

Continuous Optimization: Assignment 9

Due on June 25, 2024

Honglu Ma

Hiroyasu Akada

Mathivathana Ayyappan

Exercise 1

The problem of finding the closest point to another point can be formulated as

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^3} \|x - p\|^2 \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \|x\|^2 = 4$$

while the problem of finding the farthest point can be formulated as

$$\max_{x \in \mathbb{R}^3} \|x - p\|^2 \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \|x\|^2 = 4$$

which is equivalent to

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^3} -\|x - p\|^2 \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \|x\|^2 = 4$$

where $p = (2, 4, 2)^\top$

Closest Point

We want the constraint levelset to be tangent to the curve of the objective function at the optimal point i.e.

where $f(x) = \|x - p\|^2$ and $g(x) = \|x\|^2$ satisfying $g(x) = 4$.
After calculating the gradients, we have

$$\begin{aligned} 2(x - p) &= 2\lambda x \\ x - p &= \lambda x \\ x &= \frac{1}{1 - \lambda} p \end{aligned}$$

x still has to satisfy the constraint $\|x\|^2 = 4$.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{(1 - \lambda)^2} \|p\|^2 &= 4 \\ \frac{24}{(1 - \lambda)^2} &= 4 \\ \frac{6}{(1 - \lambda)^2} &= 1 \\ 1 - \lambda &= \pm\sqrt{6} \\ \lambda &= 1 \pm \sqrt{6} \end{aligned}$$

We have two solutions for x :

$$x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} p$$

The Lagrange multiplier method gives us only the stationary points and we have to determine the minimum by checking which solution results in a smaller objective function value.

$$\|x - p\|^2 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{6}}{-\sqrt{6}} \|p\|^2 \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{1 - \sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}} \|p\|^2$$

Apparently, the latter is smaller.

Thus, the closest point is $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

Farthest Point

Similarly, we have

$$\begin{aligned} 2(x - p) &= -2\lambda x \\ x - p &= -\lambda x \\ x &= \frac{1}{1 + \lambda}p \end{aligned}$$

with constraint

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \frac{1}{1 + \lambda}p \right\|^2 &= 4 \\ \frac{24}{(1 + \lambda)^2} &= 4 \\ \lambda &= -1 \pm \sqrt{6} \end{aligned}$$

We have two solutions for x :

$$x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}p$$

Which is the same as the ones we calculated for the closest point. Thus, the farthest point is $\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

Exercise 2

The minimization problem is given by

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \|x\|^2 \quad \text{s.t.} \quad Ax = b$$

It is equivalent to

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{2} \|x\|^2 \quad \text{s.t.} \quad Ax = b$$

Let $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \|x\|^2$ and $c_i(x) = a_i^\top x$ where a_i is the i -th row of A .

The constraint $Ax = b$ can be rewritten as m smaller constraints: $c_i(x) = b_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, m$.

Using the Lagrange multiplier method, we compose such equation:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla f(x) &= \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \nabla c_i(x) \\ x &= \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i a_i \\ x &= A^\top \lambda \end{aligned}$$

where λ_i is the Lagrange multiplier for the i -th constraint and λ is a column vector consists of all multipliers.

We also have the constraint level sets:

$$\begin{aligned} Ax &= b \\ AA^\top \lambda &= b \\ \lambda &= (AA^\top)^{-1}b \\ \Rightarrow x &= A^\top (AA^\top)^{-1}b \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 3

We have the following optimization problem:

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \quad \text{s.t.} \quad g(x) = 1$$

with $f(x) = c^\top x + \frac{1}{2\tau} \|x - \bar{x}\|^2$ and $g(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$
 where x_i is the i -th element of x .

Using the Lagrange multiplier method, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla f(x) &= \lambda \nabla g(x) \\ c + \frac{1}{\tau}(x - \bar{x}) &= \lambda \mathbf{1} && \text{observe that } \nabla g(x) = \mathbf{1} \text{ which is a column vector of 1s} \\ x &= \tau(\lambda \mathbf{1} - c) + \bar{x} \end{aligned}$$

Plug x back into the constraint $g(x) = 1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} g\left(\begin{pmatrix} \tau\lambda - c_1 + \bar{x}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \tau\lambda - c_n + \bar{x}_n \end{pmatrix}\right) &= 1 \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \tau\lambda - c_i + \bar{x}_i &= 1 \\ n\tau\lambda - \sum_{i=1}^n c_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{x}_i &= 1 \\ n\tau\lambda - g(c) + g(\bar{x}) &= 1 \\ \lambda &= \frac{1 + g(c) - g(\bar{x})}{n\tau} \end{aligned}$$

Now that λ is determined, we can calculate x with the formula we derived earlier.