# Directional Derivaties and Optimality

David Rosenberg

New York University

February 4, 2016

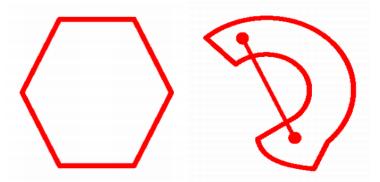
# Convex Sets and Functions

## Convex Sets

### Definition

A set C is **convex** if for any  $x_1, x_2 \in C$  and any  $\theta$  with  $0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant 1$  we have

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

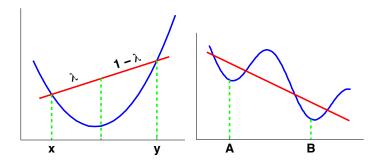


## Convex and Concave Functions

#### Definition

A function  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$  is **convex** if **dom** f is a convex set and if for all  $x, y \in \mathbf{dom}\ f$ , and  $0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant 1$ , we have

$$f(\theta x + (1 - \theta)y) \leqslant \theta f(x) + (1 - \theta)f(y).$$



## Directional Derivatives and Minima

## Directional Derivatives

#### Definition

A [one-sided] directional derivative of f at x in the direction v is

$$f'(x;v) = \lim_{h \downarrow 0} \frac{f(x+hv) - f(x)}{h},$$

and it can be  $\pm \infty$  (e.g. for discontinuous functions).

- If f is convex and finite near x, then f'(x; v) exists.
- f is differentiable at x iff for some  $g(=\nabla f(x))$  and all v,

$$f'(x; v) = g^T v.$$

# Descent Directions and Optimality

#### Definition

v is a descent direction for f at x if f'(x; v) < 0.

- For differentiable f, if  $\nabla f(x) \neq 0$ , then  $\delta x = -\nabla f(x)$  is a descent direction.
- We have a nice characterization for a minimum in terms of directional derivative:

#### Theorem

If f is convex and finite near x, then either

- x minimizes f, or
- there is a descent direction for f at x.

## $\lambda_{max}$ for Lasso

Lasso objective

$$J_{\lambda}(w) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (w^{T} x_{i} - y_{i})^{2} + \lambda ||w||_{1}$$

- Is there a  $\lambda_{\max}$  such that  $\lambda \geqslant \lambda_{\max}$  implies  $\arg \min_{w} J_{\lambda}(w) = 0$ ?
- Suppose yes.
- Then w = 0 is a minimum of  $J_{\lambda}(w)$ .
- Let's see what that means in terms of our directional derivative characterization.

## Directional Derivative for Lasso

- Consider a step direction v. For convenience, take v s.t. |v| = 1.
- Then directional derivative at w = 0 in direction v is

$$J'_{\lambda}(0; v) = \lim_{h \downarrow 0} \frac{J(hv) - J(0)}{h}.$$

- For w=0 to be a minimizer, need to have  $J'_{\lambda}(0;v)\geqslant 0$  for every direction v.
- Can find  $\lambda_{max}$  by finding conditions on  $\lambda$  for this to be the case.