

$$\begin{cases} g_1(x, y, z) = x + y + z = 0 \\ g_2(x, y, z) = x + 2y + 3z - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

at  $\bar{v}$

$$w = f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

$$g_1 = 0 \cap g_2 = 0 \quad \text{交集}$$

$\cap$

方向  $\vec{v}$  与  $\vec{w}$

$$\left( \vec{v}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = 0, \quad \left( \vec{v}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right) = 0$$

$$P_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{OP}_0 + \vec{v}$$

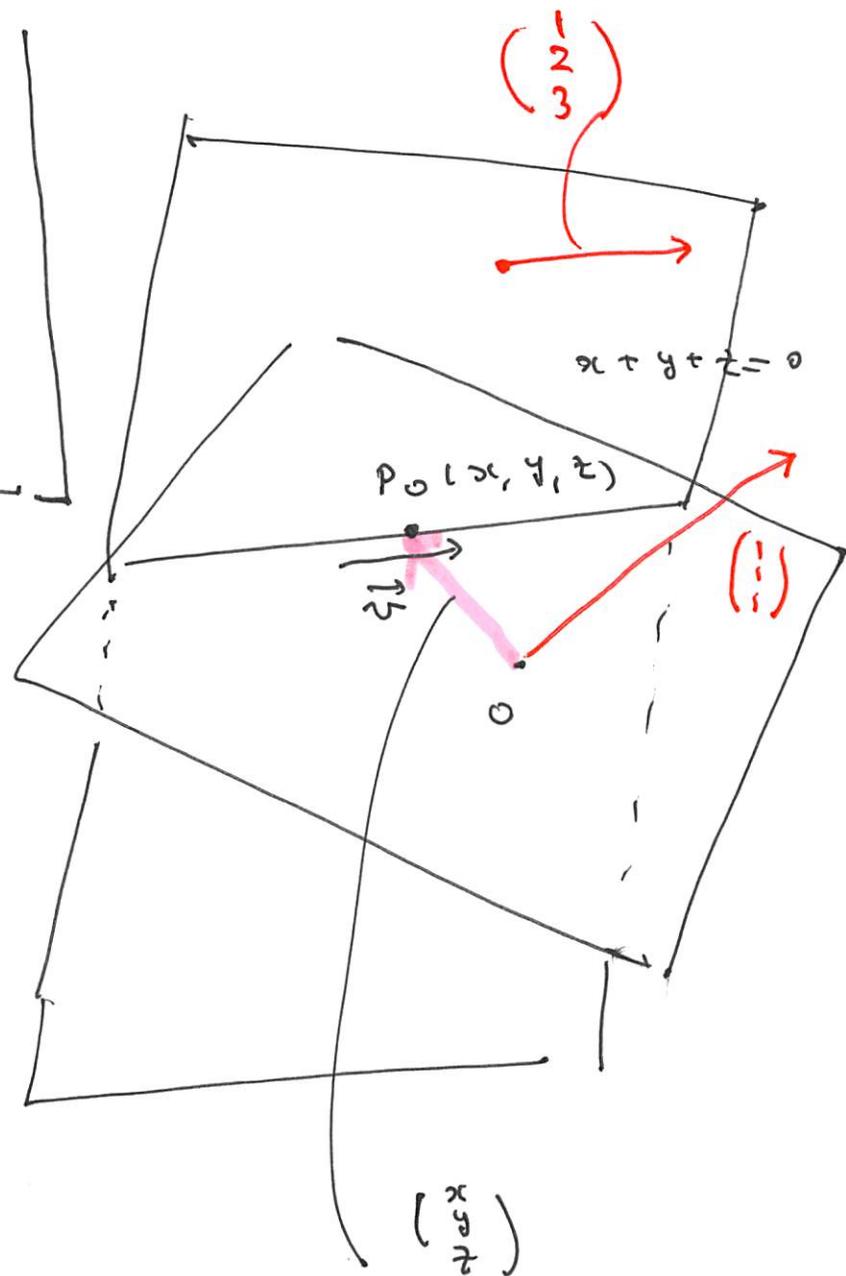
梯度方向  $\vec{v}$  与  $\vec{w}$  在  $P_0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v} = 1 = \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \vec{v} \quad \forall a \neq 2 = \vec{v}$$

$$(\mathbb{R} \vec{v})^\perp = \mathbb{R} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \mathbb{R} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \vec{OP}_0$$



$$\nabla(f) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x \\ 2y \\ 2z \end{pmatrix}, \quad \nabla(g_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \nabla(g_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F' \begin{cases} \nabla(f) + \lambda_1 \nabla(g_1) + \lambda_2 \nabla(g_2) = 0 & \exists \frac{\mathbb{R}}{\mathbb{R}} \text{ } \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \text{ " " } \mathbb{R} \\ g_1 = g_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$2 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}$$

$$x + y + z = 0$$

$$x + 2y + 3z = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \mathbb{R} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x & 1 & 1 \\ y & 1 & 2 \\ z & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} \neq \vec{0} \quad F' \text{y}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & 1 \\ y & 1 & 2 \\ z & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & 1 \\ y-x & 0 & 1 \\ z-x & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} y-x & 1 \\ z-x & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

F' y

$$= -2(y-x) + (z-x)$$

$$= x - 2y + z = 0.$$

$$\begin{cases} x + y + z = 0 \\ x + 2y + 3z = 1 \\ x - 2y + z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & -3 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & -3 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & -3 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & -3 \end{array} \right)$$

Ex:  $x = -\frac{1}{2}, y = 0, z = \frac{1}{2}$

$\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$  are the roots.

ポルトフォリオ理論.

資産  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$

1期  $R_{1,1} \quad R_{2,1}$

2期  $R_{1,2} \quad R_{2,2}$

$\vdots$   
 $\vdots$   
 $\vdots$

N期  $R_{1,N} \quad R_{2,N}$

収益率  $R_1 \quad R_2 \quad \dots \quad R_n$

投資割合  $x_1 \quad x_2 \quad \dots \quad x_n$

ポルトフォリオ  $x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n - 1 = 0$

$R = x_1 R_1 + \dots + x_n R_n$  ポルトフォリオ

$\mu_j = \overline{R_j} \quad (j=1, \dots, n)$

収益率.

$\mu = \overline{R} = x_1 \mu_1 + \dots + x_n \mu_n$

(6.5) 
$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} g_1 &= 1 - x_1 - \dots - x_n = 0 \\ g_2 &= -(x_1 \mu_1 + \dots + x_n \mu_n) + \mu = 0 \end{aligned} \right. \begin{aligned} &\longleftrightarrow \begin{aligned} (\vec{1}, \vec{1}) &= 1 \\ (\vec{1}, \vec{\mu}) &= \mu \end{aligned} \\ &\text{a F r} \end{aligned}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2} V(R) = \frac{1}{2} (V \vec{x}, \vec{x}) \quad \Sigma \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ 形式} \quad \leftarrow \text{1125 } \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ 形式.}$$

$$\sigma_{ij} = \begin{cases} V(R_j) & (i=j) \\ \text{Cov}(R_i, R_j) & (i \neq j) \end{cases}$$

①  $V$  正定.

$V = (\sigma_{ij})$  对称正定.  $= \tau D \tau$

$D = (R_1, R_2, \dots, R_n)$

$\sigma_{ij} = \sigma_{ji}$

$$R_j = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} R_{j,1} & -R_{j,1} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ R_{j,n} & -R_{j,n} \end{pmatrix}$$

例 ①  $\vec{\mu} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \vdots \\ \mu_n \end{pmatrix} \neq \vec{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$(c_1 \vec{\mu} + c_2 \vec{1} = \vec{0}) \Rightarrow c_1 = c_2 = 0$

②  $(V \vec{x}, \vec{x}) > 0 \quad (\vec{x} \neq \vec{0})$

$V$  正定  $\Rightarrow$  二次形式正定.

$$A: n \times n \text{ 対称行列} \quad f(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{2} (A\vec{x}, \vec{x}) \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\nabla f = A\vec{x}$$

$$\nabla f + \lambda_1 \nabla g_1 + \lambda_2 \nabla g_2 = \vec{0}$$

$\exists \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}$  かつ

$$V\vec{x} + \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ \vdots \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} -\mu_1 \\ -\mu_2 \\ \vdots \\ -\mu_n \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}$$

$$V\vec{x} = \lambda_1 \vec{1} + \lambda_2 \vec{\mu} \quad \exists \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R} \text{ かつ}$$

②  $\Rightarrow V$  は正定値 ( $\det V > 0$ )

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{x} &= V^{-1} (\lambda_1 \vec{1} + \lambda_2 \vec{\mu}) \\ &= \lambda_1 V^{-1} \vec{1} + \lambda_2 V^{-1} \vec{\mu} \end{aligned} \quad (6.10)$$

$$= (V^{-1} \vec{1} \quad V^{-1} \vec{\mu}) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} = V^{-1} (\vec{1} \quad \vec{\mu}) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ c & b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}) > 0$$

$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \neq \vec{0}$

$$\Leftrightarrow a > 0 \text{ かつ } |A| > 0$$

$A: n \times n$  ସମତୁଲ୍ୟ ମାଟ୍ରିକ୍ସ, ଫିଲ୍ଡ ଉପରେ  
 ${}^t A = A$   
 $\Rightarrow A^{-1}$  ଉପସ୍ଥିତ.

$${}^t (AB) = {}^t B {}^t A$$

$$A \cdot A^{-1} = I_n$$

$${}^t (A^{-1}) \cdot {}^t A = {}^t I_n = I_n$$

"
   
 ${}^t (A^{-1}) \cdot A$

$$\rightarrow {}^t (A^{-1}) A = I_n$$

$$\rightarrow {}^t (A^{-1}) = A^{-1}$$

ଠିକ୍ ସେ  $A^{-1}$   
 $\cdot (A^{-1})$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \vec{1} \\ \vec{2} \end{pmatrix}^T x =$$

$$(\vec{a}, \vec{e}) = \vec{e}^T \vec{a}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (\vec{1}, \vec{x}) \\ (\vec{2}, \vec{x}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \vec{1} \\ \vec{2} \end{pmatrix}^T (V^{-1} \vec{1} \quad V^{-1} \vec{2}) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \vec{1} \\ \vec{2} \end{pmatrix}^T V^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \vec{1} \\ \vec{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

ଅକ୍ଷରା ଅକ୍ଷର

①, ② କାନ୍ଥ ଛୁଟାଏ.



$$\lambda_1 = \dots$$

$$\lambda_2 = \dots$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \vec{1}^T V^{-1} \vec{1} & \vec{1}^T V^{-1} \vec{2} \\ \vec{2}^T V^{-1} \vec{1} & \vec{2}^T V^{-1} \vec{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (\vec{1}, V^{-1} \vec{1}) & (\vec{1}, V^{-1} \vec{2}) \\ (\vec{2}, V^{-1} \vec{1}) & (\vec{2}, V^{-1} \vec{2}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$V^{-1}$ : ଅକ୍ଷରା.

$V^{-1}$  ହେଉଛି ଅକ୍ଷରା.

$$(2, 1) \text{ ଅକ୍ଷରା} = (\vec{2}, V^{-1} \vec{1})$$

$$= (\vec{2}^T (V^{-1} \vec{1}), \vec{1}) = (V^{-1} \vec{2}, \vec{1}) = (1, 2) \text{ ଅକ୍ଷରା}$$

215P.  $A = (\vec{\mu}, v^{-1}\vec{1}) = (\vec{1}, v^{-1}\vec{\mu})$

$$B = (\vec{\mu}, v^{-1}\vec{\mu})$$

$$C = (\vec{1}, v^{-1}\vec{1})$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} C & A \\ A & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \mu \end{pmatrix}$$

$CB - A^2 > 0$  ① 同 1, 2 解 ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲ ⑳ ㉑ ㉒ ㉓ ㉔ ㉕ ㉖ ㉗ ㉘ ㉙ ㉚ ㉛ ㉜ ㉝ ㉞ ㉟ ㊱ ㊲ ㊳ ㊴ ㊵ ㊶ ㊷ ㊸ ㊹ ㊺ ㊻ ㊼ ㊽ ㊾ ㊿ ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲ ⑳ ㉑ ㉒ ㉓ ㉔ ㉕ ㉖ ㉗ ㉘ ㉙ ㉚ ㉛ ㉜ ㉝ ㉞ ㉟ ㊱ ㊲ ㊳ ㊴ ㊵ ㊶ ㊷ ㊸ ㊹ ㊺ ㊻ ㊼ ㊽ ㊾ ㊿ .

②  $\leadsto v^{-1}$  正定値に付3.

I  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & d & e \\ d & e & f \\ e & f & c \end{pmatrix}$  is s.s.  $f(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{2} \left( A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \right)$  is s.s.

$\nabla f = ?$

II

$A: n \times n$  s.s.s.  
 $B: n \times 2$   
 ${}^t B: 2 \times n$

$C = {}^t B A B$  is s.s.

$C$  is s.s. if  $2 = n$  is s.s.