

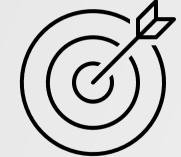
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE & MACHINE LEARNING

Calculus & Optimization: Convexity, Taylor expansion, Optimization objectives

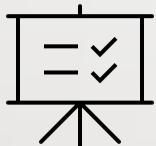
Session – 15

AIM OF THE SESSION

To familiarize students with the basic concept of Convexity, Taylor expansion, and Optimization.



INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES



This Session is designed to:

- I. Explain Convexity, Taylor expansion, and Optimization.

LEARNING OUTCOMES



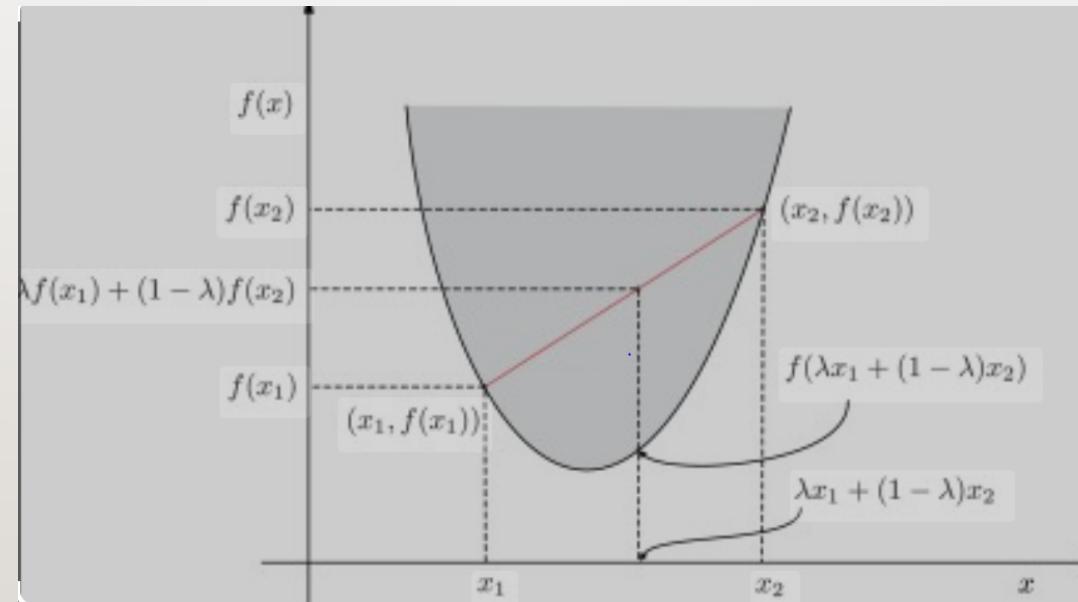
At the end of this session, you should be able to:

- I. Define the concepts of Convexity, Taylor expansion, and Optimization.

Convexity

- ❖ A function $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is called **convex** if for all $x_1, x_2 \in$ domain of f and for all $\lambda \in [0, 1]$, the following inequality holds:

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



Conditions for Convexity

- ❖ A function $f(x)$ with **one variable** is convex on an interval if: $f''(x) \geq 0$ for all x in the interval

Example:

$$\begin{aligned}f(x) &= x^2 \\f'(x) &= 2x \\f''(x) &= 2 \geq 0\end{aligned}$$

Therefore $f(x)$ is convex function.

- ❖ A function $f(x,y)$ with **two variables** is convex if its **Hessian matrix H** is **positive semi-definite**:

i.e., $\det(H) \geq 0$ (or) The eigen values of H are positive.

where

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y \partial x} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Example:

$$f(x) = x^2 + y^2, \quad |H| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \geq 0$$

Therefore $f(x)$ is convex function.

Taylor expansion

Definition: Taylor expansion is the representation of a function as an infinite sum of terms derived from its derivatives at a single point.

For a function $f(x)$ that is infinitely differentiable at a point a , the Taylor series expansion about a is:

$$f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x - a) + \frac{f''(a)(x - a)^2}{2!} + \frac{f'''(a)(x - a)^3}{3!} + \dots$$

(or)

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^n(a)(x - a)^n}{n!}$$

Purpose:

Machine learning: Optimization and gradient descent

Computer Science: Function approximation in algorithms

Taylor expansion

Example-1: Taylor expansion of $\sin(x)$ about a=0

$$f(x) = \sin(x), f'(x) = \cos(x), f''(x) = -\sin(x), \dots$$

$$\sin(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots$$

Approximation:

$$\sin(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} + \dots$$

Example-2: Taylor expansion of e^x about a=0

$$e^x = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots, \quad -\infty < x < \infty$$

Optimization

The Optimization Problem is: Find values of the variables that minimize or maximize the objective function while satisfying the constraints.

Optimization problems consist of three basic components.

1. **Objective function:** Which we want to minimize or maximize
2. **Variables:** A set of unknown values that affect the value of the objective functions.
3. **Constraints:** A set of conditions that allow the variables to take on certain values but exclude others.

Optimization Objectives

Example:

A factory produces two products: A and B.

- Profit per unit A: \$3
- Profit per unit B: \$5

Each product requires labor and material:

- A: 1 hour labor, 2 units material
- B: 2 hours labor, 1 unit material

The factory has:

8 hours of labor available

6 units of material available

How many units of A and B should be produced to **maximize profit?**

Optimization Objectives

Formulation

Let:

x = number of units of product A

y = number of units of product B

1. Objective Function (to maximize profit):

$$\max z = 3x + 5y$$

2. Variables: x, y

3. Subject to Constraints:

Labor: $x + 2y \leq 8$

Material: $2x + y \leq 6$

Non-negativity: $x \geq 0, y \geq 0$

