

TD 9

exercice 2 :

(iv)

$$\mathbb{D}(\bar{\mathbf{w}}) = \mathbb{I} - \left(\lambda \mathbb{I} + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{w}}(\bar{\mathbf{w}}) \right)^T \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{w}}(\bar{\mathbf{w}}) \right)^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{w}}(\bar{\mathbf{w}}) \right)^T \mathbb{A}(\bar{\mathbf{w}}).$$

$$A(\bar{\omega}) = \int_0^1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial \omega}((1-t)\bar{\omega} + t\bar{\omega}) dt$$

$$\text{or } (1-t)\bar{\omega} + t\bar{\omega} = \bar{\omega}$$

$$A(\bar{\omega}) = \int_0^1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial \omega}(\bar{\omega}) dt$$

$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial \omega}(\bar{\omega}) \times 1$$

$$\mathbb{D}(\bar{\mathbf{w}}) = \mathbb{I} - \left(\lambda \mathbb{I} + \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial \mathbf{w}}(\bar{\mathbf{w}}) \right)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial \mathbf{w}}(\bar{\mathbf{w}}) \right)^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial \mathbf{w}}(\bar{\mathbf{w}}) \right)^T \mathbb{A}(\bar{\mathbf{w}}).$$

$$= \mathbb{I} - (\lambda \mathbb{I} + \mathbf{J}^T \mathbf{J})^{-1} \underbrace{\mathbf{J}^T \mathbf{J}}_{\mathbf{J}^T \mathbf{J} + \lambda \mathbb{I} - \lambda \mathbb{I}}$$

$$= \mathbb{I} - (\lambda \mathbb{I} + \mathbf{J}^T \mathbf{J})^{-1} \left[(\lambda \mathbb{I} + \mathbf{J}^T \mathbf{J}) - \lambda \mathbb{I} \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{I} - \underbrace{(\lambda \mathbb{I} + \mathbf{J}^T \mathbf{J})^{-1} (\lambda \mathbb{I} + \mathbf{J}^T \mathbf{J})}_{\mathbb{I}} + \lambda \mathbb{I} (\lambda \mathbb{I} + \mathbf{J}^T \mathbf{J})^{-1}$$

$$= \lambda \mathbb{I} \underbrace{(\lambda \mathbb{I} + \mathbf{J}^T \mathbf{J})^{-1}}_{\text{SDP}}$$

SDP.

on pose $M = \lambda I + U^T U$

on prend $\mu > 0$ de M
 $\hookrightarrow M$ est déf. positive
et $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$ un vecteur propre.

$$\langle \underbrace{M}_\mu v, v \rangle = \langle \underbrace{\mu}_\mu v, v \rangle$$

$$\langle Mv, v \rangle = \langle \lambda v, v \rangle + \langle \langle U^T U, v \rangle, v \rangle$$

$$\langle U^T u, v \rangle = \langle u, (Uv) \rangle$$

$$= \lambda \langle v, v \rangle + \langle \langle U, Uv \rangle, v \rangle$$

$$= \lambda \langle v, v \rangle + \underbrace{\langle Uv, Uv \rangle}_{>0} > \langle v, v \rangle$$

donc :

$$\underbrace{\langle \mu v, v \rangle}_{\mu \langle v, v \rangle} > \langle v, v \rangle$$

d'où $\mu > 1$

$$\text{or } \mathcal{D}(\bar{\omega}) = \lambda \mu^{-1}$$

donc les valeurs propres de $\mathcal{D}$ sont strictement inférieures à 1.

$$\text{donc } \rho(\mathcal{D}(\bar{\omega})) < 1.$$

$$(v) \quad \|D(\bar{\omega})\|_2 < 1$$

il existe $\beta < 1$ tel
que:

$$\|D(\omega)\|_2 \leq \beta$$

$$\forall x \in D(\bar{\omega}, \alpha), \text{ pour } \alpha > 0$$

$$\text{Si } \omega^{(k)} \in D(\bar{\omega}, \alpha),$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \| \omega^{(k+1)} - \bar{\omega} \|_2 \\ &= \| D(\omega^{(k)}) - (\omega^{(k)} - \bar{\omega}) \|_2 \\ &\leq \| D(\omega^{(k)}) \|_2 \| \omega^{(k)} - \bar{\omega} \|_2 \\ &\leq \beta \| \omega^{(k)} - \bar{\omega} \|_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$< \beta \times 2 < 2$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\beta < 1$$

donc $w^{(k+1)} \in \mathcal{B}(\bar{w}, 2)$

donc par récurrence si on a $w^{(0)} \in \mathcal{B}(\bar{w}, 2)$, alors $w^{(k)} \in \mathcal{B}(\bar{w}, 2) \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$.

- $\|w^{(k+1)} - \bar{w}\|_2 \leq \beta \|w^{(k)} - \bar{w}\|_2$

d'aut par récurrence :

$$\|w^{(k)} - \bar{w}\|_2 \leq \beta^k \overbrace{\|w^{(0)} - \bar{w}\|_2}^{cte > 0}$$

$$\alpha \quad \beta < 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \beta^k = 0$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \beta^k = 0$$

clmc

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \omega^{(k)} = \bar{\omega}$$