Курузов Илья, 678 Задание 6

Задача 1.

$$\|\mathbf{x}\| = \sum_{j=1}^{n} g(x_j)$$
$$g(\mathbf{x}) = |x_j|$$

$$\partial g(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{cases} -e_j, & \text{if } x < 0 \\ [-1, 1]e_j, & \text{if } x = 0 \\ e_j, & \text{if } x > 0 \end{cases}$$
 (1)

где e_j - j-ый базисный вектор.

$$\partial \|\mathbf{x}\| = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \partial g(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \begin{cases} -e_j, & \text{if } x_j < 0 \\ [-1, 1]e_j, & \text{if } x_j = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$e_j, & \text{if } x_j > 0$$
(2)

Задача 2.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|_{2}^{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{m} \max(0, 1 - y_{i}((\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}_{i}) + b_{i}))$$
 (3)

Найдем субградиент для выражения под суммой:

$$\partial \max (0, 1 - y_i((\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}_i) + b_i)) =$$

$$= \begin{cases} \partial 0, & \text{if } 0 > 1 - y_i((\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}_i) + b_i) \\ \partial (1 - y_i((\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}_i) + b_i)), & \text{if } 0 < 1 - y_i((\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}_i) + b_i) \\ & \text{conv} (0, \partial (1 - y_i((\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}_i) + b_i))), & \text{if } 0 = 1 - y_i((\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}_i) + b_i) \end{cases}$$

$$(4)$$

$$\partial \max (0, 1 - y_i((\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}_i) + b_i)) =$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } 0 > 1 - y_i((\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}_i) + b_i) \\ -y_i \mathbf{x}_i, & \text{if } 0 < 1 - y_i((\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}_i) + b_i) \\ & \text{conv}(0, -y_i \mathbf{x}_i)), & \text{if } 0 = 1 - y_i((\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}_i) + b_i) \end{cases}$$

$$(5)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\partial \|\mathbf{w}\|_2^2 = \mathbf{w} \tag{6}$$

Конечное выражение для субдифференциала

$$\partial f(x) = \mathbf{w} + \sum_{j=1}^{m} \begin{cases} \mathbf{0}, & \text{if } 0 > 1 - y_i((\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}_i) + b_i) \\ -y_i \mathbf{x}_i, & \text{if } 0 < 1 - y_i((\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}_i) + b_i) \\ -y_i \alpha \mathbf{x}_i, & \alpha \in [0, 1], & \text{if } 0 = 1 - y_i((\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}_i) + b_i) \end{cases}$$
(7)

Задача 3.

$$f(x) == \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } x \in [-1, 1] \\ |x| - 1, & \text{if } x \in [-2, -1) \cup (1, 2] \\ -\infty, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$
 (8)

Найдем субдифференциал функции на интервале (-2, 2):

$$\partial_{(-2,2)} f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } x \in (1,2) \\ & \text{conv}(0,1), & \text{if } x = 1 \\ 0, & \text{if } x \in (-1,1) \\ & \text{conv}(0,-1), & \text{if } x = -1 \\ -1, & \text{if } x \in (-2,-1) \end{cases}$$
(9)

Пусть X = [-2, 2], тогда искомый субдифференциал на X:

$$\partial_X f(x) = \partial_{(-2,2)} f(x) + N(x|X) \tag{10}$$

$$\partial N(x|X) = \begin{cases} a, a \ge 0, & \text{if } x = -2\\ 0, & \text{if } x \in (-\infty, \infty) \setminus \{-2, 2\}\\ a, a \le 0, & \text{if } x = 2 \end{cases}$$
 (11)

$$\partial_X f(x) = \begin{cases} a, a \le 0, & \text{if } x = 21, & \text{if } x \in (1, 2) \\ \alpha, \alpha \in [0, 1], & \text{if } x = 1 \\ 0, & \text{if } x \in (-\infty, -2) \cap (-1, 1) \cap (2, \infty) \\ \alpha, \alpha \in [-1, 0], & \text{if } x = -1 \\ -1, & \text{if } x \in (-2, -1) \\ a, a \ge 0, & \text{if } x = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$(12)$$

Задача 4.

$$\partial_X f(\mathbf{x}) = \partial f(\mathbf{x}) + \partial \delta(x|X) = \partial f(\mathbf{x}) + N(x|X)$$
 (13)

Найдем $\partial f(\mathbf{x})$:

$$\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x}) = \partial |x_1 - x_2| + \partial |x_1 + x_2|}{\partial f(\mathbf{x}) = \partial |x_1 - x_2| + \partial |x_1 + x_2|} = \begin{cases} (1, -1)^\top, x_1 > x_2 \\ \operatorname{conv}\{(1, -1)^\top, (-1, 1)^\top\}, x_1 = x_2 \end{cases} + \begin{cases} (1, 1)^\top, x_1 + x_2 > 0 \\ \operatorname{conv}\{(1, 1)^\top, (-1, -1)^\top\}, x_1 = x_2 \end{cases} (14)$$

Нормальный конус:

$$N(x|X) = \begin{cases} \{a\mathbf{x}|a>0\}, \|\mathbf{x}\| = 2\\ \mathbf{0}, else \end{cases}$$
 (15)

Окончательный ответ:

$$\partial_{X} f(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{cases} (1, -1)^{\top}, x_{1} > x_{2} \\ \operatorname{conv}\{(1, -1)^{\top}, (-1, 1)^{\top}\}, x_{1} = x_{2} + (-1, 1)^{\top}, x_{1} < x_{2} + (-1, 1)^{\top}, x_{1} + x_{2} > 0 \\ \operatorname{conv}\{(1, 1)^{\top}, (-1, -1)^{\top}\}, x_{1} = -x_{2} + (-1, -1)^{\top}, x_{1} + x_{2} < 0 \\ \begin{cases} \{a\mathbf{x}|a > 0\}, \|\mathbf{x}\| = 2 \\ \mathbf{0}, else \end{cases}$$

$$(16)$$