

Gradientti - nopeimman kasvun suunta

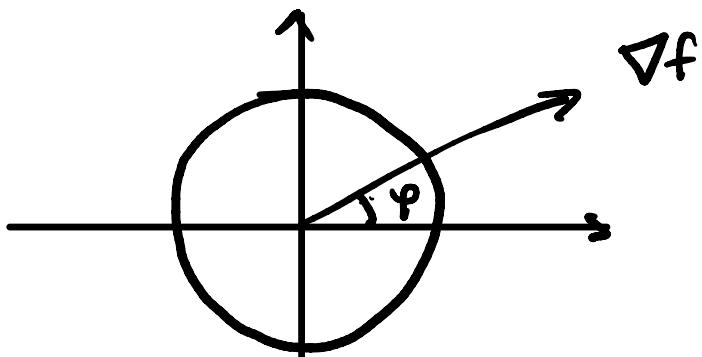
Olkoon \underline{u} ydinlaskimmeikalla : $\|\underline{u}\| = 1$

Pistetulon määritelmä :

$$\underline{u} \cdot \nabla f = \|\underline{u}\| \|\nabla f\| \cos \theta = \|\nabla f\| \cos \theta$$

→ maksimi, kun $\theta = 0$ eli $\underline{u} \parallel \nabla f$

→ minimi, kun $\theta = \pi$ eli $\underline{u} \parallel -\nabla f$



$$\underline{u} = \cos \varphi \underline{i} + \sin \varphi \underline{j}$$

HESSEN MATRIISI

Kysymys: Mikä on toisen derivaatan
vastine esim. pinnalla $z = f(x,y)$?

Oletus: $f: D \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, jolla on jatkuvat
toisen kertaluvun osittaisderivaatat

$$H_f(\underline{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} f(\underline{x}) & \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1} f(\underline{x}) & \dots & \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_n \partial x_1} f(\underline{x}) \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} f(\underline{x}) & \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} f(\underline{x}) & \dots & \vdots \\ \vdots & & & \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_n} f(\underline{x}) & \dots & & \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_n^2} f(\underline{x}) \end{pmatrix}$$

Hessen matrisi $H_f(\underline{x})$ on symmetrinen.

Toisen asteen Taylor:

$$f(\underline{x} + \underline{h}) \approx f(\underline{x}) + \underline{h} \cdot \nabla f(\underline{x})$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \underline{h}^T H_f(\underline{x}) \underline{h}$$

Kruttisken pisteessä $\nabla f = \underline{0}$

Approximointio: $f(\underline{x} + \underline{h}) - f(\underline{x}) \approx$

$$\approx \frac{1}{2} \underline{h}^T H_f(\underline{x}) \underline{h}$$

Huom! Jos \underline{h} on vektori, niin termi on $\frac{1}{2} \underline{h}^T H_f(\underline{x}) \underline{h}$.

Lisäksi \underline{h} on "pieni."

Neliömuodot: $\underline{x}^T A \underline{x}$ on neliömuoto

$A_{n \times n}$ on symmetrinen: $A = A^T$

Realisen symmetrisen matrisin ominaisarvat ovat reaalisia.

A on positiivisesti definitti, jos sen kaikki osat ovat positiivia.

A on negatiivisesti definitti, ...
... negatiivisia.

A on indefinitti, jos sillä on eri merkisiä ominaisarvoja.

Jos A on positiivisesti definitti, nün

$$x^T A x > 0$$

kaikilla $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} x^T A x & = & y \\ 1 \times n & n \times n & n \times 1 \\ & & 1 \times 1 \end{array} \right]$$

Jos A on negatiivisesti definitti: $x^T A x < 0$

Jos A on indefinitti, nün neljä muoto
se on merkkiarvoja.

A symmetrisen ja reaalinen

$\Rightarrow A$ on diagonalisoitava

$$A = Q \Lambda Q^T, \text{ missä } \Lambda = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$$

$$Q \text{ ortogonealinen : } \text{nv } y = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i v_i$$

$$Q = (v_1 \ v_2 \ \dots \ v_n)$$

$$\Rightarrow y^T A y = \alpha_1^2 \lambda_1 + \alpha_2^2 \lambda_2 + \dots + \alpha_n^2 \lambda_n$$

$$\Rightarrow y^T A y > 0, \text{ vain jos } \lambda_i > 0$$

Sylvesterin kriteeri

$A_{n \times n}$ kertaa edelle.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \left| \begin{array}{cc} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} \end{array} \right| \alpha_{13} & \dots & \alpha_{1n} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \alpha_{23} & \dots \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} & \alpha_{33} & \dots \\ \vdots & & & \ddots \\ \alpha_{n1} & \dots & \alpha_{nn} & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_1 = \left| \begin{array}{cc} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} \end{array} \right| \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A \text{ on pos. def., jos} \\ \text{kunkin } k = 1, \dots, n, \\ \Delta_k > 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Delta_2 = \left| \begin{array}{cc} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} \end{array} \right| \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A \text{ on neg. def., jos} \\ \Delta_1 < 0, \Delta_2 > 0, \Delta_3 < 0, \\ \dots, (-1)^n \Delta_n > 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Delta_3 = \left| \begin{array}{cc} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} \end{array} \right|$$

Miksi? $\det(A) = |A|$

$$\det(-A) = (-1)^n |A|$$

Toistelua A on pos. def.

(i) Välittömäisyys

Välitteen $y = (x_1 \ x_2 \ \dots \ x_k \ 0 \ \dots \ 0)^T$

$$z = (x_1 \ x_2 \ \dots \ x_k)$$

Piste: $z^T A_k z = y^T A y > 0$

(ii) Riittävyys: Induktio

Perus: $\{ \Delta_1, \text{j.e. } \Delta_2 > 0 \} \Rightarrow A_2 \text{ pos. def}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_1 &= \alpha_{11} & \Delta_2 &= \alpha_{11} \alpha_{22} - (\alpha_{12})^2 \\ &> 0 & &> 0 \\ & & & \Rightarrow \alpha_{22} > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{tr} A_2 = \alpha_{11} + \alpha_{22} > 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1, \lambda_2 > 0$$

Induktiosankel: $\{ \Delta_k \text{ j.e. } \Delta_{k+1} > 0 \} \Rightarrow \dots$

Idea: A_{k+1} ei ole pos. def

\Rightarrow sillä on oltava kaksi negatiivista ominaisarvoa (ja vastaavat ov:t)

Ov: t x, y : Välitteen $u = \alpha x + \beta y \neq 0$
ja $u_{k+1} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow u^T A_{k+1} u < 0$$

eli A_{k+1} on myös neg. def. RR

□

Esimerkki

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_1 = 4 ; \quad \Delta_2 = 4 \cdot 2 - (-1 \cdot -1) = 5$$

$$\Delta_3 = 32 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 16 - 4 = 6$$

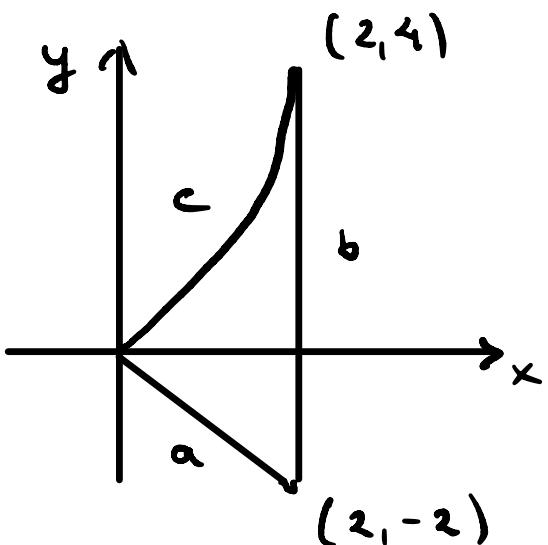
$$\Rightarrow A \text{ on pos. def.}$$

Esimerkki

$$f(x,y) = xy - y$$

$$A = \{(x,y) \mid x \in [0,2], -x \leq y \leq x^2\}$$

Etsitään maksimi ja minimi.



$$\begin{cases} f_x = y = 0 \\ f_y = x - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{kp } (1,0) \in A$$

$$f(1,0) = 0$$

Reunakomponentit : $a \cup b \cup c$

$$a = \{(x,y) \mid x \in [0,2], y = -x\}$$

$$b = \{ \quad \mid x = 2, y \in [-2,4] \}$$

$$c = \{ \quad \mid y = x^2 \}$$

Komponentti a : $f(0,0) = 0, f(2,-2) = -2$

$$f^{(a)}(x,y) = g^{(a)}(x) = -x^2 + x$$

$$Dg^{(a)}(x) = -2x + 1 = 0 \iff x = \frac{1}{2}, y = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

Komponenttille b :

$$f^{(b)}(x,y) = g^{(b)}(y) = 2y - y = y$$

$$f(2, -2) = -2 \text{ (lyhät!)}$$

$$f(2, 4) = 4$$

Komponenttille c :

$$f^{(c)}(x,y) = g^{(c)}(x) = x^3 - x^2$$

$$Dg^{(c)}(x) = 3x^2 - 2x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x=0 \text{ tai } x=\frac{2}{3}$$

$$f\left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{9}\right) = -\frac{4}{27}$$

(päätepisteet jo mukana)

Maksimi ja minimi pisteiden julkoste

$$\left\{ 0, \frac{1}{9}, 0, -2, 4, -\frac{4}{27} \right\}$$

$$\max_A f = 4, \quad \min_A f = -2$$