Problem Set 3 for EE227C (Spring 2018): Convex Optimization and Approximation

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In this homework we will prove the claims necessary for the convergence bound of the barrier method we saw in Lecture 25.

Note: This assignment might seem long, but that's due to lots of hints. So, don't be discouraged.

Background

We collect some useful background material below. Feel free to consult additional resources on this topic.

Barrier function. Recall that we defined the modified objective $f_\epsilon \colon \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ as

$$f_\epsilon(x) = c^\top x - \epsilon \sum_{j=1}^{m} \ln(A_j^\top x - b_j)\,.$$

Here, $A_j \in \mathbb{R}^n$ denotes the j-th row of A in colunm form. Let $s_j(x) = A_j^\top x - b_j$ and define the $m \times m$ diagonal matrix $S(x) = \mathrm{diag}(s_1(x), \ldots, s_m(x))$.

Denoting by **1** the all ones vector, we have

$$\nabla f_\epsilon(x) = c - \epsilon S(x)^{-1} A^\top \mathbf{1} = c - \epsilon \sum_j \frac{A_j}{S_j(x)}$$

$$\nabla^2 f_\epsilon(x)\,, = \epsilon A^\top S(x)^{-2} A = \epsilon \sum_j \frac{A_j A_j^\top}{S_j(x)^2}\,,$$

We will assume that the system $Ax \geqslant b$ is feasible, and that the rows of A span $\mathbb{R}^n$. The latter implies that f_ϵ is strongly convex. We will denote by

$$x^\star_\epsilon = \arg\min_x f_\epsilon(x)\,,$$

the unique minimizer for f_ϵ. Further, let $x^\star$ denote a minimizer of the original constrained problem $\min\{c^\top x \mid Ax \geqslant b\}$.

Newton decrement. The central quantity $q(x,\epsilon)$ we needed for the analysis is defined as

$$q(x,\epsilon)^2 = \nabla f_\epsilon(x)^\top \nabla^2 f_\epsilon(x)^{-1} \nabla f_\epsilon(x)\,.$$

This is sometimes called *Newton decrement*.

For the remainder of this problem set, we fix $\epsilon > 0$ and assume that x is a point satisfying $Ax > b$, i.e., it is in the interior of the polytope $\{x\colon Ax \geqslant b\}$. Further we let $\bar{x}$ denote the outcome of taking a single Newton step starting from x,

$$\bar{x} = x - \nabla^2 f_\epsilon(x)^{-1} \nabla f(x)\,.$$

We can also express $q(x,\epsilon)$ as a "local norm" defined by the Hessian applied to the Newton step $\delta = \nabla^2 f_\epsilon(x)^{-1} \nabla f(x)$. That is,

$$q(x,\epsilon) = \|\delta\|_{\nabla^2 f_\epsilon(x)} = \sqrt{\delta^\top \nabla^2 f_\epsilon(x) \delta}\,.$$

1 Problem 1 (Optional)

In class, we stated the following proposition.

Proposition 1. Assume $Ax > b$ and $q(x,\epsilon) \leqslant 1/2$. Then, $c^\top x - c^\top x^\star \leqslant O(\epsilon m)$.

(A) Prove that

$$c^\top x^\star_\epsilon - c^\top x^\star \leqslant \epsilon m\,.$$

This claim does not need the assumptions on x.

Hint: Use the fact that the gradient of f_ϵ vanishes at $x^\star_\epsilon$ in order to get the upper bound $\sum_j (s_j(x^\star_\epsilon) - s_j(x^\star))/s_j(x^\star_\epsilon)$.

(B) Prove that

$$c^\top x - c^\top x^\star_\epsilon \leqslant O(\epsilon m)\,.$$

Problem 2

In this problem you will show that Newton's method has quadratic convergence provided that $q(x,\epsilon)$ is small enough.

Proposition 2. Assume $Ax > b$ and $q(x,\epsilon) \leqslant 1/2$. Then, the Newton iterate $\bar{x}$ satisfies $A\bar{x} > b$ and $q(\bar{x},\epsilon) \leqslant q(x,\epsilon)^2$.

(A) Prove that

$$\nabla f_\epsilon(\bar{x}) = -\epsilon \sum_{j=1}^{m} \frac{A_j (A_j^\top(\bar{x}-x))^2}{s_j(x)^2 s_j(\bar{x})}\,.$$

Use the fact that $\bar{x}$ minimizes the second order approximation of f_ϵ at x and hence $\nabla f_\epsilon(x) + \nabla^2 f_\epsilon(x)(\bar{x}-x) = 0$. Write out what this condition means and use it to derive the expression for the gradient at $\bar{x}$.

(B) Show that

$$q(x,\epsilon)^2 = \epsilon \sum_{j=1}^{m} \frac{(A_j^\top(\bar{x}-x))^2}{s_j(x)^2}$$

(C) Find a norm $\|\cdot\|$ of the form $\|x\| = \|Mx\|_2$, for some matrix M, for which you can show for every vector z,

$$z^\top \nabla f_\epsilon(\bar{x}) \leqslant \|z\| \cdot q(x,\epsilon)^2\,.$$

Use the previous steps and Cauchy-Schwartz.

(D) Complete the proof by relating $q(\bar{x},\epsilon)$ and $\sup_z \frac{z^\top \nabla f_\epsilon(\bar{x})}{\|z\|}$.

Problem 3

Your goal is to prove the following proposition.

Proposition 3. Assume $Ax > b$ and $q(x,\epsilon) \leqslant 1/2$. Then, for $\bar{\epsilon} = \epsilon/(1+\delta)$ with $\delta = \frac{1}{4}n^{-1/2}$, we have $q(\bar{x},\bar{\epsilon}) \leqslant 1/2$.

(A) Show that

$$\nabla^2 f_{\bar{\epsilon}}(\bar{x})^{-1} \nabla f_{\bar{\epsilon}}(\bar{x}) = \nabla^2 f_\epsilon(\bar{x})^{-1} \nabla f_\epsilon(\bar{x}) + \delta \nabla^2 f_\epsilon(\bar{x})^{-1} c\,.$$

(B) From the previous step, conclude that

$$q(\bar{x},\bar{\epsilon}) \leqslant q(\bar{x},\epsilon) + \delta \|\nabla^2 f_\epsilon(\bar{x})^{-1} c\|_{\nabla^2 f_\epsilon(\bar{x})}$$

(C) Show that

$$\|\nabla^2 f_\epsilon(\bar{x})^{-1} c\|_{\nabla^2 f_\epsilon(\bar{x})} \leqslant \sqrt{m}\,.$$

Hint: Relate the expression in the left hand side to a projection operator applied to the all ones vector.

(D) Complete the proof by putting together the previous steps and applying Proposition 2.