

Convexity: convex sets, convex functions. Polyak - Lojasiewicz Condition.

Daniil Merkulov

Optimization for ML. Faculty of Computer Science. HSE University



Affine set

Suppose x_1, x_2 are two points in \mathbb{R}^n . Then the line passing through them is defined as follows:

$$x = \theta x_1 + (1 - \theta)x_2, \theta \in \mathbb{R}$$

The set A is called **affine** if for any x_1, x_2 from A the line passing through them also lies in A , i.e.

$$\forall \theta \in \mathbb{R}, \forall x_1, x_2 \in A : \theta x_1 + (1 - \theta)x_2 \in A$$

Example

- \mathbb{R}^n is an affine set.

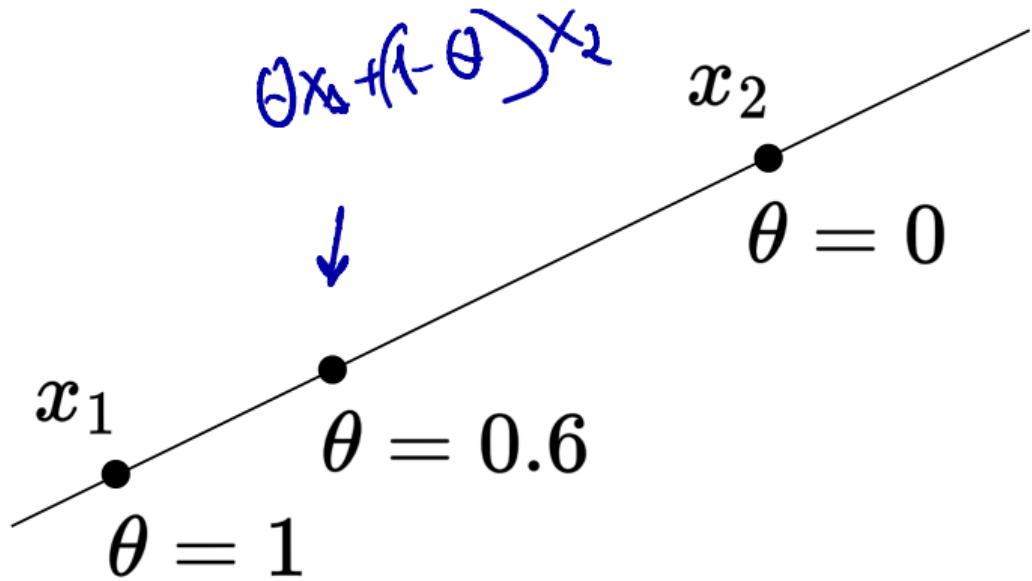


Figure 1: Illustration of a line between two vectors x_1 and x_2

Affine set

Suppose x_1, x_2 are two points in \mathbb{R}^n . Then the line passing through them is defined as follows:

$$x = \theta x_1 + (1 - \theta)x_2, \theta \in \mathbb{R}$$

The set A is called **affine** if for any x_1, x_2 from A the line passing through them also lies in A , i.e.

$$\forall \theta \in \mathbb{R}, \forall x_1, x_2 \in A : \theta x_1 + (1 - \theta)x_2 \in A$$

Example

- \mathbb{R}^n is an affine set.
- The set of solutions $\{x \mid Ax = b\}$ is also an affine set.

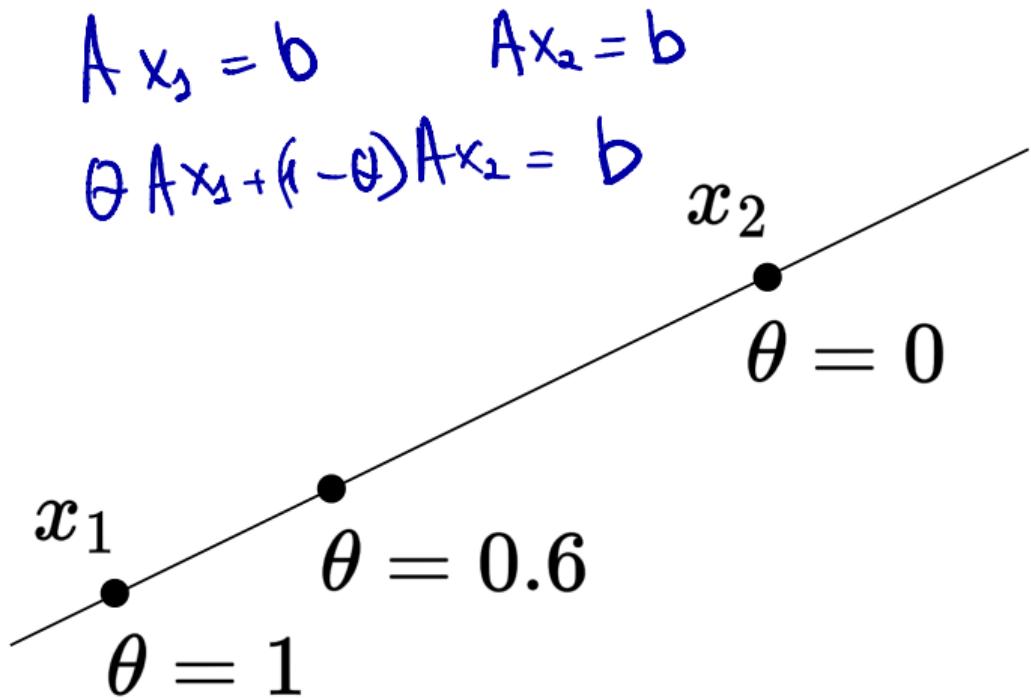


Figure 1: Illustration of a line between two vectors x_1 and x_2

Cone

A non-empty set S is called a cone, if:

$$\forall x \in S, \theta \geq 0 \rightarrow \theta x \in S$$

For any point in cone it also contains beam through this point.

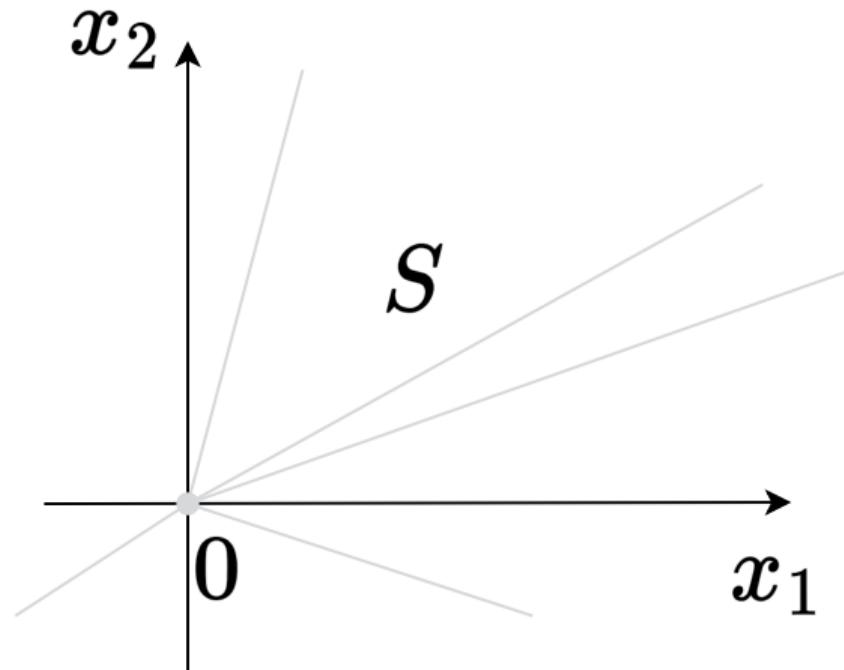


Figure 2: Illustration of a cone

Convex cone

The set S is called a convex cone, if:

$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in S, \theta_1, \theta_2 \geq 0 \rightarrow \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 \in S$$

Convex cone is just like cone, but it is also convex.

Example

- \mathbb{R}^n

Convex cone: set that contains all conic combinations of points in the set

KONVEXELİ KONE. x_1, x_2

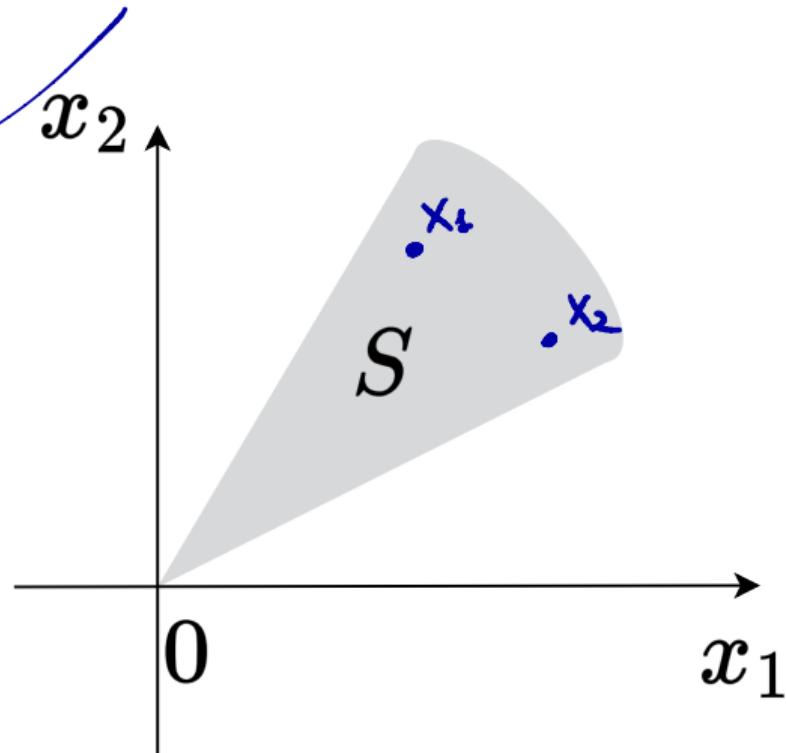


Figure 3: Illustration of a convex cone

Convex cone

The set S is called a convex cone, if:

$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in S, \theta_1, \theta_2 \geq 0 \rightarrow \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 \in S$$

Convex cone is just like cone, but it is also convex.

Example

- \mathbb{R}^n
- Affine sets, containing 0

Convex cone: set that contains all conic combinations of points in the set

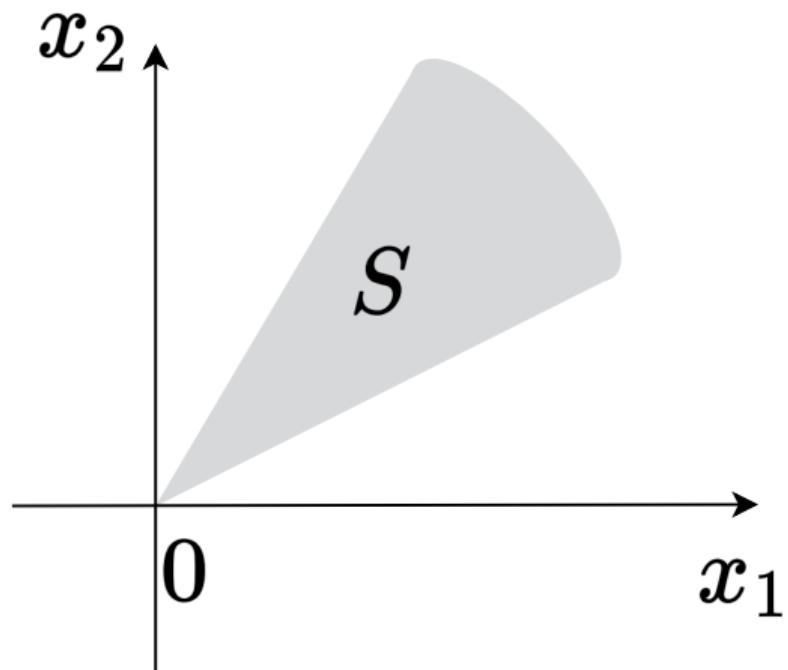


Figure 3: Illustration of a convex cone

Convex cone

The set S is called a convex cone, if:

$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in S, \theta_1, \theta_2 \geq 0 \rightarrow \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 \in S$$

Convex cone is just like cone, but it is also convex.

Example

- \mathbb{R}^n
- Affine sets, containing 0
- Ray

Convex cone: set that contains all conic combinations of points in the set

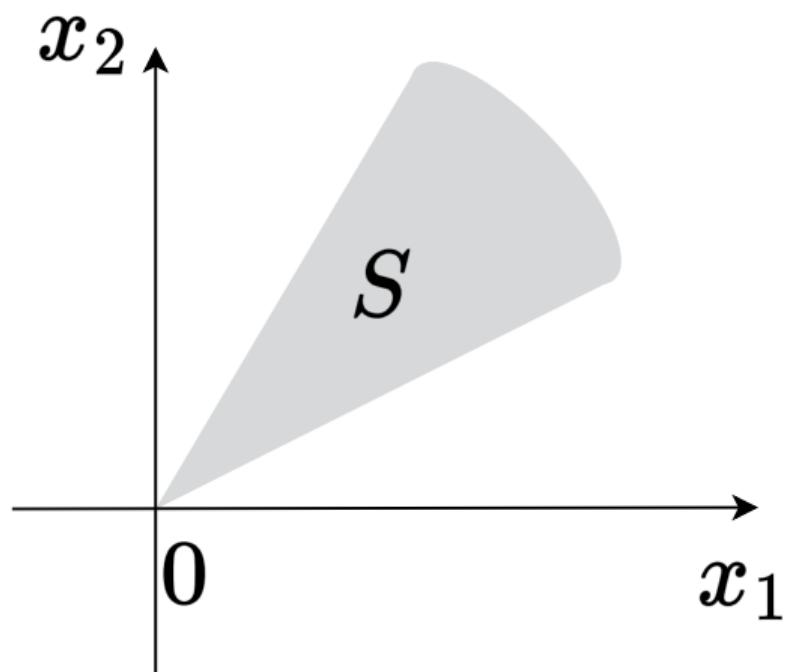


Figure 3: Illustration of a convex cone

Convex cone

The set S is called a convex cone, if:

$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in S, \theta_1, \theta_2 \geq 0 \rightarrow \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 \in S$$

Convex cone is just like cone, but it is also convex.

Example

- \mathbb{R}^n
- Affine sets, containing 0
- Ray
- S^n_+ - the set of symmetric positive semi-definite matrices

Convex cone: set that contains all conic combinations of points in the set

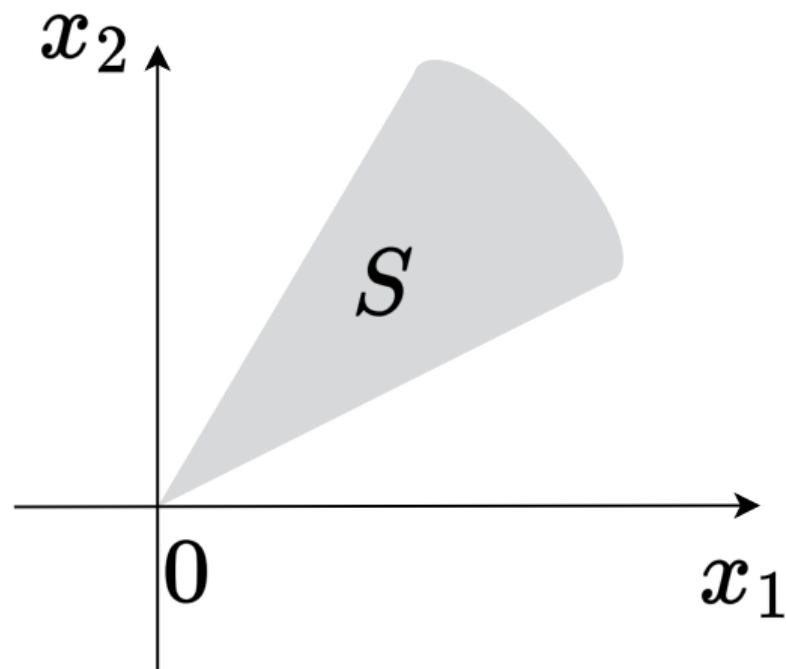


Figure 3: Illustration of a convex cone

Line segment

Suppose x_1, x_2 are two points in \mathbb{R}^n .

Then the line segment between them is defined as follows:

$$x = \theta x_1 + (1 - \theta)x_2, \theta \in [0, 1]$$

Convex set contains line segment between any two points in the set.

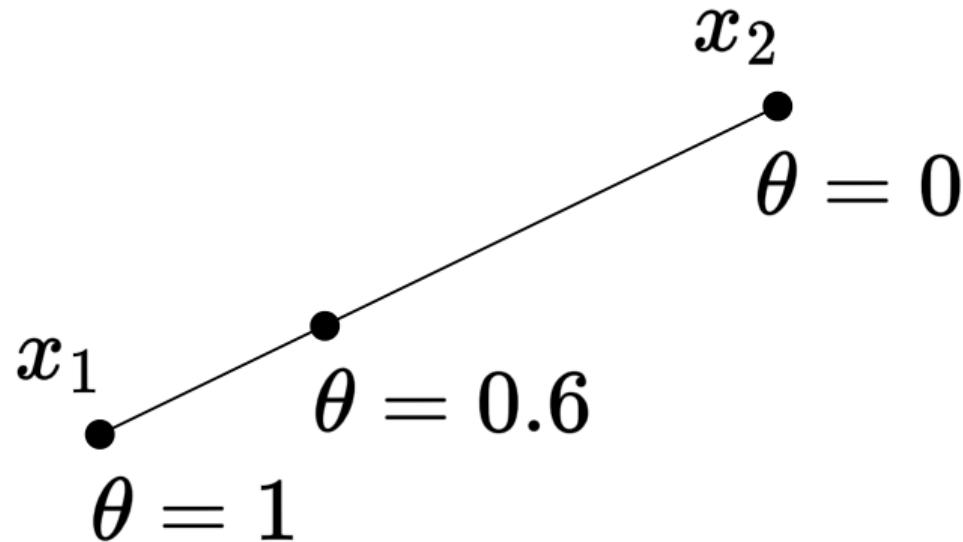


Figure 4: Illustration of a line segment between points x_1, x_2

Convex set

The set S is called **convex** if for any x_1, x_2 from S the line segment between them also lies in S , i.e.

$$\forall \theta \in [0, 1], \forall x_1, x_2 \in S : \theta x_1 + (1 - \theta)x_2 \in S$$

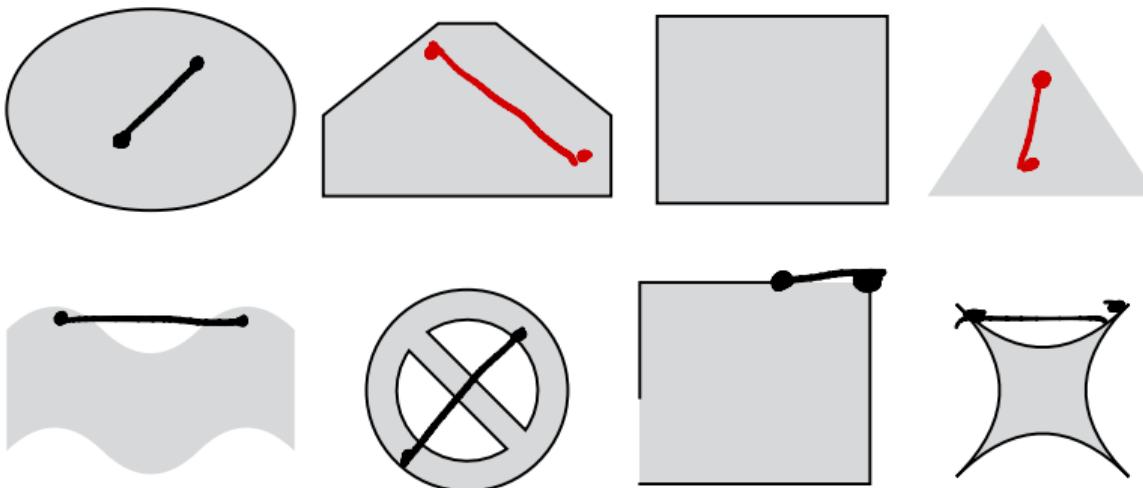


Figure 5: Top: examples of convex sets. Bottom: examples of non-convex sets.



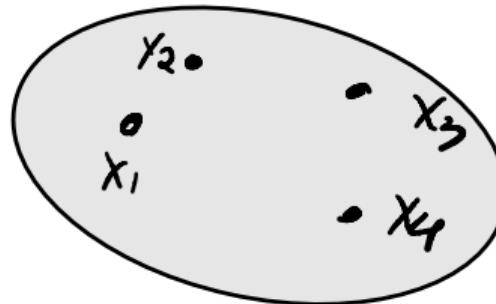
Example

An empty set and a set from a single vector are convex by definition.

Example

Any affine set, a ray, a line segment - they all are convex sets.

Convex combination



Let $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k \in S$, then the point $\theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \dots + \theta_k x_k$ is called the convex combination of points

x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k if $\sum_{i=1}^k \theta_i = 1, \theta_i \geq 0$.

— външна комб

$\theta_i \geq 0$ — коитическа комб.

θ_i любое — афинна комб.

Convex hull

The set of all convex combinations of points from S is called the convex hull of the set S .

$$\text{conv}(S) = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^k \theta_i x_i \mid x_i \in S, \sum_{i=1}^k \theta_i = 1, \theta_i \geq 0 \right\}$$



- The set $\text{conv}(S)$ is the smallest convex set containing S .

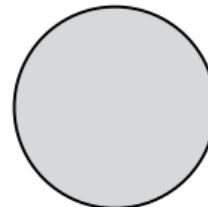
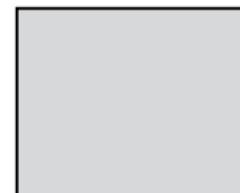
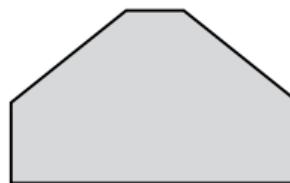
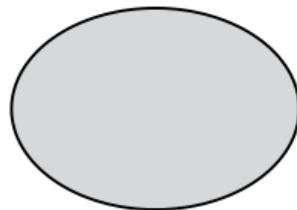


Figure 6: Top: convex hulls of the convex sets. Bottom: convex hull of the non-convex sets.

Convex hull

The set of all convex combinations of points from S is called the convex hull of the set S .

$$\text{conv}(S) = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^k \theta_i x_i \mid x_i \in S, \sum_{i=1}^k \theta_i = 1, \theta_i \geq 0 \right\}$$

- The set $\text{conv}(S)$ is the smallest convex set containing S .
- The set S is convex if and only if $S = \text{conv}(S)$.

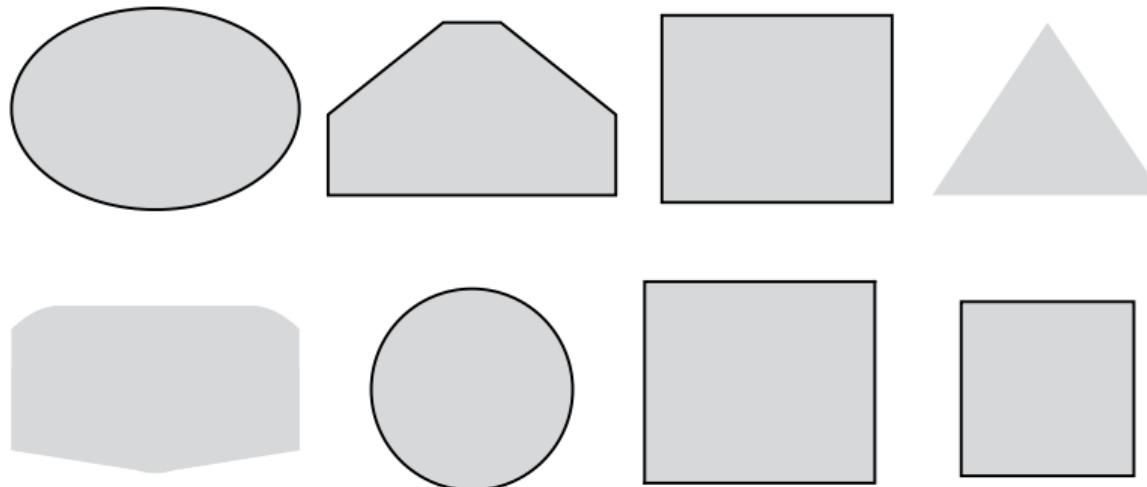
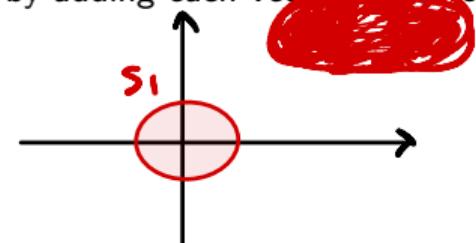


Figure 6: Top: convex hulls of the convex sets. Bottom: convex hull of the non-convex sets.

Minkowski addition

The Minkowski sum of two sets of vectors S_1 and S_2 in Euclidean space is formed by adding each vector in S_1 to each vector in S_2 .

$$S_1 + S_2 = \{s_1 + s_2 \mid s_1 \in S_1, s_2 \in S_2\}$$



Similarly, one can define a linear combination of the sets.

Example

We will work in the \mathbb{R}^2 space. Let's define:

$$S_1 := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x_1^2 + x_2^2 \leq 1\}$$

This is a unit circle centered at the origin. And:

$$S_2 := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : -4 \leq x_1 \leq -1, -3 \leq x_2 \leq -1\}$$

This represents a rectangle. The sum of the sets S_1 and S_2 will form an enlarged rectangle S_2 with rounded corners. The resulting set will be convex.

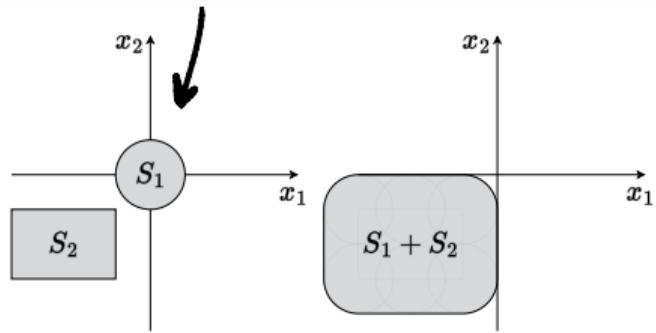


Figure 7: $S = S_1 + S_2$

Finding convexity

$$S = \mathbb{S}^n_+$$

By definition

nycm_b $x_1 \in S, x_2 \in S$

$$\forall y \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times 1} \quad y^T x_1 y > 0$$

$$\forall z \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times 1} \quad z^T x_2 z > 0$$

In practice, it is very important to understand whether a specific set is convex or not. Two approaches are used for this depending on the context.

- By definition.

$$x_\theta = \theta \cdot x_1 + (1-\theta) x_2 \in S$$

$$\forall p \in \mathbb{R}^n \neq 0 \quad p^T x_\theta p > 0$$

$$\underbrace{\theta \cdot p^T x_1 p}_{\theta} + \underbrace{(1-\theta) p^T x_2 p}_{\theta} > 0$$

Finding convexity

In practice, it is very important to understand whether a specific set is convex or not. Two approaches are used for this depending on the context.

- By definition.
 - Show that S is derived from simple convex sets using operations that preserve convexity.
-

Finding convexity by definition

$$x_1: \|x_1 - x_c\| \leq r$$

$$x_2: \|x_2 - x_c\| \leq r$$

$$x_\theta = \theta x_1 + (1-\theta)x_2 \in S$$

$$x_1, x_2 \in S, 0 \leq \theta \leq 1 \rightarrow \theta x_1 + (1-\theta)x_2 \in S$$

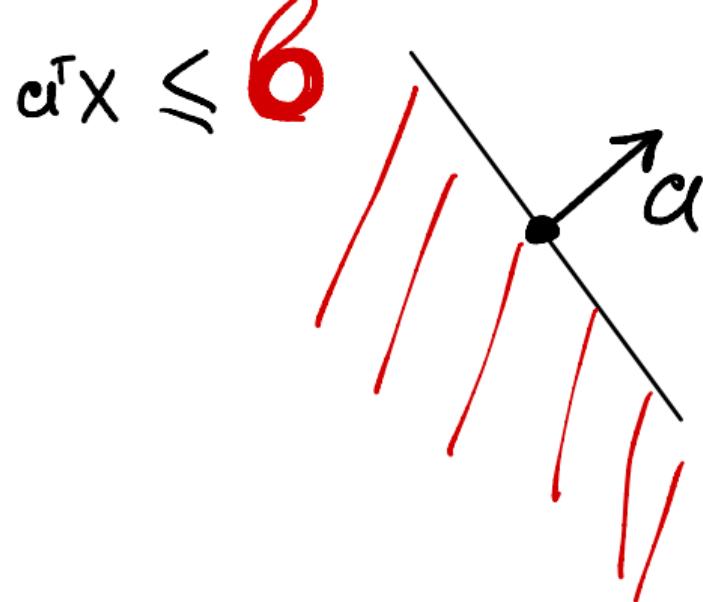
Example

Prove, that ball in \mathbb{R}^n (i.e. the following set $\{x \mid \|x - x_c\| \leq r\}$) - is convex.

$$\|\theta x_1 + (1-\theta)x_2 - x_c\| \leq r$$

ҮМНБІҮ НОЛБ: $-x_c + 0 = -x_c + \theta x_c + (1-\theta)x_c = \theta x_c - (1-\theta)x_c$

Exercises



Which of the sets are convex:

- Stripe, $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \alpha \leq a^T x \leq \beta\}$

Exercises

Which of the sets are convex:

- Stripe, $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \alpha \leq a^\top x \leq \beta\}$
- Rectangle, $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \alpha_i \leq x_i \leq \beta_i, i = \overline{1, n}\}$

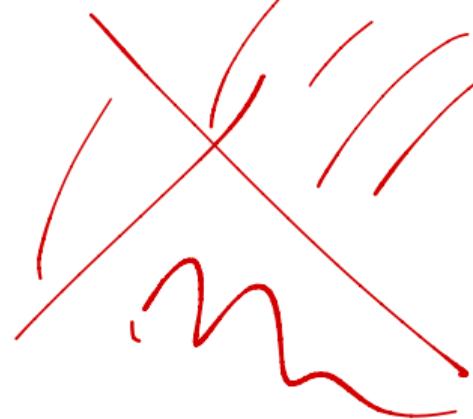
нр9уи0y2.



Exercises

Which of the sets are convex:

- Stripe, $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \alpha \leq a^\top x \leq \beta\}$
- Rectangle, $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \alpha_i \leq x_i \leq \beta_i, i = \overline{1, n}\}$
- Kleen, $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid a_1^\top x \leq b_1, a_2^\top x \leq b_2\}$



Exercises

Which of the sets are convex:

- Stripe, $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \alpha \leq a^\top x \leq \beta\}$
- Rectangle, $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \alpha_i \leq x_i \leq \beta_i, i = \overline{1, n}\}$
- Kleen, $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid a_1^\top x \leq b_1, a_2^\top x \leq b_2\}$
- A set of points closer to a given point than a given set that does not contain a point,
 $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \|x - x_0\|_2 \leq \|x - y\|_2, \forall y \in S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n\}$

Exercises

Which of the sets are convex:

- Stripe, $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \alpha \leq a^\top x \leq \beta\}$
- Rectangle, $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \alpha_i \leq x_i \leq \beta_i, i = \overline{1, n}\}$
- Kleen, $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid a_1^\top x \leq b_1, a_2^\top x \leq b_2\}$
- A set of points closer to a given point than a given set that does not contain a point,
 $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \|x - x_0\|_2 \leq \|x - y\|_2, \forall y \in S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n\}$
- A set of points, which are closer to one set than another, $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \text{dist}(x, S) \leq \text{dist}(x, T), S, T \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n\}$

Exercises

Which of the sets are convex:

- Stripe, $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \alpha \leq a^\top x \leq \beta\}$
- Rectangle, $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \alpha_i \leq x_i \leq \beta_i, i = \overline{1, n}\}$
- Kleen, $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid a_1^\top x \leq b_1, a_2^\top x \leq b_2\}$
- A set of points closer to a given point than a given set that does not contain a point,
 $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \|x - x_0\|_2 \leq \|x - y\|_2, \forall y \in S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n\}$
- A set of points, which are closer to one set than another, $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \text{dist}(x, S) \leq \text{dist}(x, T), S, T \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n\}$
- A set of points, $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid x + X \subseteq S\}$, where $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is convex and $X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is arbitrary.

Exercises

Which of the sets are convex:

- Stripe, $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \alpha \leq a^\top x \leq \beta\}$
- Rectangle, $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \alpha_i \leq x_i \leq \beta_i, i = \overline{1, n}\}$
- Kleen, $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid a_1^\top x \leq b_1, a_2^\top x \leq b_2\}$
- A set of points closer to a given point than a given set that does not contain a point,
 $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \|x - x_0\|_2 \leq \|x - y\|_2, \forall y \in S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n\}$
- A set of points, which are closer to one set than another, $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \text{dist}(x, S) \leq \text{dist}(x, T), S, T \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n\}$
- A set of points, $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid x + X \subseteq S\}$, where $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is convex and $X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is arbitrary.
- A set of points whose distance to a given point does not exceed a certain part of the distance to another given point is $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \|x - a\|_2 \leq \theta \|x - b\|_2, a, b \in \mathbb{R}^n, 0 \leq \theta \leq 1\}$

Operations, that preserve convexity

The linear combination of convex sets is convex Let there be 2 convex sets S_x, S_y , let the set

$$S = \{s \mid s = c_1x + c_2y, x \in S_x, y \in S_y, c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}\} = c_1S_x + c_2S_y$$

Take two points from S : $s_1 = c_1x_1 + c_2y_1, s_2 = c_1x_2 + c_2y_2$ and prove that the segment between them $\theta s_1 + (1 - \theta)s_2, \theta \in [0, 1]$ also belongs to S

$$\theta s_1 + (1 - \theta)s_2$$

$$\theta(c_1x_1 + c_2y_1) + (1 - \theta)(c_1x_2 + c_2y_2)$$

$$c_1(\theta x_1 + (1 - \theta)x_2) + c_2(\theta y_1 + (1 - \theta)y_2)$$

$$c_1x + c_2y \in S$$

The intersection of any (!) number of convex sets is convex

If the desired intersection is empty or contains one point, the property is proved by definition. Otherwise, take 2 points and a segment between them. These points must lie in all intersecting sets, and since they are all convex, the segment between them lies in all sets and, therefore, in their intersection.

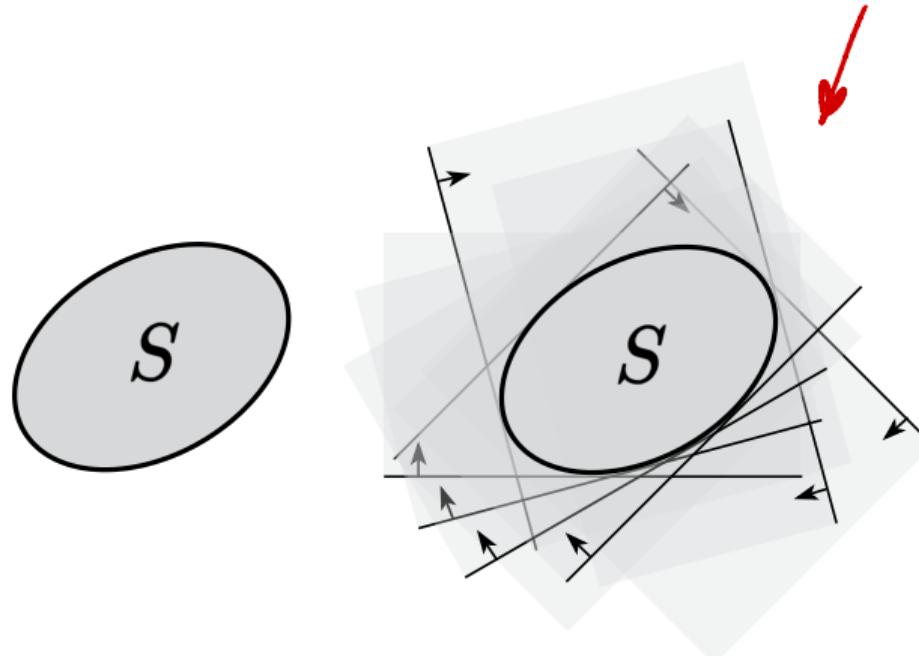


Figure 8: Intersection of halfplanes

The image of the convex set under affine mapping is convex

$$S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \text{ convex } \rightarrow f(S) = \{f(x) \mid x \in S\} \text{ convex } (f(x) = \mathbf{A}x + \mathbf{b})$$

Examples of affine functions: extension, projection, transposition, set of solutions of linear matrix inequality $\{x \mid x_1 A_1 + \dots + x_m A_m \preceq B\}$. Here $A_i, B \in \mathbf{S}^p$ are symmetric matrices $p \times p$.

Note also that the prototype of the convex set under affine mapping is also convex.

$$S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m \text{ convex } \rightarrow f^{-1}(S) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid f(x) \in S\} \text{ convex } (f(x) = \mathbf{A}x + \mathbf{b})$$

Example

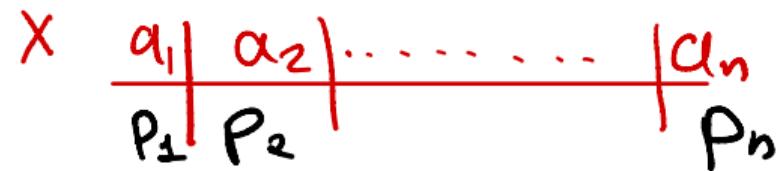
Let $x \in \mathbb{R}$ is a random variable with a given probability distribution of $\mathbb{P}(x = a_i) = p_i$, where $i = 1, \dots, n$, and $a_1 < \dots < a_n$. It is said that the probability vector of outcomes of $p \in \mathbb{R}^n$ belongs to the probabilistic simplex, i.e.

$$P = \{p \mid \mathbf{1}^T p = 1, p \succeq 0\} = \{p \mid p_1 + \dots + p_n = 1, p_i \geq 0\}.$$

Determine if the following sets of p are convex:

- $\mathbb{P}(x > \alpha) \leq \beta$

Example



Let $x \in \mathbb{R}$ is a random variable with a given probability distribution of $\mathbb{P}(x = a_i) = p_i$, where $i = 1, \dots, n$, and $a_1 < \dots < a_n$. It is said that the probability vector of outcomes of $p \in \mathbb{R}^n$ belongs to the probabilistic simplex, i.e.

$$P = \{p \mid 1^T p = 1, p \geq 0\} = \{p \mid p_1 + \dots + p_n = 1, p_i \geq 0\}. \quad \Delta_n - \text{Bolbyggi}$$

Determine if the following sets of p are convex:

- $\mathbb{P}(x > \alpha) \leq \beta$
- $\mathbb{E}|x^{201}| \leq \alpha \mathbb{E}|x|$

$$\mathbb{P}(x > \alpha) = \left[\sum_j p_j \right] \leq \beta$$

$$\mathbb{E}|x^{201}| = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i |a_i^{201}|$$

$$K(000 \ 11) K^T P \leq \beta$$

Example

Let $x \in \mathbb{R}$ is a random variable with a given probability distribution of $\mathbb{P}(x = a_i) = p_i$, where $i = 1, \dots, n$, and $a_1 < \dots < a_n$. It is said that the probability vector of outcomes of $p \in \mathbb{R}^n$ belongs to the probabilistic simplex, i.e.

$$P = \{p \mid \mathbf{1}^T p = 1, p \succeq 0\} = \{p \mid p_1 + \dots + p_n = 1, p_i \geq 0\}.$$

$\forall x \succ d$ BtlnyklO ?

- $\mathbb{P}(x > \alpha) < \beta$
- $\mathbb{E}|x^{201}| \leq \alpha \mathbb{E}|x|$
- $\mathbb{E}|x^2| \geq \alpha \quad \forall x \geq \alpha$

$$\mathbb{E}X^2 - (\mathbb{E}X)^2 \geq d$$

$$p^T(a^2) - (p^T a)^2 \geq d$$

Jensen's inequality

The function $f(x)$, which is defined on the convex set

$S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, is called **convex** on S , if:

$$f(\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2) \leq \lambda f(x_1) + (1-\lambda)f(x_2)$$

for any $x_1, x_2 \in S$ and $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$.

If the above inequality holds as strict inequality $x_1 \neq x_2$ and $0 < \lambda < 1$, then the function is called strictly convex on S .

$$f(\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2) = f(\theta x_1 + (1-\theta)x_2)$$

Non convex

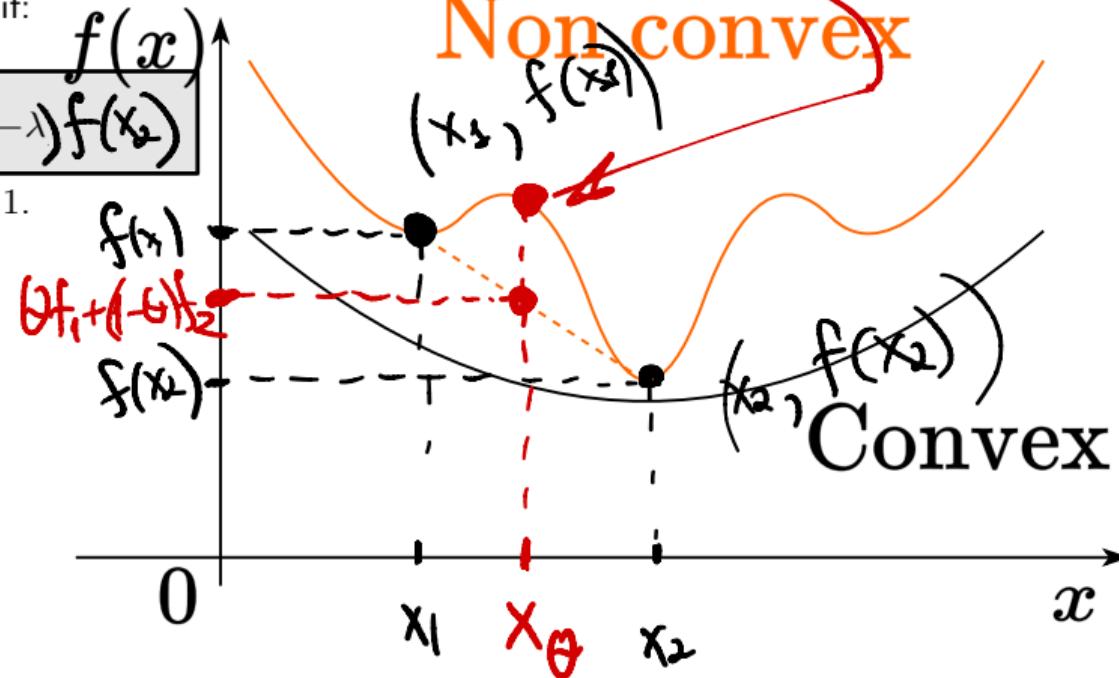


Figure 9: Difference between convex and non-convex function

Jensen's inequality

Theorem

Let $f(x)$ be a convex function on a convex set $X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ and let $x_i \in X, 1 \leq i \leq m$, be arbitrary points from X . Then

$$f\left(\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i x_i\right) \leq \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i f(x_i)$$

for any $\lambda = [\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m] \in \Delta_m$ - probability simplex.

Proof

1. First, note that the point $\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i x_i$ as a convex combination of points from the convex set X belongs to X .

Jensen's inequality

Theorem

Let $f(x)$ be a convex function on a convex set $X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ and let $x_i \in X, 1 \leq i \leq m$, be arbitrary points from X . Then

$$f\left(\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i x_i\right) \leq \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i f(x_i)$$

for any $\lambda = [\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m] \in \Delta_m$ - probability simplex.

Proof

1. First, note that the point $\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i x_i$ as a convex combination of points from the convex set X belongs to X .
2. We will prove this by induction. For $m = 1$, the statement is obviously true, and for $m = 2$, it follows from the definition of a convex function.

Jensen's inequality

3. Assume it is true for all m up to $m = k$, and we will prove it for $m = k + 1$. Let $\lambda \in \Delta_{k+1}$ and

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} \lambda_i x_i = \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i x_i + \lambda_{k+1} x_{k+1}.$$

Assuming $0 < \lambda_{k+1} < 1$, as otherwise, it reduces to previously considered cases, we have

$$x = \lambda_{k+1} x_{k+1} + (1 - \lambda_{k+1}) \bar{x},$$

where $\bar{x} = \sum_{i=1}^k \gamma_i x_i$ and $\gamma_i = \frac{\lambda_i}{1 - \lambda_{k+1}} \geq 0, 1 \leq i \leq k$.

Jensen's inequality

3. Assume it is true for all m up to $m = k$, and we will prove it for $m = k + 1$. Let $\lambda \in \Delta_{k+1}$ and

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} \lambda_i x_i = \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i x_i + \lambda_{k+1} x_{k+1}.$$

Assuming $0 < \lambda_{k+1} < 1$, as otherwise, it reduces to previously considered cases, we have

$$x = \lambda_{k+1} x_{k+1} + (1 - \lambda_{k+1}) \bar{x},$$

where $\bar{x} = \sum_{i=1}^k \gamma_i x_i$ and $\gamma_i = \frac{\lambda_i}{1 - \lambda_{k+1}} \geq 0, 1 \leq i \leq k$.

4. Since $\lambda \in \Delta_{k+1}$, then $\gamma = [\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_k] \in \Delta_k$. Therefore $\bar{x} \in X$ and by the convexity of $f(x)$ and the induction hypothesis:

$$f\left(\sum_{i=1}^{k+1} \lambda_i x_i\right) = f(\lambda_{k+1} x_{k+1} + (1 - \lambda_{k+1}) \bar{x}) \leq \lambda_{k+1} f(x_{k+1}) + (1 - \lambda_{k+1}) f(\bar{x}) \leq \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} \lambda_i f(x_i)$$

Thus, initial inequality is satisfied for $m = k + 1$ as well.

Examples of convex functions

- $f(x) = x^p, p > 1, x \in \mathbb{R}_+$

Examples of convex functions

- $f(x) = x^p, p > 1, x \in \mathbb{R}_+$
- $f(x) = \|x\|^p, p > 1, x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

Examples of convex functions

- $f(x) = x^p, p > 1, x \in \mathbb{R}_+$
- $f(x) = \|x\|^p, p > 1, x \in \mathbb{R}^n$
- $f(x) = e^{cx}, c \in \mathbb{R}, x \in \mathbb{R}$

Examples of convex functions

- $f(x) = x^p, p > 1, x \in \mathbb{R}_+$
- $f(x) = \|x\|^p, p > 1, x \in \mathbb{R}^n$
- $f(x) = e^{cx}, c \in \mathbb{R}, x \in \mathbb{R}$
- $f(x) = -\ln x, x \in \mathbb{R}_{++}$

Examples of convex functions

- $f(x) = x^p, p > 1, x \in \mathbb{R}_+$
- $f(x) = \|x\|^p, p > 1, x \in \mathbb{R}^n$
- $f(x) = e^{cx}, c \in \mathbb{R}, x \in \mathbb{R}$
- $f(x) = -\ln x, x \in \mathbb{R}_{++}$
- $f(x) = x \ln x, x \in \mathbb{R}_{++}$

Кпocc- функшн



Examples of convex functions

- $f(x) = x^p, p > 1, x \in \mathbb{R}_+$
 - $f(x) = \|x\|^p, p > 1, x \in \mathbb{R}^n$
 - $f(x) = e^{cx}, c \in \mathbb{R}, x \in \mathbb{R}$
 - $f(x) = -\ln x, x \in \mathbb{R}_{++}$
 - $f(x) = x \ln x, x \in \mathbb{R}_{++}$
 - The sum of the largest k coordinates $f(x) = x_{(1)} + \dots + x_{(k)}, x \in \mathbb{R}^n$
-

Examples of convex functions

$\sup_i f_i$ — біньякылғы
баянысы

- $f(x) = x^p, p > 1, x \in \mathbb{R}_+$
- $f(x) = \|x\|^p, p > 1, x \in \mathbb{R}^n$
- $f(x) = e^{cx}, c \in \mathbb{R}, x \in \mathbb{R}$
- $f(x) = -\ln x, x \in \mathbb{R}_{++}$
- $f(x) = x \ln x, x \in \mathbb{R}_{++}$
- The sum of the largest k coordinates $f(x) = x_{(1)} + \dots + x_{(k)}, x \in \mathbb{R}^n$
- $f(X) = \lambda_{max}(X), X = X^T$

Examples of convex functions

- $f(x) = x^p, p > 1, x \in \mathbb{R}_+$
- $f(x) = \|x\|^p, p > 1, x \in \mathbb{R}^n$
- $f(x) = e^{cx}, c \in \mathbb{R}, x \in \mathbb{R}$
- $f(x) = -\ln x, x \in \mathbb{R}_{++}$
- $f(x) = x \ln x, x \in \mathbb{R}_{++}$
- The sum of the largest k coordinates $f(x) = x_{(1)} + \dots + x_{(k)}, x \in \mathbb{R}^n$
- $f(X) = \lambda_{max}(X), X = X^T$
- $f(X) = -\log \det X, X \in S_{++}^n$

Epigraph

For the function $f(x)$, defined on $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, the following set:

$$\text{epi } f = \{[x, \mu] \in S \times \mathbb{R} : f(x) \leq \mu\}$$

is called **epigraph** of the function $f(x)$.

Convexity of the epigraph is the convexity of the function

For a function $f(x)$, defined on a convex set X , to be convex on X , it is necessary and sufficient that the epigraph of f is a convex set.

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x)$$

$$\text{Epi } f$$

контактные
точка?

$n+1$

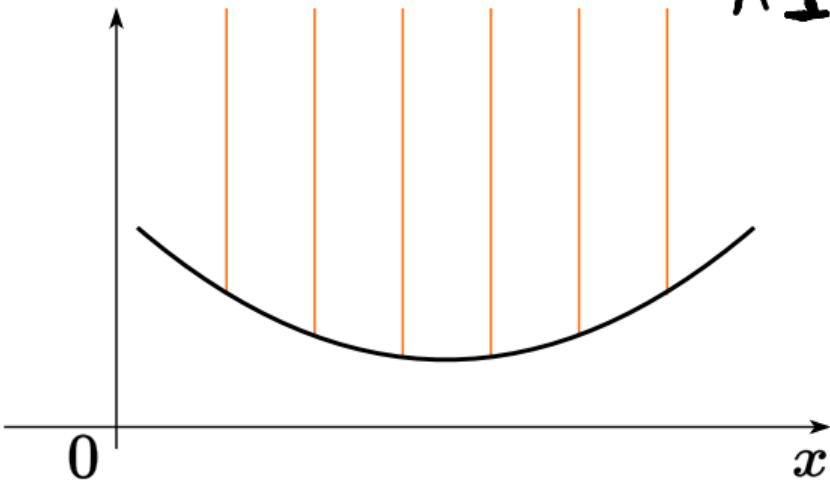


Figure 10: Epigraph of a function

Convexity of the epigraph is the convexity of the function

1. **Necessity:** Assume $f(x)$ is convex on X . Take any two arbitrary points $[x_1, \mu_1] \in \text{epi } f$ and $[x_2, \mu_2] \in \text{epi } f$. Also take $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$ and denote $x_\lambda = \lambda x_1 + (1 - \lambda)x_2, \mu_\lambda = \lambda\mu_1 + (1 - \lambda)\mu_2$. Then,

$$\lambda \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \mu_1 \end{bmatrix} + (1 - \lambda) \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ \mu_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_\lambda \\ \mu_\lambda \end{bmatrix}.$$

From the convexity of the set X , it follows that $x_\lambda \in X$. Moreover, since $f(x)$ is a convex function,

$$f(x_\lambda) \leq \lambda f(x_1) + (1 - \lambda)f(x_2) \leq \lambda\mu_1 + (1 - \lambda)\mu_2 = \mu_\lambda$$

Inequality above indicates that $\begin{bmatrix} x_\lambda \\ \mu_\lambda \end{bmatrix} \in \text{epi } f$. Thus, the epigraph of f is a convex set.

Convexity of the epigraph is the convexity of the function

1. **Necessity:** Assume $f(x)$ is convex on X . Take any two arbitrary points $[x_1, \mu_1] \in \text{epi } f$ and $[x_2, \mu_2] \in \text{epi } f$. Also take $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$ and denote $x_\lambda = \lambda x_1 + (1 - \lambda)x_2, \mu_\lambda = \lambda\mu_1 + (1 - \lambda)\mu_2$. Then,

$$\lambda \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \mu_1 \end{bmatrix} + (1 - \lambda) \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ \mu_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_\lambda \\ \mu_\lambda \end{bmatrix}.$$

From the convexity of the set X , it follows that $x_\lambda \in X$. Moreover, since $f(x)$ is a convex function,

$$f(x_\lambda) \leq \lambda f(x_1) + (1 - \lambda)f(x_2) \leq \lambda\mu_1 + (1 - \lambda)\mu_2 = \mu_\lambda$$

Inequality above indicates that $\begin{bmatrix} x_\lambda \\ \mu_\lambda \end{bmatrix} \in \text{epi } f$. Thus, the epigraph of f is a convex set.

2. **Sufficiency:** Assume the epigraph of f , $\text{epi } f$, is a convex set. Then, from the membership of the points $[x_1, \mu_1]$ and $[x_2, \mu_2]$ in the epigraph of f , it follows that

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_\lambda \\ \mu_\lambda \end{bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \mu_1 \end{bmatrix} + (1 - \lambda) \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ \mu_2 \end{bmatrix} \in \text{epi } f$$

for any $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$, i.e., $f(x_\lambda) \leq \mu_\lambda = \lambda\mu_1 + (1 - \lambda)\mu_2$. But this is true for all $\mu_1 \geq f(x_1)$ and $\mu_2 \geq f(x_2)$, particularly when $\mu_1 = f(x_1)$ and $\mu_2 = f(x_2)$. Hence we arrive at the inequality

Sublevel set

$$\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

For the function $f(x)$, defined on $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, the following set:

$$\mathcal{L}_\beta = \{x \in S : f(x) \leq \beta\}$$

is called **sublevel set** or Lebesgue set of the function $f(x)$.

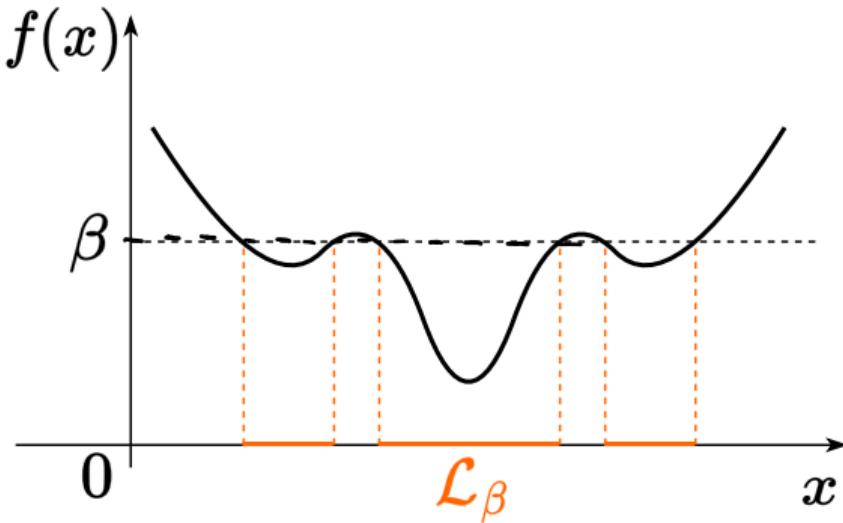


Figure 11: Sublevel set of a function with respect to level β