

ДОМАШНЕЕ ЗАДАНИЕ.

МАТРИЧНЫЕ ВЫЧИСЛЕНИЯ И МАТРИЧНОЕ ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАНИЕ.

ЗАДАНИЕ №1.

ДОКАЗАТЬ: $(A + UCV)^{-1} = A^{-1} - A^{-1}U(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}U)^{-1}VA^{-1}$, $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $C \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$,
 $U \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$, $V \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $|A| \neq 0$, $|C| \neq 0$

ДОКАЗАТЕЛЬСТВО:

ПРЕОБРАЗУЕМ ТОЖДЕСТВО К ВИДУ: $I_n = (A + UCV)(A^{-1} - A^{-1}U(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}U)^{-1}VA^{-1})$

$$\begin{aligned} (A + UCV)(A^{-1} - A^{-1}U(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}U)^{-1}VA^{-1}) &= I_n + UCV A^{-1} - (U + UCV A^{-1}U)(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}U)^{-1}VA^{-1} = \\ &= I_n + UCV A^{-1} - \underbrace{UC(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}U)(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}U)^{-1}}_{I_m} VA^{-1} = I_n + UCV A^{-1} - UCV A^{-1} = I_n \end{aligned}$$

ЗАДАНИЕ №2

УПРОСТИТЬ.

а) $\|uV^T - A\|_F^2 - \|A\|_F^2$, $u \in \mathbb{R}^m$, $V \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$

$$\begin{aligned} \|uV^T - A\|_F^2 - \|A\|_F^2 &= \langle uV^T - A, uV^T - A \rangle - \langle A, A \rangle = \langle uV^T, uV^T \rangle - \langle A, uV^T \rangle - \langle uV^T, A \rangle + \\ &+ \langle A, A \rangle - \langle A, A \rangle = \|uV^T\|_F^2 - 2\langle A, uV^T \rangle \end{aligned}$$

б) $\text{tr}((2I_n + aa^T)^{-1}(uV^T + Vu^T))$, $a, u, V \in \mathbb{R}^n$ (*)

Воспользуемся тем же самым Вудберном: $A = 2I_n$, $U = a$, $C = I_1$, $V = a^T$

$$\begin{aligned} (2I_n + aa^T)^{-1} &= \frac{1}{2}I_n - \frac{1}{2}I_n a (1 + a^T \cdot \frac{1}{2}I_n \cdot a)^{-1} \cdot a^T \cdot \frac{1}{2}I_n = \\ &= \frac{1}{2}I_n - \frac{1}{2}a(1 + \frac{1}{2}a^T a)^{-1}a^T \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}I_n - \frac{aa^T}{4 + 2a^T a} \end{aligned}$$

(*) $\Rightarrow \langle I_n, (\frac{1}{2}I_n - \frac{aa^T}{4 + 2a^T a})(uV^T + Vu^T) \rangle = \langle \frac{1}{2}I_n, uV^T + Vu^T \rangle - \langle \frac{aa^T}{4 + 2a^T a}, uV^T + Vu^T \rangle$
 представим след в виде скалярного произведения

$$= \langle \frac{1}{2}I_n - \frac{aa^T}{4 + 2a^T a}, uV^T + Vu^T \rangle = \langle Vu^T(\frac{1}{2}I_n - \frac{aa^T}{4 + 2a^T a}), I_n \rangle + \langle \frac{1}{2}I_n - \frac{aa^T}{4 + 2a^T a}, Vu^T \rangle =$$

$$= 2 \langle \frac{1}{2}I_n - \frac{aa^T}{4 + 2a^T a}, Vu^T \rangle = \langle I_n - \frac{aa^T}{2 + a^T a}, Vu^T \rangle = \langle u, V \rangle - \frac{\langle aa^T, Vu^T \rangle}{2 + \langle a, a \rangle} =$$

$$= \langle u, V \rangle - \frac{\langle a, u \rangle \langle V, a \rangle}{2 + \langle a, a \rangle}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n \langle S^{-1}a_i, a_i \rangle &= \sum_{j=1}^n \langle (\sum_{i=1}^n a_i a_i^T)^{-1}, a_j a_j^T \rangle = \underbrace{\langle (a_1 a_1^T)^{-1}, a_1 a_1^T \rangle}_{=1} + \underbrace{\langle (a_1 a_1^T + a_2 a_2^T)^{-1}, a_1 a_1^T \rangle}_{=1} + \\ &+ \underbrace{\langle (a_1 a_1^T + a_2 a_2^T)^{-1}, a_2 a_2^T \rangle}_{=1} + \dots + \underbrace{\langle (a_1 a_1^T + \dots + a_n a_n^T)^{-1}, a_1 a_1^T \rangle}_{=1} + \dots + \underbrace{\langle (a_1 a_1^T + \dots + a_n a_n^T)^{-1}, a_n a_n^T \rangle}_{=1} = \\ &= \underbrace{1 + 1 + \dots + 1}_n = n \end{aligned}$$

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

$$df(t) = d(\det(A - tI_n)) = -\det(A - tI_n) \cdot \langle (A - tI_n)^{-T}, dt \cdot I_n \rangle = -\det(A - tI_n) \cdot \text{tr}((A - tI_n)^{-1}) dt$$

$$f'(t) = -\det(A - tI_n) \cdot \text{tr}((A - tI_n)^{-1})$$

Воспользуемся тем, что $df'(t) = f''(t) dt$

$$df'(t) = -d(\det(A - tI_n)) \cdot \text{tr}((A - tI_n)^{-1}) - \det(A - tI_n) d(\text{tr}((A - tI_n)^{-1})) =$$

$$= \det(A - tI_n) \cdot \text{tr}^2((A - tI_n)^{-1}) dt - \det(A - tI_n) \cdot \text{tr}(-(A - tI_n)^{-2} \cdot dt \cdot I_n) =$$

$$= \det(A - tI_n) \cdot \text{tr}^2((A - tI_n)^{-1}) dt + \det(A - tI_n) \cdot \text{tr}((A - tI_n)^{-2}) dt$$

$$f''(t) = \det(A - tI_n) (\text{tr}^2((A - tI_n)^{-1}) + \text{tr}((A - tI_n)^{-2}))$$

б) $f(t) = \|(A + tI_n)^{-1}b\|$, $A \in \mathbb{S}_+^n$, $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$d(\|x\|) = d(\langle x, x \rangle^{1/2}) = \frac{1}{2} \langle x, x \rangle^{-1/2} d\langle x, x \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \|x\|^{-1} \cdot 2 \langle x, dx \rangle = \|x\|^{-1} \langle x, dx \rangle$$

$$df(t) = d(\|(A + tI_n)^{-1}b\|) = \|(A + tI_n)^{-1}b\|^{-1} \langle (A + tI_n)^{-1}b, d((A + tI_n)^{-1}b) \rangle =$$

$$= \|(A + tI_n)^{-1}b\|^{-1} \langle (A + tI_n)^{-1}b, -(A + tI_n)^{-2} dt \cdot I_n \cdot b \rangle = \langle -\|(A + tI_n)^{-1}b\|^{-1} b^T (A + tI_n)^{-3} b, dt \rangle$$

$$f'(t) = -\frac{1}{\|(A + tI_n)^{-1}b\|} b^T (A + tI_n)^{-3} b$$

$$df'(t) = d\left(\frac{1}{\|(A + tI_n)^{-1}b\|}\right) \cdot (-b^T (A + tI_n)^{-3} b) + \frac{1}{\|(A + tI_n)^{-1}b\|} (-b^T d((A + tI_n)^{-3}) \cdot b) =$$

$$= \frac{-1}{\|(A + tI_n)^{-1}b\|^2} \cdot \frac{-1 \cdot (-1)}{\|(A + tI_n)^{-1}b\|} (b^T (A + tI_n)^{-3} b)^2 dt + \frac{1}{\|(A + tI_n)^{-1}b\|} (-b^T (-3(A + tI_n)^{-4} dt) b) =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\|(A + tI_n)^{-1}b\|^3} (b^T (A + tI_n)^{-3} b)^2 dt + \frac{3}{\|(A + tI_n)^{-1}b\|} b^T (A + tI_n)^{-4} b dt$$

$$f''(t) = \frac{3}{\|(A + tI_n)^{-1}b\|} b^T (A + tI_n)^{-4} b - \frac{1}{\|(A + tI_n)^{-1}b\|} (b^T (A + tI_n)^{-3} b)^2$$

НАЙТИ ГРАДИЕНТ ∇f и ГЕССИАН $\nabla^2 f$.

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

$$\begin{aligned} df(x) &= \frac{1}{2} d \langle xx^T - A, xx^T - A \rangle = \frac{1}{2} d (\langle xx^T, xx^T \rangle - 2 \langle xx^T, A \rangle + \langle A, A \rangle) = \frac{1}{2} (2 \langle xx^T, d(xx^T) \rangle - \\ &- 2 \langle A, d(xx^T) \rangle) = \langle xx^T - A, d(xx^T) \rangle = \langle xx^T - A, dx \cdot x^T + x(dx)^T \rangle = \\ &= \langle xx^T x - Ax, dx \rangle + \langle x^T x x^T - x^T A, (dx)^T \rangle = \langle xx^T x - Ax, dx \rangle + \langle xx^T x - Ax, dx \rangle = \\ &= \langle 2(xx^T x - Ax), dx \rangle \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} d^2 f(x) &= 2 \langle dx_1, d(xx^T x) - d(Ax) \rangle = 2 (\langle dx_1, dx_2 \cdot x^T x \rangle + \langle dx_1, \langle x, dx_2 \rangle x \rangle + \\ &+ \langle dx_1, xx^T \cdot dx_2 \rangle - \langle dx_1, A dx_2 \rangle) = 2 (\langle x^T x dx_1, dx_2 \rangle + \langle x_1 dx_1, \langle x, dx_2 \rangle \rangle + \\ &+ \langle xx^T dx_1, dx_2 \rangle - \langle A dx_1, dx_2 \rangle) = 2 \langle (x^T x I_n + 2xx^T - A) dx_1, dx_2 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

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

б) $f(x) = \langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle}$

$$\begin{aligned} df(x) &= d(\langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle}) = d(e^{\langle x, x \rangle \ln \langle x, x \rangle}) = \left\{ d(e^{x \ln x}) = e^{x \ln x} \left(\ln x + \frac{x}{x} \right) dx = e^{x \ln x} (\ln x + 1) dx \right\} = \\ &= \langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} (\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1) \cdot 2 \langle x, dx \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\nabla f(x) = 2 \langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} \cdot (\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1) \cdot x$$

$$\begin{aligned} d^2 f(x) &= 2 d(\langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} (\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1) x, dx_1) = 2 \langle \langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} (\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1) dx_2 + \\ &+ x \cdot 2 \langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} \cdot (\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1)^2 \cdot \langle x, dx_2 \rangle + x \langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} \cdot \frac{2 \langle x, dx_2 \rangle}{\langle x, x \rangle}, dx_1 \rangle = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left\{ a = 2 \langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} (\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1), b = 4 \langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} (\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1)^2 + 4 \langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle - 1} \right\} =$$

$$= \langle a dx_2 + b x \langle x, dx_2 \rangle, dx_1 \rangle = \langle a dx_2, dx_1 \rangle + b \langle x, dx_2 \rangle \langle x, dx_1 \rangle =$$

$$= \langle a dx_1, dx_2 \rangle + \langle b xx^T dx_1, dx_2 \rangle = \langle (a + b xx^T) dx_1, dx_2 \rangle =$$

$$= 2 \langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} \left(2((\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1)^2 + \frac{1}{\langle x, x \rangle}) xx^T + (\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1) I_n \right) \langle dx_1, dx_2 \rangle$$

$$\nabla^2 f(x) = 2 \langle x, x \rangle^{\langle x, x \rangle} \left(2((\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1)^2 + \frac{1}{\langle x, x \rangle}) xx^T + (\ln \langle x, x \rangle + 1) I_n \right)$$

в) $f(x) = \|Ax - b\|^p$, $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $b \in \mathbb{R}^m$, $p \geq 2$

$$d(\|x\|^p) = d \langle x, x \rangle^{\frac{p}{2}} = \frac{p}{2} \langle x, x \rangle^{\frac{p}{2}-1} d \langle x, x \rangle = \frac{p}{2} \|x\|^{p-2} \cdot 2 \langle x, dx \rangle = p \|x\|^{p-2} \langle x, dx \rangle$$

$$df(x) = d(\|Ax - b\|^p) = p \|Ax - b\|^{p-2} \langle Ax - b, d(Ax - b) \rangle = \langle p \|Ax - b\|^{p-2} A^T (Ax - b), dx \rangle$$

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

$$d^2 f(x) = d(p \|Ax - b\|^{p-2} \langle Ax - b, A dx_1 \rangle) = p \cdot d(\|Ax - b\|^{p-2}) \cdot \langle Ax - b, A dx_1 \rangle + p \|Ax - b\|^{p-2} \langle d(Ax - b), A dx_1 \rangle$$

$$= p(p-2) \|Ax - b\|^{p-4} \langle Ax - b, A dx_2 \rangle \langle Ax - b, A dx_1 \rangle + p \|Ax - b\|^{p-2} \langle A dx_2, A dx_1 \rangle =$$

$$= p(p-2) \|Ax-b\|^{p-4} \langle A^T(Ax-b)(Ax-b)^T A dx_1, dx_2 \rangle + p \|Ax-b\|^{p-2} \langle A^T A dx_1, dx_2 \rangle =$$

$$= \langle p A^T ((p-2) \|Ax-b\|^{p-4} (Ax-b)(Ax-b)^T + \|Ax-b\|^{p-2} I_m) A dx_1, dx_2 \rangle$$

$$\nabla f(x) = p \|Ax-b\|^{p-4} A^T ((p-2)(Ax-b)(Ax-b)^T + \|Ax-b\|^2 I_m) A$$

ЗАДАНИЕ №7

Вычислить $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \text{tr}(X^{-k} - (X^k + X^{2k})^{-1})$, $X \in S_{++}^n$

Решение: рассмотрим Умра для симметрической матрицы $X = Q \Lambda Q^T$

$$X^k = Q \Lambda^k Q^T \cdot \dots \cdot Q \Lambda Q^T = Q \Lambda^k Q^T$$

Λ - диагональ. и-ца
 $Q Q^T = Q^T Q = I$

$$X^{2k} = Q \Lambda^{2k} Q^T$$

$$\text{tr}(X^{-k} - (X^k + X^{2k})^{-1}) = \text{tr}(Q \Lambda^{-k} Q^T - (Q \Lambda^k Q^T + Q \Lambda^{2k} Q^T)^{-1}) = \{\text{мысленно ВУДБЕРУ}\} =$$

$$= \text{tr}(Q \Lambda^{-k} Q^T - (Q \Lambda^{-k} Q^T - Q \Lambda^{-k} Q^T Q (\Lambda^{-2k} + Q^T Q \Lambda^{-k} Q^T Q)^{-1} Q^T \cdot Q \Lambda^{-k} Q^T) =$$

$$= \text{tr}(Q \Lambda^{-k} Q^T - (Q \Lambda^{-k} Q^T - Q \Lambda^{-k} (\Lambda^{-2k} + \Lambda^{-k})^{-1} \Lambda^{-k} Q^T)) = \text{tr}(Q \Lambda^{-k} (\Lambda^{-2k} + \Lambda^{-k})^{-1} \Lambda^{-k} Q^T) =$$

$$= \{\text{об-во следа}\} = \text{tr}(\Lambda^{-k} (\Lambda^{-2k} + \Lambda^{-k})^{-1} \Lambda^{-k}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_i^k} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_i^{2k}} + \frac{1}{\lambda_i^k} \right)^{-1} \frac{1}{\lambda_i^k} \right) =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\lambda_i^{2k}} \cdot \frac{\lambda_i^k \cdot \lambda_i^k}{\lambda_i^k + \lambda_i^{2k}} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + \lambda_i^k}$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \text{tr}(X^{-k} - (X^k + X^{2k})^{-1}) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + \lambda_i^k} = |\{ \lambda_i | \lambda_i < 1 \}| + \frac{1}{2} |\{ \lambda_i | \lambda_i = 1 \}|$$

ЗАДАНИЕ №6

Найти СТАЦИОНАРНЫЕ ТОЧКИ

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

$$df(x) = \langle c, dx \rangle + \tilde{c} \cdot \frac{1}{3} d\langle x, x \rangle^{\frac{3}{2}} = \langle c, dx \rangle + \tilde{c} \|x\| \langle x, dx \rangle = \langle c + \tilde{c} \|x\| x, dx \rangle$$

$$\nabla f(x) = c + \tilde{c} \|x\| x$$

$$\text{Точки ст.т.} \therefore \nabla f(x) = 0$$

$$x: \|x\| x = -\frac{1}{\tilde{c}} c$$

$$x = -\frac{c}{\tilde{c} \|x\|}$$

б) $f: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \langle a, x \rangle - \ln(1 - \langle b, x \rangle)$, $a, b \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $a, b \neq 0$, $E = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n | \langle b, x \rangle < 1\}$

$$df(x) = \langle a, dx \rangle - \frac{d(1 - \langle b, x \rangle)}{1 - \langle b, x \rangle} = \langle a, dx \rangle + \frac{\langle b, dx \rangle}{1 - \langle b, x \rangle} = \frac{\langle (1 - \langle b, x \rangle)a + b, dx \rangle}{1 - \langle b, x \rangle}$$

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

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

$$1 - \langle b, x \rangle = \pm \frac{\|b\|}{\|a\|}$$

Векторы a и b имеют форму
коммутатора (ЛЗ)

$$\text{по условию } \langle b, x \rangle < 1 \Rightarrow 1 - \langle b, x \rangle = \frac{\|b\|}{\|a\|}$$

$$\langle b, x \rangle = 1 - \frac{\|b\|}{\|a\|}$$

③ $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \langle c, x \rangle \exp(-\langle Ax, x \rangle), c \in \mathbb{R}^n, c \neq 0, A \in S_{++}^n$

$$df(x) = \langle c, dx \rangle \exp(-\langle Ax, x \rangle) - 2\langle c, x \rangle \exp(-\langle Ax, x \rangle) \cdot \langle Ax, dx \rangle =$$

$$= \langle \exp(-\langle Ax, x \rangle) \cdot (c - 2\langle c, x \rangle Ax), dx \rangle$$

$$\nabla f(x) = \exp(-\langle Ax, x \rangle) \cdot (c - 2\langle c, x \rangle Ax)$$

$$\nabla f(x) = 0$$

$$x: c = 2\langle c, x \rangle Ax$$

$$A^{-1}c = 2\langle c, x \rangle x$$

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

$$\langle c, x \rangle = \frac{\sqrt{\langle c, A^{-1}c \rangle}}{2} \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{A^{-1}c}{\sqrt{2\langle c, A^{-1}c \rangle}}, c \neq 0 \text{ no yem.}$$

Задание №5

④ $f: S_{++}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(X) = \text{tr}(X^{-1})$

$$df(x) = \text{tr}(d(X^{-1})) = -\text{tr}(X^{-1}d(X)X^{-1}) = -\text{tr}(X^{-2}d(X)) = -\langle X^{-2}, dX \rangle$$

$$d^2 f(x) = -d\langle X^{-2}, dX \rangle = 2\langle X^{-3}X^{-1}dX_2X^{-1}, dx_1 \rangle = 2\langle X^{-4}dX_2X^{-1}, dx_1 \rangle$$

$$X \text{ - норм. положит. } \Rightarrow \exists X^{\frac{1}{2}}, X^{-T} = X^{-1}, X^{-1} \text{ - макс. норм. полож.}$$

$$D^2 f(x)[H, H] = 2\langle X^{-2}HX^{-\frac{1}{2}}, X^{-2}HX^{-\frac{1}{2}} \rangle = 2\|X^{-2}HX^{-\frac{1}{2}}\|_F^2 \geq 0$$

$$H \in S^n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow H = 0 \text{ - не прием.}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\|X^{-2}HX^{-\frac{1}{2}}\|_F^2 > 0$$

⑤ $f: S_{++}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = (\det(x))^{\frac{1}{n}}$

$$df(x) = \frac{1}{n}(\det(x))^{\frac{1}{n}-1} \det(x) \cdot \langle X^{-T}, dx \rangle = \frac{1}{n}(\det(x))^{\frac{1}{n}} \langle X^{-1}, dx \rangle$$

$$d^2 f(x) = \frac{1}{n^2}(\det(x))^{\frac{1}{n}} \langle X^{-1}, dx_2 \rangle \langle X^{-1}, dx_1 \rangle - \frac{1}{n}(\det(x))^{\frac{1}{n}} \langle X^{-1}dX_2X^{-1}, dx_1 \rangle$$

$$D^2 f(x)[H, H] = \frac{1}{n}(\det(x))^{\frac{1}{n}} \left(\frac{1}{n} \langle X^{-1}, H \rangle^2 - \langle X^{-1}HX^{-1}, H \rangle \right)$$

$$X \text{ - норм. полож. } \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n}(\det(x))^{\frac{1}{n}} > 0 \Rightarrow \text{норм. } \frac{1}{n} \langle X^{-1}, H \rangle^2 - \langle X^{-1}HX^{-1}, H \rangle =$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \langle I_n, X^{-\frac{1}{2}}HX^{-\frac{1}{2}} \rangle^2 - \langle X^{-\frac{1}{2}}HX^{-\frac{1}{2}}, X^{-\frac{1}{2}}HX^{-\frac{1}{2}} \rangle \leq \frac{1}{n} \|I_n\|_F^2 \|X^{-\frac{1}{2}}HX^{-\frac{1}{2}}\|_F^2 - \|X^{-\frac{1}{2}}HX^{-\frac{1}{2}}\|_F^2 =$$

$$= \|X^{-\frac{1}{2}}HX^{-\frac{1}{2}}\|_F^2 - \|X^{-\frac{1}{2}}HX^{-\frac{1}{2}}\|_F^2 = 0 \Rightarrow D^2 f(x)[H, H] \leq 0$$

$$F(P) = N \cdot \text{tr}((I - P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T)^2 S), \quad S = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i x_i^T$$

Найти: $\nabla_P F(P)$

$$dF(P) = N \cdot \text{tr} (d((I - P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T)^2) S)$$

$$* = -2 \cdot (I - P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T) \cdot \underbrace{d(P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T)}_{**} \quad \ominus$$

$$** = dP \cdot (P^T P)^{-1} P^T + P \underbrace{d((P^T P)^{-1})}_{\substack{= \\ -(P^T P)^{-1} d(P^T P) (P^T P)^{-1}}} P^T + P(P^T P)^{-1} d(P^T) =$$

$$= dP \cdot (P^T P)^{-1} P^T - P(P^T P)^{-1} d(P^T) (P^T P)^{-1} P^T - P(P^T P)^{-1} dP (P^T P)^{-1} P^T + P(P^T P)^{-1} d(P^T) =$$

$$= \{P^T P = I\} = dP \cdot P^T - P d(P^T) P P^T - P P^T dP \cdot P^T + P d(P^T)$$

$$\ominus -2(I - P(P^T P)^{-1} P^T) \cdot (d(P) P^T - P d(P^T) P P^T - P P^T dP \cdot P^T + P d(P^T)) = \{P^T P = I\} =$$

$$= -2(d(P) P^T - P d(P^T) P P^T - P P^T d(P) \cdot P^T + P d(P^T) - (P P^T d(P) P^T - P P^T P d(P^T) P P^T -$$

$$- P P^T P P^T d(P) \cdot P^T + P P^T P d(P^T))) = \{P^T P = I\} =$$

$$= -2(d(P) P^T - P d(P^T) P P^T - P P^T d(P) \cdot P^T + P d(P^T) - P P^T d(P) P^T + P d(P^T) P P^T +$$

$$+ P P^T d(P) P^T - P d(P^T)) = -2(d(P) \cdot P^T - P P^T d(P) P^T) = -2(I - P P^T) d(P) P^T$$

$$\Rightarrow dF(P) = N \cdot \text{tr} (-2(I - P P^T) d(P) P^T S) = \therefore -2N \cdot \langle I, (I - P P^T) d(P) P^T S \rangle =$$

$$= \langle -2N(I - P P^T) S P, dP \rangle$$

$$\nabla_P F(P) = -2N(I - P P^T) \cdot S P$$