$1. \diamondsuit f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x_1^2 - x_2)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(1 - x_1)^2$, f在什么点取最小值。(10分)假设 $x = (2, 2)^T$,假设步长为1,那么经过一步改进, x_1 应该等于多少?(10分)

2.设 $C \subset R^d$ 是一个凸的闭集合,用 $\pi(x)$ 表示x在C上的投影,对于任意两个点 $x,y \in R^d$,证明(20分):

$$||\pi(x) - \pi(y)|| \le ||x - y||$$

3.假设函数f是 β – smooth,证明(20分):

$$f(y) - f(x) - \nabla f(x)^{T} (y - x) \le \frac{\beta}{2} ||x - y||_{2}^{2}$$

4. 假设函数f是 β – smooth,在每一步更新的时候,我们取

$$y_s \in \arg\min_{y \in C} \nabla f(x_s)^T y$$

$$x_{s+1} = (1 - \frac{2}{s+1})x_s + \frac{2}{s+1}y_s$$

证明(10分):

$$f(x_{s+1}) - f(x_s) \le \frac{2}{s+1} (f(x^*) - f(x_s)) + \frac{4\beta}{2(s+1)^2} R^2$$

证明(10分):

$$f(x_k) - f(x^*) \le \frac{2\beta R^2}{k+1}, \quad k \ge 2$$

5.假设函数f是 β – smooth,并且是 α – strongly convex,那么令步长 $\eta = \frac{1}{\beta}$,证明(20分):

$$||x^T - x^*||_2^2 \le e^{-(T-1)\frac{\alpha}{\beta}}||x^{(1)} - x^*||_2^2$$

1 解:

- 1) $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x_1^2 x_2)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(1 x_1)^2$,对 x_1, x_2 分别求导,得到 $\{ f_{x_1} = 2x_1^3 2x_1x_2 + x_1 1 = 0 \\ f_{x_2} = x_2 x_1^2 = 0 \}$,可得 $x_1 = x_2 = 1$. 即驻点为 (1,1). 进一步, $A = f_{x_1x_1} = 6x_1^2 2x_2 + 1$, $B = f_{x_1x_2} = -2x_1$, $C = f_{x_2x_2} = 1$,在 (1,1) 处 A = 5,B = -2,C = 1, $B^2 AC = -1 < 0$,则 f(x) 在点 (1,1) 处取极小值 0,又 $f(x) \geq 0$,故 f(x) 在点 (1,1) 处取最小值 0.
- 2) $x_{s+1} = x_s \eta_s g_s$, 其中 $g_s = \partial f(x_s) = (9, -2)$, 故经过一步调整, $x_1 = 2 9 = -7$.
- **2** 证明: 对于 x, y, 由于 $\pi(x), \pi(y) \in C$, 有

$$\langle \pi(y) - y, \pi(x) - \pi(y) \rangle \ge 0$$

 $\langle \pi(x) - x, \pi(y) - \pi(x) \rangle \ge 0$

由上面两式可得,

$$\langle \pi(x) - \pi(y) - (x - y), 2(\pi(y) - \pi(x)) \rangle \ge 0$$
$$\langle y - x, \pi(y) - \pi(x) \rangle \ge \langle \pi(y) - \pi(x), \pi(y) - \pi(x) \rangle$$

由柯西不等式可得,

$$\langle y - x, \pi(y) - \pi(x) \rangle \le ||\pi(x) - \pi(y)||_2 ||x - y||_2$$

故有 $||\pi(x) - \pi(y)||_2 \le ||x - y||_2$ 得证.

3 证明: 对于 $\beta - smooth$,有 $|| \nabla f(x) - \nabla f(y)||_2 \le \beta ||x - y||_2$,将 f(x) - f(y) 视为整数,同时应用柯西施瓦茨不等式,有

$$|f(x) - f(y) - \nabla f(y)^{T}(x - y)|$$

$$= \left| \int_{0}^{1} \nabla f(y + t(x - y))^{T}(x - y) dt - \nabla f(y)^{T}(x - y) \right|$$

$$\leq \int_{0}^{1} ||\nabla f(y + t(x - y)) - \nabla f(y)|| \cdot ||x - y|| dt$$

$$\leq \int_{0}^{1} \beta t ||x - y||^{2} dt$$

$$= \frac{\beta}{2} ||x - y||^{2}$$

故有 $f(y) - f(x) - \nabla f(x)^T (y - x) \le \frac{\beta}{2} ||x - y||_2^2$ 得证.

4 证明:

1) 由
$$x_{s+1} = (1 - \frac{2}{s+1})x_s + \frac{2}{s+1}y_s$$
, $\Rightarrow x_{s+1} - x_s = \frac{2}{s+1}(y_s - x_s)$. 根据题意, $y_s \in arg\min_{y \in C} \nabla f(x_s)^T y$

由定理

$$f(y) - f(x) \le \nabla f(x)^T (y - x) + \frac{\beta}{2} ||x - y||_2^2$$

有

$$f(x_{s+1}) - f(x_s) = f(x_{s+1}) - f(x^*) - (f(x_s) - f(x^*))$$

$$\leq \frac{2}{s+1} (f(x^*) - f(x_s)) + \frac{\beta}{2} (||x_s - x^*||_2^2 - ||x^* - x_{s+1}||_2^2)$$

$$\leq \frac{2}{s+1} (f(x^*) - f(x_s)) + \frac{\beta}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{(s+1)^2} (y_s - x_s)^2$$

$$\leq \frac{2}{s+1} (f(x^*) - f(x_s)) + \frac{4\beta}{2(s+1)^2} R^2$$

2)

$$f(x_k) - f(x^*) \le \nabla f(x_k)(x_k - x^*) = \beta(x_k - x_{k+1})(x_k - x^*)$$

$$= \frac{\beta}{2}(||x_k - x_{k+1}||_2^2 + ||x_k - x^*||_2^2 - ||x^* - x_{k+1}||_2^2)$$

$$\le \frac{\beta}{2}(||x_k - x^*||_2^2 - ||x^* - x_{k+1}||_2^2)$$

$$\le \frac{\beta}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{(k+1)^2}(y_k - x_k)^2$$

$$\le \frac{2\beta R^2}{k+1}$$

故有 $f(x_k) - f(x^*) \le \frac{2\beta R^2}{k+1}, k \ge 2$ 成立, 证毕.

5 证明:

$$\begin{split} ||x^{T} - x^{*}||_{2}^{2} &= ||x^{T-1} - \frac{1}{\beta}f(x^{T-1}) - x^{*}||_{2}^{2} \\ &= ||x^{T-1} - x^{*}||_{2}^{2} - \frac{2}{\beta}f(x^{T-1})^{T}(x^{T-1} - x^{*}) + \frac{1}{\beta^{2}}||f(X^{T-1})||_{2}^{2} \\ &\leq (1 - \frac{\alpha}{\beta})||x^{T-1} - x^{*}||_{2}^{2} \\ &\leq (1 - \frac{\alpha}{\beta})^{T-1}||x^{(1)} - x^{*}||_{2}^{2} \\ &\leq exp(-(T-1)\frac{\alpha}{\beta})||x^{(1)} - x^{*}||_{2}^{2} \end{split}$$

证毕.