

$$10.1) \frac{1}{2} \vec{x}^T A \vec{x} - \vec{b}^T \vec{x} = f(\vec{x})$$

$$\vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$= \frac{3}{2} x^2 + xy + y^2 - x - y$$

$$\vec{x} := \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} f(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} 3x + y - 1 \\ x + 2y - 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

o/c.

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \alpha_k \vec{\nabla} f(x_k)$$

$$\alpha_k = \frac{\langle A \vec{x}_k - \vec{b}, \vec{\nabla} f(\vec{x}_k) \rangle}{\langle A \vec{\nabla} f(\vec{x}_k), \vec{\nabla} f(\vec{x}_k) \rangle}$$

$$x_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \alpha_0 = \frac{\langle -\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, -\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle}{\langle -\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, -\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle} = \frac{2}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \frac{\langle \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle}{\langle \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{4}{21} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha_2 = \frac{\frac{1}{21} \langle -\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, -\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle}{\frac{1}{21} \langle -\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, -\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle} = \frac{2}{7}$$

$$x_3 = \frac{4}{21} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{2}{7} \frac{1}{21} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2}{21} \begin{pmatrix} 2 + 1/3 \\ 4 + 1/2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{147} \begin{pmatrix} 15 \\ 29 \end{pmatrix}$$