

Theory and method of optimization

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目录

1	The first homework	2
1.1	2
1.2	2
1.3	3
1.4	3
2	The second homework	4
2.1	4
2.2	5
3	The third homework	5
3.1	5
4	The fourth homework	6
4.1	6

1 The first homework

1.1

Question: the intersection of convex sets is convex.

Answer:

假设凸集为 $S_1, S_2 \cdots S_n$, 若证明 $S_1 \cap S_2$ 为凸集, 则 $S_1 \cap S_2 \cdots \cap S_n$ 为凸集。

下证 $S_1 \cap S_2$ 为凸集:

设 $x_1, x_2 \in S_1 \cap S_2, x_0 = \theta * x_1 + (1 - \theta) * x_2, (0 \leq \theta \leq 1)$,

因为 $x_1 \in S_1, x_2 \in S_1$, 且 S_1 为凸集,

所以 $x_0 = \theta * x_1 + (1 - \theta) * x_2 \in S_1$,

同理, $x_0 \in S_2$,

所以, $x_0 \in S_1 \cap S_2$ 。

所以, 对 $\forall x_1, x_2 \in S_1 \cap S_2, x_0 = \theta * x_1 + (1 - \theta) * x_2 \in S_1 \cap S_2, (0 \leq \theta \leq 1)$ 。

所以 $S_1 \cap S_2$ 为凸集,

得证。

1.2

Question: if C is convex, then

$$aC + b = \{ax + b : x \in C\}$$

is convex for any a, b

Answer:

对 $\forall x_1, x_2 \in C$,

$ax_1 + b \in aC + b, ax_2 + b \in aC + b$

设 $x_0 = \theta * x_1 + (1 - \theta) * x_2, (0 \leq \theta \leq 1)$,

则

$$\begin{aligned} ax_0 + b &= a * (\theta * x_1 + (1 - \theta) * x_2) + b \\ &= \theta * (ax_1 + b) + (1 - \theta) * (ax_2 + b) \end{aligned}$$

所以对 $\forall ax_1 + b \in aC + b, ax_2 + b \in aC + b$,

$ax_0 + b = \theta * (ax_1 + b) + (1 - \theta) * (ax_2 + b) \in aC + b$

所以 $aC + b$ 为凸集。

1.3

Question: if $f(x) = Ax + b$ and C is convex, and if D is convex then

$$f^{-1}(D) = \{x : f(x) \in D\}$$

is convex

Answer:

因为 D 为凸集, b 为常数,

所以, $D - b$ 为凸集。

对 $\forall D_1, D_2 \in D - b$,

设

$$Ax_1 = D_1$$

$$Ax_2 = D_2$$

$$x_0 = \theta * x_1 + (1 - \theta) * x_2, (0 \leq \theta \leq 1)$$

所以 $Ax_0 = \theta * D_1 + (1 - \theta) * D_2 \in D - b$

所以 $x_0 \in$ 集合 $f^{-1}(D)$

所以集合 $f^{-1}(D)$ 为凸集。

1.4

Question: log-sum-exp: $f(x) = \log \sum_{i=1}^n \exp x_i$ is convex

Answer:

$$\nabla f(x) = \left[\frac{\exp x_1}{\sum_{i=1}^n \exp x_i} \quad \frac{\exp x_2}{\sum_{i=1}^n \exp x_i} \quad \cdots \quad \frac{\exp x_n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \exp x_i} \right] * x$$

二阶导分母相同且为正, 省去后: $\nabla^2 f(x) =$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \exp x_1 \sum_{i=1}^n \exp x_i - \exp x_1 \exp x_1 & -\exp x_1 \exp x_2 & \cdots & -\exp x_1 \exp x_n \\ -\exp x_1 \exp x_2 & \exp x_2 \sum_{i=1}^n \exp x_i - \exp x_2 \exp x_2 & \cdots & -\exp x_2 \exp x_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -\exp x_1 \exp x_n & \cdots & \cdots & \exp x_n \sum_{i=1}^n \exp x_i - \exp x_n \exp x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$n = 1$ 时矩阵为半正定,

假设 $n = k - 1$ 时矩阵为半正定阵, 记为矩阵 A ,

则 $n = k$ 时矩阵的 $k - 1$ 阶主子式可写为:

$$A + \begin{bmatrix} \exp x_1 \exp x_k & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \exp x_2 \exp x_k & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & \exp x_{k-1} \exp x_k \end{bmatrix}$$

因为半正定具有可加性,

所以 $n = k$ 时的 $k - 1$ 阶顺序主子式为半正定矩阵,

所以 $n = k$ 时的前 $k - 1$ 阶顺序主子式均大于等于 0,

对 $\nabla^2 f(x)$ 做初等行变换,

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -\exp x_1 \exp x_2 & \exp x_2 \sum_{i=1}^n \exp x_i - \exp x_2 \exp x_2 & \cdots & -\exp x_2 \exp x_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -\exp x_1 \exp x_n & \cdots & \cdots & \exp x_n \sum_{i=1}^n \exp x_i - \exp x_n \exp x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

按第一行展开, 行列式值为 0,

所以 $n = k$ 时的前 k 阶顺序主子式均大于等于 0,

所以 $\nabla^2 f(x)$ 半正定。

所以 $f(x)$ 为凸函数。

2 The second homework

2.1

Question: 证明无穷范数 $\|X\|_\infty := \max |x_i|$ 满足范数的三个性质。

Answer:

性质一: $\|X\|_\infty := \max |x_i| \geq 0$, 当且仅当 $X = 0$ 时等号成立。

性质二:

$$\begin{aligned} \|tX\|_\infty &= \sqrt[n]{(tx_1)^n + (tx_2)^n + \cdots + (tx_n)^n} \\ &= t * \sqrt[n]{(x_1)^n + (x_2)^n + \cdots + (x_n)^n} \\ &= t \max_{0 \leq i \leq n} |x_i| \\ &= t \|X\|_\infty \end{aligned}$$

性质三:

$$\begin{aligned}\|X + Y\|_{\infty} &= \sqrt[n]{(x_1 + y_1)^n + (x_2 + y_2)^n + \cdots + (x_n + y_n)^n} \\ &= \max_{0 \leq i \leq n} |x_i + y_i| \\ &\leq \max_{0 \leq i \leq n} |x_i| + \max_{0 \leq i \leq n} |y_i| \\ &\leq \max_{0 \leq i \leq n} |x_i| + \max_{0 \leq j \leq n} |y_j| \\ &= \|X\|_{\infty} + \|Y\|_{\infty}\end{aligned}$$

2.2

Question: 凸函数的局部最优为全局最优

Answer:

设 x_0 为全局最优点, 若存在局部最优点 x_1 ,

若 $f(x_0) = f(x_1)$,

则局部最优为全局最优。

若 $f(x_0) < f(x_1)$, 不妨设 $x_0 < x_1$ 。

因为 x_1 为局部最优,

所以存在 x_2 使 $x_0 < x_2 < x_1, f(x_2) > f(x_1) > f(x_0)$,

设 $x_2 = \theta x_0 + (1 - \theta)x_1, (0 \leq \theta \leq 1)$,

$f(x_2) > \theta f(x_0) + (1 - \theta)f(x_1)$

与 $f(x)$ 为凸函数矛盾。

所以 $f(x_0) = f(x_1)$, x_1 为全局最优。

3 The third homework

3.1

Question: 无穷范数的对偶范数是一范数

Answer:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|u\|_* &= \sup_{\|v\|_\infty \leq 1} \mathbf{u}^T v \\
 &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n u_i v_i}{\max_{0 \leq j \leq n} |v_j|} \\
 &\leq \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n |u_i| |v_i|}{\max_{0 \leq j \leq n} |v_j|} \\
 &\leq \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n |u_i| \max_{0 \leq j \leq n} |v_j|}{\max_{0 \leq j \leq n} |v_j|} \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^n |u_i| \\
 &= \|u\|_1
 \end{aligned}$$

所以，无穷范数的对偶范数是一范数。

4 The fourth homework

4.1

Question: 求一范数的次梯度

Answer:

$$f(x) = \|X\|_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|$$

当 $x_i > 0$ 时,

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial x_i} = 1$$

当 $x_i < 0$ 时,

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} = \frac{-\partial x_i}{\partial x_i} = -1$$

当 $x_i = 0$ 时,

$$\partial f(x) = \{g | \mathbf{g}^T(y - x) \leq f(y) - f(x)\}$$

当 $y_i > x_i$ 时, 其它项相等,

$$\mathbf{g}_i^T \leq \frac{f(y) - f(x)}{y_i - x_i} = \frac{y_i - 0}{y_i - 0} = 1$$

同理, 当 $y_i < x_i$ 时,

$$\mathbf{g}_i^T \geq \frac{f(y) - f(x)}{y_i - x_i} = \frac{-y_i - 0}{y_i - 0} = -1$$

所以 $-1 \leq \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \leq 1$

综上：

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x_i > 0 \\ -1 & \text{if } x_i < 0 \\ [-1, 1] & \text{if } x_i = 0 \end{cases}$$