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 56:271 Nonlinear Programming
 Quiz #2 --- September 9, 2003
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Indicate whether *true* (+) or *false* (o).

- ___ 1. The Hessian matrix of a function $f(x_1, x_2)$ is denoted by $\nabla^2 f(x_1, x_2)$.
- ___ 2. If f is a quadratic function, then $\nabla^2 f(x_1, x_2)$ is a constant matrix.
- ___ 3. If f is a quadratic function, then f is convex.
- ___ 4. The first row of the Jacobian matrix of the system of equations
 $g_1(x_1, \dots, x_n)=0, g_2(x_1, \dots, x_n)=0, \dots, g_n(x_1, \dots, x_n)=0,$
 is $\nabla g_1(x_1, \dots, x_n)$, the gradient of g_1 .
- ___ 5. The matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ is *positive definite*.
- ___ 6. The matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ is *positive semi-definite*.
- ___ 7. The Jacobian matrix of any system of equations is symmetric.
- ___ 8. A function $f(x)$ of one variable is convex if its graph lies on or above any tangent line to that graph.
- ___ 9. The function $f(x) = 2x_1^2 + x_1x_2 - x_2^2 + 5x_1 + 3$ is a *quadratic form*.

Consider the nonlinear system of equations

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + 3y^2 = 7 \\ 2xy + x = 6 \end{cases} \text{ or } \begin{cases} g_1(x, y) = 0 \\ g_2(x, y) = 0 \end{cases} \text{ where } \begin{cases} g_1(x, y) = x^2 + 3y^2 - 7 \\ g_2(x, y) = 2xy + x - 6 \end{cases}$$

and $\nabla g_1(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} 2x \\ 6y \end{bmatrix}, \nabla g_2(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} 2y + 1 \\ 2x \end{bmatrix}$

10. The *Jacobian* matrix of this system is

$$J(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\hspace{1cm}} & \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \\ \underline{\hspace{1cm}} & \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \end{bmatrix}$$

Suppose we begin the Newton-Raphson algorithm at the point $(x^0, y^0) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$.

11. The approximate solution after one iteration is $(x^1, y^1) = (x^0, y^0) + (\delta_x, \delta_y)$ where δ is found by computing

$$\begin{bmatrix} \delta_x \\ \delta_y \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\hspace{1cm}} & \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \\ \underline{\hspace{1cm}} & \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \\ \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.8 \\ 1.4 \end{bmatrix}$$