MSBD 5007 HW4

RONG Shuo

April 13, 2025

Question1

Consider the function $f: \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{d} \max(0, 1 - x_i),$$

where $x = [x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n]^T$. Recall that the proximity operator of a function $g: \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}$ is defined as

$$\operatorname{prox}_g = \arg\min_{\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d} \left\{ g(\boldsymbol{x}) + \frac{1}{2} \|\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{y}\|_2^2 \right\}, \boldsymbol{y} \in \mathbb{R}^d.$$

Derive a closed-form expression for $prox_f(y)$.

Question2

In this problem, we study two properties of the 2-norm function $g(\mathbf{x}) = ||\mathbf{x}||_2$ defined on \mathbb{R}^n . Provide detailed derivations to show that:

(a) The subdifferential of q is given by

$$\partial \| \boldsymbol{x} \|_2 = egin{cases} \left\{ rac{\boldsymbol{x}}{\| \boldsymbol{x} \|_2}
ight\} & ext{if } \boldsymbol{x}
eq \boldsymbol{0}, \\ \left\{ \boldsymbol{u} \in \mathbb{R}^n | \| \boldsymbol{u} \|_2 \leq 1
ight\} & ext{if } \boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{0}. \end{cases}$$

(b) For any $\alpha > 0$, the proximity operator of $\alpha \| \cdot \|_2$ is

$$\operatorname{prox}_{\alpha\|\cdot\|_2}(\boldsymbol{y}) = \begin{cases} \left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{\|\boldsymbol{y}\|_2}\right) \boldsymbol{y} & \text{if } \|\boldsymbol{y}\|_2 \ge \alpha, \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \text{if } \|\boldsymbol{y}\|_2 \le \alpha. \end{cases}$$

Question 3

In this problem, we consider the elastic net regression model, which is widely used in statistics for regularized linear regression. The optimization problem is given by

$$\min_{m{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n} rac{1}{2} \|m{A}m{x} - m{b}\|_2^2 + \lambda_1 \|m{x}\|_1 + rac{\lambda_2}{2} \|m{x}\|_2^2,$$

where $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $b \in \mathbb{R}^m$, and $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 > 0$ are regularization parameters. Answer the following:

- (a) For any $\beta_1, \beta_2 > 0$, find a closed-form expression for proximity operator $\max_{\beta_1 \| \cdot \|_1 + \frac{\beta_2}{2} \| \cdot \|_2^2} (\boldsymbol{y})$.
- (b) We apply the forward-backward splitting (i.e. proximal gradient) algorithm. In particular, we apply a forward step for $\frac{1}{2}\|\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{x}-\boldsymbol{b}\|_2^2$ and a backward step for $\lambda_1\|\boldsymbol{x}\|_1+\frac{\lambda_2}{2}\|\boldsymbol{x}\|_2^2$. Write down the iterative update rule for the resulting algorithm.

Question 4