# 1. Optimization Introduction

**Motivation for Optimization and Convexity** 

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# Optimization

#### What is an Optimization Problem?

$$p^* = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \ f_0(x)$$

subject to: 
$$f_i(x) \le 0$$
,  $i = 1, \ldots, m$ ,

$$h_i(x) = 0, i = 1, ..., q$$

- √ Objective function you want to minimize / maximize
- $\checkmark m$  inequality constraints
- $\checkmark q$  equality constraints
- $\checkmark$  Why Study Optimization? Beautiful Theory along with zillions of real life problems!

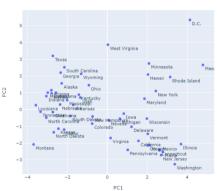
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- 1. Data Science and Statistics
- 1) PCA on the US election data: "maximize variance"

PC scores of 50 states



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- 1. Data Science and Statistics
- 2) Ordinary Least Squares



#### 3) Supervised Learning

RIDGE, LASSO, Logistic Regression, SVM ⊂ Supervised Learning



Figure 9.21 Comparison of original boat image (a), wavelet compression with  $\lambda = 10$  (b), and wavelet compression with  $\lambda = 30$  (c).

"Efficient Image Compression Using LASSO (CQP)"

#### 2. Economics

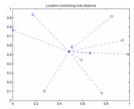


2 Markowitz (UCSD Prof., 1990 Nobel Prize in Economics) Portfolio

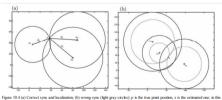


#### 3. Engineering

Optimal location of Power supply station (minimax, minimize average distance)



GPS localizatoin



case, the correct sync (black circles) can be found by maximizing \( \delta \), instead of minimizing it.

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#### 4. Skier Path Optimization

Exercise 9.2 (A Mahom problem) A two-dimensional skier must slalom down a slope, by going through n parallel gates of known position  $(x_y, y)$ , and of width  $c_t i = 1, ..., n$ . The initial position  $(x_0, y_0)$  is given, as well as the final one,  $(x_{n+1}, y_{n+1})$ . Here, the x-axis represents the direction down the slope, from left to right, see Figure 9.24.

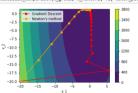


Figure 9.24 Slatem problem with n = 5 obstacles. "Uphill" (resp. "downhill") is on the left (resp. right) side. The middle path is dashed, initial and final positions are not shown.

 Find the path that minimizes the total length of the path. Your answer should come in the form of an optimization problem.

#### 5. Algorithm (Gradient Descent vs Newton's)

visualize\_comparison(x\_grad2, x\_newton2, f2, watch\_path=False)



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### Course Structures

#### 1. Linear Algebra

: LA form a basis for this whole course + some optimization problems solely can be solved using \*LA\* knowledge Keywords : Vector, Matrix, Norm, Symmetric Matrix, PSD, PD, EVD, SVD, Projection, Matrix Condition Number

#### 2. Convex Optimization Problem

: Start discussing optimization problem, especially convex optimization problem. Learn how to form a dual of the original problem.

Keywords: Convex Set, Convex Function, Lagrangian, KKT, Slater's, Strong Dual, Weak Dual

#### 3. Types of Convex Optimization Problem

Although 'convex problem' is a broad subject, can be formulated as LP, QP, QCQP, SOCP, SDP. Full of real life examples Keywords: LP, QP, QCQP, SOCP, SDP

### 4. Algorithms

Learn Algorithms to solve optimization problems \*without constraints\*. Not merely learning what Gradient Descent + Newton's method are, analyze how to adjust the 'step size' to make the algorithm converge.

Keywords: Descent Algorithm, Step Size, Gradient Descent, Newton's Method, Armijo Condition, Exact Line Search, Backtracking Line Search

ONLY DEAL WITH the 2nd THEME!

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# Convexity

#### 1. Convex Set



 $K\subseteq\mathbb{R}^n$  is a **convex set** if  $\forall x_1,x_2\in K,\, \forall \lambda\in[0,1],\, \lambda x_1+(1-\lambda)x_2\in K$  "The Convex Combination also is in the set".

- ✓ Which of the following is / are convex?
  - **1 Empty Set**  $\phi$
  - **②** A set of single point  $\{x_0\}$

  - **1**  $\{z \in R^n : ||z z_0||_2 = \epsilon\}$  for some  $\epsilon > 0$
- $[-2,-1] \cup [1,2]$

# Convexity

- 1. Convex Set Operations that preserve convexity of a set
  - Intersection of convex sets
- $\textbf{ 4 Hyperplane } \{x|a^Tx-b=0\} \text{ and Half Spaces } \{x|a^Tx-b\leq 0\} \text{ and } \{x|a^Tx-b>0\}$
- Projection of a convex set onto a hyperplane



- **①** "Convex Hull of A"  $Co(A) := \{\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i x_i | x_i \in A, \lambda_i \geq 0, \forall i, \sum \lambda_i = 1\}$
- **⑤** "Conic Hull of A" :={ $\sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i x_i | x_i \in A, \lambda_i \ge 0, \forall i$ }
- ${\color{red} \bullet}$  "Affine Hull of A " :=  $\{\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i x_i | x_i \in A, \sum \lambda_i = 1\}$
- Q) Why is a polyhedron convex?



## Convexity

#### 2. Convex Functions defined on the domain of a convex set

```
For f:R^n\to R defined for x\in dom(f): Convex set, f is convex if \lambda f(x_1)+(1-\lambda)f(x_2)\geq f(\lambda x_1+(1-\lambda)x_2)
```

- √ Properties of Convex Functions
- Pairwise Supremum of convex sets is a convex function
- Nonnegative linear combination of Convex Functions is a convex function
- $\checkmark$  Iff conditions for differentiable convex functions For f which has an open domain and differentiable on dom(f),
  - **●** First order (gradient) condition for convexity f convex  $\leftrightarrow f(y) \ge f(x) + \nabla f(x)^T (y-x), \forall x,y \in dom(f).$
  - **9** Second order (Hessian) condition for convexity f convex  $\leftrightarrow \nabla^2 f(x) \succeq 0, \forall x \in dom(f)$ . "Hessian is PSD".



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