

Homework 1

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Notice

- The submission email is: zhangzhenyao@lamda.nju.edu.cn.
- Please use the provided Latex file as a template.
- If you are not familiar with LaTeX, you can also use Word to generate a **PDF** file.

Problem 1: Inequalities

(a)

由内积的性质我们可知 $\|x\|\|y\| \geq x \cdot y$

$$\therefore \|x + y\|^2 = \|x\|^2 + 2x \cdot y + \|y\|^2 \leq \|x\|^2 + 2\|x\|\|y\| + \|y\|^2 = (\|x\| + \|y\|)^2$$

$$\therefore \|x + y\| \leq \|x\| + \|y\|$$

(b)

$$\therefore \epsilon\|x\|^2 + \frac{1}{\epsilon}\|y\|^2 \geq 2\sqrt{\epsilon\|x\|^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon}\|y\|^2} = 2\|x\|\|y\| \geq 2x \cdot y$$

$$\therefore 2x \cdot y \leq \epsilon\|x\|^2 + \frac{1}{\epsilon}\|y\|^2$$

$$\therefore \|x + y\|^2 = \|x\|^2 + 2x \cdot y + \|y\|^2 \leq (1 + \epsilon)\|x\|^2 + (1 + \frac{1}{\epsilon})\|y\|^2$$

Problem 2: Convex sets

(a)

对于 P 内的任意两个点 x_1, x_2 , 我们有 $Ax_1 \leq b$ 和 $Ax_2 \leq b$

$$\therefore A(\theta x_1 + (1 - \theta)x_2) = \theta Ax_1 + (1 - \theta)Ax_2 \leq \theta b + (1 - \theta)b = b$$

$$\therefore \theta x_1 + (1 - \theta)x_2 \in P$$

$\therefore P$ 是一个凸集.

(b)

$\therefore S$ 是凸集.

$\therefore \forall x_1, x_2 \in S, 0 \leq \theta \leq 1$, 我们有 $\theta x_1 + (1 - \theta)x_2 \in S$

$\therefore \forall Ax_1, Ax_2 \in A(S), 0 \leq \theta \leq 1$, 我们有 $A(\theta x_1 + (1 - \theta)x_2) = \theta Ax_1 + (1 - \theta)Ax_2 \in A(S)$

因为由 $A(S) = \{Ax | x \in S\}$ 我们知道, Ax_1 和 Ax_2 可以是 $A(S)$ 里的任意一个元素, 我们用 y_1, y_2 将其代换.

$\therefore \forall y_1, y_2 \in A(S), 0 \leq \theta \leq 1$, 我们有 $\theta y_1 + (1 - \theta)y_2 \in S$

$\therefore A(S)$ 是凸集.

(c)

$\therefore S$ 是凸集.

$\therefore \forall x_1, x_2 \in S, 0 \leq \theta \leq 1$, 我们有 $\theta x_1 + (1 - \theta)x_2 \in S$

我们令 $x_1 = Ay_1, x_2 = Ay_2$ (对于存在 y_1, y_2 满足该条件的情况)

$\therefore \forall Ay_1, Ay_2 \in S, 0 \leq \theta \leq 1$, 我们有 $\theta Ay_1 + (1 - \theta)Ay_2 = A(\theta y_1 + (1 - \theta)y_2) \in S$

$\therefore A^{-1}(S) = \{x | Ax \in S\}$

$\therefore \forall y_1, y_2 \in A^{-1}(S), 0 \leq \theta \leq 1$, 我们有 $\theta y_1 + (1 - \theta)y_2 \in A^{-1}(S)$

Problem 3: Hyperplane

我们先将两个超平面改写成 $\{x | a^T(x - x_1) = 0\}$ 和 $\{x | a^T(x - x_2) = 0\}$

即我们有 $b = a^T x_1, c = a^T x_2$

由超平面的几何意义, 以及点乘的几何意义: $a \cdot b$ 的几何意义是 a 到 b 的投影长度乘以 b 的长度, 我们可知

$$\text{距离 } d = \frac{\|a^T(x_1 - x_2)\|}{\|a\|} = \frac{|a^T x_1 - A^T x_2|}{\|a\|} = \frac{|b - c|}{\|a\|}$$

Problem 4: Examples

(a)

$$\because A \succeq 0$$

$$\therefore 0 \leq (x_1 - x_2)^T A (x_1 - x_2)$$

$$\therefore 0 \leq x_1^T A (x_1 - x_2) + x_2^T A (x_2 - x_1)$$

$$\therefore x_2^T A x_1 + x_1^T A x_2 \leq x_1^T A x_1 + x_2^T A x_2$$

$$\therefore \theta(1 - \theta)x_2^T A x_1 + \theta(1 - \theta)x_1^T A x_2 \leq \theta(1 - \theta)x_1^T A x_1 + \theta(1 - \theta)x_2^T A x_2$$

$$\therefore (\theta x_1 + (1 - \theta)x_2)^T A (\theta x_1 + (1 - \theta)x_2) \leq \theta x_1^T A x_1 + (1 - \theta)x_2^T A x_2$$

$$\because \forall x_1, x_2 \in C, 0 \leq \theta \leq 1, \text{ 我们有 } x_1^T A x_1 + b^T x_1 + c \leq 0, x_2^T A x_2 + b^T x_2 + c \leq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore (\theta x_1 + (1 - \theta)x_2)^T A (\theta x_1 + (1 - \theta)x_2) + b^T (\theta x_1 + (1 - \theta)x_2) + c &\leq \\ \theta(x_1^T A x_1 + b^T x_1 + c) + (1 - \theta)(x_2^T A x_2 + b^T x_2 + c) &= \theta x_1^T A x_1 + (1 - \theta)x_2^T A x_2 + b^T (\theta x_1 + (1 - \theta)x_2) + c \leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \theta x_1 + (1 - \theta)x_2 \in C$$

$\therefore C$ 是凸集

(b)

这个表述正确.

C 和该超平面的交集为 $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n | x^T A x + b^T x + c \leq 0 \text{ and } g^T x + h = 0\}$

$$\because g^T x + h = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda x^T g g^T x = \lambda h^2, \lambda h g^T x = -\lambda h^2$$

$$\therefore \lambda x^T g g^T x + \lambda h g^T x = \lambda h^2 - \lambda h^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore x^T A x + b^T x + c = x^T A x + b^T x + c + \lambda x^T g g^T x + \lambda h g^T x = x^T (A + \lambda g g^T) x + (b^T + \lambda h g^T) x + c$$

即该交集可以表示为 $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n | x^T (A + \lambda g g^T) x + (b^T + \lambda h g^T) x + c \leq 0\} \cap \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n | g^T x + h = 0\}$

如果有 $A + \lambda g g^T \succeq 0$ 对于某些 $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, 由 (a) 的结论可知

$\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n | x^T(A + \lambda g g^T)x + (b^T + \lambda h g^T)x + c \leq 0\}$ 是凸集, 交上另一个凸集 $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n | g^T x + h = 0\}$, 结果还是凸集.

所以该表述正确.

Problem 5: Generalized Inequalities

(a)

$$\because K^* = \{y | x^T y \geq 0, \forall x \in K\} = \bigcap_{x \in K} \{y | x^T y \geq 0\}$$

$\therefore K^*$ 是一系列以原点为共同交点的半空间的交集.

$\therefore K^*$ 是一个凸锥.

(b)

$$\because K^* = \{y | x^T y \geq 0, \forall x \in K\}$$

$$\because K_1^* = \{y | x^T y \geq 0, \forall x \in K_1\}$$

$$\therefore \text{对于 } \forall x \in K_2, \text{ 我们都有 } y \in K_2^* \Rightarrow x^T y \geq 0$$

$$\because K_1 \subseteq K_2$$

$$\therefore \text{对于 } \forall x \in K_1, \text{ 我们都有 } y \in K_2^* \Rightarrow x^T y \geq 0$$

$$\because K_1^* = \{y | x^T y \geq 0, \forall x \in K_1\}$$

$$\therefore \text{对于上文出现过的 } y \text{ 都有 } y \in K_1^*$$

$$\therefore K_1^* \subseteq K_2^*$$