

HESSIANA

ORLATA :

$n = 2$ VARIABILI

$m = 1$ VINCOLO

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_2} \\ 1 & \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_1^2} & \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \\ 1 & \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1} & \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_2^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$H =$ []

$$x_1 + x_2 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \lambda \\
 -1 \ x_1 \\
 -1 \ x_2
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{c}
 \lambda \\
 \lambda \\
 \lambda
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{c}
 0 \\
 \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_1 \partial \lambda} \\
 \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_2 \partial \lambda}
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{c}
 \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial \lambda \partial x_1} \\
 \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_1^2} \\
 \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1}
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{c}
 \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial \lambda \partial x_2} \\
 \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \\
 \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_2^2}
 \end{array}$$

NECESSARY
SUFFICIENT

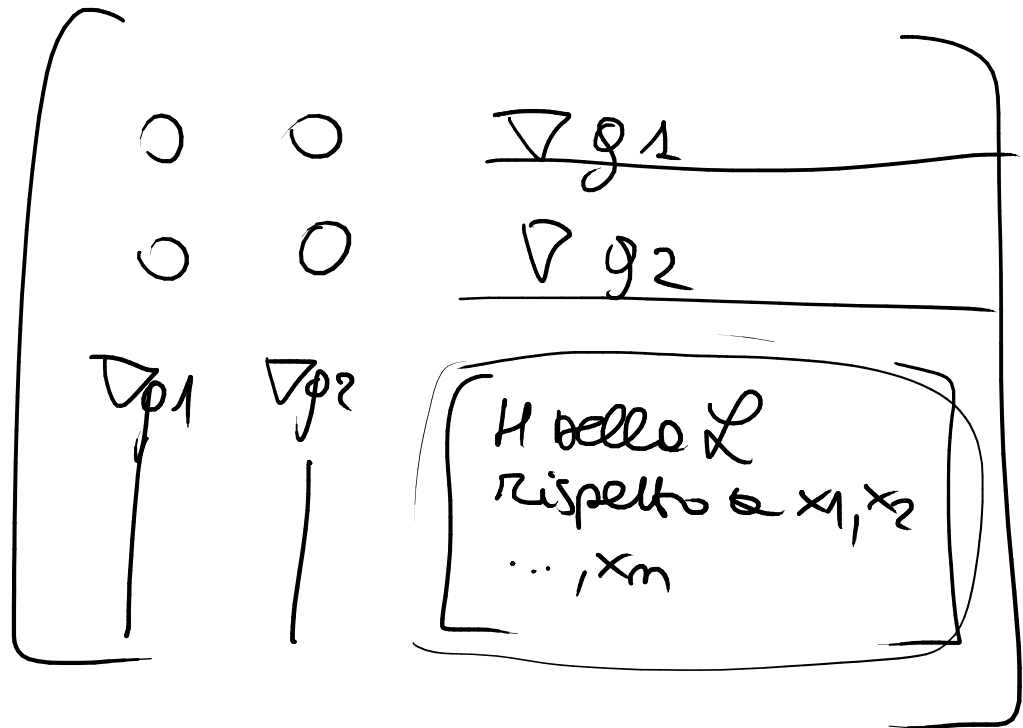
$$\mathcal{L} = f(x_1, x_2) - \lambda (g_1(x_1, x_2))$$

HESSIANA ORLATA NEL CASO +
VINCOLI =

$$H = \begin{matrix} \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_m \\ \lambda_1 & \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial \lambda_1^2} & \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial \lambda_1 \partial x_1} & \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial \lambda_1 \partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial \lambda_1 \partial x_m} \\ \lambda_2 & \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial \lambda_2 \partial x_1} & \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial \lambda_2 \partial x_2} & \dots & \dots & \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial \lambda_2 \partial x_m} \\ x_1 & \cdot & \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_1^2} & \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_1 \partial x_m} \\ x_2 & \cdot & \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1} & \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_2^2} & \dots & \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_2 \partial x_m} \\ \vdots & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \dots & \cdot \\ x_m & \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_m \partial \lambda_1} & \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_m \partial \lambda_2} & \cdot & \cdot & \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_m^2} \end{matrix}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) - \lambda_1 g_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) - \lambda_2 g_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$$

H



C.S. del 2° ordine

Appiene il punto (x^*, λ^*)

MASSIMO

SIA PUNTO LOCALE STRETO VIAGOLATO

è che è HESSIANA ORLATA SIA DEF \oplus

HESSIANA ORLATA SIA DEF \ominus

PER STUDIARE SEGNO HESSIANA ORLATA

IN OTTIMIZZAZIONE VINCOLATA IL

TEOREMA È :

$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \quad m = m^0 \text{ VARIABILI}$$

$$g_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \quad m = m^0 \text{ VINCOLI}$$

$$\vdots$$
$$g_m(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$$

C.N.S. affinché H ORLATA è DEF(+)

è che GLI ULTIMI $m-m$ MINORI
PRINCIPALI DI NORD-OUEST DELLA MATRICE
H ORLATA ABBIAMO SEGNO $(-1)^m$

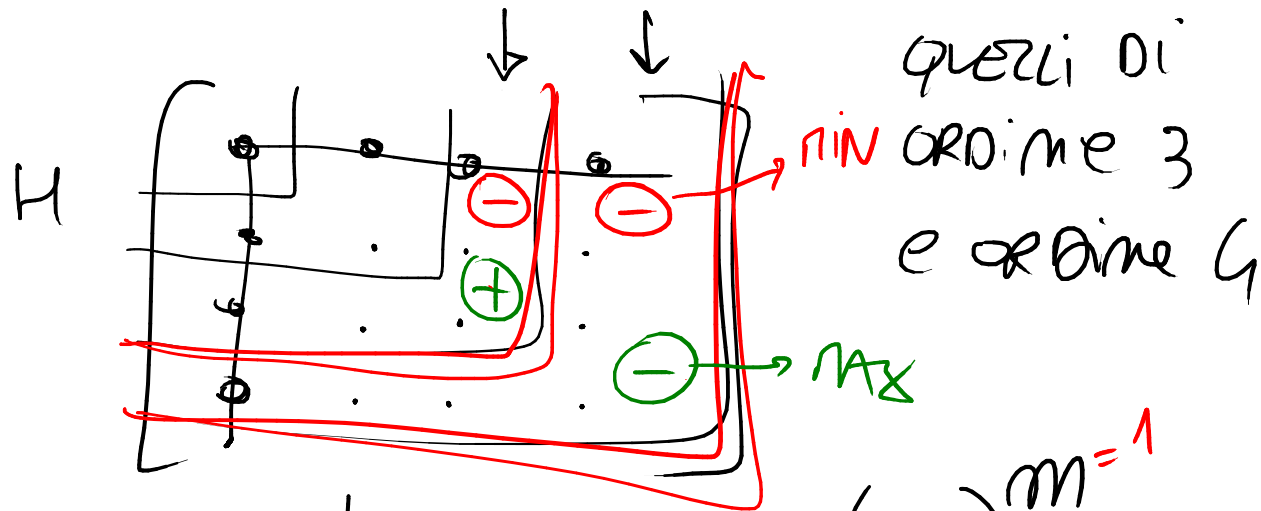
C.N.S. affinché H ORLATA sia DEF(-)

è che GLI ULTIMI $m-m$ MINORI
PRINCIPALI DI NORD-OUEST DELLA MATRICE ORLATA
ABBIAMO SEGNO ALTERNO A PARTIRE DA $(-1)^{m+1}$

$n = 3$ 3 INCOGNITE $x_1 x_2 x_3$

$m = 1$ 1 VINCOLO $g(x_1, x_2, x_3)$

VADO A VEDERE GLI ULTIMI $3 - 1 = 2$
MINORI PRINC DI LORO-QUESTI

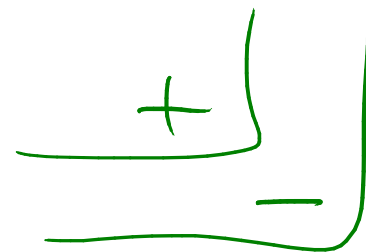


se tutti e due hanno segno $(-1)^{m=1} < 0$
allora ho def $\oplus \rightarrow$ minimo

se invece hanno segno opposto e
partire DA $(-1)^{m+1} = (-1)^2 > 0$

MINORE di ordine 3 > 0

MINORE di ordine 4 < 0



ALORA HOKL def $\ominus \rightarrow \text{MAX}$

Altrimenti non posso convergere nulla

~~$n = 3$~~ $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$

$m = 2$

$g_1(x_1, x_2, x_3)$

$g_2(x_1, x_2, x_3)$

$H =$

λ_1	λ_2	x_1	x_2	x_3
0	0	.	.	.
0	0	.	.	.
.
.
.

GUARDO
GLI ULTIMI

$3 - 2 = 1$


NUMERI
PRINC.
DI

$N = 0$

↓
over
il
 $\text{Det}(H)$

se $\det(H)$ he sempre $(-1)^m = 2$ 

H orl e Def \oplus \rightarrow riavuto

se $\det(H)$ he sempre $(-1)^{m+1}$ 

H orl e Def \ominus \rightarrow $\text{NA} \times$

$$m = 2 \quad f(x_1, x_2)$$

$$m = 1 \quad g(x_1, x_2)$$

$$H = \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccc} & x_1 & x_2 \\ \cdot & & \\ \cdot & & \\ \cdot & & \end{array} \end{array}$$

ULTIMI

$$m - m = 1$$

GUARDO
IL $\det(H)$

$$(-1)^m < 0$$

$\det < 0 \rightarrow \text{def} \oplus$
MIN

$$(-1)^{m+1} > 0 \quad \det > 0 \rightarrow \text{def} \ominus \rightarrow \text{MAX}$$

$$\text{EX: } f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 5x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 \quad m=3$$

$$g_1(x_1, x_2, x_3) \Rightarrow x_1 x_2 - 3 = 0 \quad m=2$$

$$g_2(x_1, x_2, x_3) \Rightarrow x_1 x_3 - 1 = 0$$

Ultimi $m-m$ minori punti di

NO-D-QUEST: $\text{Det}(H)$

$$\begin{cases} (-1)^{m=2} > 0 \rightarrow \text{ref } \oplus \rightarrow \underline{\text{min}} \\ (-1)^{m+1} < 0 \rightarrow \text{ref } \ominus \rightarrow \text{MAX} \end{cases}$$

H
ORLATA

$$\begin{array}{c} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ 0 & 0 & x_2 & x_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x_3 & 0 & x_1 \\ x_2 & x_3 & 0 & -\lambda_1 & -\lambda_2 \\ x_1 & 0 & -\lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x_1 & -\lambda_2 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

AVENDO 2 PUNTI CANDIDATI

ALL' ORIGINE :

$$(1, 3, 1, 2, -1)$$

$$(-1, -3, -1, -2, 4) \rightarrow \text{MAX}$$

$$H(1, 3, 1, 2, -1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ \rightarrow 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

è PRO
RINVIATO

$$H(1,3,1,2,-1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ \rightarrow 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(H) = (-1)^{5+2} \cdot 1 \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} +$$

$$(-1)^{5+3} \cdot 1 \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(H) = (-1)^{5+2} \cdot 1 \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{-2} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} +$$

$$(-1)^{5+3} \cdot 1 \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-1 \cdot \left[(-1)^{4+1} \cdot 1 \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + (-1)^{4+2} \cdot (-2) \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right]$$

$$+ \left[(-1)^5 \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right] = - \left[- \left[(6-1) + (-2)(3) \right] + (-1) \right]$$

$$= - \left[(-11) - 1 \right] = 10$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_1} = 5 - \lambda_1 x_2 - \lambda_2 x_3$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_2} = 2 - \lambda_1 x_1$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_3} = -1 - \lambda_2 x_1$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_3} = -1 - \lambda_2 x_1$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_3}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_3} = -\lambda_2$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_3 \partial x_3} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_1^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_1^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} = -\lambda_1$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_1 \partial x_3} = -\lambda_2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_1 \partial x_3}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1} = -\lambda_1$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_2^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_2^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3}$$

TEOREMA DI LAPLACE:

$$\text{Det} = (-1)^{i+j} a_{ij} \cdot \text{Det}(\text{matrice che si ottiene eliminando la riga } i \text{ e la colonna } j)$$

