text{Омбем: } \nabla f = 2 \langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} \cdot (\ln(x^T x) x + x) \\ \nabla^2 f = 4 \langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} \cdot (\ln(x^T x) + 1)^2 x x^T + \\ + 2 \langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} \left(\frac{2}{x^T x} x x^T + \ln(x^T x) \cdot I_n + \right. \\ \left. + I_n \right).$$

(c): $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \|Ax - b\|^p$, где:

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, b \in \mathbb{R}^m, p \geq 2$$

$$\textcircled{1} df(x) = d(\|Ax - b\|^p) = d\left[\left((Ax - b)^T \cdot (Ax - b)\right)^{\frac{p}{2}}\right] \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) = g(h(x)), \text{ где } g(y) = y^p \\ h(x) = (Ax - b)^T (Ax - b) \\ dh(x) = dg(h(x)) \cdot [dh(x)[dx]] \end{array} \right\} \textcircled{4}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \frac{p}{2} [(Ax - b)^T (Ax - b)]^{\frac{p}{2} - 1} \cdot d[(Ax - b)^T \cdot I_n \cdot (Ax - b)] \textcircled{6}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \frac{p}{2} [(Ax - b)^T \cdot (Ax - b)]^{\frac{p}{2} - 1} \cdot 2 \cdot (Ax - b)^T d(Ax - b) =$$

$$= p \|Ax - b\|^{p-2} \cdot (Ax - b)^T A \cdot dx.$$

$$\boxed{\nabla f = p \|Ax - b\|^{p-2} \cdot A^T (Ax - b)}$$

$$\textcircled{2} d(p \cdot \|Ax - b\|^{p-2} \cdot (Ax - b)^T A dx_1) \textcircled{8}$$

$$\textcircled{9} p d(\|Ax - b\|^{p-2}) \cdot (Ax - b)^T \cdot A + p \cdot \|Ax - b\|^{p-2} \cdot$$

$$\cdot d[(Ax - b)^T A dx_1] = p(p-2) \|Ax - b\|^{p-4} \cdot (Ax - b)^T \cdot$$

$$\cdot A dx_2 \cdot \underbrace{(Ax - b)^T \cdot A dx_1}_{\text{можно м.е.}} + p \|Ax - b\|^{p-2} \underbrace{dx_2^T A^T \cdot A \cdot dx_1}_{\text{можно } \Rightarrow \text{ можно } T}$$

можно T
и перенести в
начало

Задание 5.

$$\exists f: S_{++}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad H \in S^n$$

$$a) f(X) = \text{tr}(X^{-1}).$$

$$1) df(X) = d\text{tr}(X^{-1}) = \text{tr}[d(X^{-1})] \ominus$$

$$\ominus - \text{tr}(X^{-1} dX X^{-1}) \ominus$$

$$\ominus - \text{tr}(X^{-2} dX)$$

$$2) d^2 f(x) = -d(\text{tr}(X^{-1} X^{-1} dx)) \ominus$$

$$\ominus -\text{tr}(d(X^{-1}) X^{-1} dx_1 + X^{-1} d(X^{-1}) dx_1) =$$

$$= \text{tr}(X^{-1} dX_2 X^{-1} X^{-1} dX_1 \oplus$$

$$\oplus X^{-1} X^{-1} dX_2 X^{-1} dX_1) =$$

$$= \text{tr}(X^{-1} dX_2 X^{-2} dX_1 \oplus$$

$$\oplus X^{-2} dX_2 X^{-1} dX_1) = \text{tr}(X^{-1} dX_2 X^{-2} dX_1) +$$

$$+ \text{tr}(X^{-2} dX_2 X^{-1} dX_1) = \text{tr}(dX_1 dX_2) \text{ no yacob}$$

$$\ominus \text{tr}(X^{-1} dX_1 X^{-1} dX_1 X^{-1}) + \text{tr}(X^{-1} dX_1 X^{-1} dX_1 X^{-1}) =$$

$$= 2 \text{tr}(X^{-1} dX_1 X^{-1} dX_1 X^{-1}) = 2 \text{tr}(X^{-1} dX_1 X^{-1/2} \cdot$$

$$X^{-1/2} \cdot dX_1 \cdot X^{-1/2}) = \{ \text{uz yacob: } X \in S_{++}^n, dX_1 \in S_{++}^n \} \ominus$$

$$\ominus 2 \text{tr}[(X^{-1} dX_1 X^{-1/2})^T \cdot (X^{-1} dX_1 X^{-1/2})] =$$

$$= 2 \|X^{-1} dX_1 X^{-1/2}\|_F^2 \geq 0. \quad \text{v.m.g.}$$

$$(b) f(x) = (\det X)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\textcircled{1} df(x) = d[(\det X)^{\frac{1}{n}}] \ominus$$

$$\ominus \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) = m(\underbrace{g(x)}) \text{, где: } m(y) = y^{\frac{1}{n}}; \\ \text{no: } df(x) = dm(g(x)) \cdot [dg(x)[dx]] \end{array} \right\} \ominus$$

$$\ominus \frac{1}{n} (\det X)^{\frac{1}{n}-1} \cdot \det X \cdot \text{tr}(X^{-1} dx) \ominus$$

$$\ominus \frac{1}{n} (\det X)^{\frac{1}{n}} \text{tr}(X^{-1} dx) \cdot dx$$

Задание 6.

(a): $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \langle c, x \rangle + \frac{\sigma}{3} \|x\|^3,$
 $c \in \mathbb{R}^n, c \neq 0, \sigma > 0.$

Решение:

$$df = d(c^T x) + \frac{\sigma}{3} \cdot d\|x\|^3 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{вычисляем } df \\ d\|x\|^3 \text{ из } \varphi_1(c) \end{array} \right\} = c^T dx + \sigma \|x\| c^T dx,$$

$$\nabla f = c + \sigma \|x\| x.$$

$$\nabla f = 0 = c + \sigma \|x\| x.$$

$$0 = \overset{||}{c} + \sigma \|x\|^2 \cdot y, \text{ где } y \uparrow x, \|y\| = 1.$$

$$-c = \sigma \|x\|^2 y \Rightarrow \text{л.м.к. } x \uparrow c \Rightarrow$$

$$\|c\| y = \sigma \|x\|^2 y \Rightarrow$$

$$\|c\| = \sigma \|x\|^2 \Rightarrow \|x\| = \sqrt{\frac{\|c\|}{\sigma}}.$$

Ответ: $x = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{\sigma \cdot \|c\|}} \cdot c$, при у.а. $\begin{cases} c \neq 0 \\ \sigma > 0 \end{cases}$

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

где $a, b \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $a, b \neq 0$

$E = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \langle b, x \rangle < 1\}$.

Докажем:

$$\begin{aligned} df(x) &= d(\langle a, x \rangle) - d(\ln(1 - \langle b, x \rangle)) \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow a^T dx + \frac{1}{1 - \langle b, x \rangle} \cdot d(\langle b, x \rangle) = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left(a^T + \frac{1}{1 - \langle b, x \rangle} b^T \right) dx, \text{ то:}$$

$$\nabla f(x) = a + \frac{1}{1 - \langle b, x \rangle} b.$$

$$\nabla f(x) = 0 = a + \frac{1}{1 - \langle b, x \rangle} b \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{т.к. } 1 - \langle b, x \rangle > 0 \Rightarrow a \uparrow \downarrow b \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists z \in \mathbb{R}^n: z = \frac{a}{\|a\|} \Rightarrow$$

гольм. скалярно на z :

$$\langle a, z \rangle = \frac{1}{1 - \langle b, x \rangle} \cdot \langle b, z \rangle \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \|a\| = \frac{1}{1 - \langle b, x \rangle} \cdot \|b\|, \text{ то:}$$

$$1 - \langle b, x \rangle = \frac{\|b\|}{\|a\|} \Rightarrow \langle b, x \rangle = 1 - \frac{\|b\|}{\|a\|} \text{ зад.}$$

многообразие размерности $n-1$.

Посл. ур-ие: $a(1 - \langle b, x \rangle) + b = 0$.

$$a b^T x = a + b. \text{ Заметим, что } \text{rg}(a b^T) = 1 \Rightarrow \text{лем. Будем иметь размер.}$$

$$n - \text{rg}(a b^T) = n - 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n b_i x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n (a_i + b_i) -$$

задаем лем.

Ответ: $\langle b, x \rangle = 1 - \frac{\|b\|}{\|a\|}$, при у.а.:

$$\begin{cases} a \neq 0, b \neq 0 \\ a \uparrow \downarrow b \end{cases}$$

$$(c) \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}.$$

$$f(x) = \langle c, x \rangle e^{-(Ax, x)} \quad \begin{array}{l} c \in \mathbb{R}^n \\ c \neq 0 \\ A \in S_{++}^n \end{array}$$

$$df(x) = d(c^T x) \cdot e^{-(Ax, x)} + \langle c, x \rangle d(e^{-(Ax, x)})$$

$$c^T dx e^{-(Ax, x)} + \langle c, x \rangle d(-\langle Ax, x \rangle) e^{-(Ax, x)} \quad \ominus$$

$$\ominus C^T dx e^{-\langle Ax, x \rangle} - \langle C, x \rangle d(x^T A x) e^{-\langle Ax, x \rangle} \ominus$$

$$\ominus C^T dx e^{-\langle Ax, x \rangle} - \langle C, x \rangle 2 \cdot x^T A dx e^{-\langle Ax, x \rangle}$$

{m.k. $A = A^T$ }

$$\nabla f(x) = C \cdot e^{-\langle Ax, x \rangle} - 2 \langle C, x \rangle A^T x e^{-\langle Ax, x \rangle}$$

$$\nabla f(x) = 0 = C \cdot e^{-\langle Ax, x \rangle} - 2 \langle C, x \rangle A^T x e^{-\langle Ax, x \rangle}$$

$$C = 2 \langle C, x \rangle A^T x$$

$$C = 2 C^T x A^T x \quad | \cdot C^T$$

$$\|C\|^2 = 2 C^T x A^T x C^T$$

$$\frac{\|C\|^2}{2} = C^T x A^T x C^T$$

$$\frac{C}{2 \langle C, x \rangle} = A^T x \quad \text{mo: m.k. } \exists A^{-1}$$

$$A^{-1} C = 2 \langle C, x \rangle x \quad | , C \rangle \quad \uparrow$$

$$\langle A^{-1} C, C \rangle = 2 (\langle C, x \rangle)^2$$

$$\langle A^{-1} C, C \rangle = 2 (\langle C, x \rangle)^2$$

$$\frac{\langle A^{-1} C, C \rangle}{2} = (\langle C, x \rangle)^2$$

$$\pm \left(\frac{\langle A^{-1} C, C \rangle}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \langle C, x \rangle$$

$$\text{Answer: } \frac{\pm A^{-1} C \cdot \left(\frac{\langle A^{-1} C, C \rangle}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2} = x;$$

$$\text{пусть: } \begin{cases} C \neq 0 \\ A \in S_{++}^n \end{cases}$$

Бонус.

$$\exists X \in S_{++}^n.$$

$$\text{Вычисляем: } \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \text{tr}(X^{-K} - (X^K + X^{2K})^{-1})$$

Решение: 1) $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ — с.з. X , то:

$$\lambda_1^K, \dots, \lambda_n^K \text{ — с.з. } X^K:$$

$$2) \text{tr}(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i, \text{ то:}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tr}(X^{-K}) - \text{tr}[(X^K + X^{2K})^{-1}] &\Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i^{-K} - \sum_{i=1}^n (\lambda_i^K + \lambda_i^{2K})^{-1} &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_i^K} - \frac{1}{\lambda_i^K + \lambda_i^{2K}} \right) = \\ = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\lambda_i^K + \lambda_i^{2K} - \lambda_i^K}{\lambda_i^K (\lambda_i^K + \lambda_i^{2K})} \right) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\lambda_i^{2K}}{\lambda_i^{2K} (1 + \lambda_i^K)} = \\ = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + \lambda_i^K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad K \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\text{Получим: } \lim_{K \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1 + \lambda_i^K} = \begin{cases} 0, \text{ при } \lambda_i > 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}, \text{ при } \lambda_i = 1 \\ 1, \text{ при } 0 < \lambda_i < 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{1}[1 > \lambda_i > 0] + \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{1}[\lambda_i = 1], \text{ то:}$$

$$\lim_{K \rightarrow +\infty} \text{tr}[X^{-K} - (X^K + X^{2K})^{-1}] = \sum_{i=1}^n (\mathbb{1}[1 > \lambda_i > 0] + \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{1}[\lambda_i = 1]).$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad K \rightarrow -\infty:$$

$$\text{Получим: } \lim_{K \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{1 + \lambda_i^K} = \begin{cases} 1, \text{ при } \lambda_i > 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}, \text{ при } \lambda_i = 1 \\ 0, \text{ при } 0 < \lambda_i < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{т.е. } \lim_{K \rightarrow -\infty} \text{tr}[X^{-K} - (X^K + X^{2K})^{-1}] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n (\mathbb{1}[\lambda_i > 1] + \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{1}[\lambda_i = 1])$$

$$\text{Ответ: 1) } \lim_{K \rightarrow +\infty} \text{tr}[X^{-K} - (X^K + X^{2K})^{-1}] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n (\mathbb{1}[1 > \lambda_i > 0] + \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{1}[\lambda_i = 1]).$$

$$2) \lim_{K \rightarrow -\infty} \text{tr}[X^{-K} - (X^K + X^{2K})^{-1}] =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n (\mathbb{1}[\lambda_i > 1] + \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{1}[\lambda_i = 1]).$$