

$$\begin{matrix} A \\ \lambda_{min}(A) \\ \lambda_{max}(A) \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} A \\ \lambda_{min}(A) = \\ \min x^T A x \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} s.t. ||x||^2 = \\ 1, \\ \lambda_{max}(A) = \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \max x^T A x \\ s.t. ||x||^2 = \\ 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} x^* \\ x^* \in \\ R^{n \times n} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} B \in \\ R^{n \times n} \\ \lambda \in \\ (A, B) \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} q \in \\ R^{n \times n} \\ Aq = \\ \lambda B q \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} q \\ \lambda \\ \lambda \in \\ (A, B) \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \lambda \\ det(A - \\ \lambda B) = \\ 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} (A, B) \\ det(A - \\ \lambda B) \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \lambda \\ det(A - \\ \lambda B) \neq \\ 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} (A, B) \\ (A, B) \in \\ R \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} (A, B) \\ B \\ (A, B) \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} AB^{-1} \\ B^{-1}A \\ B \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} P(\lambda) = \\ det(A - \\ \lambda B) \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} p \\ r \\ P(\lambda) \\ (A, B) \\ (n - \\ r) \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \infty \\ A = \\ 21 \\ 01 \\ B = \\ 10 \\ 01 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} det(A - \\ \lambda B) = \\ 2 - \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \lambda \\ (A, B) \\ \infty \\ A = \\ 11 \\ 10 \\ B = \\ 10 \\ 00 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} det(A - \\ \lambda B) = \\ -1 \\ (A, B) \\ \infty \\ I \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} f_i(x), i \in \\ I \\ S \\ f(x) = \\ \max_{i \in I} f_i(x) \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} S \\ f \\ -f \\ I \end{matrix}$$

$$\min_{y \in I} f_y(x)$$

$$f_y(x) = y^T A_0 y + x_1 y^T A_1 y + \cdots + x_n y^T A_n y.$$

$$y \in$$

$$I$$

$$f_y(x)$$

$$?$$

$$f(x)$$

$$S$$

$$R^n$$

$$f$$

$$S$$

$$\xi$$

$$\bar{x} \in$$

$$S$$

$$f(x) \geq f(\bar{x}) + \xi^T(x - \bar{x}), \forall x \in S.$$

$$f$$

$$S$$

$$\xi$$

$$\bar{x} \in$$

$$S$$

$$f$$

$$R^n$$

$$\nabla f(\bar{x})$$

$$\alpha$$

$$R^n \rightarrow$$

$$R$$

$$\bar{x} \in$$

$$S$$

$$f(x) = f(\bar{x}) + \nabla f(\bar{x})^T(x - \bar{x}) + \|x - \bar{x}\| \alpha(\bar{x}, x - \bar{x}),$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \bar{x} \\ \bar{x}}} \alpha(\bar{x}, x -$$

$$\bar{x}) =$$

$$0$$

$$\nabla f(\bar{x})$$

$$f$$

$$\bar{x}$$

$$\xi$$

$$R^n$$

$$f$$

$$\bar{x} \in$$

$$int(S)$$

$$f$$

$$\bar{x}$$

$$\partial f(\bar{x})$$

$$\{\nabla f(\bar{x})\}$$

$$?$$

$$I$$

$$f_i(x), i \in$$

$$I$$

$$S$$

$$f(x) =$$

$$\max_{i \in I} f_i(x)$$

$$f$$

$$\bar{x}$$

$$\partial f(\bar{x})$$

$$\partial f(\bar{x})$$

$$=$$

$$T$$

$$\{i \in$$

$$I | f_i(\bar{x}) =$$

$$f(\bar{x})\}$$

$$f(x) =$$

$$\lambda_{min}(A(x))$$

$$A(x) =$$

$$A_0 +$$

$$x_1 A_1 +$$

$$\dots +$$

$$x_n A_n$$

$$i =$$

$$1, \dots, n$$

$$A_i \in$$

$$R^{m \times m}$$

$$\Omega^{(-)}$$