

①

$$\min f(x)$$

$$x \in X$$

$$f(x): \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$$

Funzione
obiettivo

Insieme
ammissibile

Considerazioni:

1) $X = \emptyset \Rightarrow$ Problema inammissibile

2) $\forall M > 0 \exists \bar{x} \in X : f(\bar{x}) < -M$

$M \in \mathbb{R}$

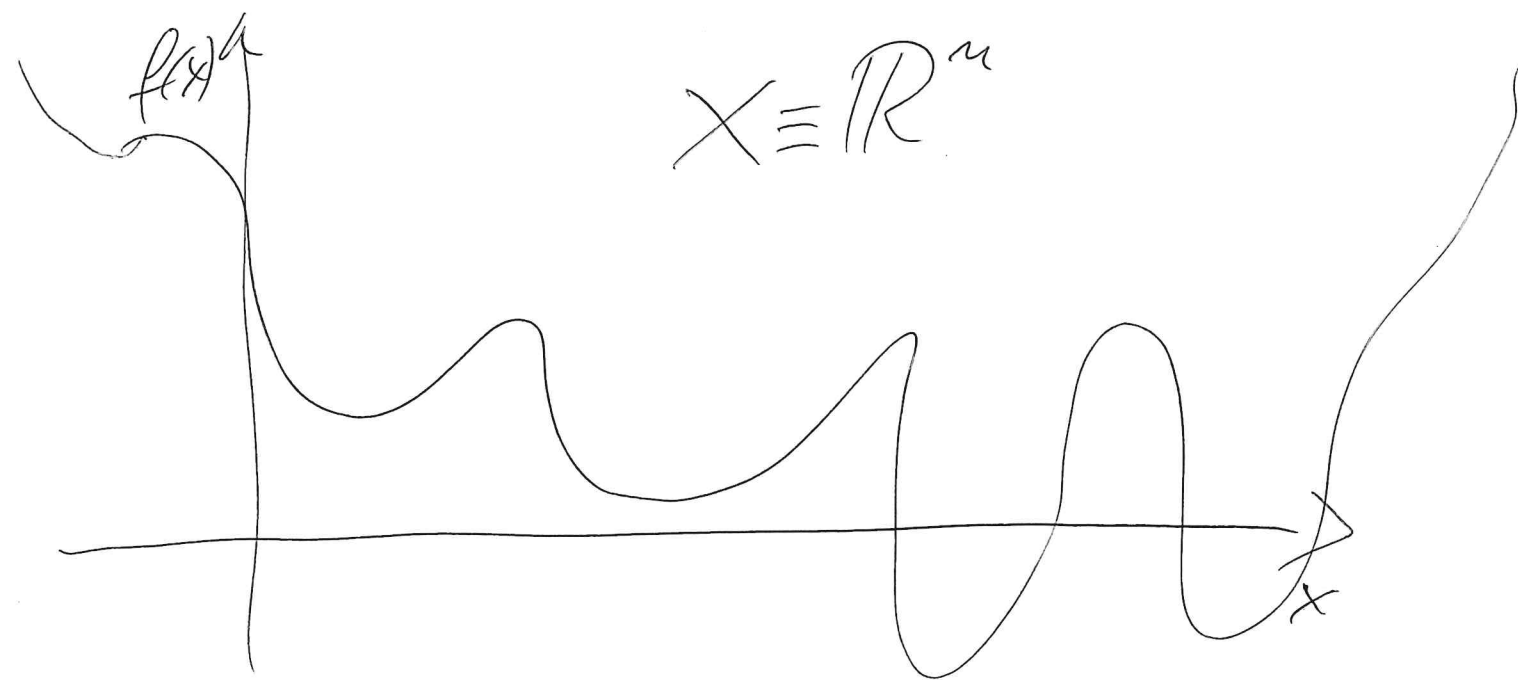
$\Rightarrow$ Problema illimitato

(2)

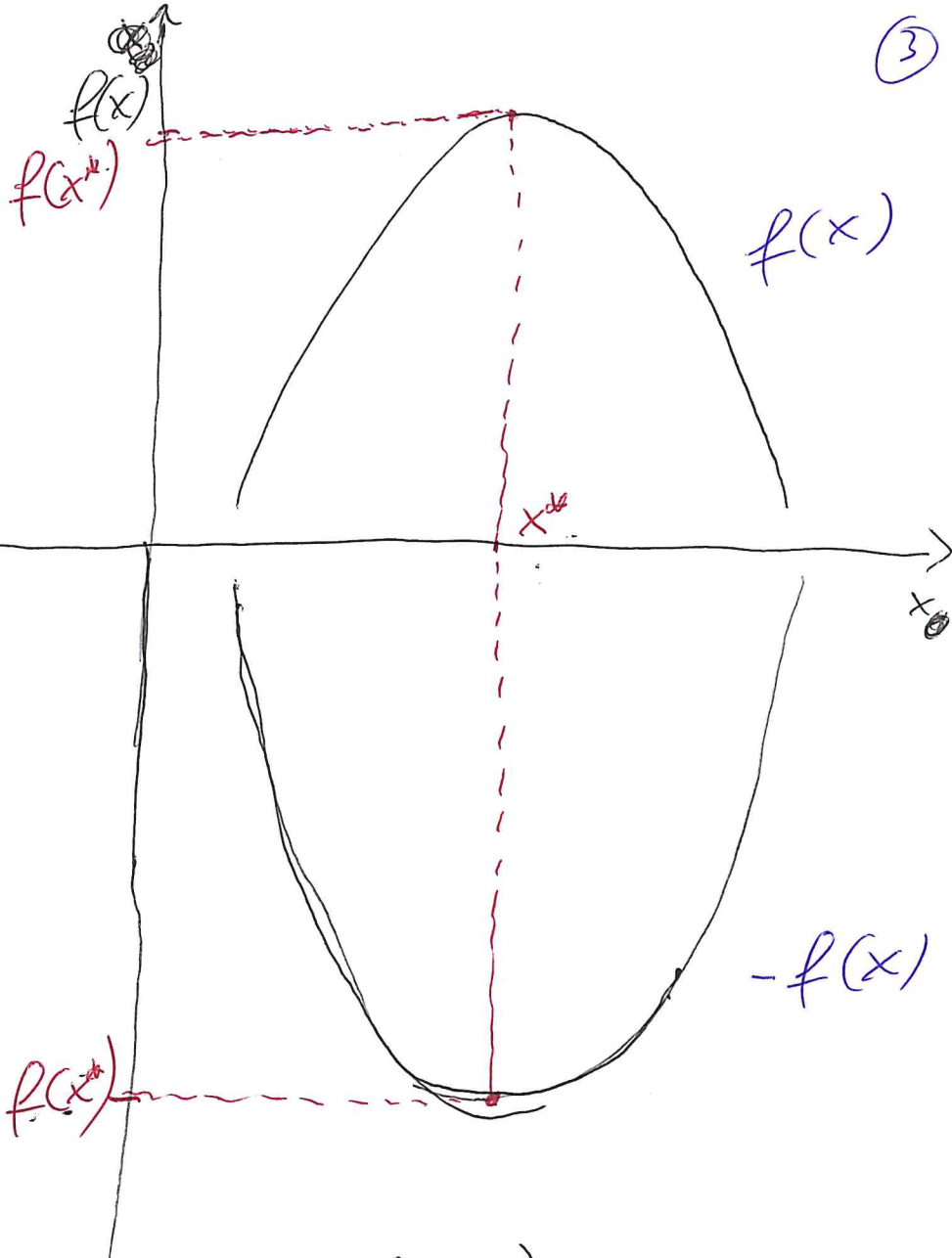
$$\min_{x \in X} f(x)$$

1) $X \equiv \mathbb{R}^n \Rightarrow$ Problema di ottimizzazione non vincolata

2) $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n \Rightarrow$ Problema di ottimizzazione vincolata



$$\max_{x \in X} f(x)$$



$$\min_{x \in X} -f(x)$$

$$\max_{x \in X} f(x) = -\min_{x \in X} -f(x)$$

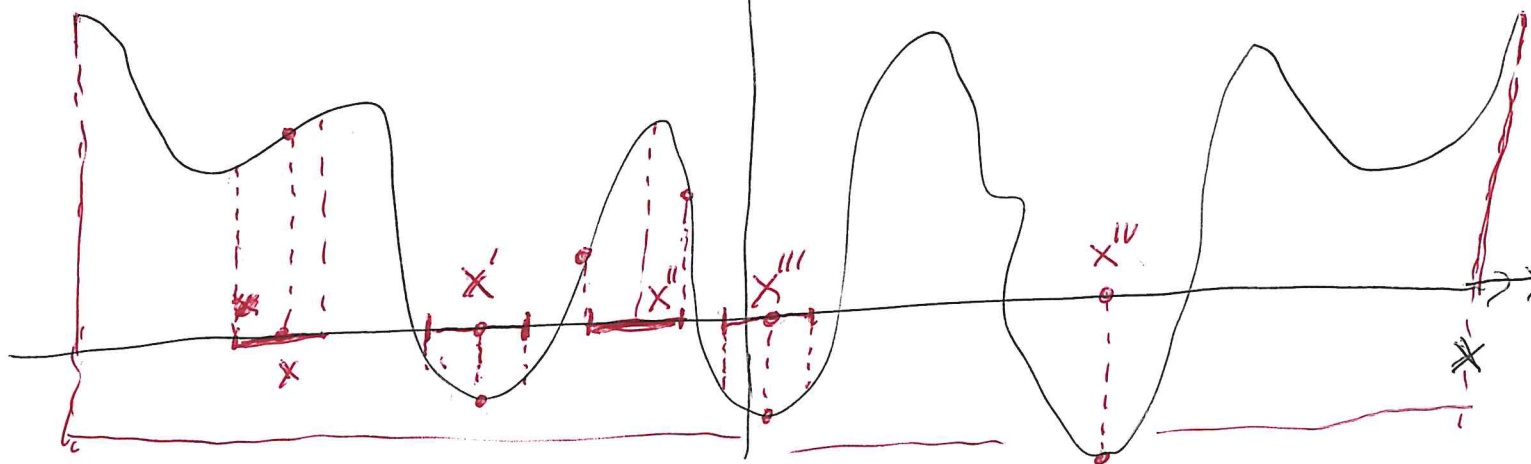
$$\min_{x \in X} f(x)$$

$$f(x): \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

40

$$x \in X$$

$$f(x)$$



DEF. DI PUNTI DI MINIMO DI $f(x)$

$x^* \in X$ si dice punto di minimo globale

se $\forall x \in X$ si ha $f(x^*) \leq f(x)$

$\left(\begin{array}{l} f(x^*) < f(x) \Rightarrow \\ x^* \text{ è un minimo globale} \\ \text{stretto} \end{array} \right)$

$x^* \in X$ si dice punto di minimo locale

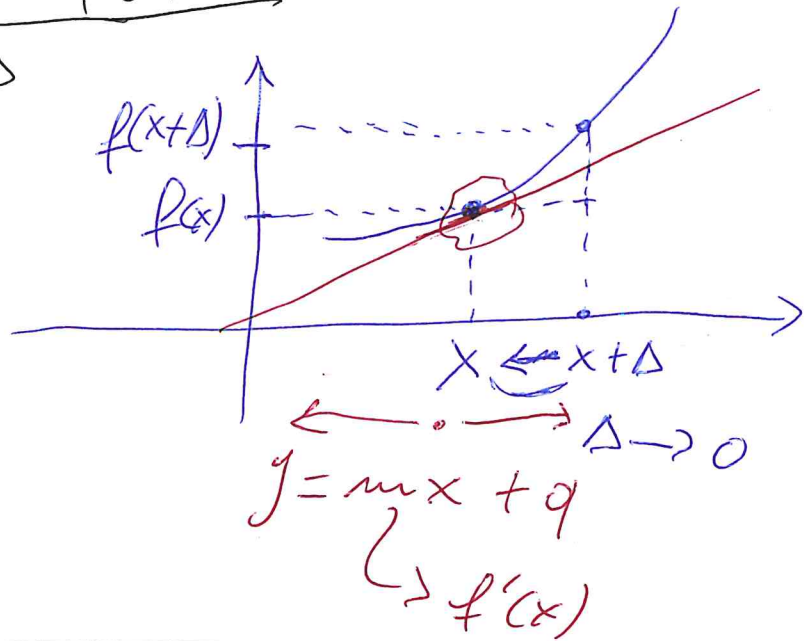
se $\exists I(x^*, \varepsilon)$ tale che $f(x^*) \leq f(x) \forall x \in I(x^*, \varepsilon)$

$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{se } f(x^*) < f(x) \Rightarrow x^* \\ \text{è un minimo locale stretto} \end{array} \right)$

$$f(x): \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

derivata della $f(x)$ in un punto x è:

$$\underline{f'(x)} = \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta) - f(x)}{\Delta}$$



$$f(x): \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$f(x_1, x_2): \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

(6)

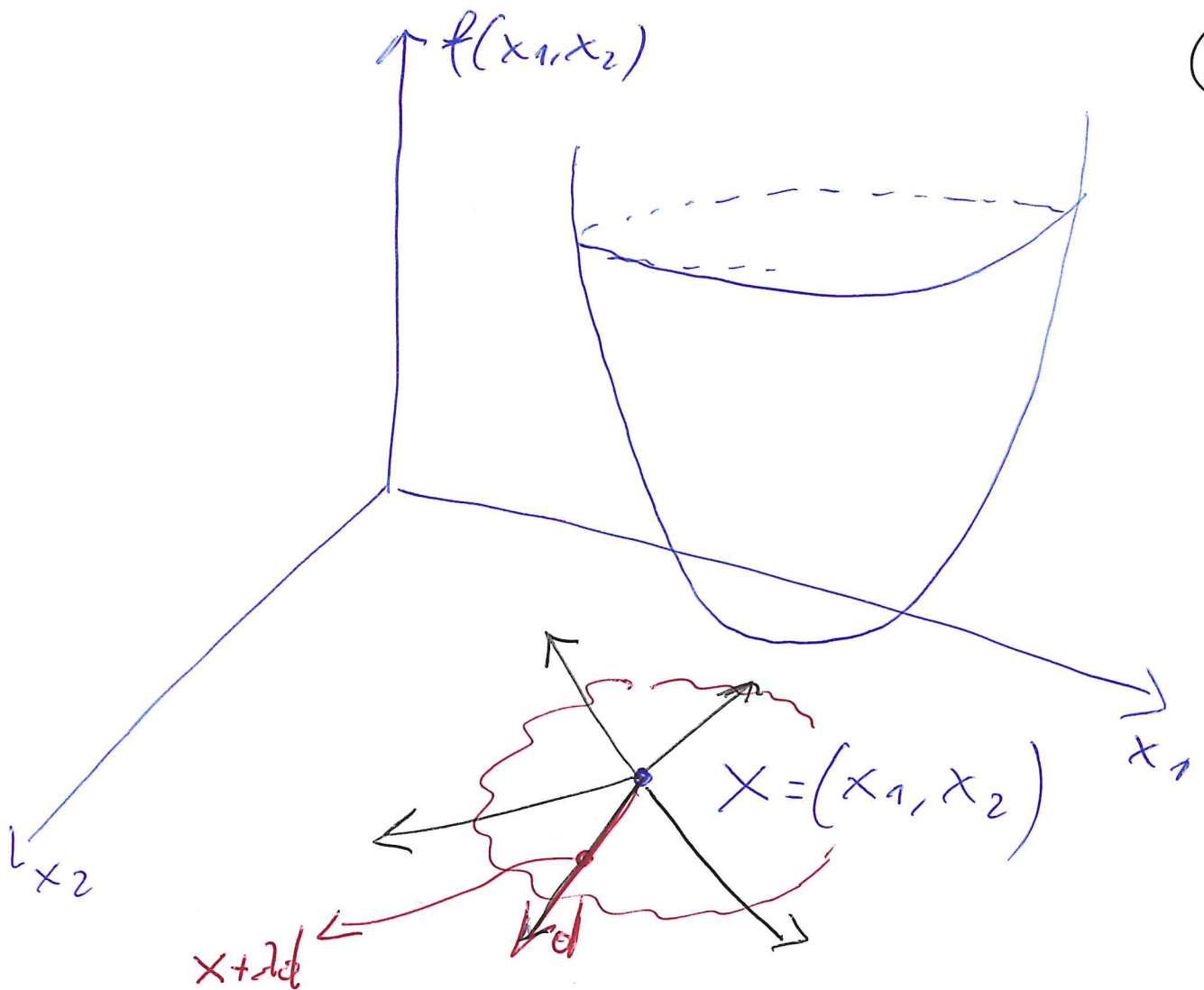
$$d = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{--- componente } i\text{-esima di } d$$

$\Rightarrow$ la derivata direzionale di $f(x)$ secondo d è $\frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_i}$ Derivate parziali delle $f(x)$ rispetto ad x_i

GRADIENTE DI $f(x)$ calcolato in x

$$\nabla f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_m} \end{pmatrix}$$

(7)



DERIVATA DIREZIONALE DI $f(x): \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$x \rightsquigarrow x + \lambda d$$

$d \in \mathbb{R}^m$ direzione
 $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ spostamento
 $x \in \mathbb{R}^m$

La derivata direzionale di $f(x): \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ calcolata nel punto secondo la direzione d è:

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x + \lambda d) - f(x)}{\lambda}$$

$$f(x): \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

(8)

$f''(x)$ Derivata seconda

$$f(x): \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Hp $f(x)$ 2 volte

continuamente
differentiabile

x_i e x_j
 ~~x_j~~

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} =$$

derivata parziale II della $f(x)$
derivata prima rispetto ad x_i
e poi rispetto ad x_j

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_j \partial x_i}$$

Teorema

SCHWARTZ

MATRICE HESSIANA DI $f(x): \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ⑧

$$\nabla^2 f(x) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$

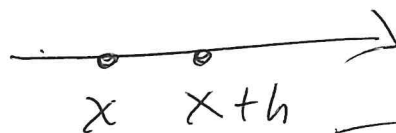
$$\nabla^2 f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_1^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_1 \partial x_n} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1} & \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_2^2} & \dots & \frac{\partial^2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

Formule di TAYLOR

(96)

$$f(x): \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R} \quad h \in \mathbb{R}$$



$$f(x+h) = f(x) + f'(x)h + \beta_1(x, h)$$

Arrestate
ei termini
del 1° ordine

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\beta_1(x, h)}{h} = 0$$

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + f'(x)h + \frac{1}{2} f''(x)h^2 + \beta_2(x, h)$$

Arrestate a
Termini del
2° ordine

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\beta_2(x, h)}{h^2} = 0$$

Formule di TAYLOR

$$f(x): \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$h \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}; h = \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \\ \vdots \\ h_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x \rightarrow x+h$$

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + \nabla f(x)^T h + \beta_1(x, h)$$

$$\in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\in \mathbb{R}$$

Arreste
ai termini
del 1° ordine

$$\|h\| = \sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2 + \dots + h_n^2}$$

$$\lim_{\|h\| \rightarrow 0} \frac{\beta_1(x, h)}{\|h\|} = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_n} \right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \\ \vdots \\ h_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + \nabla f(x)^T h + \frac{1}{2} h^T \nabla^2 f(x) h + \beta_2(x, h)$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\beta_2(x, h)}{\|h\|^2}$$

$$\in \mathbb{R}$$

Arreste
ai termini
del 2° ordine

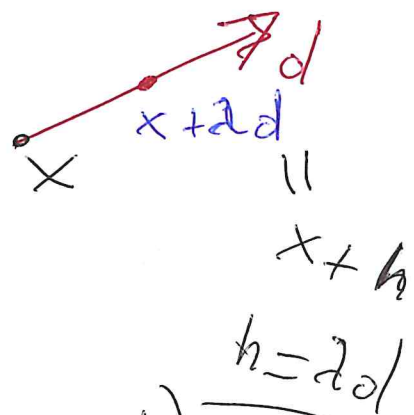
$$(h_1, h_2, \dots, h_n) \begin{pmatrix} \nabla^2 f(x) \\ n \times n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \\ \vdots \\ h_n \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}$$

Derivata direzionale di $f(x)$ in x rispetto alla ⁽¹²⁾
direzione d

$$f(x): \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad d \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$d \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lim_{d \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x+ld) - f(x)}{d}$$



$$f(x+ld) = f(x) + l \nabla f(x)^T d + p_1(x, l, d) \quad \underline{\underline{h=ld}}$$

$$\frac{f(x+ld) - f(x)}{l} = \frac{l \nabla f(x)^T d + p_1(x, l, d)}{l}$$

~~$\neq$~~

$$\lim_{l \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x+ld) - f(x)}{l} = \lim_{l \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\nabla f(x)^T d + \frac{p_1(x, l, d)}{l} \right)$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\nabla f(x)^T d}}$$

!!!

$$x^{(1)}, x^{(2)}, \dots, x^{(k)} \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$x^{(i)} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1^{(i)} \\ x_2^{(i)} \\ \vdots \\ x_m^{(i)} \end{pmatrix} \quad (13)$$

$$\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lambda_1 x^{(1)} + \lambda_2 x^{(2)} + \lambda_3 x^{(3)} + \dots + \lambda_k x^{(k)} = \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i x^{(i)}$$

COMBINAZIONI LINEARI

$$1) \lambda_i \geq 0, i=1, \dots, k, \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i x^{(i)}$$

COMBINAZIONE
CONICA

$$2) \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i = 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i x^{(i)}$$

COMBINAZIONE
AFFINE

$$3) \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i = 1; \lambda_i \geq 0, i=1, \dots, k \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i x^{(i)}$$

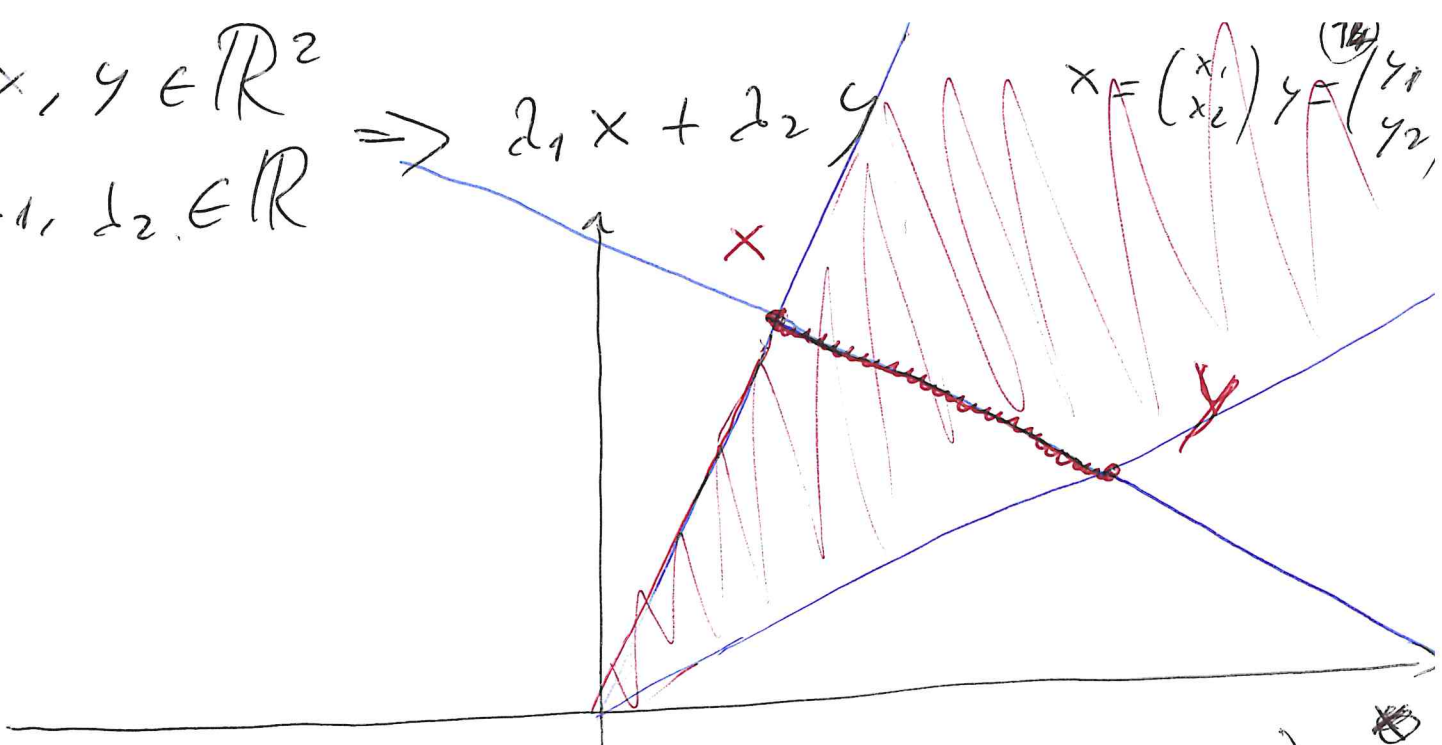
COMBINAZIONE
CONVEXA

$$x, y \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 x + \lambda_2 y$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$



COMB. LINEARE $\Rightarrow$ PIANO ($\mathbb{R}^2$)

COMB. CONICA $\Rightarrow$ CONO GENERATO DA
 x e y
 $\lambda_1 > 0, \lambda_2 > 0$

COMB. AFFINE $\Rightarrow$ RETTA PASSANTE PER
 x e y
 $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 1$

COMB. CONVESSA $\Rightarrow$ SEGMENTO CHE
 UNISCE x e y
 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \geq 0; \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 1$

$x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ COMB. CONVEX SET

$\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \geq 0$ e $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 1$

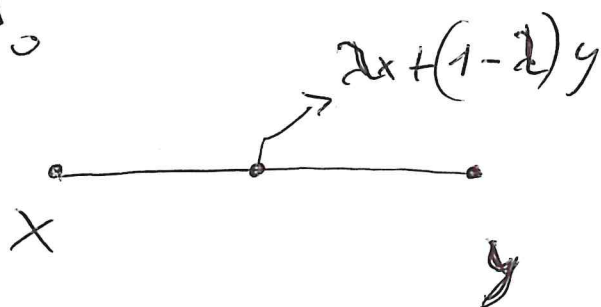
$$\lambda_1 x + \lambda_2 y$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$\lambda_2 = 1 - \lambda_1$$

$\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ $\lambda \in [0, 1] \Rightarrow$ COMB. CONVEX SET

$$\underbrace{\lambda x}_{\lambda_1} + \underbrace{(1-\lambda)y}_{\lambda_2}$$

$$\lambda \in [0, 1]$$



$$\lambda \rightarrow 0; \lambda x + (1-\lambda)y \rightarrow y$$

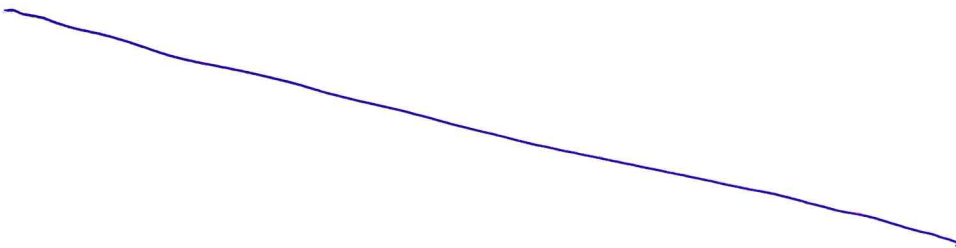
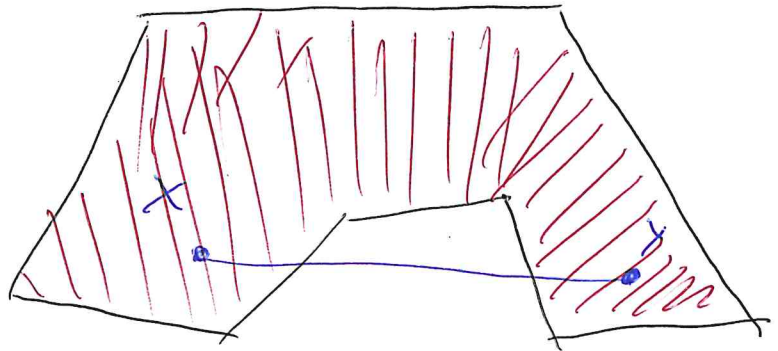
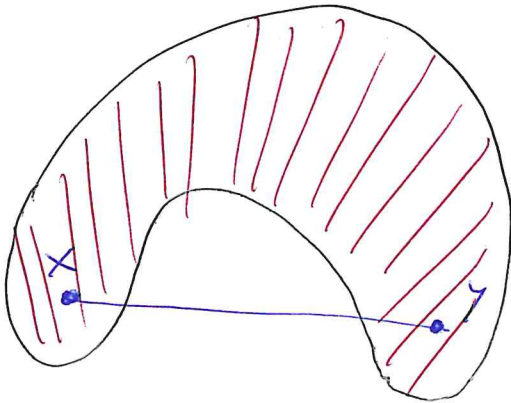
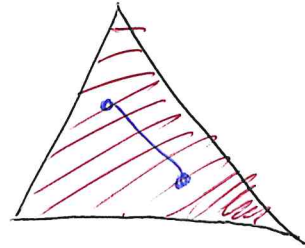
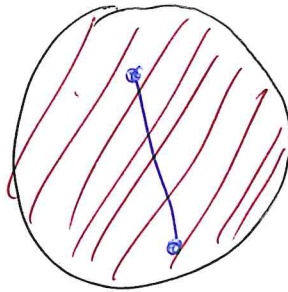
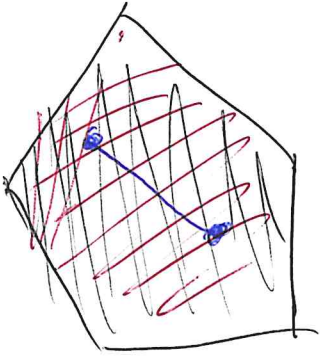
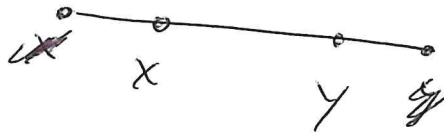
$$\lambda \rightarrow 1; \lambda x + (1-\lambda)y \rightarrow x$$

Insieme convesso

(16)

$X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ è un insieme convesso

se $\forall x, y \in X$ il segmento che unisce x e y è tutto contenuto in X .



Funzione convessa

17

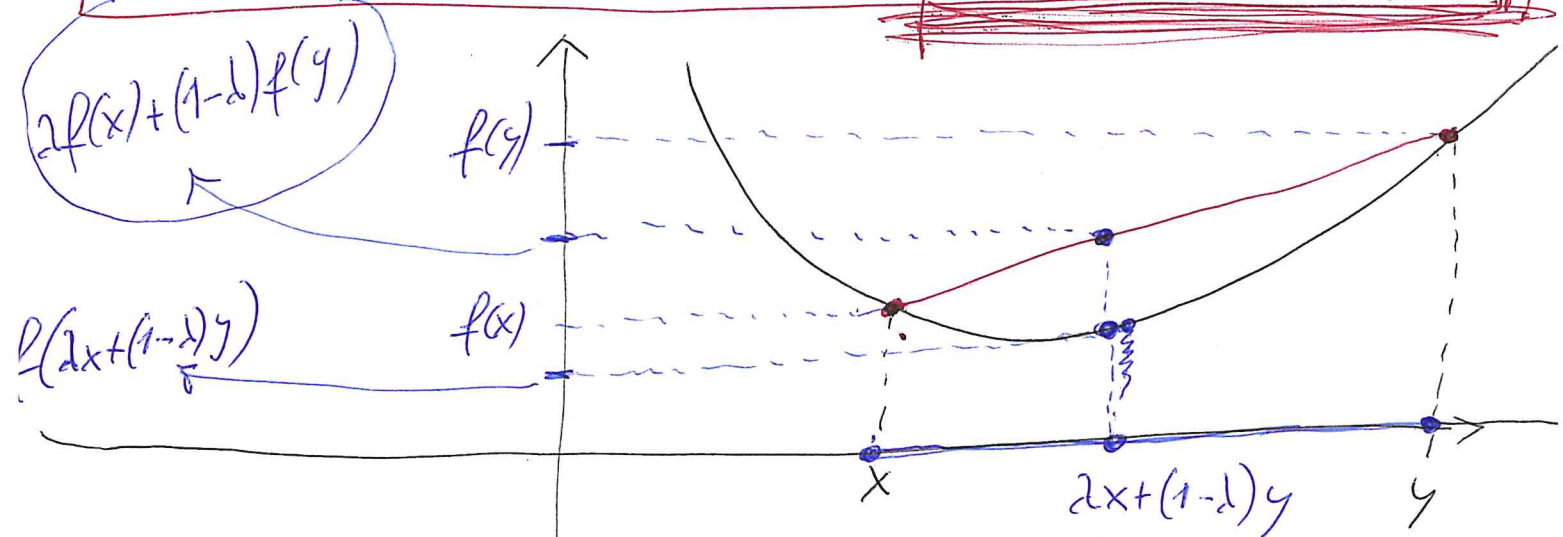
$$f(x): \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$$

X insieme
convesso

$f(x)$ è una funzione convessa in X
Se $\forall x, y \in X$ e $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ si ha

$$\lambda f(x) + (1-\lambda)f(y) \geq f(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y)$$

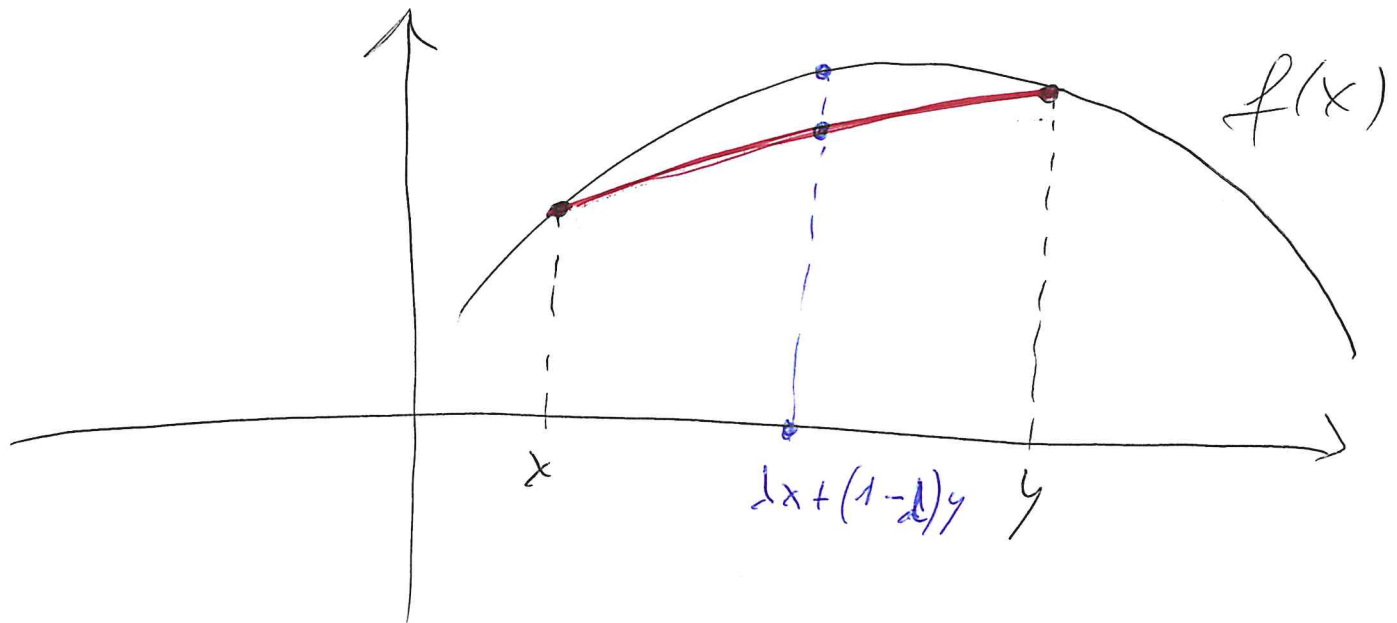


Se $f(x)$ è convessa $\Rightarrow -f(x)$ è
concava

(18)

$f(x)$ è una funzione concava in X
 Se $\forall x, y \in X$ e $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ l. ho

$$\lambda f(x) + (1-\lambda)f(y) \leq f(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y)$$



Se $f(x)$ è concava $\Rightarrow$ $-f(x)$ è convessa

funzione lineare
è sia convessa
che concava

$f(x): \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $f(x)$ convessa
 continuamente differenziabile $\overset{\text{in } \mathbb{R}^n}{\iff} (\Leftarrow)$ (10)

$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ s. ha

Vero anche il
viceversa

$$f(y) - f(x) \geq \nabla f(x)^T (y - x)$$

Dim Hp $f(x)$ è convessa e cont. diff.

$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n \Rightarrow \lambda f(x) + (1-\lambda)f(y) \geq f(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y)$$

$$\varepsilon = 1 - \lambda \Rightarrow \lambda = 1 - \varepsilon$$

$$(1-\varepsilon)f(x) + \varepsilon f(y) \geq f(\underbrace{(1-\varepsilon)x + \varepsilon y}_{\text{...}}) = (*)$$

$$(1-\varepsilon)x + \varepsilon y = x + \varepsilon(y-x) = x + \underbrace{\varepsilon}_{\text{...}} (y-x)$$

$$f(x + \varepsilon(y-x)) = f(x) + \varepsilon \nabla f(x)^T (y-x) + \beta_1(\varepsilon, x, y)$$

$$(1-\varepsilon)f(x) + \varepsilon f(y) \geq f(x) + \varepsilon \nabla f(x)^T (y-x) + \beta_1(\varepsilon, x, y)$$

$$\cancel{f(x)} + \varepsilon (f(y) - f(x)) \geq \cancel{f(x)} + \varepsilon \nabla f(x)^T (y-x) + \beta_1(\varepsilon, x, y)$$

$$\boxed{f(y) - f(x) \geq \nabla f(x)^T (y-x) + \frac{\beta_1(x, y, \varepsilon)}{\varepsilon}}$$

$$\frac{\beta_1(x, y, \varepsilon)}{\varepsilon}$$

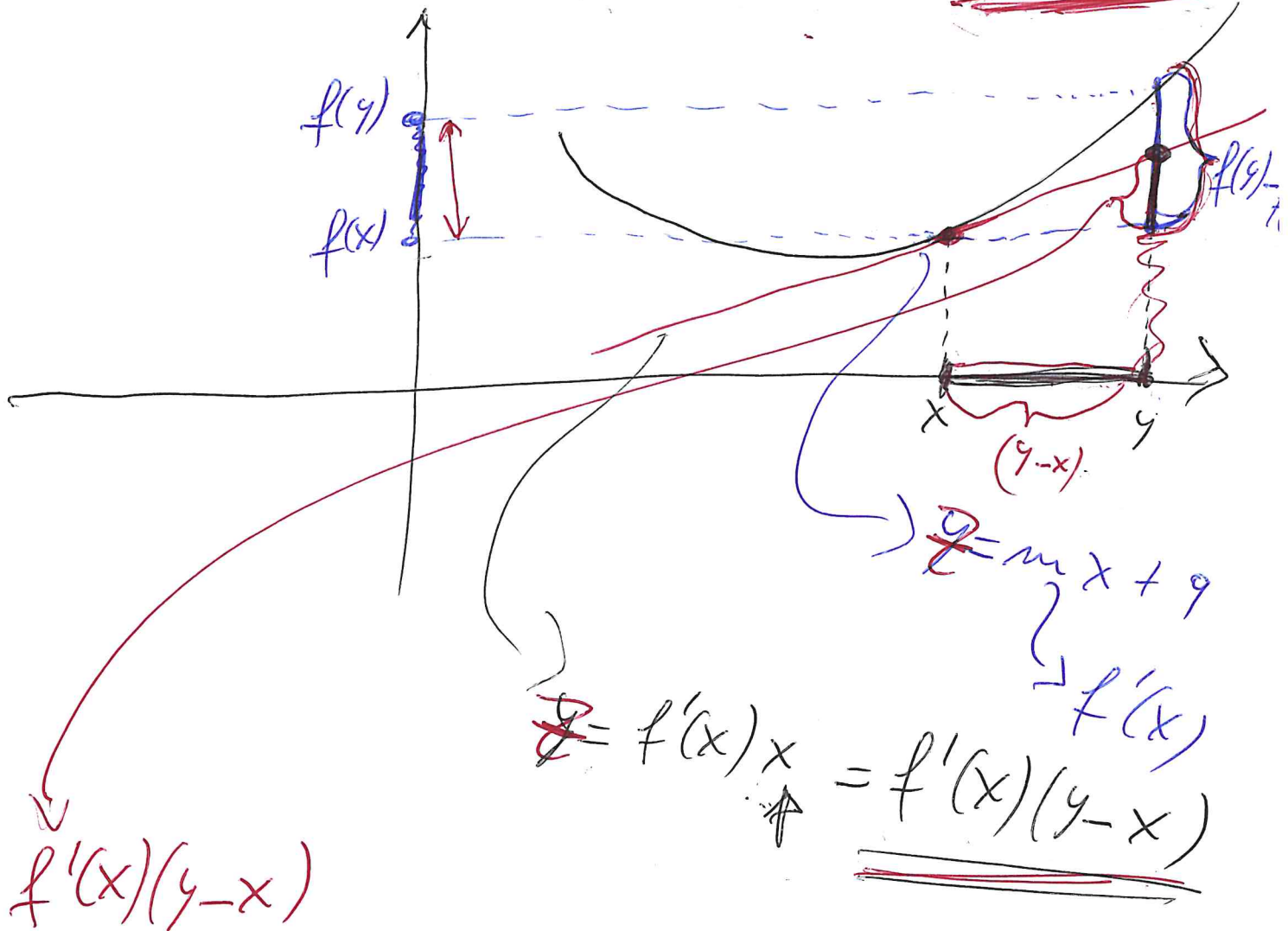
$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0}$

$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0}$



$f(x): \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $f(x)$ convex e diff. (2D)

$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow f(y) - f(x) \geq \underline{f'(x)(y-x)}$$



$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$

(22)

~~A~~ si dice semidefinita positiva se $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n \Rightarrow x^T A x \geq 0$

A " " definita positiva " " $\Rightarrow x^T A x > 0$

A è semidefinita negativa se $-A$ è semidefinita positiva

A è definita negativa se $-A$ è definita positiva

Teorema di Sylvester

$$a_{ij} = a_{ji}$$

Se $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ una matrice simmetrica -

A è definita (semidefinita) positiva se i determinanti dei minori principali di A sono positivi (non negativi)

Minori principali di A:

Tutte le matrici quadrate composte dalle prime i righe ed i colonne per $i = 1, \dots, n$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \overbrace{a_{11} \quad a_{12} \quad \dots \quad a_{1n}}^{i=1} \\ \underbrace{a_{21} \quad a_{22} \quad \dots \quad a_{2n}}_{i=2} \\ \vdots \\ \underbrace{a_{n1} \quad a_{n2} \quad \dots \quad a_{nn}}_{i=n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Se } A \text{ è} \\ \text{simmetrica,} \\ a_{ij} = a_{ji} \end{array} \right|$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3 > 0; \det(A) = 3 - 1 = 2 > 0 \quad (23)$$

$$\Rightarrow A \text{ is def. positive}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \overset{i=1}{2} & \overset{i=2}{-1} & \overset{i=3}{-1} \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2 > 0; \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = 3 > 0$$

$$\det(A) = 2 \times 2 + 1 \times (-1) - 1 \times 2 =$$

$$= 1 > 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{A \text{ is def. positive}}}$$

$$\min_{x \in X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n} f(x)$$

(24)

Hp $f(x)$ 2 volte continuamente
differentiabile

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \text{ sono continue}$$

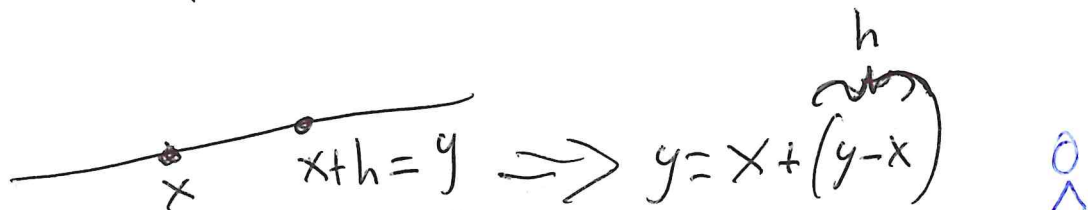
$$\Rightarrow \nabla^2 f(x) \text{ \udefbar{definite}}$$

Se $\nabla^2 f(x)$ \udefbar{definite} positive in un punto $x \in X$

$\Rightarrow \exists$ un intorno di x in $f(x)$ \udefbar{convessa}.

Dim.

~~$\mathbb{R}^n$~~ Hp. $\nabla^2 f(x)$ \udefbar{definite} positive in $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$



$$x \quad x+h=y \Rightarrow y = x + (y-x)$$

$$f(y) = f(x + \underbrace{(y-x)}_h) = f(x) + \nabla f(x)^T (y-x) + \frac{1}{2} (y-x)^T \nabla^2 f(x) (y-x)$$

$$+ \beta_2(x, y)$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\beta_2(x, y)}{\|h\|^2} = 0$$

$$h \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (y-x)^T \nabla^2 f(x) (y-x) + \beta_2(x, y) \geq 0$$

$$f(y) \geq f(x) + \nabla f(x)^T (y-x) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f(y) - f(x) \geq \nabla f(x)^T (y-x) \Rightarrow$$

(25)

$\Rightarrow f(x)$ è convessa in un intorno di x
(suff. piccolo)

□

Funzioni Quadratiche

$$f(x): \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T A x + b^T x + c$$

$$\nabla f(x) = Ax + b$$

$$\nabla^2 f(x) = A \text{ è costante}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &\in \mathbb{R}^m \\ A &\in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m} \\ b &\in \mathbb{R}^m \\ c &\in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$ Se A è def. positive $\Rightarrow f(x)$
è convessa in tutto $\mathbb{R}^m$

$$f(x) = x_2^2 - 3x_1x_2 + 3x_1^2 - x_1 + x_2$$

$$f(x): \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\nabla f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3x_2 + 6x_1 - 1 \\ 2x_2 - 3x_1 + 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \quad i, j = 1, 2$$

$$\nabla^2 f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_1^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1} & \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_2^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$6 > 0$
 $\det(\nabla^2 f(x)) = 12 - 9 > 0$
 $\Rightarrow$ def. positive
 $\Downarrow$
 $f(x)$ è convessa

$$\min_{x \in X} f(x)$$

$$f(x): \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$$

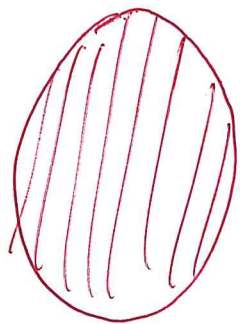
(26)

Esistenza di punti di minimo per $f(x)$

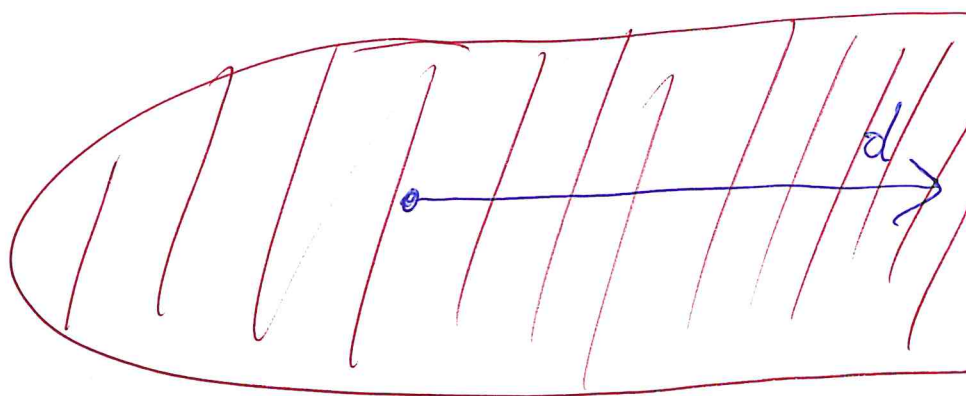
Se $f(x)$ è continua su un insieme X chiuso e limitato $\Rightarrow f(x)$ ammette un punto di minimo globale.

Insieme chiuso: un insieme che contiene le frontiere

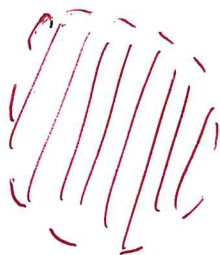
Insieme limitato: Se $\nexists d \in \mathbb{R} : x + Md \in X$
 $\forall M \in \mathbb{R}^+$



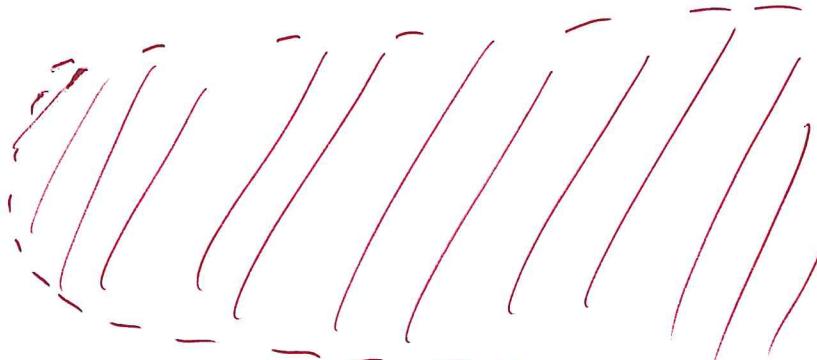
Chiuso e
limitato



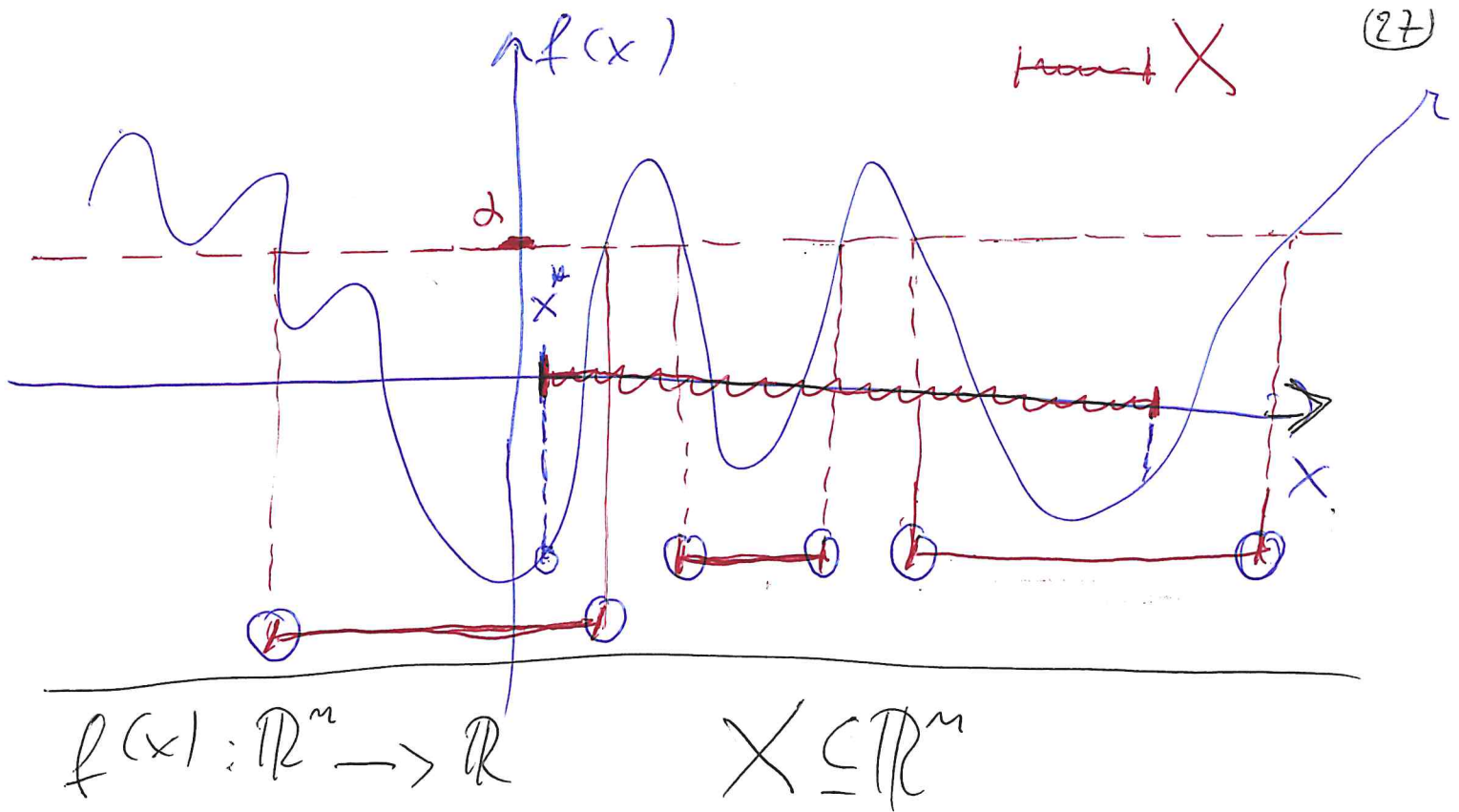
Chiuso e non limitato



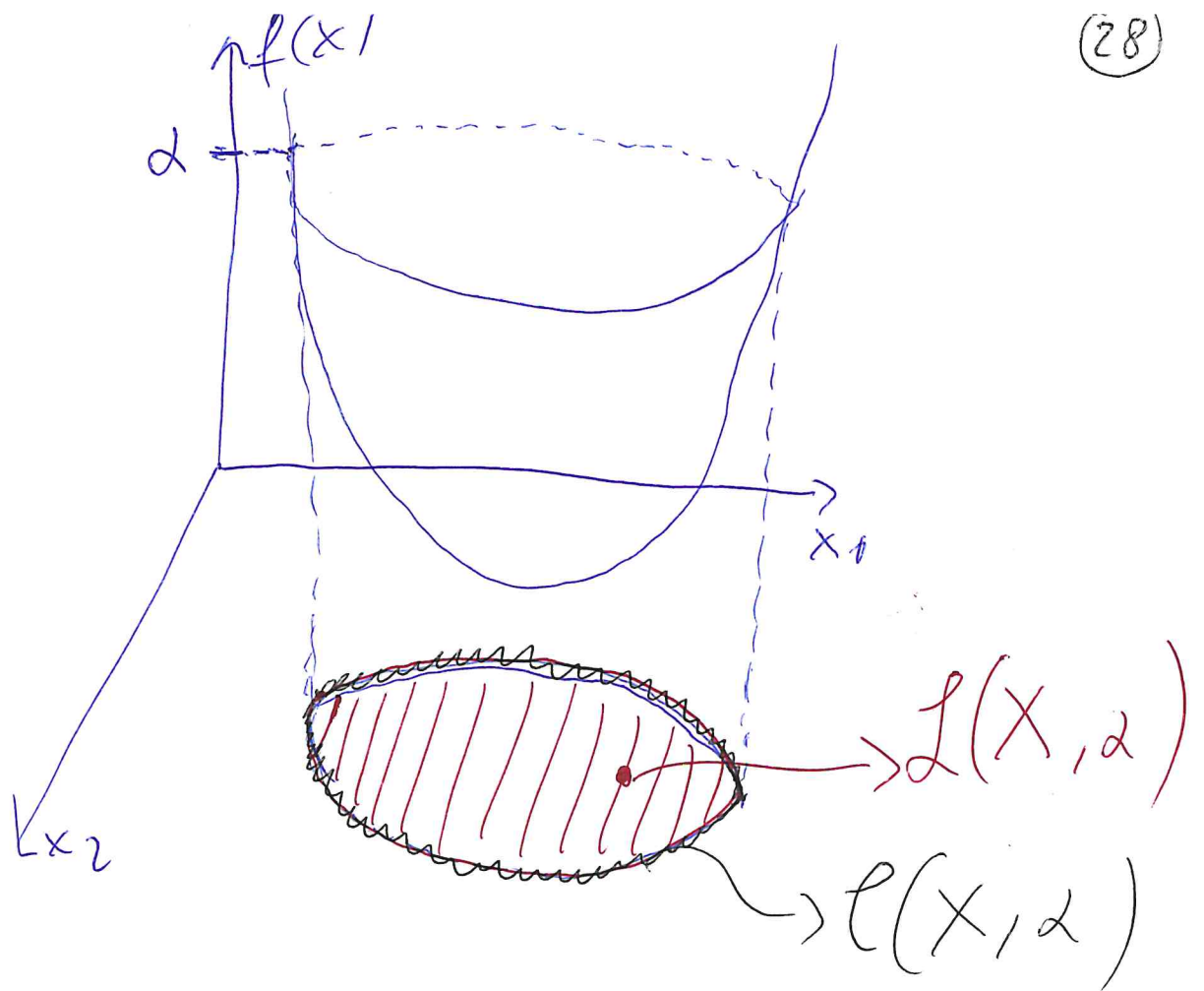
non chiuso
e limitato



non chiuso e non limitato



Dato $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, l'Insieme di livello di $f(x)$ in X rispetto ad α $L(X, \alpha) = \{x \in X : f(x) \leq \alpha\}$
 le superficie di livello di $f(x)$ in X rispetto ad α
 $C(X, \alpha) = \{x \in X : f(x) = \alpha\}$



Se $f(x)$ è continue in un insieme X
 e almeno uno dei suoi insiemi di livello
 è chiuso e limitato $\Rightarrow f(x)$ ammette
 un punto di minimo in X .

Angolo tra due vettori

(29)

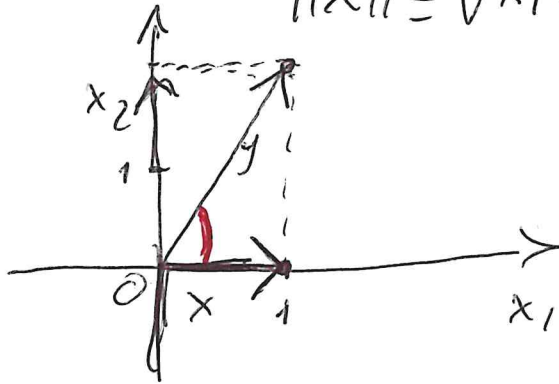
$$x, y \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$\cos \vartheta = \frac{x^T y}{\|x\| \cdot \|y\|}$$

$$x^T y = \sum_{i=1}^m x_i y_i$$

$$\|x\| = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_m^2}$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2$$



$$x = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \approx 1,7$$

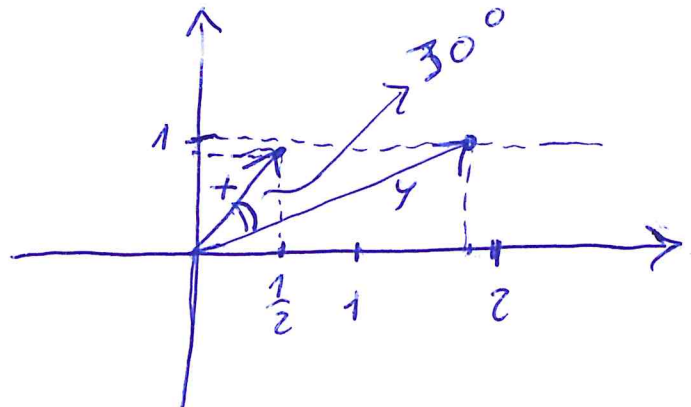
$$\cos \vartheta = \frac{x^T y}{\|x\| \cdot \|y\|}$$

$$x^T y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\|x\| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}} = 1$$

$$\|y\| = \sqrt{3 + 1} = 2$$

$$\cos \vartheta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \vartheta = \frac{\pi}{6} = 30^\circ$$

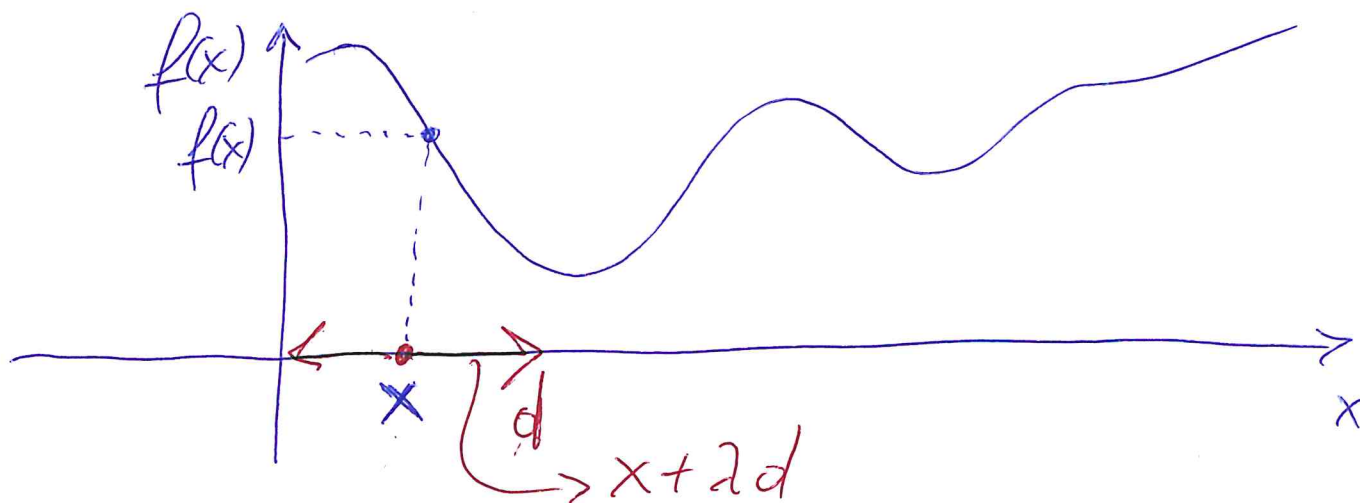


DIREZIONE DI DISCESA PER $f(x)$ in $x \in X$

$$\min_{x \in X} f(x)$$

$$f(x): \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
$$X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$$

(30)



$d \in \mathbb{R}^n$ è una direzione di discesa di $f(x)$ in $x \in X$

se $\exists \bar{\lambda} \in \mathbb{R}^+$ tale che

$$f(x + \lambda d) < f(x) \quad \forall 0 < \lambda < \bar{\lambda}$$

Se $f(x): \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ con gradiente continuo in $\mathbb{R}^n$. Dati $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ e una direzione $d \in \mathbb{R}^n$,

d è una direzione di discesa se la derivata direzionale di $f(x)$ in x calcolata rispetto alla direzione d è negativa.

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \boxed{\frac{f(x + \lambda d) - f(x)}{\lambda}} = \nabla f(x)^T \cdot d < 0$$

$\lambda > 0$

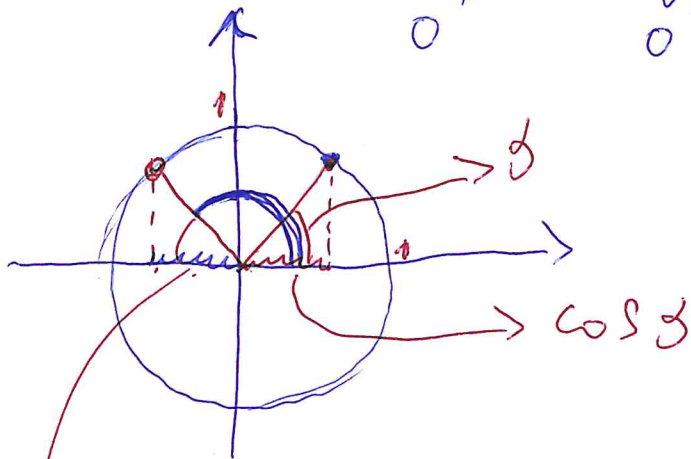
$\Rightarrow \exists$ basta. piccolo tale che $f(x + \lambda d) - f(x) < 0$
 $\Rightarrow f(x + \lambda d) < f(x)$

d è direzione di discesa per $f(x)$ in $x \in X$ (31)

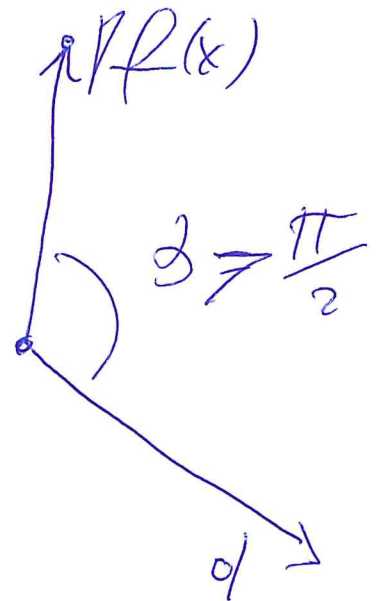
Se $\nabla f(x)^T \cdot d < 0$ 

$$\cos \vartheta = \frac{\nabla f(x)^T \cdot d}{\|\nabla f(x)\| \cdot \|d\|} \Rightarrow$$

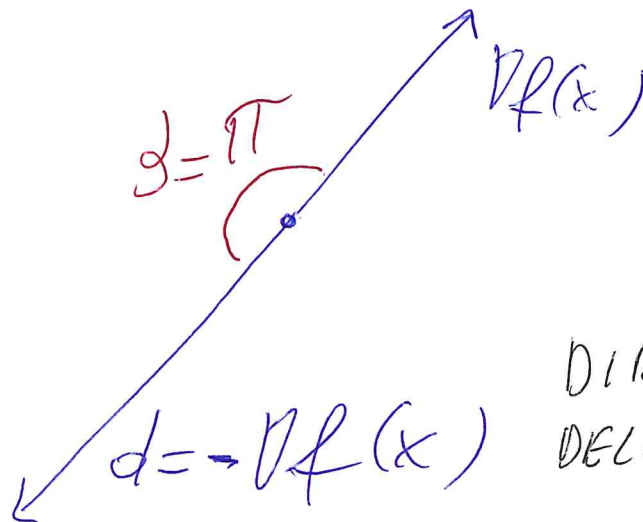
$$\nabla f(x)^T d = \underbrace{\|\nabla f(x)\|}_{\neq 0} \cdot \underbrace{\|d\|}_{\neq 0} \underbrace{\cos \vartheta}_{< 0} < 0 \quad \leftarrow$$



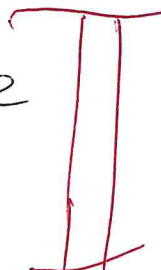
$\cos \vartheta < 0 \Rightarrow \vartheta > \frac{\pi}{2}$



$(\nabla f(x) \neq 0)$



DIREZIONE
DELL'ANTIGRADEN

$d = -\nabla f(x)$ è una direzione di discesa
per $f(x)$ in $x \in X$ 

DIREZIONE DI SALITA DI $f(x)$ IN $x \in X$ (32)

$d \in \mathbb{R}^n$ è direzione di salita per $f(x)$ in $x \in X$

se $\exists \bar{d} \in \mathbb{R}^+$:

$$f(x + \bar{d}) > f(x)$$

$$0 < \bar{d} < \bar{d}$$

d è una direzione di salita se

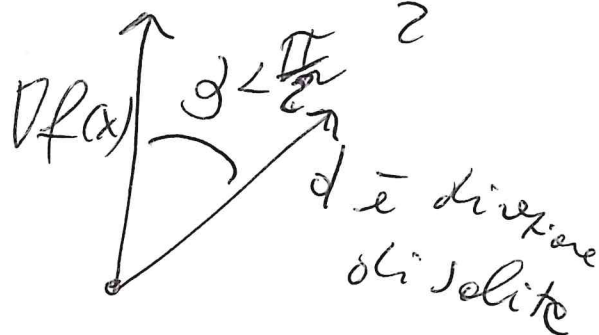
$$\nabla f(x)^T \cdot d > 0$$

$$|\nabla f(x)^T \cdot d| = \underbrace{\|\nabla f(x)\|}_{>0} \cdot \underbrace{\|d\|}_{>0} \cos \vartheta > 0$$

$$\text{se } \vartheta < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$d = \nabla f(x) \Rightarrow \vartheta = 0$$

$\Rightarrow \nabla f(x)$ è una direzione di salita!



$$d \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\nabla f(x)^T \cdot d < 0 \left(\pi > \vartheta > \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \Rightarrow d \text{ è direzione di discesa}$$

$$\nabla f(x)^T \cdot d > 0 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} > \vartheta \geq 0 \right) \Rightarrow d \text{ è direzione di salita}$$

$$\nabla f(x)^T \cdot d = 0$$

$$\nabla f(x), d \neq 0 \quad \vartheta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$



$\Rightarrow$ da non è né dir. di discesa né dir. di salita (la funzione non varia)

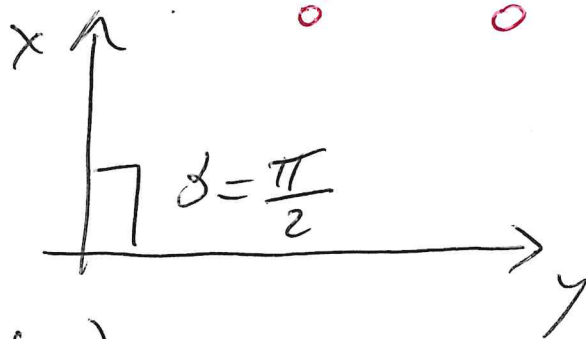
$$x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad x, y \neq 0$$

(33)

x e y si dicono ortogonali se

$$x^T y = 0 \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{x^T y}{\underbrace{\|x\|}_{\circ} \cdot \underbrace{\|y\|}_{\circ}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$



$$x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0 \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1/2 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0 \quad \underline{\underline{x^T y = 2 - 1 - 1 = 0}}$$

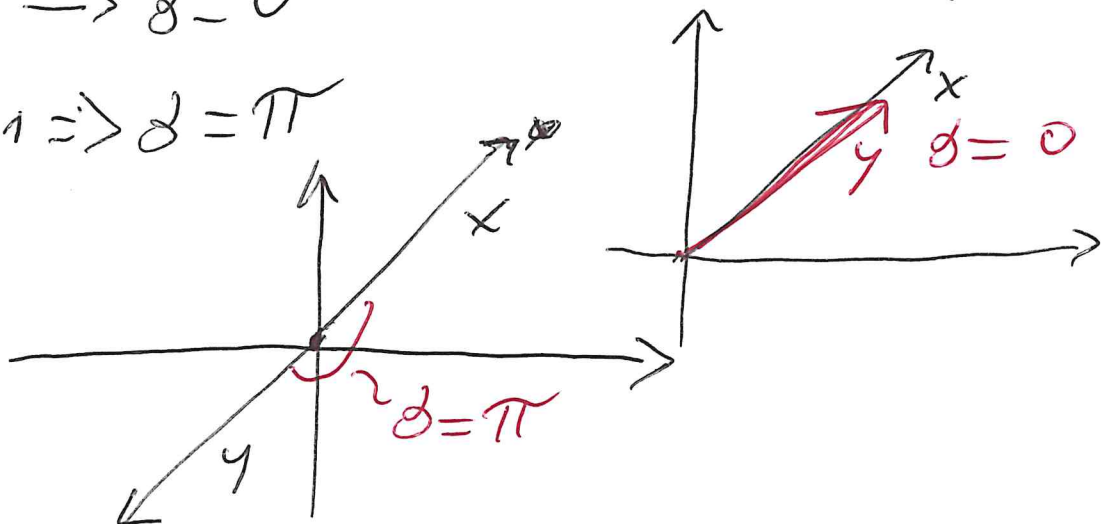
$$x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad x, y \neq 0$$

x e y si dicono paralleli se $y = \alpha \cdot x$

con $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

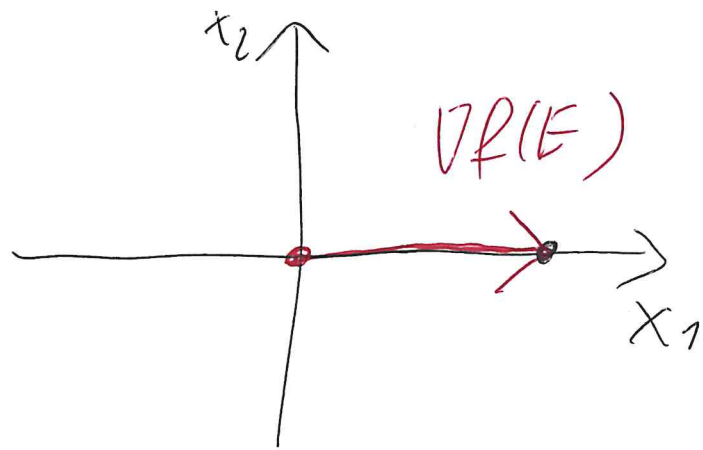
$$\cos \theta = \frac{x^T y}{\|x\| \cdot \|y\|} = \frac{\alpha x^T x}{\|x\| \cdot |\alpha| \cdot \|x\|} = \frac{\alpha \|x\|^2}{|\alpha| \|x\|^2} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se } \alpha > 0 \\ -1 & \text{se } \alpha < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\cos \theta = \begin{cases} 1 & \Rightarrow \theta = 0 \\ -1 & \Rightarrow \theta = \pi \end{cases}$$

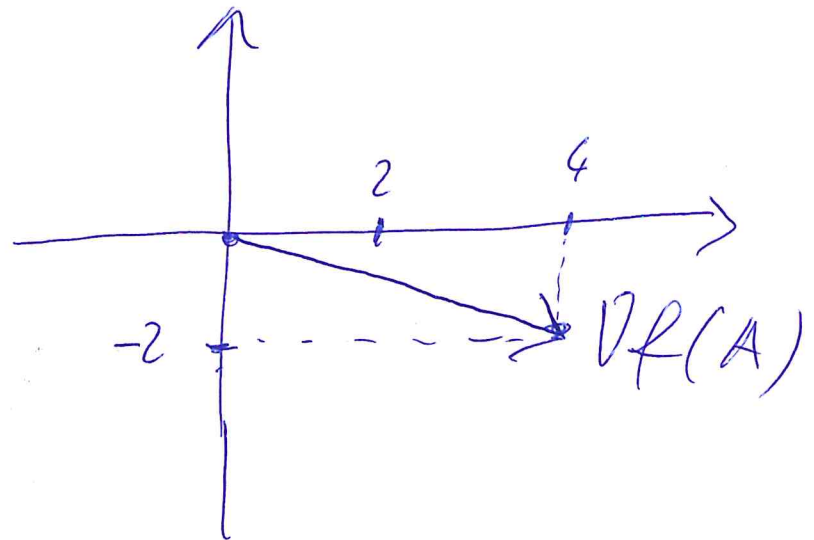


$$V_f(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 2\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(35)



$$V_f(A) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$



OTTIMIZZAZIONE NON VINCOLATA (36)

$$X \equiv \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(x)$$

Condizioni di ottimalità del 1° ordine

Sia $f(x): \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ una funzione con gradiente continuo in $x^* \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Condizione necessaria affinché x^* sia un punto di minimo locale

$$\bar{x} \quad \nabla f(x^*) = 0$$

x^* è detto
punto stazionario

Dim.

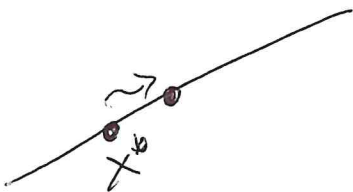
H.p. x^* è un minimo locale

$$\text{Th. } \nabla f(x^*) = 0$$

Per assurdo supponiamo che $\nabla f(x^*) \neq 0$

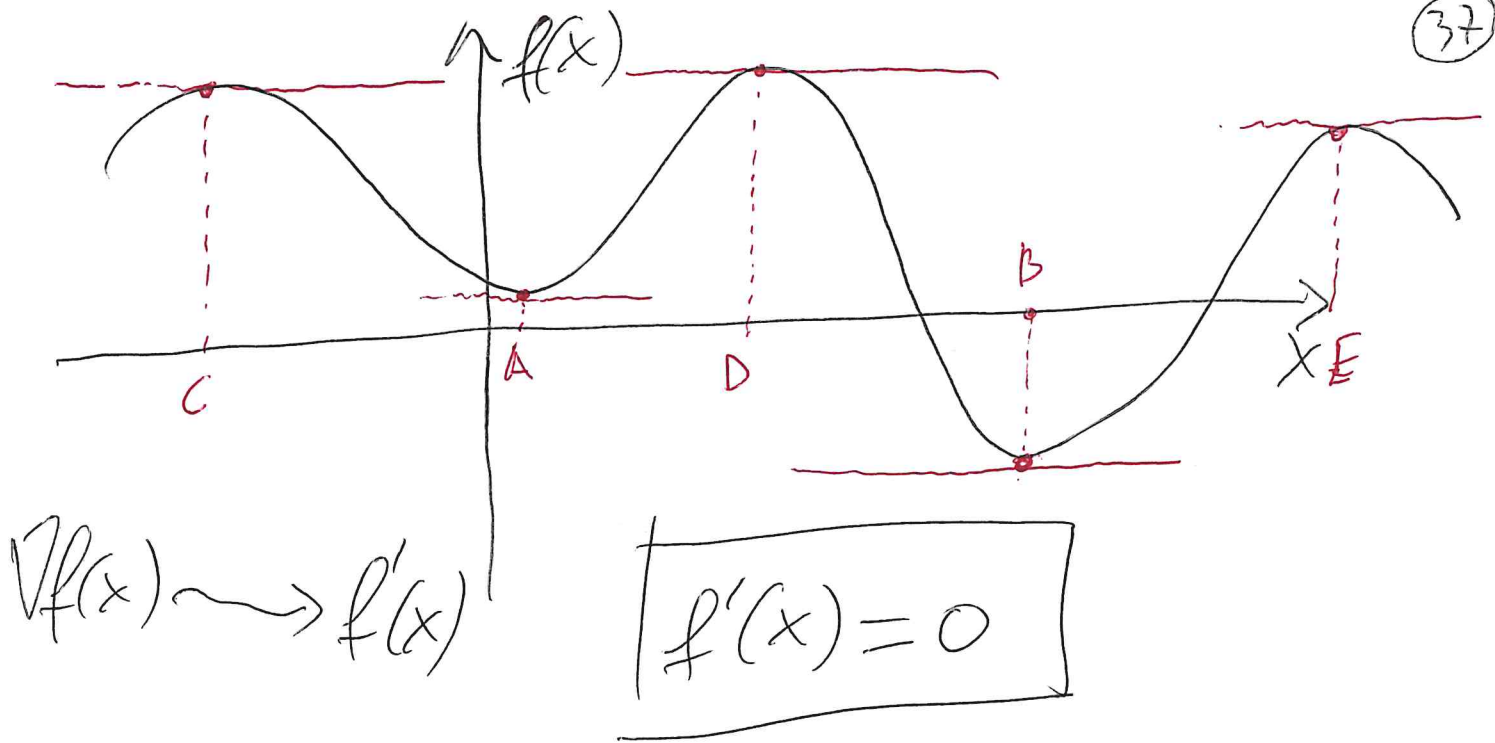
allora $d = -\nabla f(x^*) \neq 0$ è

una direzione di discesa $\Rightarrow x^*$ non è un punto di minimo (assurdo)



x^* è un minimo locale se $\exists I(x^*, \varepsilon)$ tale che

$$f(x^*) \leq f(x) \quad \forall x \in I(x^*, \varepsilon)$$



Condizioni di ottimalità del II ordine

Se $f(x): \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ una funzione con $V^2 f(x)$ continua in un punto $x^* \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

Condizioni necessarie affinché x^* sia un minimo locale sono:

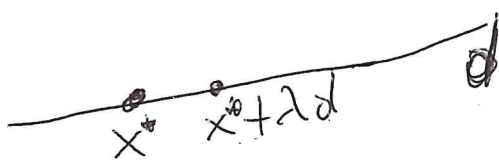
- 1) $Vf(x^*) = 0$
- 2) $V^2 f(x^*)$ semidefinita positiva

Dim. Hp x^* un minimo locale

Th. $Vf(x^*) = 0$; $V^2 f(x^*)$ semidef. pos.

$d \in \mathbb{R}^n$
 $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

I ordine $\Rightarrow Vf(x^*) = 0$



$$f(x^* + \lambda d) = f(x^*) + \cancel{\lambda Vf(x^*)^T d} + \frac{1}{2} \lambda^2 d^T V^2 f(x^*) d + \beta_2(x^*, d, \lambda)$$

$$f(x^* + \Delta d) - f(x^*) = \frac{1}{2} \Delta^2 d^T \nabla^2 f(x^*) d + \beta_2(x^*, \Delta, d) \quad (38)$$

≥ 0

per Δ suff. piccolo
per ipotesi:

$$f(x^* + \Delta d) - f(x^*) \geq 0$$

$$\lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\beta_2(x^*, \Delta, d)}{\Delta^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{f(x^* + \Delta d) - f(x^*)}{\Delta^2} = \frac{1}{2} d^T \nabla^2 f(x^*) d + \frac{\beta_2(x^*, \Delta, d)}{\Delta^2}$$

≥ 0

$$\lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} d^T \nabla^2 f(x^*) d \geq 0 \quad \forall d \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla^2 f(x^*) \text{ è semidefinita positiva}$$

□

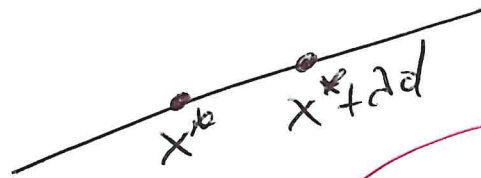
CONDIZIONI SUFFICIENTI DI MINIMO LOCALE (39)

Se $f(x)$ una funzione ($f(x): \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$) con
 $\nabla^2 f(x)$ continue in un intorno di un
 punto $x^* \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

Allora x^* è un minimo locale stretto se:

- 1) $\nabla f(x^*) = 0$
 - 2) $\nabla^2 f(x^*)$ definite positive.
- $(f(x^*) < f(x), \forall x \in I(x^*, \epsilon))$

Dim. $\text{Hp } \boxed{\nabla f(x^*) = 0; \nabla^2 f(x^*) \text{ def. positive}}$
 $\Rightarrow$ Th x^* è un minimo locale stretto



$$f(x^* + d) = f(x^*) + \cancel{d^T \nabla f(x^*)} + \frac{1}{2} d^T \nabla^2 f(x^*) d + \beta_2(x^*, d, d)$$

2) $\Rightarrow \underline{d^T \nabla^2 f(x^*) d > 0}$

per d suff. piccolo $\left(\frac{1}{2} d^T \nabla^2 f(x^*) d + \beta_2(x^*, d, d) \right) > 0$

$\Rightarrow f(x^* + d) > f(x^*)$ per d suff. piccolo

$\Rightarrow \exists$ un intorno di x^* (suff. piccolo) tale
 che $f(x^* + d) > f(x^*) \Rightarrow x^*$ è un minimo locale
 stretto $\square$

$$\max f(x)$$

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

OTTIMIZZAZIONE ~~DE~~ NON
VINCOLATA (40)

Condizioni necessarie del I° ordine di massimo locale:

$$\nabla f(x^*) = 0$$

(se $\nabla f(x^*) \neq 0 \Rightarrow$
 $d = \nabla f(x^*)$ è dir.
 di salite)

Condizioni necessarie del II° ordine di massimo locale

$$1) \nabla f(x^*) = 0$$

$$2) \nabla^2 f(x^*) \text{ semidefinita negativa } \left(\begin{array}{c} -\nabla^2 f(x^*) \\ \text{semidefinita} \\ \text{positiva} \end{array} \right)$$

Condizioni sufficienti di massimo locale

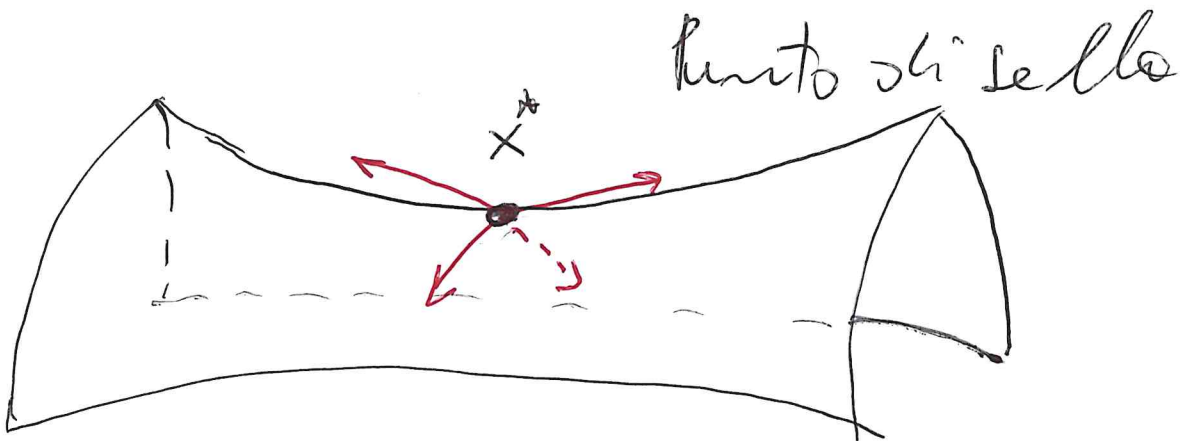
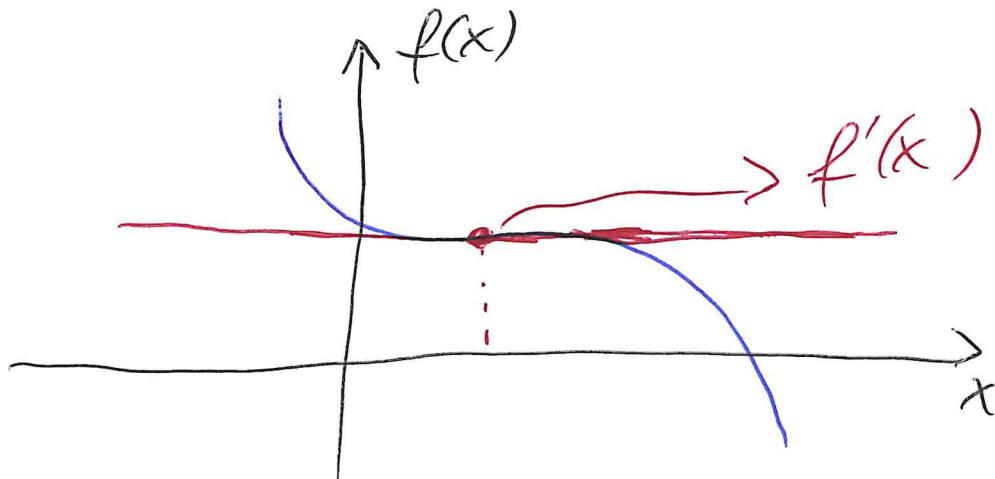
$$1) \nabla f(x^*) = 0$$

$$2) \nabla^2 f(x^*) \text{ definita negativa } \left(-\nabla^2 f(x^*) \text{ def. positiva} \right)$$



$$\nabla f(x^*) = 0 \quad (41)$$

$\nabla^2 f(x^*)$ non è
né indef./def. positi
né indef./def. negativi



$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(x) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_1 \cdot x_2^2$$

$$f(x): \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{(42)}$$

$$\nabla f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 + x_2^2 \\ 2x_2 + 2x_1x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nabla^2 f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_1^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1} & \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_2^2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2x_2 \\ 2x_2 & 2 + 2x_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

conditi
e minimo locale

$$\begin{cases} 1) \nabla f(x^*) = 0 \\ 2) \nabla^2 f(x^*) \text{ semidef. pos.} \end{cases}$$

$$1) \nabla f(x^*) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \textcircled{a} 2x_1 + x_2^2 = 0 \\ \textcircled{b} 2x_2 + 2x_1x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2(2 + 2x_1) = 0 \\ \Rightarrow x_2 = 0, x_1 = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{a} x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{b} x_1 = -1 \Rightarrow x_2^2 = 2 \Rightarrow x_2 = \pm \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V^2 f(A) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \det(A) = 4 > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$V^2 f(A)$ è def. positiva $\Rightarrow A$ è un minimo locale
stretto
(condizioni sufficienti!!)

$$V^2 f(B) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & +2\sqrt{2} \\ +2\sqrt{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \det(V^2 f(B)) = -8 < 0$$

$\Rightarrow V^2 f(B)$ non è semidef. o def. positiva

$$-V^2 f(B) = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -2\sqrt{2} \\ -2\sqrt{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{non è semidef. o def. positiva}$$

$\Rightarrow V^2 f(B)$ non è semidef. o def. negativa

$\Rightarrow B$ è un punto di sella

$$V^2 f(C) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2\sqrt{2} \\ -2\sqrt{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{non è def. o semidef. positiva}$$

$$-V^2 f(C) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & +2\sqrt{2} \\ +2\sqrt{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{non è def. o semidef. positiva}$$

$\Rightarrow V^2 f(C)$ non è def. o semidef. negativa

$\Rightarrow C$ è un punto di sella.

$$\cancel{f(x)} = \cancel{4 + x_2^2 - 2x_2^2}$$

$$f(x) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_1 \cdot x_2^2$$

$$d = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(d) = 4 + x_2^2 - 2x_2^2 = 4 - x_2^2$$

$$\lim_{x_2 \rightarrow \pm \infty} 4 - x_2^2 = -\infty$$

$f(x)$ non be minimi globali