Дошашнее зограние 1.

3apara 2.

$$\begin{cases} \chi^{2} + 1 \rightarrow \min \\ (x - \lambda)(x - 4) \le 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

1) Donyerunde un-bo jnaremus:
$$(x-2)(x-4)=0 \qquad \qquad \boxed{\chi \in [+2;4]}$$

$$\frac{+}{2} \frac{+}{4} \frac{+}{x}$$

1) Nayrammuan:
$$L(x, \lambda) = x^{2} + 1 + \lambda [(x-2)(x-4)] = x^{2} + 1 + \lambda (x^{2} - 6x + 8)$$

Yawbus Kapyua-
-kyna-Takkepa: $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 2x + 2\lambda x - 6\lambda = x + \lambda x - 3\lambda = 0$ (1)

 $X \in [2; 4]$ (2)
 $\lambda \geqslant 0$ (3)
 $\lambda (x-2)(x-4) = 0$ (4)

(1)
$$X (1+\lambda) = 3\lambda$$
$$\lambda = \frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda}$$

(4)
$$\lambda \left(\frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda} - 2\right) \left(\frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda} - 4\right) = 0$$

$$\lambda = 0$$

$$\frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda} = 2 \Rightarrow \lambda = 2$$

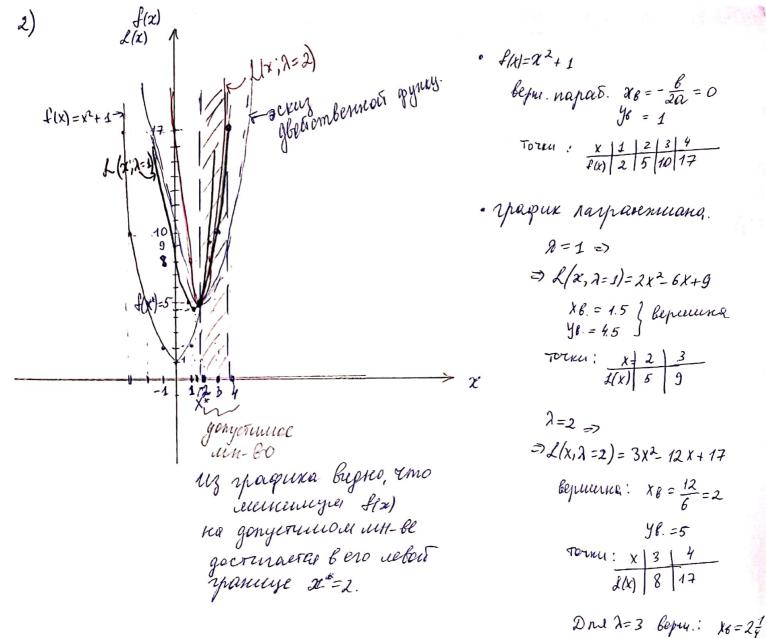
$$\frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda} = 4 \Rightarrow \lambda = -4 \Rightarrow \text{Re ygobner bp. year-10.} 1 \ge 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \lambda = 0 & \Rightarrow & \chi = 0 & \Rightarrow & \chi = 0 \\ \lambda = 2 & \Rightarrow & \chi = \frac{3 \cdot 2}{3} = 2.$$

$$\lambda=2, x=2 = 7 \lambda(x-2)(x-4) = 0 \rightarrow \text{Brown}$$

 $\delta(x-2) = 0 \rightarrow \text{Brown}$
 $\delta(x-2) = 0 \rightarrow \text{Brown}$
 $\delta(x-2) = 0 \rightarrow \text{Brown}$
 $\delta(x-2) = 0 \rightarrow \text{Brown}$

$$f(x^{*})=2^{2}+1=5$$



$$f(x_{*})=5 \text{ inf } L(\alpha, \lambda)$$

$$\text{ The perfection } \lambda = 1$$

$$\text{ The } L(\alpha, \lambda) = 5$$

$$\text{ The }$$

3) Dboù combennas zapara.

DBOWCOMBERNAR OP-8:
$$g(\lambda) = \inf L(x_1 \lambda) \leq f_{\bullet}(x_*)$$

Que i numero ordensez na min b wetopu zapare.

(now by brex numerix spaner)

Drowcomb. Zagara x wex. Zapare $\int g(\lambda) - \pi \max_{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda}$

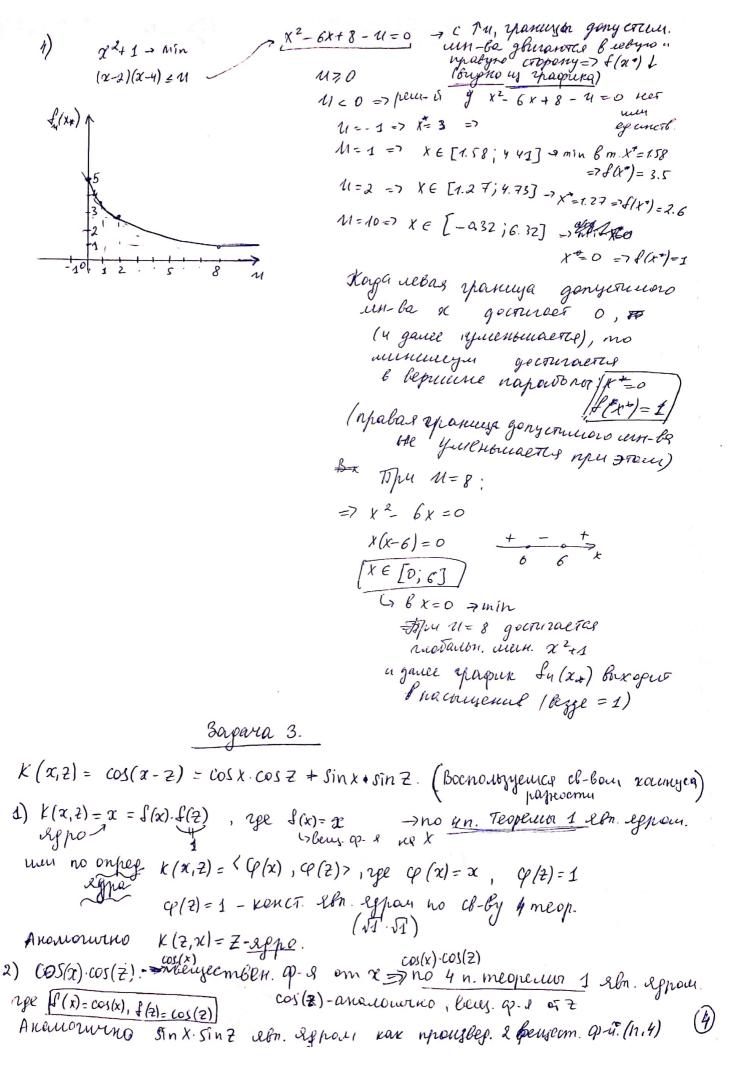
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Y8. =5

46 =4.75

Munueign darpannuans goennaerts ℓ m. $\alpha = \frac{37}{1+2}$, nopamabing ero β $L(\alpha, \lambda)$ a vougreen gloviems. p_{70} : $g(\lambda) = \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda}; \lambda\right) = \left(\frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda}\right)^2 + 1 + \lambda \left[\left(\frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda}\right)^2 - 6\left(\frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda}\right) + 8\right]$ $\int g(A) = \left(\frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda}\right)^{2} + 1 + \lambda \left[\left(\frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda}\right)^{2} - 6\left(\frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda}\right)^{2} - 6\left(\frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda}\right)^{2} + 1 + \lambda \left[\left(\frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda} - 2\right)\left(\frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda} - 4\right)\right] - \eta \max_{A} \left(\frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda} - 2\right)\left(\frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda} - 2\right)$ $\left(\frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda} - 2\right)\left(\frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda} - 4\right) \leq 0$ $\left(\frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda} - 2\right)\left(\frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda} - 4\right) = 0$ $= \frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda} + \frac{\lambda = -4}{1+\lambda}$ we yeeln yet -10 $\lambda > 0$ =)[] = 2] $\int g(\lambda) = \left(\frac{3\lambda}{4\lambda}\right)^{2} + 1 + \lambda \left[\frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda} - 2\right) \left(\frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda} - 4\right) \rightarrow \max_{\lambda}$ $\frac{\partial g(\lambda)}{\partial \lambda} = 2\left(\frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda}\right)\left(\frac{3(1+\lambda)-3\lambda}{(1+\lambda)^2}\right) + \lambda\left[\frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda}-2\right]\left(\frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda}-4\right] + \left[\frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda}-2\right)\left(\frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda}-4\right] = \dots = 0$ $= -\frac{(\lambda - 2)(\lambda + 4)}{(4 + \lambda)^{2}} = 0$ $= -\frac$ $\frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda}\Big|_{\lambda=2} = \frac{6}{3} = 2.$ => $\Im(\lambda^*) = 4+1+0=5.$ f(X*)=5

[g(x*)=f(x)] - merelu emunyo glovisbennocmo. (Comperas glovicomb. bernounena)



3) Cos x·cos2+Sin x·sin Z.
$$\rightarrow$$
 uppo kak cymena egep no n. 1. Feoperun 1.

(uppo) (uppo)

(uppo)

(uppo)

(uppo)

Bapara 4.

$$K(x,2) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x^2}}$$
The begins you from meon . Meprepa:

1) $K(x,2) = K(2,x) - \text{tummer with a } \left(\frac{1}{1+e^{-2\cdot x}} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x^2}}\right)$

2) Ileonyuus onpegereknoch oznaraem $\forall \ell \ (x_1, -, x_\ell) \in \mathbb{R}^d$ $u-ya \ (k(x_i, x_j))_{i,j \in \mathcal{S}}^{\ell}$ weomprus onpegereka. (7. e. <u>BCE</u> eë wabnore www.opor neorphusatewowo(30)). tronpodyem nopodpara manyro bordopky, and we bornowneroch 2 yer-e.

 $\Delta 1 = \frac{1}{1+e^{-X^2}} > 0$ (1-ti unitop Beerga > 0) > nortonny kax unitum nyma arepyet pacanother $\ell = 2$

tyems l=2 (guing bosspris). d=1 (xon-bo npinjuaxob)

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \implies 40 = (K \notin x_{1}, 36))^{\frac{2}{15} - 1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-1}{1+1} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{1+\ell^{-2}} \end{pmatrix} \implies \det K \approx 0.19 > 0$$

Thycomb
$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1 + e^{-1}} & \frac{1}{1 + e^{-2}} \\ \frac{1}{1 + e^{-2}} & \frac{1}{1 + e^{-4}} \end{cases} = 3 \det K = \frac{e^{\frac{4}{4}}}{1 + e^{\frac{4}{4}}} - \frac{e^{\frac{2}{4}}}{(1 + e^{2})^{2}} < 0$$

= Уданось перобрать такуго выборку что шатрица

$$(k(x_i, x_j))_{i,j=1}^2$$
 He shuremar neompingamentho onpequential (napyweno 2 yeu-e preopento neprepa) => $\frac{1}{1+\ell-x_2}$ He shurepour.

1) k(z, x)= z x -legno kak njionsbeg. Berner p-i no n4 respinis

2) $K(x,z) = -x \cdot z$ gownon. Rg onjuy koncr. -7 heldege noetjourns sproc nomayon' gownon. Re ompuy Koker. =7 he len, sprom.

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3agara 5.
                noussaman egro.
   · K1 (x,2) = (1+ x2)2= 1+ 2x2+ x22 = < (x), 4.(2)>
      Obbekin & upepemabuer & enpolitivenousery up-le:
           \varphi(x) = (1, 2x, x^2)
                                           Все мокоши степени г. (при этом также
                                                                       ym xz ecro
                     кабор разменых признахов в исх. пр-ве
                                                                           Козерерициент)
  · K2 (x,2) = (1+ x2+ x272)
      enpermenerouse up-60: \varphi(x) = (1, x, x^2)
                              Diruraeice om 1-20 copelling-ba
                                                                   TELY, YMO KET KDOGD-TG
                                                                    nepres xZ.
    k_1 + k_2 = 1 + 2xz + z^2x^2 + 1 + xz + x^2z^2 = 2 + 3xz + 2x^2z^2
       => CP(x) = (2,3x,2x2)
                             3apara 1
   Двобств.р-п дтя гребневой регрессии:
       Q(a) = \frac{1}{2} ||Ka - y||^2 + \frac{2}{2} a^T Ka - min
                                                     K = qqpT. - be nonaprove exameps. 

K = K^T / cumulempure.)
   Bubegen reromop. cb-ba inamprovir.
                                 дифференциунования:
      KERnin, a ERn
·a) va a * ka = ?
   Tai at Ka = Dai jaj (Ka); = Dai jaj (ZKjk ak) = Dai jaj kjk ak = Dai jaj kjk ak = Dai jaj kjaj kjk ak
        (berton)
(j=i) (k+ kt) a
                            Ra^TKa = (K + K^T)a
                                                        , T.K. K = K = => [ 2 a T Ka = 2 Ka]
                                                         Chumemp-
                          в тобриты вире.
   mough no 1 thementy
                                                                Choulembo \delta)
\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{a}^{\dagger} \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{a}
 ·8) Px a Tx rpe a ∈ Rh, x ∈ Rh - lextopn
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α x = ca, x > = x Ta = Q1 x1+ Q2 2 + ... fan 2n

 $\frac{\partial \alpha^{T} \alpha}{\partial \alpha_{1}} = \alpha_{1} \dots \quad \nabla_{\alpha} \alpha^{T} \alpha = (\alpha_{1} \alpha_{2} \dots \alpha_{n})^{T} = \alpha$

Сканировано с Саіті

(=> D2 < 9, x> = D2 < x, a> = 9

FOC:
$$\nabla_{a}$$
 $Q(a) = \nabla_{a} \left[\frac{1}{2} \| Ka - y \|^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \alpha^{T} k a \right] = \nabla_{a} \left[\frac{1}{2} (ka - y)^{T} (ka - y) + \frac{1}{2} \alpha^{T} k a \right]$

• $\nabla_{a} \left((ka - y)^{T} (ka - y) \right) = \nabla_{a} \left((ka)^{T} k a - (ka)^{T} y - y^{T} k a + y^{T} y \right) = \sum_{\substack{n \in 3 \text{ adjuctum on a} \\ 0 \text{ a f } k^{T} \text{ k a}} - \alpha^{T} k^{T} y - y^{T} k a \right) = (k^{T} k + k^{T} k) \alpha - k^{T} y - k^{T} y = 0$

• $\nabla_{a} \left((k^{T} k + k^{T} k) \alpha - \alpha^{T} k^{T} y - y^{T} k a \right) = (k^{T} k + k^{T} k) \alpha - k^{T} y - k^{T} y = 0$

• $\nabla_{a} \left((k^{T} k + k^{T} k) \alpha - \alpha^{T} k^{T} y - k^{T} y + k^{T} k a \right) = 0$

• $\nabla_{a} \left((k^{T} k + k^{T} k) \alpha - k^{T} y + k^{T} k a \right) = 0$

• $\nabla_{a} \left((k^{T} k + k^{T} k) - k^{T} y + k^{T} k a \right) = 0$

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