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DCS440 最优化理论 HW1: 凸集

1. ① $k=2$ 时, 由凸集的定义, $\theta_1 + \theta_2 = 1, \theta_i \geq 0$, 则 $\theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 \in C$

② 若 $k=n$ 时成立 ($n \geq 2, n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$)

即 $\sum_{i=1}^n \theta_i = 1, \theta_i \geq 0$ 都有 $\sum_{i=1}^n \theta_i x_i \in C$ ($x_i \in C$)

则 $\forall \theta_i' \in \mathbb{R}, \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \theta_i' = 1$, 有 $\sum_{i=1}^n \theta_i' = 1 - \theta_{n+1}'$, $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\theta_i'}{1 - \theta_{n+1}'} = 1$

由于 $k=n$ 成立, 则 $\sum_{i=1}^n \theta_i' x_i \in C$, 由凸集定义: $(1 - \theta_{n+1}') \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\theta_i'}{1 - \theta_{n+1}'} x_i + \theta_{n+1}' x_{n+1} \in C$

即 $\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \theta_i' x_i \in C$, 即对 $k=n+1$ 也成立 由第一数学归纳法证毕

2. 记 S 的凸包为 H , 所有包含 S 的凸集的交为 C , 即 $C = \bigcap \{V \mid S \subseteq V \text{ 且 } V \text{ 为凸集}\}$

① $\forall x_0 \in H, \exists x_0 = \sum_{i=1}^k \theta_i x_i, x_i \in S, \theta_i \geq 0, i=1, \dots, k, \sum_{i=1}^k \theta_i = 1$

由于 $S \subseteq V$ 且 $S \subseteq C$ 则 $x_i \in V$, 又 V 为凸集, $x_0 \in V$, 故 $x_0 \in C$

$\Rightarrow H \subseteq C$

② 由于 H 为 S 的凸包, $S \subseteq H$ 且 H 为凸集, 即有某个 $V=H$, 则 $C \subseteq H$

$\Rightarrow H = C = \bigcap \{V \mid S \subseteq V, V \text{ is convex}\}$

3. 考虑过原点的且与超平面 ~~垂直~~ 正交的线, 记其与两超平面的交点为 x_1, x_2

则 $x_1 = k_1 a, x_2 = k_2 a$

$$a^T k_1 a = b_1 \Rightarrow k_1 = \frac{b_1}{a^T a} = \frac{b_1}{\|a\|_2^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow k_1 \cdot a^T a = b_1 \Rightarrow k_1 = \frac{b_1}{a^T a} = \frac{b_1}{\|a\|_2^2} \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{b_1}{\|a\|_2^2} a, \text{ 同理 } x_2 = \frac{b_2}{\|a\|_2^2} a$$

$$\text{故距离为 } \|x_1 - x_2\|_2 = \left\| \frac{b_1}{\|a\|_2^2} a - \frac{b_2}{\|a\|_2^2} a \right\|_2$$

$$= \frac{|b_1 - b_2|}{\|a\|_2}$$

$$4. \|x - a\|_2 \leq \|x - b\|_2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \|x - a\|_2^2 \leq \|x - b\|_2^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^T x - 2a^T x + a^T a \leq x^T x - 2b^T x + b^T b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [2(b - a)]^T x \leq b^T b - a^T a$$

~~$$a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 = a_1 x_1 + (1 - a_1) x_2 = a_1 (x_1 - x_2) + x_2$$~~

~~$$\begin{cases} -2 \leq a_1 \leq 2, \\ -2 \leq 1 - a_1 \leq 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -1 \leq a_1 \leq 1 \end{cases}$$~~

~~不妨设 x_1, x_2 线性独立, 记 $x_1 - x_2 = x_3$, 则 $a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 = a_1 x_3 + x_2$, $-1 \leq a_1 \leq 2$~~

$$5. a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 = x_1 a_1 + (1 - x_1) a_2 = x_1 (a_1 - a_2) + a_2$$

$$\begin{cases} -2 \leq x_1 \leq 2 \\ -2 \leq x_2 \leq 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow -1 \leq x_1 \leq 2, \text{ 不妨设 } a_1, a_2 \text{ 线性独立, 记 } a_3 = a_1 - a_2,$$

则 $a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 = x_1 \cdot a_3 + a_2$, $-1 \leq x_1 \leq 2$,
显然, 为一条线段, 是多面体

$$6. \forall x_1, x_2 \in C$$

$$Ax_1 = b, Ax_2 = b$$

$\forall 0 \leq \theta \leq 1$, 有

$$A[\theta x_1 + (1 - \theta)x_2] = \theta Ax_1 + (1 - \theta)Ax_2$$

$$= \theta b + (1 - \theta)b$$

$$= b$$

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

$\Rightarrow C$ 是凸集



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7. 法一: $\forall x_1, x_2 \in C, 0 \leq \theta \leq 1$

$$\begin{cases} x_1^T A x_1 + b^T x_1 + c \leq 0 \\ x_2^T A x_2 + b^T x_2 + c \leq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1^T A x_1 \leq -b^T x_1 - c \\ x_2^T A x_2 \leq -b^T x_2 - c \end{cases}$$

记 $x_3 = \theta x_1 + (1-\theta)x_2$

则 $x_3^T A x_3 + b^T x_3 + c$

$$= [\theta x_1 + (1-\theta)x_2]^T A [\theta x_1 + (1-\theta)x_2] + b^T [\theta x_1 + (1-\theta)x_2] + c$$

$$= \theta^2 x_1^T A x_1 + \theta(1-\theta) x_1^T A x_2 + \theta(1-\theta) x_2^T A x_1 + (1-\theta)^2 x_2^T A x_2 + b^T [\theta x_1 + (1-\theta)x_2] + c$$

$$= [\theta^2 + \theta(1-\theta)] x_1^T A x_1 + [\theta(1-\theta) x_1^T A x_2 - \theta(1-\theta) x_1^T A x_1] + [\theta(1-\theta) x_2^T A x_1 + (1-\theta)^2 x_2^T A x_2] + b^T [\theta x_1 + (1-\theta)x_2] + c$$

$$= \theta x_1^T A x_1 + \theta(1-\theta) x_1^T A (x_2 - x_1) + \cancel{(1-\theta) x_2^T A x_2} + \theta(1-\theta) x_2^T A (x_1 - x_2) + b^T [\theta x_1 + (1-\theta)x_2] + c$$

$$\leq -\theta b^T x_1 - \theta c - (1-\theta) b^T x_2 - (1-\theta) c + b^T [\theta x_1 + (1-\theta)x_2] + c$$

$$= 0$$

$\Rightarrow x_3 \in C$, C 为凸集

法二: 记 $x = u + tv$, $u, v \in \mathbb{R}^n, t \in \mathbb{R}$

则 $x^T A x + b^T x + c$

$$= (u^T + tv^T) A (u + tv) + b^T (u + tv) + c$$

$$= u^T A u + u^T A v t + v^T A u t + v^T A v t^2 + b^T u + b^T v t + c$$

$$= (v^T A v) t^2 + (u^T A v + v^T A u + b^T v) t + (u^T A u + b^T u + c)$$

$v^T A v \geq 0$, 即为二次函数与 x 轴所围区域, 为凸集

$$\delta: \forall t_1 = (u_1, v_1) \in S, t_2 = (u_2, v_2) \in S$$

$$\exists v_1 = y_1 + y_2 \text{ s.t. } (u_1, y_1) \in S_1, (u_1, y_2) \in S_2$$

$$\exists v_2 = y_3 + y_4 \text{ s.t. } (u_2, y_3) \in S_1, (u_2, y_4) \in S_2$$

$$\forall 0 \leq \theta \leq 1, t_3 = \theta t_1 + (1-\theta) t_2$$

$$= (\theta u_1 + (1-\theta) u_2, \theta v_1 + (1-\theta) v_2)$$

$$= (\theta u_1 + (1-\theta) u_2, \theta y_1 + (1-\theta) y_3 + \theta y_2 + (1-\theta) y_4)$$

$$\because (u_1, y_1) \in S_1, (u_2, y_3) \in S_1$$

$$\therefore (\theta u_1 + (1-\theta) u_2, \theta y_1 + (1-\theta) y_3) \in S_1$$

$$\text{Similarly, } (\theta u_1 + (1-\theta) u_2, \theta y_2 + (1-\theta) y_4) \in S_2$$

Thus $t_3 \in S$, S is convex.