Indian Institute of Technology Madras

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Sample Questions on Optimization

Problems

- 1. Find the local extrema of the following functions and classify the points as minimum or maximum.
 - (a) $f(x) = 4x^3 3x^2 + 2x 1$
 - (b) $f(x) = \sin x + \cos x$
 - (c) $f(x) = \frac{x^2 1}{x}$
 - (d) $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$
 - (e) $f(x,y) = 2x^2 + 2xy + 2y^2 6x$
- 2. For the function denoted by $f(x) = x^3 5x^2 + cx + 1$, where c is a constant, find and classify the local extrema in terms of the constant c.
- 3. Show that the function $f(x_1, x_2) = 8x_1 + 12x_2 + x_1^2 2x_2^2$ has only one stationary point and that it is neither a maximum nor minimum, but a saddle point. Sketch the contour line of f.
- 4. Suppose that $f(x) = x^T Q x$, where Q is an $n \times n$ symmetric positive semidefinite matrix. Show the function f(x) is convex on the domain I^n using the definition of a convex function.
- 5. Determine the stationary points and classify their nature for the function, $f(x) = x^4 + y^4 36xy$
- 6. Solve the following optimization problems by hand(s) and also draw the feasible regions:
 - Find the maximum of the following function:

$$f(x) = 1 - 8x + 2x^2 - \frac{10}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{4}{5}x^5 - \frac{1}{6}x^6$$

$$f(x_1, x_2) = x_1 + x_2$$
 subject to $x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 1 = 0$

• Verify the KKT conditions and find the Lagrange multipliers for the following function at x = (1,0)

$$\left(x_1 - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \left(x_2 - \frac{1}{8}\right)^4$$

subject to

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 - x_1 - x_2 \\ 1 - x_1 + x_2 \\ 1 + x_1 - x_2 \\ 1 + x_1 + x_2 \end{bmatrix} \ge 0$$

• Find the minimum of the following function:

$$f(x) = (x_1 - 1)^2 + x_2^2$$

subject to

$$x_1 - x_2^2 \le 0$$

7. Consider the following optimization problem

min
$$x_1^2 + 2x_2^2$$

s.t.
$$x_1 + x_2 \ge 3$$

s.t.
$$x_2 - x_1^2 \ge 1$$

Find out the optimal point that satisfies the first order KKT condition. Verify the solution using python code.

- 8. Find the solution for the following problem.
 - (a) Minimum risk problem

$$\min \ \mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{x}$$

s.t.
$$\sum_{1}^{n} x_i = 1$$

where ${\bf Q}$ is the co-variance matrix of return.

(b) Minimum risk for specified return $(R_p = 5)$

$$\min \ \mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{x}$$

s.t.
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i = 1$$

$$\sum_{1}^{n} \bar{r}_{i} x_{i} \ge R_{p}$$

- (c) For $\mathbf{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 1.2 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\bar{r}_i = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4.9 \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}$.
- 9. Consider the function $f(x_1, x_2) = (x_1 + x_2^2)^2$. At the point $x = (1, 0)^T$. We consider the search direction $p = (-1, 1)^T$. Show that p is a descent direction and find all minimizers of $f(x_k + \alpha p_k)$.