

Lesson 11, 12, 13 常见函数的凸性

仿射函数:

$$f(x) = Ax + b$$

$$\nabla^2 f(x) = 0 \quad \checkmark \text{凸}$$

二次函数:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^T P x + q^T x + r$$

$$f \text{ 为凸} \Leftrightarrow P \succeq 0$$

指数函数:

$$f(x) = e^{ax} \quad a \in \mathbb{R}, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\nabla^2 f(x) = a^2 e^{ax} \succeq 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 为凸函数}$$

幂函数:

$$f(x) = x^a, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}_{++}$$

$$f''(x) = a(a-1)x^{a-2} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \geq 0 & a \leq 0 \text{ 或 } a \geq 1 \\ \leq 0 & 0 \leq a \leq 1 \end{array} \right.$$

当 $a = 0$ 或 1 时, f 既是凹又是凸.

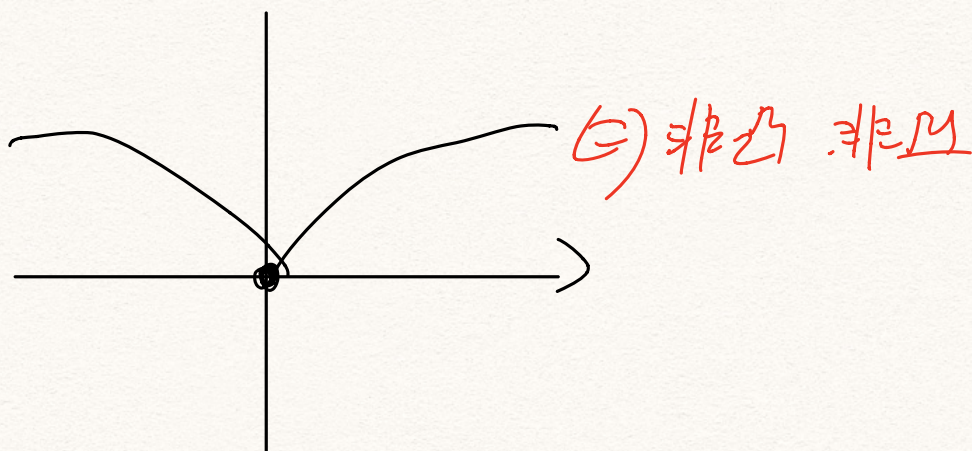
绝对值的幂函数:

$$f(x) = |x|^p \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} p x^{p-1} & x \geq 0 \\ -p (-x)^{p-1} & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} f \text{ 为偶} \\ \Rightarrow \end{matrix} \quad p \geq 1$$

$$f''(x) = \begin{cases} p(p-1) x^{p-2} & x \geq 0 \\ p(p-1) (-x)^{p-2} & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$p < 1$ 时情况: $(p = \frac{1}{2})$



对数函数:

$$f(x) = \log(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}_{++}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} < 0, \Rightarrow f \text{ 为严格凹函数!}$$

负熵:

$$f(x) = x \log x, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}_{++}$$

$$f'(x) = \log x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \log x + 1$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{1}{x} > 0 \quad x \in \mathbb{R}_{++}$$

f 为严格凸函数!

范数:

\mathbb{R}^n 空间的范数 $p(x)$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, 满足以下条件:

$$① \quad p(ax) = a p(x)$$

$$② \quad p(x+y) \leq p(x) + p(y)$$

$$③ \quad p(x) = 0 \text{ 当且仅当 } x = 0$$

范数 $p(x)$ 也是一个凸函数!

证明: $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n, 0 \leq \theta \leq 1$

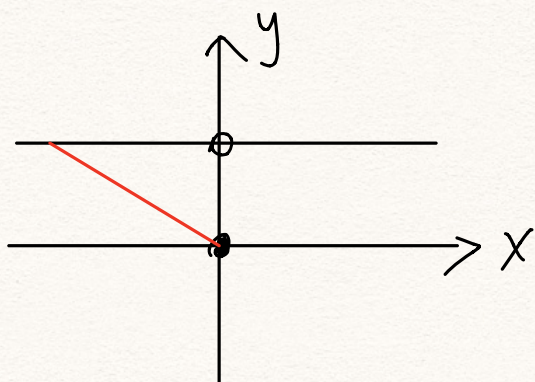
$$\begin{aligned} p(\theta x + (1-\theta)y) &\leq p(\theta x) + p((1-\theta)y) \\ &= \theta p(x) + (1-\theta)p(y) \end{aligned}$$

得证!

“零范数”:

$$p(x) = \|x\|_0 = \text{非零元素数目}$$

例子:



零范数不是凸函数!

"极大值函数":

$$f(x) = \max \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \text{是凸函数}$$

证明: $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n, 0 \leq \theta \leq 1$

$$\begin{aligned} f(\theta x + (1-\theta)y) &= \max \{ \theta x_1 + (1-\theta)y_1, \theta x_2 + (1-\theta)y_2, \dots, \theta x_n + (1-\theta)y_n \} \\ &\leq \theta \max \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} + (1-\theta) \max \{y_1, \dots, y_n\} \\ &= \theta f(x) + (1-\theta) f(y) \end{aligned}$$

"极小化极大值函数":

$$\min_x \max_y f(x, y)$$

"log-sum-exp":

$$f(x) = \log(e^{x_1} + e^{x_2} + \dots + e^{x_n}), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \text{为凸}$$

$$\max \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} \leq f(x) \leq \max \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} + \log n$$

证明:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} = \frac{e^{x_i}}{e^{x_1} + e^{x_2} + \dots + e^{x_n}} \quad (\text{证略!!!})$$

柯西不等式! Cauchy

几何平均:

$$f(x) = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^{\frac{1}{n}}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}_{++}^n$$

为凹函数!!!

行列式的对数:

$$f(x) = \log \det(X)$$

是一个凹函数 (证明略)