# 课程名 | 标题名

123456789 作者名

教师名老师, 学期, 截止时间: DDL

## 一级标题

р

### **Problem 1**

使用 #prob 命令来创建一个带编号的问题框。

### 或者

使用 #pt("...") 命令来创建一个不带编号、可自定义文本的问题框。

比如, 本框使用的命令是 #pt("或者")。

而如果你想只想要一个问题框:

使用 #p 命令来创建一个空白的问题框。

#### **Problem 2**

1. because

$$\partial f(x) = \{ v \in \mathbb{R}^n : f(y) \ge f(x) + v^T(y - x), \forall y \in \mathbb{R}^n \}$$

if  $g(x) = \theta f(x)$ ,

$$\partial g(\boldsymbol{x}) = \left\{ \boldsymbol{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n : g(\boldsymbol{y}) \geq g(\boldsymbol{x}) + \boldsymbol{v}^T(\boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{x}), \forall \boldsymbol{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n \right\}$$

$$\partial g(\boldsymbol{x}) = \left\{ \boldsymbol{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n : \theta f(\boldsymbol{y}) \geq \theta f(\boldsymbol{x}) + \boldsymbol{v}^T(\boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{x}), \forall \boldsymbol{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n \right\}$$

$$\partial g(\boldsymbol{x}) = \left\{ \boldsymbol{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n : f(\boldsymbol{y}) \geq f(\boldsymbol{x}) + \frac{\boldsymbol{v}^T}{\theta}(\boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{x}), \forall \boldsymbol{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n \right\}$$

$$\partial g(x) = \theta \{ v \in \mathbb{R}^n : f(y) \ge f(x) + v^T(y - x), \forall y \in \mathbb{R}^n \} = \theta \partial f(x)$$

2.

$$\partial h(\boldsymbol{x}) = \left\{ \boldsymbol{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n : f(\boldsymbol{y}) + g(\boldsymbol{y}) \ge f(\boldsymbol{x}) + g(\boldsymbol{x}) + \boldsymbol{v}^T(\boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{x}), \forall \boldsymbol{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n \right\}$$

all of the elements that satisfy

$$f(\boldsymbol{y}) \geq f(\boldsymbol{x}) + \boldsymbol{v}^T(\boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{x}), \forall \boldsymbol{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

and

$$g(y) \ge g(x) + v^T(y - x), \forall y \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

are in the set

$$\partial h(x)$$

hence

$$\partial f(x) + \partial g(x) \subseteq \partial h(x)$$

3. we know that

$$\left.\partial\|x\right\|_1 = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ when } x > 0\\ [-1,1] \text{ when } x = 0\\ -1 \text{ when } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

.

hence  $sgn(x) \in \partial ||x||_1$ .

#### Problem 3

2. Not differentiable at x = 0, and h is convex.

3. 
$$\nabla \left[\frac{1}{2}\|\boldsymbol{x}-\boldsymbol{y}\|_{2}^{2}+\gamma\lambda\|\boldsymbol{x}\|_{1}\right] = \begin{cases} x-y+\gamma\lambda \text{ when } x>0\\ [x-y-\gamma\lambda,x-y+\gamma\lambda] \text{ when } x=0\\ x-y-\gamma\lambda \text{ when } x<0 \end{cases}$$

.

let it be 0, we have

$$\operatorname{prox}_{\gamma g(y)} = x^* = \begin{cases} y - \gamma \lambda \text{ when } y > \lambda \\ [y - \gamma \lambda, y + \gamma \lambda] \text{ when } y \in [-\gamma \lambda, \gamma \lambda]. \\ y + \gamma \lambda \text{ when } y < -\gamma \lambda \end{cases}$$

```
load('dataset.mat');
```

```
[p, n] = size(A);
```

```
evaluate_f = Q(x) (1/n)*sum(log(1+exp(-b.*(A'*x))));
evaluate_gradf = Q(x) (1/n)*A*(-b.*exp(-b.*(A'*x))./(1+exp(-b.*(A'*x))));
```

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} % \begin{tabular}{ll} % \begin{tabular}{ll}$ 

```
xInit = zeros(p, 1); % zero initialization
stepSize = 1; % step-size of the gradient method
maxIter = 1000; % maximum number of iterations
```

 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$ 

```
% initialize
x = xInit;
% keep track of cost function values
```

objVals = zeros(maxIter, 1);

```
% iterate
for iter = 1:maxIter
  % update
  xNext = x - stepSize*evaluate_gradf(x);
  % evaluate the objective
  funcNext = evaluate_f(xNext);
  % store the objective and the classification error
  objVals(iter) = funcNext;
  fprintf('[%d/%d] [step: %.1e] [objective: %.1e]\n',...
     iter, maxIter, stepSize, objVals(iter));
  % begin visualize data
  % plot the evolution
  figure(1);
  set(gcf, 'Color', 'w');
  semilogy(1:iter, objVals(1:iter), 'b-',...
     iter, objVals(iter), 'b*', 'LineWidth', 2);
  grid on;
  axis tight;
  xlabel('iteration');
  ylabel('objective');
  title(sprintf('GM (f = %.2e)', objVals(iter)));
  xlim([1 maxIter]);
  set(gca, 'FontSize', 16);
  drawnow;
  % end visualize data
  % update w
  x = xNext;
end
```