

本題 - 1 2 3) 不可微分 (不滿足)

$$f_1(x) = f_2(x) = 0$$

$a \perp v$

f

定理 $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ C^2 系 13

$$g_1: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \mapsto (\vec{a}, x) - \alpha$$

$$g_2: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \mapsto (\vec{b}, x) - \beta$$

$$\vec{a} = \vec{1}$$

$$\vec{b} = \vec{e}$$

12

(1) $(H(f)(P), \vec{v}, \vec{v}) > 0$ $(P \in \mathbb{R}^n, \vec{v} \neq \vec{0})$

(2) $\vec{a} \neq \vec{b}$

$$\vec{1} \neq \vec{e}$$

$\exists \vec{v} \neq \vec{0}$ $P_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ s.t.

$\exists \lambda \exists \mu \quad \nabla(f)(P_0) + \lambda \nabla(g_1)(P_0) + \mu \nabla(g_2)(P_0) = \vec{0}$

$g_1(P_0) = g_2(P_0) = 0$

$\exists \vec{v} \neq \vec{0}$

$$f(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{2} (\nabla \vec{x}, \vec{x})$$

V は 正定値. 正定値
 $(\nabla \vec{x}, \vec{x}) > 0 (\vec{x} \neq 0)$

→ $H(f) = V$

判別条件

(1) $(\vec{1}, \vec{x}) - 1 = 0$

(2) $(\vec{\mu}, \vec{x}) - \mu = 0$

かつ

$f(\vec{x}) \leq \frac{\mu}{\mu_0} \mu$

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

μ_1, \dots, μ_n

μ_1, \dots, μ_n 定数.

A_1, \dots, A_n の 42 直線

→ 分節 2 行の V .

μ_1, \dots, μ_n

Lagrange の 正定値 条件 \vec{x} の 停留点

$$\Rightarrow (\nabla f, \vec{x}) + \lambda_1 \vec{1} + \lambda_2 \vec{\mu} = 0$$

Σ 上の μ_1, μ_2 の 直線

停留点

$\vec{x} \in \Sigma$

二 a c 是 条件 条件 $g_1(P) = g_2(P) = 0$ 且 \exists 点 T 是 P_0 与 P

1 = 是 是 1 2

$$J(P) > J(P_0)$$

$$P_0 \neq P.$$

所以 是 是 是

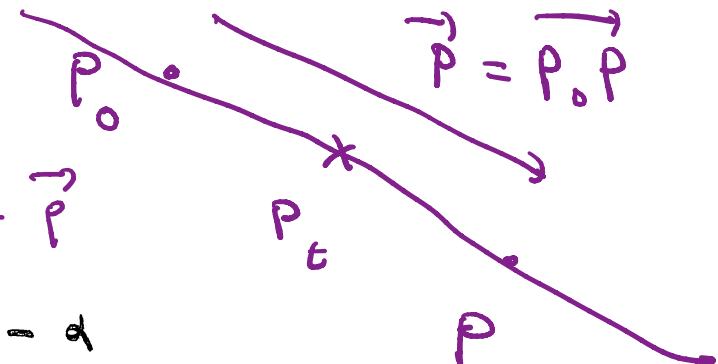
$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial x} \cdot 1 \cdot \sqrt{1}$$

(证明) 以下 $P \in \vec{x}$, $P_0 \in \vec{x}_0$ 是 是.

$$\vec{x}_t = (1-t)\vec{x}_0 + t\vec{x} \quad (t \in \mathbb{R})$$

是 是 是

$$= \vec{x}_0 + t(\vec{x} - \vec{x}_0) = \vec{P}$$



$$\begin{aligned} g_1(\vec{x}_t) &= (\vec{a}, (1-t)\vec{x}_0 + t\vec{x}) - \alpha \\ &= (1-t)(\vec{a}, \vec{x}_0) + t(\vec{a}, \vec{x}) - \alpha \\ &= (1-t) \cdot \alpha + t \cdot \alpha - \alpha = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$t=0$

$$g_2(\vec{x}_t) = \dots = 0$$

所以 \vec{x}_t 是 是 点 P_t 是 条件 条件

$$g_1(P_t) = g_2(P_t) = 0$$

且 \exists 点 T 是.

$P \geq P_t = tP$
是 是 是 是 是

$$F(t) = f(\vec{x}_t), \quad \vec{p} = \vec{x} - \vec{x}_0$$

つまり

$$F'(t) = (\nabla f(\vec{x}_t), \vec{p})$$

$$\nabla f(\vec{x}_0)$$

つまり

$$F'(0) = (\nabla f(\vec{x}_0), \vec{p})$$

$$t \lambda \vec{a} + \mu \vec{e} = \vec{0}$$

$$= (-\lambda \vec{a} - \mu \vec{e}, \vec{p}) = -\lambda (\vec{a}, \vec{p}) - \mu (\vec{e}, \vec{p}) = 0$$

つまり

$$F''(t) = (H(f)(\vec{x}_t), \vec{p}, \vec{p}) > 0$$

∵ $\vec{p} = \vec{x} - \vec{x}_0 \neq \vec{0}$ ∴ \vec{p} は $\vec{0}$ と異なるベクトルである

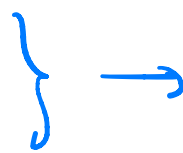
$$F(t) > F(0)$$

つまり $t = 1$ のとき

$$F(1) > F(0)$$

$$f(\vec{x}) > f(\vec{x}_0)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (\vec{a}, \vec{x}_0) - \alpha &= 0 \\ (\vec{e}, \vec{x}) - \alpha &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

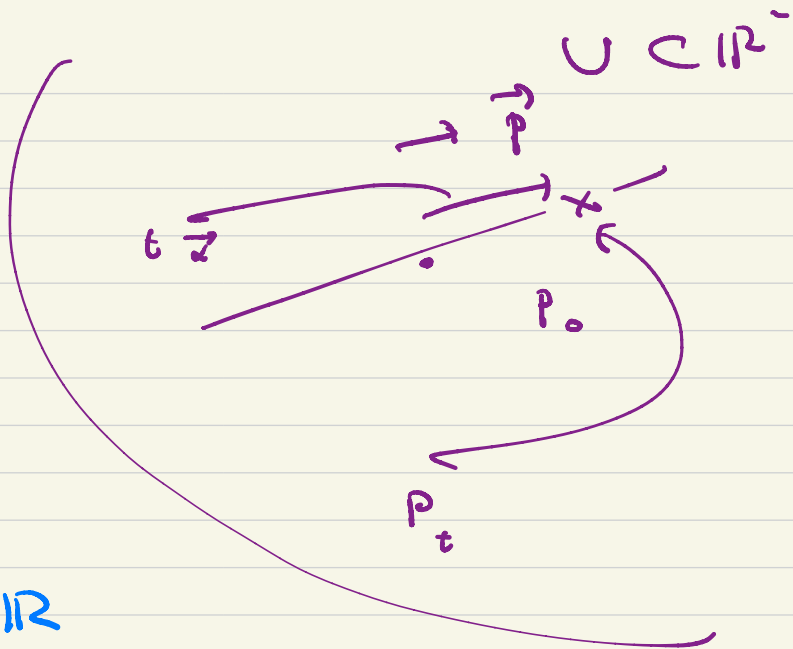


$$\begin{aligned} (\vec{a}, \vec{x}) - (\vec{e}, \vec{x}_0) &= 0 \\ &= (\vec{a}, \vec{x} - \vec{x}_0) = (\vec{a}, \vec{p}) \end{aligned}$$

$$F(t) = f(P_t)$$

$$F'(t) = (\nabla f)(P_t) \cdot \vec{p}$$

$$F''(t) = (H_f)(P_t) \vec{p}, \vec{p}$$



定理

$$F: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$F''(t) > 0$$

$$t = t_0$$

$$y = F(t)$$

$$y = F'(a)(t - t_0) + F(t_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow F(t) > F(t_0) \quad (t \neq t_0)$$