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计算机91刘青帅第一次作业

证明: 范数||-||的对偶范数满足范数的定义

$$||z||_* = \sup\{z^T x : ||x|| \le 1\} = \sup\{z^T x : ||x|| = 1\}$$

1.非负性

$$\|z\|_* = \max_{\|x\|=1} z^T \cdot x = \max_{\|x\|=1} \|z\|_2 \cdot \|x\|_2 \cdot \cos \angle(x,z)$$

由于 $||x||_2 \ge 0$, $||z||_2 \ge 0$, 并且一定存在x使得 $\cos \angle (x,z) > 0$ 因此 $||z||_* \ge 0$

2.正定性

$$\|z\|_* = \max_{\|x\|=1} \|\ z\ \|_2 \cdot \|\ x\ \|_2 \cdot \cos \angle(x,z)$$

若 $\|z\|_*=0$,假设 $z\neq 0$,则 $\|z\|_2\neq 0$ 且 $\|x\|_2\neq 0$.则一定存在x使得 $\angle(x,z)\in[0,\frac{\pi}{2})$,

即 $\cos \angle(x,z) > 0$,由此可以推出 $||z||_* \neq 0$,故假设矛盾.

因此
$$||z||_* = 0$$
时 $z = 0$

3.齐次性

$$\forall z \in R^n \text{ fil} t \in R \text{,} \quad \parallel tz \parallel_* = \max_{\|x\|=1} (tz)^T \cdot x = \max_{\|x\|=1} t \cdot z^T \cdot x = t \cdot \max_{\|x\|=1} z^T \cdot x = t \parallel z \parallel_*$$

因此 $orall z \in R^n$ 和 $t \in R$, $\parallel tz \parallel_* = t \parallel z \parallel_*$

4.三角不等式

$$\|z_1+z_2\|_* = \max_{\|x\|=1} (z_1+z_2)^T x = \max_{\|x\|=1} z_1^T x + z_2^T x \leq \max_{\|x\|=1} z_1^T x + \max_{\|x\|=1} z_2^T x = \parallel z_1 \parallel_* + \parallel z_2 \parallel_*$$

因此 $||z_1+z_2||_* \le ||z_1||_* + ||z_2||_*$

由以上四条可知,范数的对偶范数满足范数的定义

证明: $z^{\mathsf{T}}x \leq ||x|| ||z||_*$

$$\parallel z \parallel_* = \max_{\parallel x \parallel \leq 1} z^T x = \max_{\parallel x \parallel = 1} z^T x = \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{z^T x}{\parallel x \parallel} \Rightarrow \parallel z \parallel_* \geq \frac{z^T x}{\parallel x \parallel} \Rightarrow z^T x \leq \parallel x \parallel \parallel z \parallel_*$$

- 1、求函数f的梯度 $\nabla f(x)$
- 2、求函数f的二阶导数 $\nabla^2 f(x)$

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$$Df(x) = rac{\sum_{i=1}^m a_i^T e^{a_i^T x + b_i}}{\sum_{i=1}^m e^{a_i^T x + b_i}} \Rightarrow
abla f(x) = Df(x)^T = rac{\sum_{i=1}^m a_i e^{a_i^T x + b_i}}{\sum_{i=1}^m e^{a_i^T x + b_i}}$$

$$egin{aligned}
abla^2 f(x) &= rac{d}{dx} (
abla f(x)) = \ & \sum_{i=1}^m a_i^T a_i e^{a_i^T x + b_i} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^m e^{a_i^T x + b_i} - \sum_{i=1}^m a_i e^{a_i^T x + b_i} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^m a_i^T e^{a_i^T x + b_i} \ & (\sum_{i=1}^m e^{a_i^T x + b_i})^2 \end{aligned}$$

• $\Diamond A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, B \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times n}, b \in \mathbb{R}^m, d \in \mathbb{R}^p$, $\clubsuit \triangle$

$$P = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : Ax \le b \perp Bx = d\}$$

是凸集吗? 为什么?

 $orall x,y\in P, orall heta\in [0,1]$

$$A(\theta x+(1-\theta)y)=A(\theta x)+A((1-\theta)y)=\theta Ax+(1-\theta)Ay\leq \theta b+(1-\theta)b=b$$

$$B(\theta x+(1-\theta)y)=B(\theta x)+B((1-\theta)y)=\theta Bx+(1-\theta)By=\theta d+(1-\theta)d=d$$
 故 $\forall x,y\in P, \forall \theta\in [0,1], \theta x+(1-\theta)y\in P$

因此P是凸集

证明:最大值函数 $f(x) = \max\{x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n\}, x = [x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n]^{\top} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 为凸函数 $\forall x, y \in R^n, \forall \lambda \in [0, 1], f(\lambda x + (1 - \lambda y)) = \max \lambda x_1 + (1 - \lambda)y_1, \lambda x_2 + (1 - \lambda)y_2, \cdots, \lambda x_n$ 故 $\forall x, y \in R^n, \forall \lambda \in [0, 1], \ f(\lambda x + (1 - \lambda y)) \leq \lambda f(x) + (1 - \lambda)f(y)$ 因此最大值函数f(x)是凸函数

(1) 函数f是凸函数当且仅当 $\forall x \in C, \nabla^2 f(x)$ 为对称半正定矩阵 $f_{\Psi}: \overline{\psi}$

已知 $f(y)=f(x)+
abla^Tf(x)(y-x)+rac{1}{2}(y-x)^T
abla^2f(x)(y-x)$ 由上式可得 $f(y)-f(x)abla^Tf(x)(y-x)=rac{1}{2}(y-x)^T
abla^2f(x)(y-x)$ 记为式① " \Leftarrow "

$$abla^2 f(x)$$
为对阵半正定矩阵 $\Rightarrow \forall x,y \in R^n$, $(y-x)^T
abla^2 f(x)(y-x) \geq 0 \stackrel{ ext{bol}}{\Rightarrow}$ $f(y)-f(x)-
abla^T f(x)(y-x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow f(y) \geq f(x)+
abla^T f(x)(y-x) \Rightarrow f$ 是凸函数 " \Rightarrow "

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$$f$$
是凸函数 $\Rightarrow orall x, y \in R^n, f(y) \geq f(x) +
abla^T f(x) (y-x) \Rightarrow$

$$f(y)-f(x)-
abla^T f(x)(y-x)\geq 0 \stackrel{ ext{dis}}{\Rightarrow} (y-x)^T
abla^2 f(x)(y-x)\geq 0 \Rightarrow
abla^2 f(x)$$
是对称半正定矩阵