

Matematika 1, vaje, 12. 1. 2021

4(11) Naj bodo dani vektorji in matriki

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{q} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{r} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ in } \vec{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Poiščite najmanjšo vrednost funkcije $\vec{x}^T P \vec{x} + \vec{q}^T (\vec{x} + \vec{r})$ pri pogoju, da \vec{x} reši linearni sistem $A \vec{x} = \vec{b}$.

$$f(\vec{x}) = \vec{x}^T P \vec{x} + \vec{q}^T (\vec{x} + \vec{r}) \quad \text{pri pogoju} \quad A \vec{x} = \vec{b} \dots \quad \underbrace{A \vec{x} - \vec{b}}_{\vec{g}(\vec{x})} = \vec{0}$$

$$L(\vec{x}, \vec{\lambda}) = f(\vec{x}) - \vec{\lambda}^T \vec{g}(\vec{x}) = \\ = \vec{x}^T P \vec{x} + \vec{q}^T (\vec{x} + \vec{r}) - \vec{\lambda}^T (A \vec{x} - \vec{b})$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \vec{x}} = \vec{x}^T (P + P^T) + \vec{q}^T - \vec{\lambda}^T A = \vec{0}^T / \dots \quad (P + P^T) \vec{x} + A^T \vec{\lambda} = -\vec{q}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \vec{\lambda}} = -(A \vec{x} - \vec{b}) = \vec{0} \dots \dots \quad A \vec{x} = \vec{b}$$

Torej: $\begin{bmatrix} P + P^T & A^T \\ A & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \vec{x} \\ \vec{\lambda} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\vec{q} \\ \vec{b} \end{bmatrix}$, \vec{x} -komponente rešitve tega linearnega sistema vstavimo v f .

V našem primeru je

$$\begin{bmatrix} P + P^T & A^T \\ A & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{in} \quad \begin{bmatrix} -\vec{q} \\ \vec{b} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Rešitev je (preveri)} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \vec{x} \\ \vec{\lambda} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ torej } \vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Najmanjša vrednost f je torej:

$$f \left(\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) = [-1, 1, 0] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + [0, 1, 1] \left(\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \underline{6}.$$

10. Poišči tisti vektor $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, za katerega je vsota kvadratov razdalj do vektorjev $\mathbf{a}_1, \dots, \mathbf{a}_k \in \mathbb{R}^n$ najmanjša možna.

$$\underbrace{\|\vec{x} - \vec{a}_1\|^2}_{(\vec{x} - \vec{a}_1)^T (\vec{x} - \vec{a}_1)} + \underbrace{\|\vec{x} - \vec{a}_2\|^2}_{(\vec{x} - \vec{a}_2)^T (\vec{x} - \vec{a}_2)} + \dots + \underbrace{\|\vec{x} - \vec{a}_k\|^2}_{(\vec{x} - \vec{a}_k)^T (\vec{x} - \vec{a}_k)} = f(\vec{x}) \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{iščemo} \\ \text{minimum} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{x}} = \text{grad } f = \underbrace{(2\vec{x}^T - 2\vec{a}_1^T)}_{\vec{x}^T - 2\vec{a}_1^T \vec{x} + \vec{a}_1^T \vec{a}_1} + (2\vec{x}^T - 2\vec{a}_2^T) + \dots + (2\vec{x}^T - 2\vec{a}_k^T) = \vec{0}^T$$

$$\frac{\partial (\vec{x} - \vec{a}_i)^T (\vec{x} - \vec{a}_i)}{\partial \vec{x}} = 2\vec{x}^T - 2\vec{a}_i^T \quad \left| \quad \text{Toxj } \cancel{k} \vec{x}^T = \cancel{k} (\vec{a}_1^T + \vec{a}_2^T + \dots + \vec{a}_k^T) / : k$$

$$\vec{x} = \frac{1}{k} (\vec{a}_1 + \vec{a}_2 + \dots + \vec{a}_k).$$

13. Naj bo $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ter $d > 0$ realno število.

- (a) Poišči najmanjšo vrednost funkcije $f(\mathbf{x}) = \|\mathbf{x}\|^2$ pri pogoju $\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{p}\| \leq d$.
 (b) Poišči najmanjšo vrednost funkcije $f(\mathbf{x}) = \|\mathbf{x}\|^2$ pri pogoju $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$.
 (c) Poišči najmanjšo vrednost funkcije $f(\mathbf{x}) = \|\mathbf{x}\|^2$ pri pogojih $\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{p}\| \leq d$, $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$.

(a) • V notranjosti: kandidati so lokalni ekstremi f :

$$f(\vec{x}) = \|\vec{x}\|^2 = \vec{x}^T \vec{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{x}} = 2\vec{x}^T = \vec{0}^T \quad \dots \quad \vec{x} = \vec{0} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{ta je v območju, če je } \|\vec{p}\| < d, \\ \text{sicer ni} \end{array} \right)$$

• Na robu: vezni ekstremi: $\|\vec{x} - \vec{p}\| = d \quad \dots \quad \|\vec{x} - \vec{p}\|^2 = d^2 \quad \dots \quad \|\vec{x} - \vec{p}\|^2 - d^2 = 0$

$$L(\vec{x}, \lambda) = f(\vec{x}) - \lambda (\|\vec{x} - \vec{p}\|^2 - d^2)$$

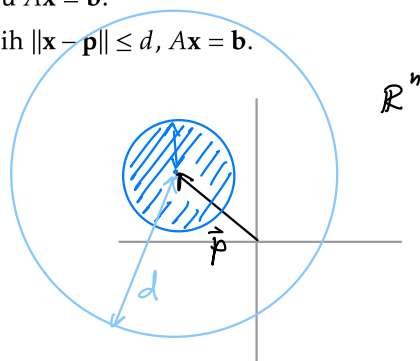
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \vec{x}} = 2\vec{x}^T - \lambda (2\vec{x}^T - 2\vec{p}^T) = \vec{0} \quad \dots \quad (2 - 2\lambda)\vec{x} = -2\lambda\vec{p}, \text{ tj. } \vec{x} \parallel \vec{p}$$

oz. $\vec{x} = \alpha \vec{p}$ (ali $\vec{x} = \frac{2\lambda}{2\lambda - 2} \vec{p}$)

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = -(\|\vec{x} - \vec{p}\|^2 - d^2) = 0$$

$$\|\alpha \vec{p} - \vec{p}\|^2 - d^2 = 0 \quad \dots \quad \|(\alpha - 1)\vec{p}\| = d \quad \dots \quad |\alpha - 1| \cdot \|\vec{p}\| = d$$

$$\alpha = 1 \pm \frac{d}{\|\vec{p}\|} \quad \leftarrow \quad \alpha - 1 = \pm \frac{d}{\|\vec{p}\|} \quad \leftarrow \quad |\alpha - 1| = \frac{d}{\|\vec{p}\|}$$



Torej $f(\alpha \vec{p}) = f\left(\left(1 \pm \frac{d}{\|\vec{p}\|}\right) \vec{p}\right) = \left|1 \pm \frac{d}{\|\vec{p}\|}\right|^2 \cdot \|\vec{p}\|^2 =$
 $= \left(1 + \frac{d^2}{\|\vec{p}\|^2} \pm 2 \frac{d}{\|\vec{p}\|}\right) \cdot \|\vec{p}\|^2 = \|\vec{p}\|^2 + d^2 \pm 2d\|\vec{p}\|.$

(b) z Lagrangeovo metodo: $(A\vec{x} = \vec{b} \dots A\vec{x} - \vec{b} = \vec{0})$

$$L(\vec{x}, \vec{\lambda}) = \|\vec{x}\|^2 - \vec{\lambda}^T (A\vec{x} - \vec{b}) \quad 2\vec{x}^T = \vec{\lambda}^T A$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \vec{x}} = 2\vec{x}^T - \vec{\lambda}^T A = \vec{0}^T / ^T \dots \vec{x} = \frac{1}{2} A^T \vec{\lambda}$$

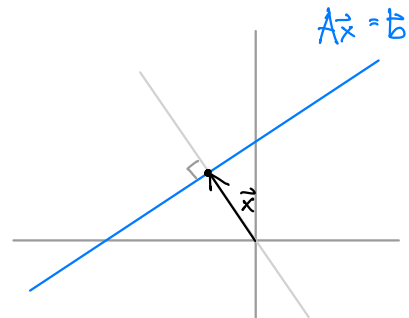
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \vec{\lambda}} = -(A\vec{x} - \vec{b}) = \vec{0} \dots A\vec{x} = \vec{b} \dots \frac{1}{2} AA^T \vec{\lambda} = \vec{b}$$

Če je A polnega ranga, $\vec{\lambda} = 2(AA^T)^{-1} \vec{b}$.

Torej: $\vec{x} = \frac{1}{2} A^T \vec{\lambda} = A^T (AA^T)^{-1} \vec{b}$.

V splošnem (za A , ki mogoče ni polnega ranga)

dobimo $\vec{x} = A^+ \vec{b}$, kjer je A^+ Moore-Penroseov posplošeni inverz A .



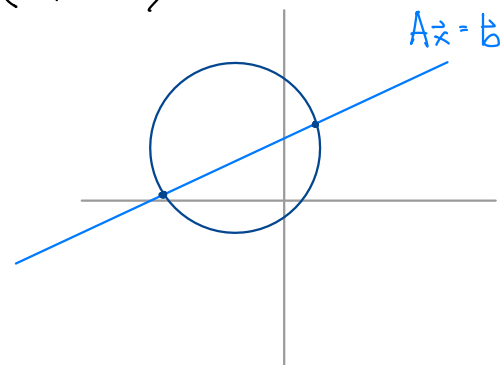
(c) • Spet z Lagrangeovo metodo (za rob dan z $\|\vec{x} - \vec{p}\| = d$ in $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$):

$$L(\vec{x}, \mu, \vec{\lambda}) = \|\vec{x}\|^2 - \mu (\|\vec{x} - \vec{p}\|^2 - d^2) - \vec{\lambda}^T (A\vec{x} - \vec{b})$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \vec{x}} = 2\vec{x}^T - 2\mu(\vec{x} - \vec{p})^T - \vec{\lambda}^T A = \vec{0}^T \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mu} = -(\|\vec{x} - \vec{p}\|^2 - d^2) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \vec{\lambda}} = -(A\vec{x} - \vec{b}) = \vec{0} \quad (3)$$



$$(1) \dots (2 - 2\mu)\vec{x} = A^T \vec{\lambda} - 2\mu \vec{p} \dots \vec{x} = \frac{1}{2 - 2\mu} (A^T \vec{\lambda} - 2\mu \vec{p})$$

Vstavimo v (3): $A(A^T \vec{\lambda} - 2\mu \vec{p}) = (2 - 2\mu)\vec{b}$

$$AA^T \vec{\lambda} = (2 - 2\mu)\vec{b} + 2\mu A\vec{p} \dots \vec{\lambda} = (AA^T)^{-1} ((2 - 2\mu)\vec{b} + 2\mu A\vec{p}) \quad \curvearrowright$$

vstavimo λ
s prejšnje strani

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Torčej } \vec{x} &= \frac{1}{2-2\mu} (A^T \vec{\lambda} - 2\mu \vec{p}) \stackrel{\downarrow}{=} \frac{1}{2-2\mu} (A^T ((AA^T)^{-1} ((2-2\mu) \vec{b} + 2\mu A \vec{p})) - 2\mu \vec{p}) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2-2\mu} ((2-2\mu) A^T (AA^T)^{-1} \vec{b} + 2\mu (A^T A \vec{p} - \vec{p})) = \\ &\vec{x} = A^T (AA^T)^{-1} \vec{b} + \frac{\mu}{1-\mu} (A^T A - I) \vec{p} \end{aligned}$$

To sedaj vstavimo v (2) oz. $\|\vec{x} - \vec{p}\| = d : \dots$

... je konec blizu? Ugotovi samostojno! ✓