	Plan
1	Revision: Vectors and matrices (Lecture 1-5)
2	Revision: Optimization problems (Lecture 6-9)
3	Revision: Differential and difference equations (Lecture 10-12)

1 Vectors and matrices Lecture 1-5

Topics:
- linear systems, Gaussian elimination
- vectors, span, linear independence, dimension, base, nullspace, column space
- matrices, determinants / inverse matrix, minors, rank, matrix multiplication, powers
- eigenvalues and eigenvectors, diagonalization, Markov chains, computing A^n
- quadratic forms, definiteness, principal minors, reduced rank criterion, symmetric matrix

Important to know:

(a) Definitions
(b) How to solve problems
(c) Connections / results

Ex: Know defn. of eigenvectors / eigenvalues: $A \cdot \underline{v} = \lambda \cdot \underline{v}$

λ eigenvalue $\Leftrightarrow$ $(A - \lambda I)\underline{v} = \underline{0}$ has non-trivial solu.

$\Leftrightarrow$ $|A - \lambda I| = 0$

i) Rank: $\underset{m\times n \text{ matrix}}{A}$ $rk(A) = \#$ pivot positions in A

= max. order of a non-zero minor in A

A $n\times n$: $\boxed{rk A = n \iff |A| \neq 0}$

ii) Span and linear independence: $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ vectors in $\mathbb{R}^m$

a) $\text{Span}(v_1, \dots, v_n)$ = all linear combinations $c_1 \cdot v_1 + c_2 \cdot v_2 + \dots + c_n \cdot v_n$

b) the vectors $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ are lin. independent if none of the vectors are a lin. comb. of the others

$\underset{m\times n}{A} = (v_1 | v_2 | \dots | v_n)$

$Col(A) = \text{span}(v_1, \dots, v_n)$

$Null(A)$ = all sol'n of $A \cdot x = 0$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} &\dim Col(A) = rk\ A \\ &\dim Null(A) = n - rk\ A = \# \text{ free var's} \end{aligned}}$$

iii) Eigenvalues and eigenvectors: $\underset{n\times n \text{ matrix}}{A}$ $A \cdot v = \lambda \cdot v$

$(A - \lambda I) v = 0$

Solution: $0 \neq v$ eigenvector, λ eigenvalue

$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \text{a) } \lambda \text{ eigenvalue} \iff \underset{\text{ch. eqn.}}{|A - \lambda I| = 0} \\ \text{b) solve the linear system } (A - \lambda I) v = 0 \end{array}}$

A diagonalizable if $P^{-1}AP = D$ for an invertible matrix P and a diagonal matrix D

it exists if: $\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \text{a) there are } n \text{ eigenval.} \\ \text{b) there are } n \text{ lin. indep. eigenvectors} \end{array}}$

A symmetric $\Rightarrow$ A diagonalizable

iv) Definiteness: A symm. $n \times n$ matrix $\Longleftrightarrow$ $f(\underline{x}) = \underline{x}^T \cdot A \cdot \underline{x}$ quadratic form

RRC (reduced rank criterion):

i) A has $\operatorname{rk} A = r < n$

$+$

ii) $D_1, D_2, \dots, D_r > 0$ (leading principal minors of order up to the rank)

$\Downarrow$

A pos. semidefinite

$f(\underline{x}) \geq 0$ for all $\underline{x}$ $\Longleftrightarrow$ f is pos. semidefin.

$\Updownarrow$

$\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n \geq 0$ (eigenval. of A)

$\Updownarrow$

$\Delta_1, \Delta_2, \dots, \Delta_n \geq 0$ all principal minors of A

Ex: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 7 & -1 \\ -2 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 7 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

i) $|A| = -(-2) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 7 & -1 \\ 7 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + (-1) \cdot 3 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 2(14+7) - 3(28-14)$

$= 2 \cdot 21 - 3 \cdot 14 = 42 - 42 = \underline{0}$

ii) Null(A): $A \cdot \underline{x} = \underline{0}$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & 7 & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 7 & 2 & 0 \end{array}\right) \to \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 7 & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 7 & 2 & 0 \end{array}\right) \to \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 7 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right)$$

echelon form

$\operatorname{rk} A = 2$

free var $= 3 - 2 = 1$

$n - \operatorname{rk}(A)$

$2x + 7y + 2z = 0$

$7y + 5z = 0$

z free

$7y = -5z \quad y = -\frac{5}{7} z$

$2x + 7y + 2z = 0$

$2x = -7\left(-\frac{5}{7} z\right) - 2z$

$2x/2 = 5z - 2z = 3z/2$

$x = \frac{3}{2} z$

Solutions: $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3z/2 \\ -5z/2 \\ z \end{pmatrix} = z \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3/2 \\ -5/2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{z}{2} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

Base of Null(A): $\{\underline{w}_1\}$, $\underline{w}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

or $\{\underline{w}_2\}$, $\underline{w}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3/2 \\ -5/2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\dim \operatorname{Null}(A) = \underline{1}$

iii) Eigenvalues/eigenvectors of A: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 7 & -1 \\ -2 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 7 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

Eigenvalues:

$|A - \lambda I| = 0$ $\quad \begin{vmatrix} 4-\lambda & 7 & -1 \\ -2 & -\lambda & 3 \\ 2 & 7 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$

$\lambda = 0$ is an eigenvalue since $|A| = 0$

$(4-\lambda)\cdot(-\lambda(2-\lambda)-21) - 7(-2(2-\lambda)-6) - 1(-14+2\lambda) = 0$

$(4-\lambda)(\lambda^2-2\lambda-21) - 7(2\lambda-10) - 2(\lambda-7) = 0$

$-\lambda^3 + 4\lambda^2 + 2\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 21\lambda - 84 - 14\lambda + 70 - 2\lambda + 14 = 0$

$-\lambda^3 + 6\lambda^2 - 3\lambda = 0$

$-\lambda(\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 3) = 0$

$\lambda = 0$ or $\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 3 = 0$

$\lambda = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 4\cdot 3}}{2} = 3 \pm \frac{\sqrt{24}}{2}$

$= 3 \pm \frac{\cancel{\sqrt{4}}\cdot\sqrt{6}}{\cancel{2}} = 3 \pm \sqrt{6}$

$\lambda_1 = 0 \quad \lambda_2 = 3 + \sqrt{6} \quad \lambda_3 = 3 - \sqrt{6}$

Eigenvectors:

E_0: $\lambda = 0$ $\quad \text{Null}(A - 0\cdot I) = \text{Null}(A) = c \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

Base of E_0: $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

Ex: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\iff f = x^2 + 2xy + 2y^2 - 2yz + z^2$

symm 3×3 matrix

$D_1 = 1 > 0$

$D_2 = 2 - 1 = 1 > 0$

$|A| = D_3 = -(-1)\cdot(-1-0) + 1\cdot 1$
$= -1 + 1 = 0$

pos. semidefn. or indefn.

Alt 1:

$\Delta_1 = 1, 2, 1 > 0$

$\Delta_2 = 1, 1, 1 > 0$

$\Delta_3 = 0$

all $\Delta_i \geq 0$
$\Downarrow$
A pos. semidefn.

Alt 2:

RRC

$rk A = 2 < 3$
$\quad r \qquad n$

$D_1, D_2 > 0$
$\Downarrow$
A pos. semid.

(2) Optimization problems — Lecture 6–9

- partial derivatives, stationary pts, Hessian, convex/concave fn., second derivative test
- compact sets, extreme value theorem, Lagrange/Kuhn-Tucker problems, FOC+C / FOC+C+CSC, NDCQ, SOC
- envelope theorems

* unconstrained optimization: max/min $f(x_1,\dots,x_n)$

FOC: $\boxed{f'_{x_1} = \dots = f'_{x_n} = 0}$ → stationary pts are the sol'n.

f convex ⟺ $H(f)(\underline{x})$ pos. semidefn. for all $\underline{x}$

" concave ⟺ — " — neg. semidefn. — " —

f concave ⟹ any stationary pt. is global max

classification of all stationary pts $\boxed{\text{local min, local max, saddle pt.}}$ ← second derivative test

$\underline{x}^*$ stat. pt and $H(f)(\underline{x}^*)$ pos. defn., ⟹ $\underline{x}^*$ local min

$$\boxed{\text{Env. thm: } \max/\min f(\underline{x};a) \qquad \frac{df^*(a)}{da} = f'_a(\underline{x}^*(a))}$$

* constrained optimization:

Lagrange: max/min $f(\underline{x})$ when $\begin{cases} g_1(\underline{x}) = a_1 \\ \vdots \\ g_m(\underline{x}) = a_m \end{cases}$

Kuhn-Tucker: (std. form) max $f(\underline{x})$ when $\begin{cases} g_1(\underline{x}) \le a_1 \\ \vdots \\ g_m(\underline{x}) \le a_m \end{cases}$

Lagrange: $\mathcal{L} = f(\underline{x}) - \lambda_1 \cdot g_1(\underline{x}) - \lambda_2 g_2(\underline{x}) - \dots - \lambda_m \cdot g_m(\underline{x})$

FOC: $\boxed{\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}'_{x_1} = 0 \\ \vdots \\ \mathcal{L}'_{x_n} = 0 \end{array}}$ C: $\boxed{\begin{array}{c} g_1(\underline{x}) = a_1 \\ \vdots \\ g_m(\underline{x}) = a_m \end{array}}$

FOC+C = Lagrange conditions, solution = candidate for max/min

NDCQ: rk J is maximal when $J = \begin{pmatrix} \partial g_1/\partial x_1 & \cdots & \partial g_1/\partial x_n \\ \vdots & & \\ \partial g_m/\partial x_n & \cdots & \partial g_m/\partial x_n \end{pmatrix}$

adm pts that fails NDCQ $\Rightarrow$ exceptional candidates for max/min

i) D closed adm pts bounded $\underset{EVT}{\Rightarrow}$ there is a max/min among the candidate pts.

ii) SOC: $(\underline{x}^*; \underline{\lambda}^*)$ cand. pt. that satisfy FOC+C:
$h(\underline{x}) = \mathcal{L}(\underline{x}; \underline{\lambda}^*)$ concave fn. $\Rightarrow$ $\underline{x}^*$ is max

Envelope thm: max/min $f(\underline{x}; a)$ when $\begin{cases} g_1(\underline{x}; a) = 0 \\ \vdots \\ g_m(\underline{x}; a) = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\frac{df^*(a)}{da} = \mathcal{L}'_a(\underline{x}^*(a); \lambda^*(a))$$

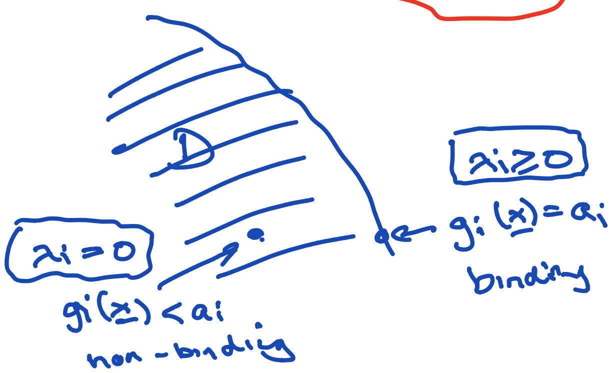
Kuhn-Tucker case: max $f(\underline{x})$ when $\begin{cases} g_1(\underline{x}) \le a_1 \\ \vdots \\ g_m(\underline{x}) \le a_m \end{cases}$

Candidate pts for max: $\mathcal{L} = f(\underline{x}) - \lambda_1 g_1(\underline{x}) - \dots - \lambda_m g_m(\underline{x})$

FOC: $\boxed{\begin{matrix} \mathcal{L}'_{x_1} = 0 \\ \vdots \\ \mathcal{L}'_{x_n} = 0 \end{matrix}}$ C: $\boxed{\begin{matrix} g_1(\underline{x}) \le a_1 \\ \vdots \\ g_m(\underline{x}) \le a_m \end{matrix}}$ CSC: $\boxed{\begin{matrix} \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m \ge 0 \\ \text{and} \\ \lambda_1 \cdot (g_1(\underline{x}) - a_1) = 0 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_m \cdot (g_m(\underline{x}) - a_m) = 0 \end{matrix}}$

complementary slackness condition

FOC + C + CSC
= Kuhn-Tucker conditions



Ex: max $f = 2x^2 - 4y^2 - 2z^2$ (when $\underbrace{x^4+y^4+z^4}_{g(x,y,z)} \le \underset{a}{16}$)

a) Unconstrained pb: max f

$$\left.\begin{aligned} f'_x &= 4x = 0 \\ f'_y &= -8y = 0 \\ f'_z &= -4z = 0 \end{aligned}\right\} \text{FOC} \qquad \begin{aligned} x&=0 \\ y&=0 \\ z&=0 \end{aligned}$$

Stat. pts: $(x,y,z) = (0,0,0)$

$$H(f) = \underset{\text{indefinite}}{\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix}} \qquad \begin{aligned} D_1 &= 4 \\ D_2 &= -32 \end{aligned} \qquad \Rightarrow$$

$(0,0,0)$ saddle pt

no max for f

b) Kuhn-Tucker: (std form) $\mathcal{L} = 2x^2 - 4y^2 - 2z^2 - \lambda(x^4+y^4+z^4)$

FOC:
$$\mathcal{L}'_x = 4x - \lambda \cdot 4x^3 = 0$$
$$\mathcal{L}'_y = -8y - \lambda \cdot 4y^3 = 0$$
$$\mathcal{L}'_z = -4z - \lambda \cdot 4z^3 = 0$$

C: $x^4+y^4+z^4 \le 16$

CSC: $\lambda \ge 0$ and ($\lambda = 0$ if $x^4+y^4+z^4 < 16$)

FOC:
$$4x\,(1 - \lambda \cdot x^2) = 0$$
$$4y\,(-2 - \lambda y^2) = 0$$
$$4z\,(-1 - \lambda z^2) = 0$$

$x = 0$ or $\lambda x^2 = 1$
$y = 0$ or $\cancel{\lambda y^2 = -2}$
$z = 0$ or $\cancel{\lambda z^2 = -1}$

$\Downarrow$

$y = z = 0$ and ($x = 0$ or $\lambda x^2 = 1$)

i) $x = y = z = 0$: C: $0 < 16$ ok nonbinding $\Rightarrow \lambda = 0$

$\Rightarrow (0,0,0;0)$ $f = 0$

ii) $y = z = 0$, $\lambda x^2 = 1$: $x^2 = 1/\lambda$ ($\lambda > 0$) $\quad \lambda > 0 \Rightarrow x^4+y^4+z^4 = 16$

$x^4 + 0 + 0 = 16$

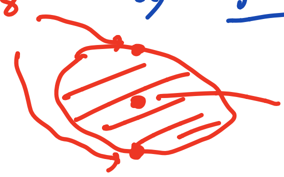
$\Rightarrow (\pm 2, 0, 0; 1/4)$ $f = 8$

$x^4 = 16$

$x^2 = 4 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1/4$

$x = \pm 2$

$f=8$



$(0,0,0;0)$ saddle pt.

Conclusion: $x^4+y^4+z^4 \le 16$ bounded set $\Rightarrow$ EVT there is a max

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{c} -2 \le x \le 2 \\ -2 \le y \le 2 \\ -2 \le z \le 2 \end{array}}$$

$f_{max} = 8$

since NDCQ holds at the boundary.

$J = (4x^3 \;\; 4y^3 \;\; 4z^3)$

$\operatorname{rk} J = 0 \Leftrightarrow x=y=z=0$ not on the boundary

(3) Differential and difference equations — Lecture 10-12

i) First order differential equations:

$$y' = F(t,y)$$

- separable $y' = f(t)\cdot g(y)$
- linear $y' + a(t)y = b(t)$
- exact $p + q\cdot y' = 0$ where $p = h_t'$, $q = h_y'$

Autonomous case: $y' = F(y)$

- equilibrium states, stability

ii) Second order differential equations:

$$y'' + ay' + by = f(t)$$

- superposition: $y = y_h + y_p$
- y_h: $\boxed{r^2 + ar + b = 0}$

$r_1 \neq r_2$: $y_h = C_1 e^{r_1 t} + C_2 e^{r_2 t}$

$r_1 = r_2$: $y_h = C_1 e^{r_1 t} + C_2 t \cdot e^{r_1 t}$

iii) System of linear diff. eqn.

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1' \\ \vdots \\ y_n' \end{pmatrix} = A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

If A diagonalizable

$$y = C_1 \cdot \underline{v_1} e^{\lambda_1 t} + \dots + C_n \cdot \underline{v_n} e^{\lambda_n t}$$

iv) Difference equations:

$y_{t+1} + a y_t = f_t$

$y_{t+2} + a y_{t+1} + b y_t = f_t$

} first / second order linear diff. eqn.

$\Rightarrow$ superposition

$\underline{y}_{t+1} = A \cdot \underline{y}_t$

system of linear difference eqn.

$\Downarrow$ A diagonalizable

$\underline{y}_t = c_1 \cdot \underline{v}_1 \cdot \lambda_1^t + \ldots$

$\ldots + c_n \cdot \underline{v}_n \cdot \lambda_n^t$