

11/10/17

14/7

פונקציות רציפות

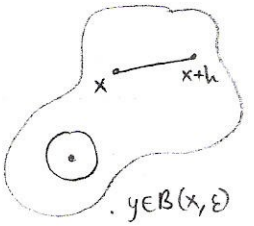
$C^2(U)$ $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$

$[x, x+h] \subseteq U$

$f(x+h) = f(x) + \langle \nabla f(x), h \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \langle d^2 f(x+\theta h) h, h \rangle =$

$= f(x) + \sum_{k=1}^n h_k f_{x_k}(x) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^n h_i h_j f_{x_i x_j}(x+\theta h) h_j$
 \downarrow
 Lagrange

$= f(x) + \langle \nabla f(x), h \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \langle d^2 f(x) h, h \rangle + o(\|h\|^2)$

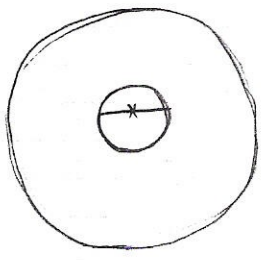


$y \in B(x, \epsilon)$ is $f(y) \geq f(x)$, $B(x, \epsilon) \subseteq U$, ϵ such that f is convex on $B(x, \epsilon)$

$y \in B(x, \epsilon)$ is $f(y) \leq f(x)$, $B(x, \epsilon) \subseteq U$, ϵ such that f is concave on $B(x, \epsilon)$

$\nabla f(x) = 0$ is a necessary condition for a local extremum

for a local extremum $\theta \in (0, 1)$ - Lagrange multiplier λ such that $\nabla f(x) = 0$



$f(x+h) = f(x) + \frac{1}{2} \langle d^2 f(x+\theta h) h, h \rangle$

$f_{yx} = f_{xy}$ $d^2 f(x) = (f_{x_i x_j}(x))$

quadratic form $Q_A(x)$ is a symmetric bilinear form

$(a_{ij} = a_{ji})$ $A \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^n)$

$Q_A(x) = \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} x_i x_j = \langle Ax, x \rangle$

A is a symmetric matrix with real eigenvalues and orthogonal eigenvectors

$i \neq j: E_i \perp E_j, \|E_i\|=1, x = \sum_{j=1}^n c_j E_j, AE_k = \lambda_k E_k$

$Q_A(x) = \langle Ax, x \rangle = \sum_{i,j} c_i c_j \langle AE_i, E_j \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i c_i^2$

$x \neq 0$ is $Q_A(x) > 0$ iff $A > 0$ (positive definite)
 $(\lambda_i > 0)$
 $A > 0$ is A is positive definite

$(\lambda_i < 0)$ is $-A$ is $A < 0$ (negative definite)
 $A < 0$ is A is negative definite

$(\lambda_i > 0 > \lambda_j)$ is A is $A > 0$ (indefinite)
 $(A > 0)$

$Q_A(x,y) = ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2, A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix}$ $n=2$

$\Delta = \Delta_A = ac - b^2$

"positive" $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 > 0$: λ_1, λ_2 are both positive

"negative" $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 < 0$

"indefinite" $\lambda_1 > 0 > \lambda_2$

$\Delta > 0$

$a, c > 0$ (i)(a)

$$Q(x, y) = ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2 = a\left(x^2 + \frac{2b}{a}xy\right) + cy^2 = a\left(\left(x + \frac{by}{a}\right)^2 - \frac{b^2y^2}{a^2}\right) + cy^2 =$$

$$= a\left(x + \frac{by}{a}\right)^2 + y^2\left(c - \frac{b^2}{a}\right) > 0 \quad (x, y) \neq (0, 0)$$

$a, c < 0$ (i)(b)

$$-Q_A = Q_{-A} > 0$$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \det\begin{pmatrix} a-\lambda & b \\ b & c-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = (a-\lambda)(c-\lambda) - b^2 = \lambda^2 - (a+c)\lambda + \Delta = (\lambda - \lambda_1)(\lambda - \lambda_2) \quad \Delta < 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = a+c \\ \lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 = \Delta < 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{P1, N1, 0} \\ \text{P, J, 0} \end{array} \Rightarrow \beta_2 \text{ k}$$

$\Delta = 0$

$$ac > 0$$

$$b = 0 \leftarrow ac = 0 \text{ (iii)(a)}$$

$$b = \pm \sqrt{ac}$$

$$a, c > 0 \text{ (iii)(b)}$$

$$ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2 = ax^2 \pm 2\sqrt{ac}xy + cy^2 = (\sqrt{a}x \pm \sqrt{c}y)^2$$

$$A \geq 0$$

$$a, c \leq 0 \text{ (iii)(c)}$$

$$Q_{-A}(x, y) = -Q_A(x, y) \leq 0$$

$$-A \geq 0$$

$$f(x) = x^3 + 9xy - y^3$$

$$f_x = 3x^2 + 9y$$

$$f_y = 9x - 3y^2$$

$$\nabla f = 0 \iff y = \frac{-x^2}{3}, x = \frac{y^2}{3} \Rightarrow (x, y) = (0, 0), (3, -3) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{N1, P1, N} \\ \text{N1, P1, N} \end{array} \text{ || } \lambda_1 \geq 0, \lambda_2 < 0$$

$$d^2f(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} f_{xx} & f_{xy} \\ f_{yx} & f_{yy} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6x & 9 \\ 9 & -6y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta(x, y) = -36xy - 81$$

$$\Delta(0, 0) = -81 < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (0, 0) \quad \beta_2 \text{ k}$$

$$\Delta(3, -3) = -36(-9) - 81 = 3 \cdot 81 > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (3, -3)$$

$$\text{P1, N1, P1, N} \quad \text{P1, N1, P1, N}$$

$$F(x,y) = x^4 + y^4 - 2x^2$$

.2

$$F_x = 4x^3 - 4x$$

$$F_y = 4y^3$$

$$\nabla F(x,y) = (4x^3 - 4x, 4y^3)$$

$$d^2 f(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} 12x^2 - 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 12y^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nabla F = 0 \iff (x,y) = (0,0), (\pm 1, 0)$$

$$\Delta = f_{xx} f_{yy} = 0; \text{ } \forall x,y \in (x,y) = (0,0), (\pm 1, 0)$$

לכך נשתמש בלמה של לגראנז (Lagrange) כדי

$$f(x,y) = (x^2 - 1)^2 + y^4 - 1 = (x-1)^2 (x+1)^2 + y^4 - 1$$

$$\text{מקסימום בנקודה } (-1, 0)$$

$$f_{xx} < 0 \text{ ב- } (0, 0)$$

$$f(x,0) = x^4 - 2x^2 < 0$$

$$\text{כאשר } |x| > 0$$

$$f(0,y) = y^4 > 0$$

$$y \neq 0$$

C^2 , $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ נניח $z \in U$ נקודה קריטית

$$\Delta := f_{xx}(z) f_{yy}(z) - f_{xy}(z)^2 \quad \text{כאשר} \quad (f_x(z), f_y(z)) = \nabla f(z) = 0, \quad z \in U$$

$$f \text{ נקראת מקסימום מקומי ב- } z \text{ אם } f_{xx}(z) < 0, \Delta > 0 \text{ (i)}$$

$$f \text{ נקראת מינימום מקומי ב- } z \text{ אם } f_{xx}(z) > 0, \Delta > 0 \text{ (ii)}$$

$$f \text{ נקראת נקודה סaddle ב- } z \text{ אם } \Delta < 0 \text{ (iii)}$$

$$\theta \in (0, 1), \quad [z, z+\theta h] \subseteq U, \quad A := d^2 f(z) \text{ (i)}$$

$$f(z+h) = f(z) + \frac{1}{2} \langle d^2 f(z+\theta h) h, h \rangle = f(z) + \frac{1}{2} \langle A h, h \rangle + o(\|h\|^2)$$

$$m := \min \{ \langle A u, u \rangle : \|u\| = 1 \} \quad \text{כאשר}$$

$$M := \max \{ \langle A u, u \rangle : \|u\| = 1 \} \quad M \geq m$$

$$M \geq m > 0 \iff f_{xx}(z) > 0, \Delta > 0 \text{ (i)}$$

$$0 > M \geq m \iff f_{xx}(z) < 0, \Delta > 0 \text{ (ii)}$$

$$m < 0 < M \iff \Delta < 0 \text{ (iii)}$$

$$\|h\| < \epsilon \text{ נקראת } B(x, \epsilon) \subseteq U, \quad \epsilon > 0$$

$$|f(z+h) - f(z) - \frac{1}{2} Q_A(h)| < \frac{\eta}{10} \|h\|^2$$

$$\eta = \min \{ |m|, |M| \}$$

$$|f(z+h) - f(z) - \frac{1}{2} Q_A(h)| \leq \frac{\eta}{10} \|h\|^2$$

$$f(z+h) \geq f(z) + \frac{1}{2} Q_A(h) - \frac{\eta}{10} \|h\|^2$$

$$= f(z) + \frac{1}{2} \|h\|^2 Q_A(u) - \frac{\eta}{10} \|h\|^2$$

$$h = \|h\| \cdot u \\ \|u\| = 1$$

$$\geq f(z) + \|h\|^2 \left(\frac{m}{2} - \frac{\eta}{10} \right) > f(z)$$

$$h \neq 0$$

$$F = \{(x_i, y_i) \mid 1 \leq i \leq N\}$$

$$E(a, b) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - (ax_i + b))^2$$

↑
רמיניני

$$E(a, b) \xrightarrow{(a, b) \rightarrow \infty} \infty$$

היה, inf על, יחידה-הן זינח
מקנן פניניני על, יחידה-הן זינח

$$\exists z = (A, B) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \cdot E(A, B) \leq E(a, b), \forall a, b \Rightarrow \nabla E(A, B) = 0$$

$$E_a = \frac{-2}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i (y_i - (ax_i + b)))$$

$$E_b = \frac{-2}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - (ax_i + b))$$

$$\nabla E = 0 \iff \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i y_i = \frac{a}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i^2 + \frac{b}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$$

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N y_i = \frac{a}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i + b$$

$$\bar{x}\bar{y} = a\bar{x}^2 + b\bar{x}$$

$$\bar{y} = a\bar{x} + b$$

? זינח יחידה על, פניני
יחידה-הן זינח, יחידה על, נזר זינח
זינח יחידה פניני

$$E_a = -2(\bar{x}\bar{y} - (a\bar{x}^2 + b\bar{x}))$$

$$E_b = -2(\bar{y} - (a\bar{x} + b))$$

$$d^2 F = \begin{pmatrix} 2\bar{x}^2 & 2\bar{x} \\ 2\bar{x} & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left| \sum_{i=1}^N x_i \right| \leq \sqrt{N} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N x_i^2}$$

$$\Delta = 4\bar{x}^2 - 4\bar{x}^2 \stackrel{?}{>} 0$$

∴ N > 2

$$\iff \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i^2 > \frac{1}{N^2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N x_i \right)^2$$

