## Math Homework Week #4, Spectral Theory

OSM Lab, Eun-Seok Lee

1. (6.1) 
$$min - e^{-w^{T}x}$$
 
$$s.t - w^{T}x \le -w^{T}Aw + w^{T}Ay - a$$
 
$$y^{T}w = w^{T}x + b$$

2. 
$$(6.5)$$
  
 $min - (0.07m + 0.05k)$   
 $s.t \ 4m + 3k = 240,000$   
 $2m + k = 6,000$ 

3. (6.6)  

$$f_1(x,y) = 6xy + 4y^2 + y = 0$$

$$f_2(x,y) = 3x^2 + 8xy + x = 0$$

$$Hessian = \begin{bmatrix} 6y & 6x + 8y + 1 \\ 6x + 8y + 1 & 8x \end{bmatrix}$$

- i) (0,0) –; saddle point because Hessian is indefinite.
- ii) (0, -1/4) –; saddle point because Hessian is indefinite.
- iii) (1/3, 0) – $\dot{\epsilon}$  saddle point because Hessian is indefinite.
- iv) (-1/9, -1/12)  $\frac{1}{6}$  local maximum because Hessian is negative definite.

4. (6.11) 
$$x_1 = x_0 - \frac{f'(x_0)}{f''(x_0)}$$
 
$$f'(x) = 0$$
 
$$x = -\frac{b}{2a} is an unique maxizer.$$
 
$$f''(x) = 2a > 0 so, this is maximizer.$$

Now, 
$$x_1 = x_0 - (2ax_0 + b)\frac{1}{2a} = -\frac{b}{2a}$$
  
So, for any  $x_0$ ,  $x_1$  is an unique maxizer.

## References