

TD - 1

ex 1

1) Soit $f: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$
 $(\lambda, x) \mapsto \lambda x$

$(\lambda x_1, \lambda x_2, \dots, \lambda x_n)$

$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda \\ x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} \uparrow_{n+1}$ $\begin{bmatrix} \lambda x_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda x_n \end{bmatrix} \uparrow_n$

$$f((\lambda, x) + (\mu, h)) = f(\lambda + \mu, x + h) = (\lambda + \mu)(x + h) = \lambda(x + h) + \mu(x + h)$$

$$\begin{matrix} \mathbb{R}^{1+n} & \mathbb{R}^{1+n} \end{matrix}$$

$$= (\lambda x) + (\lambda h + \mu x) + (\mu h) \xrightarrow{\text{linéaire en } (\mu, h)} f(\lambda, x)$$

* à (λ, x) fixé, l'application $\varphi: (\mu, h) \in \mathbb{R}^{1+n} \rightarrow \mu x + \lambda h$ est linéaire pqd
 $\varphi(\alpha(\mu_1, h_1) + (\mu_2, h_2)) = \alpha\varphi(\mu_1, h_1) + \varphi(\mu_2, h_2)$.

*) $\|\mu h\| = |\mu| \|h\| \leq \frac{1}{2} (\mu^2 + \|h\|^2) = \frac{1}{2} \|\mu, h\|^2 = \|\mu, h\| \alpha(\mu, h)$ avec $\alpha(\mu, h) = \frac{1}{2} \|\mu, h\|$

$\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \geq |\alpha - \beta| \quad \|\mu, h\|^2 = \sqrt{\mu^2 + \|h\|^2} \quad (\mu, h) \xrightarrow{0}$

et $(\alpha - \beta)^2 \geq 0$.

$\Rightarrow f$ est dérivable en (λ, x) et $\underbrace{f'(\lambda, x)}_{(n, n+1)} \cdot (\mu, h) = \mu x + \lambda h$.

$= \begin{bmatrix} u & | & \lambda \\ h & | & x \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{n} \begin{bmatrix} x & | & \lambda I_d \end{bmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow f'(\lambda, x) = [x \mid \lambda I_d] \in M(n, n+1, \mathbb{R})$

2) $f: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.
 $(x, y) \mapsto (x \mid y)$

$= \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$
 $= t x \cdot y$
 $= t y \cdot x$

$$f((x, y) + (h, k)) = f(x + h, y + k) = (x + h \mid y + k)$$

$$= (x \mid y + k) + (h \mid y + k).$$

$$= (x \mid y) + (x \mid k) + (h \mid y) + (h \mid k).$$

$f(x, y)$ linéaire

* petit o de (h, k) ?

$$\textcircled{*} \quad |(h|k)| \leq \|h\| \|k\| \leq \|(h,k)\|^2 = \underbrace{\|(h,k)\|}_{\sqrt{\|h\|^2 + \|k\|^2}} \cdot \underbrace{\|(h,k)\|}_{\substack{(h,k) \rightarrow 0 \\ 0}}$$

Cauchy-Schwarz

$\Rightarrow f$ est dérivable en (x_1, y) et $f'(x_1, y) \cdot (h, k) = (y|h) + (x_1|k)$.

$$\begin{aligned} & \in L(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}) \\ & = M(1, \mathbb{R}^m, \mathbb{R}) \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(x_1, y) = \left(\begin{array}{c} t_y \\ \vdots \\ n \end{array} \right) - \left(\begin{array}{c} t_x \\ \vdots \\ n \end{array} \right)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad f: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^p \\ (x, y) \mapsto f(x, y)$$

Application Bilinéaire.

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} f(\lambda x_1 + x_2, \mu y_1 + y_2) &= \lambda f(x_1, \mu y_1 + y_2) + f(x_2, \mu y_1 + y_2) && \text{linéarité en la 1ère var} \\ &= \lambda \mu (f(x_1, y_1)) + \lambda f(x_1, y_2) + \mu f(x_2, y_1) + f(x_2, y_2) && \text{linéarité en la 2ème var.} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} f((x, y) + (h, k)) &= f(x+h, y+k) = f(x, y+k) + f(h, y+k) \\ &\in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \\ &= f(x, y) + \underbrace{f(x, k) + f(h, y)}_{\text{linéaire en } (h, k).} + \underbrace{f(h, k)}_{(*)} \circ (h, k)? \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{*} \quad \|f(h, k)\|_{\mathbb{R}^p} \leq \|f\|_{L_2(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^m, \mathbb{R}^p)} \cdot \|h\|_{\mathbb{R}^n} \cdot \|k\|_{\mathbb{R}^m}$$

$$\leq \underbrace{\|f\|_{L_2}}_{\alpha(h, k)} \cdot \|(h, k)\| \cdot \|(h, k)\| \quad (\text{avec } \|(h, k)\|_{\mathbb{R}^{n+m}} = \|h\|_{\mathbb{R}^n} + \|k\|_{\mathbb{R}^m})$$

(h, k) $\downarrow 0$

$$f(x, y) = \left[\begin{array}{c} f(\cdot, y) \\ \vdots \\ p \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} f(x, \cdot) \\ \vdots \\ p \end{array} \right]$$

$\Rightarrow f$ est dérivable et $f'(x_1, y) \cdot (h, k) = f(h, y) + f(x_1, k)$.

Rq : on retrouve

$$1) \quad f(\lambda x) = \lambda x = [x]$$

$$f(\cdot, x) = x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f'(\lambda x) = [x | \lambda I_d] \\ f'(\cdot, x) = [x | I_d] \end{array} \right.$$

$$f(\lambda, \cdot) = \lambda I$$

$$2) \quad f(x, y) = (x|y) = t_x y = t_y x$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(\cdot, y) = t_y \\ f(x, \cdot) = t_x \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f'(x, y) = \left[\begin{array}{cc} t_y & -t_x \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ n & n \end{array} \right] \\ f'(x, y) = \left[\begin{array}{cc} t_y & t_x \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ n & n \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right.$$

$$n = m \text{ et } p = 1$$

ex2

$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ def par } f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \cos(x_2 x_3) \\ -x_2 \sin(x_2 x_3) \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} &f_1(x_1, x_2, x_3) \\ &f_2(x_1, x_2, x_3) \end{aligned}$$

$$x = (x_1, x_2, x_3) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

f est continue et à dérivée continue (de classe C^1) \Leftrightarrow les dérivées partielles existent et sont continues.

Autrement dit, on doit vérifier que les $2 \times 3 = 6$ fonctions suivantes de $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ sont dérivable et de dérivées continues.

- $\varphi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ par $\varphi(x_1) = f_1(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1 \cos(x_2 x_3)$.

cette fonction est linéaire donc dérivable et $\varphi'(x_1) = \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \underbrace{\cos(x_2 x_3)}$.

continue en $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$ de

$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1}: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. composé en produit de polynômes en les x_i et \cos et \sin .

- $x_2 \mapsto f_1(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1 \cos(x_2 x_3)$

dérivable et $\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} = -x_1 x_3 \sin(x_2 x_3)$. Continue en (x_1, x_2, x_3)

- $\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_3} = -x_1 x_2 \sin(x_2 x_3)$

Toutes les dérivées partielles existent et sont continues d'où la dérivable (et même le caractère C^1) de f .

Donc, f est dérivable et

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f(x_1, x_2, x_3)}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f(x_1, x_2, x_3)}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f(x_1, x_2, x_3)}{\partial x_3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\in L(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R}^2) = M(2, 3, \mathbb{R}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_3} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_j} \end{bmatrix}$$

soit

$$f'(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(x_2 x_3) & -x_1 x_3 \sin(x_2 x_3) & -x_1 x_2 \sin(x_2 x_3) \\ -x_2 x_3 \cos(x_2 x_3) & -\sin(x_2 x_3) & -x_1 x_2 \sin(x_2 x_3) \end{bmatrix}$$

2) Comme toutes les dérivées partielles sont continues, f est de classe C^1 donc dérivable et

$$f'(x_1, x_2) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} = 1 & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} = 1 \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} = 2x_1 & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} = 1 \\ \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x_1} = 1 & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x_2} = -3x_2^2 \\ \frac{\partial f_4}{\partial x_1} = 4x_1^3 & \frac{\partial f_4}{\partial x_2} = -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

flashback ex 1

$$1) f: \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(\lambda | x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} \lambda x_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Il est clair que les dérivées partielles existent et sont continues donc f est C^1 (donc a fort dérivable)
 et $f'(\lambda, x) = \left[\frac{\partial f(-)}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f(-)}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial f(-)}{\partial x_n} \right]^T$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & \lambda & \dots & 0 \\ x_2 & \vdots & \lambda & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_n & 0 & \dots & \lambda \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ \lambda & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2) f: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(x, y) \mapsto (x | y) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i = x_1 y_1 + \dots + x_n y_n$$

Toutes les dérivées partielles existent et sont continues.

$\Rightarrow f$ est C^1 donc dérivable et

$$f'(x, y) = \left[\underbrace{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}}_n, \underbrace{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}}_n, \dots, \underbrace{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}}_n, \underbrace{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y_1}}_n, \dots, \underbrace{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y_n}}_n \right]^T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} y_1 & y_2 & \dots & y_n & x_1 & \dots & x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \underbrace{\quad}_{n} \quad {}^t y \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{n} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{n} \quad {}^t x \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{n} \end{bmatrix}$$

ex3 $A \in M(n, \mathbb{R})$; $\beta \in \mathbb{R}^n$; $c \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\text{1) } f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\alpha \mapsto \frac{1}{2} (A\alpha | \alpha) + (\beta | \alpha) + c$$

$$(\alpha | y)_{\mathbb{R}^n} = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i y_i = {}^t \alpha \cdot y = {}^t y \cdot \alpha.$$

$$\sin=1, A = [a_{ii}] = [a]. \quad f(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \alpha \alpha^2 + \beta \alpha + c$$

$$f'(\alpha) = \alpha \alpha + \beta.$$

L'application est dérivable comme c'est la somme de 2 applications dérivables :

$$\alpha \mapsto (\beta | \alpha) + c : \text{affine}$$

$$\alpha \mapsto \frac{1}{2} (A\alpha | \alpha) : \text{quadratique} : \begin{array}{c} \mathbb{R}^n \xrightarrow{g} \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \xrightarrow{k} \mathbb{R} \\ \alpha \mapsto (A\alpha | \alpha) \mapsto \frac{1}{2} (A\alpha | \alpha) \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{dérivable comme} \\ \text{composée (k o g)} \\ \text{d'applications dérivables} \\ (g \text{ linéaire, k bilinéaire}) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\circ \varphi(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2} (A\alpha | \alpha), \text{ on peut également écrire directement}$$

$$\varphi(\alpha + h) = \frac{1}{2} (A(\alpha + h) | (\alpha + h)) = \frac{1}{2} (A\alpha + Ah | \alpha + h)$$

$$= \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{2} (A\alpha | \alpha) \right)}_{\varphi(\alpha)} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{2} (A\alpha | h) \right)}_{\text{linéaire en } h} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{2} (Ah | \alpha) \right)}_{(*)} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{2} (Ah | h) \right)}_{o(h)?}$$

$$(*) \left| \frac{1}{2} (Ah | h) \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \|Ah\| \cdot \|h\| \leq \|A\|_{M(n, \mathbb{R})} \|h\| \leq \frac{1}{2} \|A\| \cdot \|h\|^2 = \|h\| \left(\frac{1}{2} \|A\| \cdot \|h\| \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi \text{ est dérivable en } \alpha \text{ et } \varphi'(\alpha) \cdot h = \frac{1}{2} (A\alpha | h) + \frac{1}{2} (Ah | \alpha) = \frac{1}{2} (A\alpha | h) + \frac{1}{2} (h | {}^t A \alpha)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} (A + {}^t A) \cdot \alpha | h \right)$$

$$\text{et } A = \frac{A + {}^t A}{2} + \frac{A - {}^t A}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \begin{matrix} \xleftarrow{n} \\ m \uparrow \end{matrix} & \xrightarrow{n} & \begin{matrix} (B\alpha | y) \\ \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \end{matrix} = {}^t (B\alpha) y \\ & & = {}^t \alpha {}^t (By) = (\alpha | {}^t By). \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi'(\alpha) = {}^t \left(\frac{(A + {}^t A)}{2} \cdot \alpha \right) = {}^t \alpha \frac{(A + {}^t A)}{2}_{n \times m}$$

Def : si $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ est dérivable en α , on appelle gradient de f en α et on note $\nabla f(\alpha) \in \mathbb{R}^n$
 l'unique vecteur tq ($\forall h \in \mathbb{R}^n$) : $f'(\alpha) \cdot h = (\underbrace{\nabla f(\alpha)}_{(\cdot) \text{ ps canonique}} | h)$

$$\nabla f(\alpha) = t f'(\alpha) = t \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial \alpha_1}(\alpha), \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial \alpha_n}(\alpha) \right] \quad \text{so} \quad \nabla f(\alpha) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f(\alpha)}{\partial \alpha_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f(\alpha)}{\partial \alpha_n} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

ici, $\nabla \varphi(\alpha) = \frac{A + {}^t A}{2} \cdot \alpha \quad (n=1, \nabla \varphi(\alpha) = a\alpha)$

so f est dérivable et ($\forall h \in \mathbb{R}^n$) : $f'(\alpha) \cdot h = \left(\frac{A + {}^t A}{2} \cdot \alpha | h \right) + (B | h)$
 $= \left(\frac{A + {}^t A}{2} \cdot \alpha + B | h \right)$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\nabla f(\alpha) = \frac{A + {}^t A}{2} \alpha + B \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad (n=1 \quad \begin{aligned} & \nabla f(\alpha) \\ & = a\alpha + b \end{aligned})}$$

Rq : autre méthode pr déterminer $\begin{cases} \Delta \varphi \\ \varphi \end{cases}$

$$\Phi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \alpha \xrightarrow{g} (A\alpha, \alpha) \xrightarrow{k} \frac{1}{2}(A\alpha | \alpha) \\ k(\alpha, y) = \frac{1}{2}(\alpha | y) \end{array} \right. \quad \text{bilinéaire}$$

Comme k et g sont dérivables so $\varphi: k \circ g$ l'est également et ($\forall h \in \mathbb{R}^n$)

$$\varphi'(\alpha) \cdot h = (k \circ g)'(\alpha) \cdot h = k'(g(\alpha)) \cdot g'(\alpha) \cdot h$$

$$\text{avec } g(\alpha) \cdot h = g \cdot h = g(h) = (Ah, h) = \begin{bmatrix} Ah \\ h \end{bmatrix}$$

$$g = \begin{bmatrix} n & & \\ \nearrow & \downarrow & \\ A & & \\ \hline & \downarrow & \\ I & & \end{bmatrix}_n$$

$$\text{et } k'(\alpha, y) \cdot (h_1, h_2) \underset{\mathbb{R}^n / \mathbb{R}^n}{=} k(h_1, y) + k(\alpha, h_2) = \frac{1}{2}(h_1 | y) + \frac{1}{2}(\alpha | h_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow k'(g(\alpha)) \cdot g'(\alpha) \cdot h &= k'(A\alpha, \alpha) \cdot (Ah, h) = \frac{1}{2}(\alpha | Ah) + \frac{1}{2}(A\alpha | h) = \frac{1}{2}(Ah | \alpha) + \frac{1}{2}(A\alpha | h) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\underbrace{h | {}^t A\alpha}_{\text{gradient}}) + \frac{1}{2}(A\alpha | h) = \left(\frac{A + {}^t A}{2} \alpha | h \right) \end{aligned}$$

Def Si $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ est dérivable, si $\nabla f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ est à nouveau dérivable, on note

$$\nabla^2 f(\boldsymbol{x}) = (\nabla f)'(\boldsymbol{x}) \quad \text{le Hessien de } f.$$

$\in L(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$

Th (Shwartz): $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, 2 fois dérivable, $\nabla^2 f(\boldsymbol{x}) \subseteq \text{sym}(n, \mathbb{R})$, $\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

Rq: en terme de dérivées secondes partielles, le th de Shwartz signifie

$$\nabla f(\boldsymbol{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x})}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x})}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \nabla^2 f(\boldsymbol{x}) = (\nabla f)'(\boldsymbol{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \right)(\boldsymbol{x}) & \cdots & \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \right)(\boldsymbol{x}) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \right)(\boldsymbol{x}) & \cdots & \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \right)(\boldsymbol{x}) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \right)(\boldsymbol{x}) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(\boldsymbol{x}).$$

$$\text{th de Shwartz} \Leftrightarrow (\forall i, \forall j \in \{1, n\}) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_j \partial x_i}(\boldsymbol{x})$$

ex $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1 \cos(x_1, x_2)$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(x_1, x_2) = \cos(x_1, x_2) - \sin(x_1, x_2)x_1x_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(x_1, x_2) \right)}_{\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1}(x_1, x_2)} &= -x_1 \sin(x_1, x_2) - x_1 \sin(x_1, x_2) - x_1^2 x_2 \cos(x_1, x_2) \\ &= -2x_1 \sin(x_1, x_2) - x_1^2 x_2 \cos(x_1, x_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}(x_1, x_2) = -x_1^2 \sin(x_1, x_2)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}(x_1, x_2) \right) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2}(x_1, x_2) = -2x_1 \sin(x_1, x_2) - x_1^2 x_2 \cos(x_1, x_2).$$

$$\nabla f(\boldsymbol{x}) = \frac{A + A^\top}{2} \boldsymbol{x} + \mathbf{B} \Rightarrow \nabla f(\boldsymbol{x}) \text{ affine, so dérivable et } (\forall \boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$(\nabla f)'(\boldsymbol{x}) = \nabla^2 f(\boldsymbol{x}) = \frac{A + A^\top}{2} \in \text{Sym}(n, \mathbb{R}).$$

$$n=1, f(\boldsymbol{x}) = \frac{1}{2} a \boldsymbol{x}^2 + b \boldsymbol{x} + c$$

$$f'(\boldsymbol{x}) = a \boldsymbol{x} + b \quad \text{et} \quad f''(\boldsymbol{x}) = a = \frac{[a] + [a]}{2}$$

ex 4 $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$x \mapsto \frac{1}{2} \|Ax - b\|_{\mathbb{R}^m}^2$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A \in M(m, n, \mathbb{R}) \\ b \in \mathbb{R}^m \end{array} \right.$$

(moindres carrés MAM 4)

$$\|y\|_{\mathbb{R}^m} = \sqrt{|y_1|^2 + \dots + |y_m|^2} = \sqrt{(y|y)}_{\mathbb{R}^m}.$$

$$f : \mathbb{R}^n \xrightarrow{g} \mathbb{R}^m \xrightarrow{k} \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \mapsto Ax - b \mapsto \frac{1}{2} \|Ax - b\|^2.$$

$\circ g$ est affine donc dérivable, k est quadratique donc dérivable par composition et

$$\circ f'(x) \cdot h = (k \circ g)(x) \cdot h = k'(g(x)) \cdot \underbrace{g'(x) \cdot h}_{= Ah} \text{ car } g'(x) = A$$

$$k'(y) \cdot s = (\nabla k(y) | s) = (y | s) :$$

$$\text{car } k(y) = \frac{1}{2} \|y\|^2 = \frac{1}{2} (By | y)_{\mathbb{R}^m} \text{ avec } B = I_m.$$

$$k'(y) \cdot s = (\nabla k(y) | s) = \left(\frac{B + B^t}{2} \cdot y | s \right) \xrightarrow[B = I_m]{} (y | s) \text{ car } \nabla k(y) = y. \left. \begin{array}{l} m=1, k(y) = \frac{1}{2} |y|^2 \\ = \frac{1}{2} y^2 \\ \text{so } k'(y) = y. \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) \cdot h = k'(g(x)) \cdot \underbrace{g'(x) \cdot h}_{Ah \in \mathbb{R}^m} = (\underbrace{\nabla k(Ax - b)}_{A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}} | Ah)_{\mathbb{R}^m} = ({}^t A(Ax - b) | h)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\nabla f(x) = {}^t A(Ax - b)} = {}^t AAx - {}^t Ab.$$

$$n=m=1 \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{2} |Ax - b|^2 = \frac{1}{2} (Ax - b)^2$$

$$A = [a] \quad \Rightarrow f'(x) = (Ax - b) \cdot a$$

$$\Rightarrow f''(x) = a^2.$$

Le gradient est affine donc dérivable et $\boxed{(\nabla f)'(x) = \nabla^2 f(x) = {}^t AA} \in \text{Sym}(m, \mathbb{R})$

$$\uparrow {}^t({}^t AA) = {}^t A({}^t({}^t A)) = {}^t AA.$$

AUTRE METHODE

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \|Ax - b\|^2 = \frac{1}{2} (Ax - b | Ax - b) = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{(Ax | Ax)}_{{}^t AA | x} - \underbrace{(Ax | b)}_{{}^t AB | x} + \frac{1}{2} \|b\|^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\tilde{A}x | x) + (\tilde{b} | x) + \tilde{c}$$

$$\cdot \tilde{A} = {}^t AA \in \text{Sym}(m, \mathbb{R})$$

$$\cdot \tilde{b} = - {}^t Ab$$

$$\cdot \tilde{c} = \frac{1}{2} \|b\|^2$$

flashback ex 3

f est 2 fois dérivable et

$$\bullet \nabla f(\alpha) = \frac{\tilde{A} + t\tilde{A}}{2} \alpha + \tilde{b} = \tilde{A}\alpha + b \quad \text{si } \tilde{A} \text{ sym}$$

$$= tAA\alpha - tAB = t_A(A\alpha - b)$$

$$\bullet \nabla^2 f(\alpha) = \frac{\tilde{A} + t\tilde{A}}{2} = \tilde{A} \quad \text{si } \tilde{A} \text{ sym} = tAA$$

retour ex 4

$$F: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \quad F(\alpha) = \begin{bmatrix} F_1(\alpha) \\ \vdots \\ F_m(\alpha) \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{par ex, } F(\alpha) = A\alpha + b \text{ si affine}$$

$$f(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \| F(\alpha) \|^2_{\mathbb{R}^m} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m F_i^2(\alpha)$$

↑ fct des moindres carrés non linéaires (MAM 4)

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \xrightarrow{F} \mathbb{R}^m \xrightarrow{k} \mathbb{R}$$

$$\alpha \mapsto F(\alpha) \xrightarrow{k} \frac{1}{2} \| F(\alpha) \|^2$$

• $f = (k \circ F)$: par hypothèse, F est dérivable et k l'est (d'après ex 3, et 4.1)

$$\bullet f'(\alpha).h = (k \circ F)'(\alpha).h = k'(F(\alpha)).F'(\alpha).h = (\nabla k(F(\alpha)) | F'(\alpha).h)$$

$$= (F(\alpha) | F'(\alpha).h)_{\mathbb{R}^m} = \left({}^t F'(\alpha) F(\alpha) | h \right)_{\mathbb{R}^n} \Rightarrow \boxed{\nabla f(\alpha) = {}^t F'(\alpha) F(\alpha)}$$

$m = n = 1$

$$F(\alpha) \in \mathbb{R} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2} |F(\alpha)|^2 = \frac{1}{2} F^2(\alpha) \quad \Rightarrow \quad f'(\alpha) = F(\alpha) F'(\alpha) = {}^t F(\alpha) F(\alpha)$$

ex 4 (again)

$$f(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \| F(\alpha) \|^2_{\mathbb{R}^m}$$

$$F: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \quad \| y \|_{\mathbb{R}^n} = \sqrt{(y|y)} = \sqrt{|y_1|^2 + \dots + |y_m|^2}$$

$$F \text{ dérivable} \Rightarrow f \text{ dérivable et} \quad \boxed{\nabla f(\alpha) = \underbrace{{}^t F'(\alpha)}_{m \times n} \cdot \underbrace{F(\alpha)}_{1 \times m} \sim \in \mathbb{R}^n}$$

$$F(\alpha) = (F_1(\alpha), \dots, F_m(\alpha)) = \begin{bmatrix} F_1(\alpha) \\ \vdots \\ F_m(\alpha) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

On suppose F 2 fois dérivable (ie chaque composante F_i possède un gradient et que ce gradient, ∇F_i , est dérivable : $(\nabla F_i)' = \nabla^2 F_i$).

$$F'(\alpha) = \left[\begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \alpha_1}(\alpha) \dots \frac{\partial F}{\partial \alpha_n}(\alpha) \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial \alpha_1}(\alpha) \dots \frac{\partial F}{\partial \alpha_n}(\alpha) \end{array} \right]_n^m = \left[\begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial F_i}{\partial \alpha_j}(\alpha) \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial F_i}{\partial \alpha_j}(\alpha) \end{array} \right]^1_m$$

$$\Rightarrow {}^t F'(\alpha) = \left[\begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial F_i}{\partial \alpha_1}(\alpha) \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial F_i}{\partial \alpha_n}(\alpha) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial \alpha_1}(\alpha) \dots \frac{\partial F_n}{\partial \alpha_1}(\alpha) \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial \alpha_n}(\alpha) \dots \frac{\partial F_n}{\partial \alpha_n}(\alpha) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} \nabla F_1(\alpha) \dots \nabla F_m(\alpha) \\ \vdots \\ \nabla F_1(\alpha) \dots \nabla F_m(\alpha) \end{array} \right]_m^n$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla f(\alpha) = \sum_{i=1}^m \underbrace{F_i(\alpha)}_{\in \mathbb{R}} \cdot \underbrace{\nabla F_i(\alpha)}_{\in \mathbb{R}^n}$$

↑
P.S vecteur

$$(x \cdot \alpha = \alpha \cdot x)$$

↑
scal veet ↑
prod mat
(vect x scalaire)

$$\times (\lambda) = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \lambda \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \lambda \end{bmatrix} = \lambda \alpha.$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^m (\nabla F_i(\alpha)) \cdot F_i(\alpha)$$

↑
prod mat

$$\Phi(\alpha) = \nabla F(\alpha) \cdot F(\alpha)$$

Il suffit, pour mq ∇f est dérivable, de mq chaque φ_i : $i=1 \dots m$, est dérivable

or $\varphi_i : \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\alpha \mapsto g_i \mapsto (\nabla F_i(\alpha), F_i(\alpha)) \xrightarrow{k} \nabla F_i(\alpha) \cdot F_i(\alpha)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \nabla F_i(\alpha) \\ F_i(\alpha) \end{bmatrix}_n^n$$

On sait que k , bilinéaire, est dérivable (cf ex1), de +, par hypothèse, chaque composante de g_i est dérivable so g_i aussi so $\varphi_i = k \circ g$ est dérivable par composition et

$$\varphi_i'(\alpha) \cdot h = k'(g_i(\alpha)) \cdot \underbrace{g_i'(\alpha) \cdot h}_{((\nabla F_i)(\alpha) \cdot h, F_i'(\alpha) \cdot h)} \cdot h$$

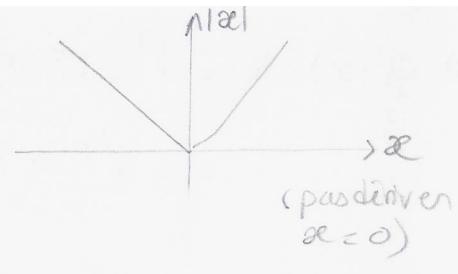
$$\nabla^2 F_i(\alpha) \cdot h$$

$$k'(y, \lambda) \cdot (z, \mu) \underset{sys 1}{=} k(z, \lambda) + k(y, \mu) = z\lambda + y\mu.$$

ex 5

Soit $f : \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$n=1 : f(x) = |x|$$



On a $f = k \circ g$ avec $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} \xrightarrow{*} \mathbb{R}_+ \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$x \mapsto \|x\|^2 \xrightarrow{k} \|x\| \quad \text{et } k(y) = \sqrt{y}.$$

Les applicat° g et h sont dérivables donc f également par composition et :

$$f'(x) \cdot h = (k \circ g)'(x) \cdot h = k'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) \cdot h$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} g(x) \cdot h = 2^x x \cdot h = (2(x)h) = (\overbrace{2x}^{\sim} h) \\ k(y) \cdot z = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} \cdot z \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla f(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \mathbf{h} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\|\mathbf{x}\|^2}} (\mathbf{2x}^T \mathbf{h}) = \frac{(\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{h})}{\|\mathbf{x}\|} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{\nabla f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\mathbf{x}}{\|\mathbf{x}\|}} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$(n=1, \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } x > 0 \\ -1 & \text{si } x < 0 \end{cases} \leftarrow \frac{x}{|x|} = \text{sign}(x))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{• } \nabla f: \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} &\longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \\ x &\longmapsto \frac{x}{\|x\|} = x \cdot \frac{1}{\|x\|} \\ &= \varphi_1(x) \cdot \varphi_2(x) \end{aligned} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} x \mapsto (\varphi_1(x), \varphi_2(x)) \\ \Downarrow \\ \varphi_1(x) \cdot \varphi_2(x) \end{array} \right)$$

$K: (x_1, x_2) \mapsto x_1 \cdot x_2$

\uparrow
prod mat Bilinear.

On sait que si q_1 et q_2 sont dérivables, leur produit également et

$$\begin{aligned} (\nabla f)'(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \mathbf{h} &= \nabla^2 f(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \mathbf{h} \\ &= \varphi_1'(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \mathbf{h} \varphi_2(\mathbf{x}) + \varphi_1(\mathbf{x}) \varphi_2'(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \mathbf{h}. \end{aligned}$$

or $\varphi_1: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ | linéaire, $\varphi_1 = \ln$ so dérivable et $\varphi_1'(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \mathbf{h} = \mathbf{h}$
 $\mathbf{x} \mapsto \mathbf{x}$ | $(\varphi_1'(\mathbf{x})) = \ln = \varphi_1(\mathbf{x})$.

$$d\varphi_2 : \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} \xrightarrow{\quad f \quad} \mathbb{R}^* \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$\alpha \longmapsto \| \alpha \| \longmapsto \frac{1}{\| \alpha \|}$

} $g : \mathbb{R}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $y \mapsto \frac{1}{y}$

qui est dérivable par composition
puisque f dérivable, g aussi.
 $g'(y) = -\frac{1}{y^2}$.

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_2'(x) \cdot h = (g \circ f)'(x) \cdot h = g'(f(x)) \cdot f'(x) \cdot h$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_i'(\alpha) \cdot h = k^i(\nabla F_i(\alpha), F_i(\alpha)) \cdot (\nabla^2 F_i(\alpha) \cdot h, F_i'(\alpha) \cdot h)$$

$$= \underbrace{(\nabla^2 F_i(\alpha) \cdot h)}_{\substack{n \times n \\ \in \mathbb{R}^n}} \cdot F_i(\alpha) \sim \mathbb{R}^n + \underbrace{\nabla F_i(\alpha)}_{\in \mathbb{R}^n} \cdot \underbrace{(F_i'(\alpha) \cdot h)}_{\substack{\in L(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}) \\ = M(1, n, \mathbb{R})}} \in \mathbb{R}$$

directement on a, $\varphi_i(\alpha) = \nabla F_i(\alpha) \cdot F_i(\alpha)$
 \uparrow
prod mat bilinéaire

Si ∇F_i et F_i sont dérivables, leur produit aussi et

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_i'(\alpha) \cdot h &= (\nabla F_i)'(\alpha) \cdot h \cdot F_i(\alpha) + \nabla F_i(\alpha) \cdot F_i'(\alpha) \cdot h \\ &= \underbrace{\nabla^2 F_i(\alpha) \cdot h \cdot F_i(\alpha)}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{prod (scalaire, mat)}}} + \nabla F_i(\alpha) \cdot F_i'(\alpha) \cdot h \\ &= \underbrace{(F_i(\alpha) \cdot \nabla^2 F_i(\alpha) + \nabla F_i(\alpha) F_i'(\alpha))}_{\varphi_i'(\alpha)} \cdot h \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla^2 f(\alpha) = \sum_{i=1}^m \varphi_i'(\alpha) = \sum_{i=1}^m F_i(\alpha) \cdot \underbrace{\nabla^2 F_i(\alpha)}_{\in \text{sym}(n, \mathbb{R})} + \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m \nabla F_i(\alpha) \cdot F_i'(\alpha)}_{t F'(\alpha) \cdot F'(\alpha)}$$

comme $t F'(\alpha) = \begin{bmatrix} & & & \\ & | & & | \\ & \nabla F_1(\alpha) & \dots & \nabla F_m(\alpha) \\ & | & & | \end{bmatrix}, F'(\alpha) = \begin{bmatrix} & F'_1(\alpha) & & \\ & \vdots & \ddots & \\ & F'_m(\alpha) & & \end{bmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\nabla^2 f(\alpha) = \sum_{i=1}^m F_i(\alpha) \cdot \nabla^2 F_i(\alpha) + t F'(\alpha) \cdot F'(\alpha)} \in \text{Sym}(n, \mathbb{R})$$

si $n = m = 1$.

$$f(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \|F(\alpha)\|^2 = \frac{1}{2} F^2(\alpha)$$

$$f'(\alpha) = F(\alpha) \cdot F'(\alpha) = t F'(\alpha) \cdot F(\alpha)$$

$$f''(\alpha) = ((F(\alpha))^2 + F(\alpha) \cdot F''(\alpha)) \quad (F(\alpha) = F_1(\alpha))$$

si $F(\alpha) = A\alpha - b$.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} F'(\alpha) = A \\ \nabla F_1(\alpha) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \nabla f(\alpha) = t F'(\alpha) \cdot F(\alpha) = t A(A\alpha - b) = t A A \alpha - t A b \quad (\text{ex 6.1})$$

et $\nabla^2 f(\alpha) = 0 + t F'(\alpha) \cdot F'(\alpha) = t A A$