

# Homework Number

Your Name  
Student Number

Course Number  
Course Name



October 17, 2022

### Problem 1

#### Smoothness

A differential function  $f$  is said to be  $L$ -smooth if its gradient is Lipschitz continuous, that is

$$\|\nabla f(x) - \nabla f(y)\| \leq L\|x - y\|$$

let  $f : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a twice differentiable function. If  $f$  is  $L$ -smooth then prove the following inequality:

- (15 pt) Prove  $\langle \nabla^2 f(x)v, v \rangle \leq L\|v\|_2^2, \quad \forall x, v \in \mathbb{R}^d$
- (15 pt) Prove  $f(y) \leq f(x) + \langle \nabla f(x), y - x \rangle + \frac{L}{2}\|y - x\|_2^2$

Solution.

- $\langle \nabla^2 f(x)v, v \rangle \leq L\|v\|_2^2, \quad \forall x, v \in \mathbb{R}^d$

Proof.

Before proving the original inequality, we firstly prove the hessian matrix of the  $L$ -smooth differential function is negative semi-definite.

$$\because \|\nabla f(x) - \nabla f(y)\| \leq L\|x - y\|$$

$$\because \|x - y\| \cdot \|\nabla f(x) - \nabla f(y)\| \leq L\|x - y\|^2$$

$$\because \langle (x - y), \nabla f(x) - \nabla f(y) \rangle \leq \|x - y\| \cdot \|\nabla f(x) - \nabla f(y)\| \quad (\text{Cauchy-Schwartz Inequality})$$

Rearranging the above terms, we would have:  $\langle Lx - \nabla f(x) + Ly - \nabla f(y), (x - y) \rangle \geq 0$

.....

- $f(y) \leq f(x) + \langle \nabla f(x), y - x \rangle + \frac{L}{2}\|y - x\|_2^2$

Proof.

The original inequality can be written as:

$$f(y) - f(x) - \nabla f(x)^T(y - x) \leq \frac{L}{2}\|y - x\|_2^2$$

Observing the left hand side of the inequality, let  $z(t) = x + t(y - x)$  and  $g(t) = f(z(t))$ .

Then by the Newton-Leibniz formula:

.....

October 17, 2022

Problem 2

Gradient descent rate with line search in strongly convex function

Suppose the function  $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is strongly convex and twice differentiable, i.e.  $\nabla^2 f(x) \succeq lI$  with constant  $l > 0$ . Also, its gradient is Lipschitz continuous with constant  $L > 0$ , i.e. we have that  $\|\nabla f(x) - \nabla f(y)\| \leq L \|x - y\|$  for any  $x, y$ .

.....

Solution.

.....