

函数的组合.  $f = h \circ g$ .

$h$  为凸,  $\nabla$  不降,  $g$  凸, 则  $f$  为凸.

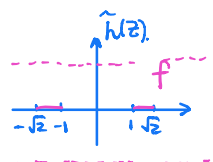
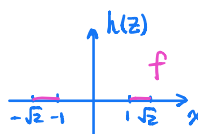
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例:  $\nabla$  的单调性.

$$g(x) = x^2 \quad \text{dom } g = \mathbb{R} \quad \text{凸.}$$

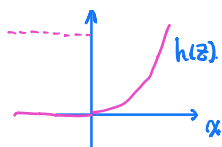
$$h(z) = 0 \quad \text{dom } h = [1, 2] \quad \text{凸. 不增, 不降.}$$

$$f = h(g(x)) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \in [-\sqrt{2}, -1] \cup [1, \sqrt{2}] \\ \text{不存在} & \end{cases}$$



例: 若  $g$  为凸,  $g \geq 0$ ,  $p \geq 1$ , 则  $g^p$  为凸.

$$h(z) = z^p \quad \text{dom } g = \mathbb{R}_+ \quad \times \quad h(z) = \begin{cases} z^p & z \in \mathbb{R}_+ \\ 0 & z \in \mathbb{R}_{--} \end{cases}$$



函数的共轭.

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f^*: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}.$$

$$f^*(y) = \sup_{x \in \text{dom } f} (y^T x - f(x))$$

性质: ① 若  $f(x)$  可微, 则  $f^*(y)$  对应的  $x$  必有  $f'(x) = y$ .

②  $f^*(y)$  关于  $y$  为凸.

例:  $f(x) = ax + b$ ,  $\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R}$ .

$$f^*(y) = \sup_{x \in \text{dom } f} (yx - (ax + b)) = \sup_{x \in \text{dom } f} ((y-a)x - b) = \begin{cases} -b & y = a \\ +\infty & y \neq a. \end{cases}$$

例:  $f(x) = -\log x$   $\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R}_{++}$ .

$$f^*(y) = \sup_{x > 0} (yx + \log x) = \begin{cases} -1 - \log(-y) & y < 0. \\ +\infty & y \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = y \Rightarrow y + \frac{1}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{y}$$

例:  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T Q x$ ,  $Q \in S_{++}^n$ ,  $\text{dom} f = \mathbb{R}^n$

$$f^*(y) = \sup_x (y^T x - \frac{1}{2} x^T Q x) = y^T Q^{-1} y - \frac{1}{2} y^T \underbrace{(Q^{-1})^T Q Q^{-1}}_I y = \frac{1}{2} y^T Q^{-1} y.$$

$$\frac{\partial (y^T x - \frac{1}{2} x^T Q x)}{\partial x} = y - Qx \Rightarrow x = Q^{-1} y.$$

$$(a+bj)^* = (a-bj) \quad (a-bj)^* = (a+bj)$$

$f^{**} \stackrel{?}{=} f$  (反例: 若  $f$  不是凸函数, 则不成立)

若  $f$  非凸,  $f^{**} \neq f$

若  $f$  凸,  $f$  闭函数,  $f^{**} = f$

凸集与凸函数的关系.

$\alpha$ -sublevel set.

若  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , 定义其  $\alpha$ -sublevel set 为  $C_\alpha = \{x \in \text{dom} f \mid f(x) \leq \alpha\}$ .

凸函数的所有的  $\alpha$ -sublevel set 都是凸集

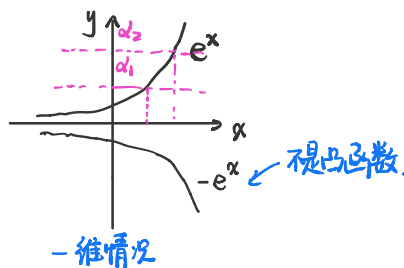
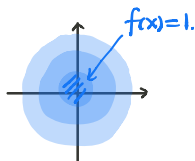
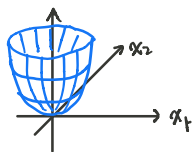
证明:  $\forall x, y \in C_\alpha$ ,  $f(x) \leq \alpha$ ,  $f(y) \leq \alpha$ ,  $x \in \text{dom} f$ ,  $y \in \text{dom} f$

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

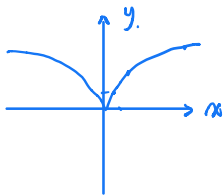
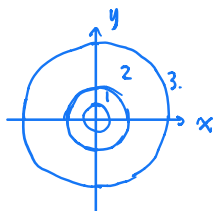
$$\theta x + (1-\theta)y \in C_\alpha.$$

若函数的  $\alpha$ -sublevel-set 都是凸集, 则  $f$  不一定是凸函数.

$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^2$   $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{pmatrix}$ .



例:



Quasi Convex function 拟凸函数.

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Quasi Convex  $S_\alpha = \{x \in \text{dom} f \mid f(x) \leq \alpha\}$  凸,  $\forall \alpha$ .

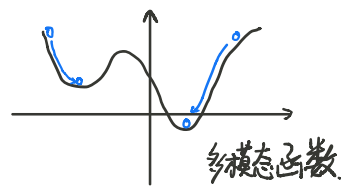
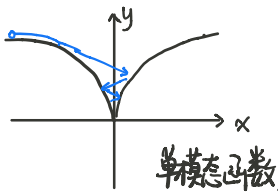
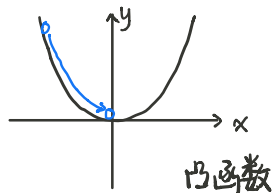
Quasi Concave  $S'_\alpha = \{x \in \text{dom} f \mid f(x) \geq \alpha\}$  凸,  $\forall \alpha$ .

Quasi Linear  $S''_\alpha = \{x \in \text{dom} f \mid f(x) = \alpha\}$  凸,  $\forall \alpha$ .

$y = e^x$  同时满足3个性质.

凸  $\Rightarrow$  拟凸. 拟凸  $\nRightarrow$  凸.

unimodal function. 单模态函数

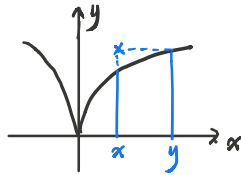
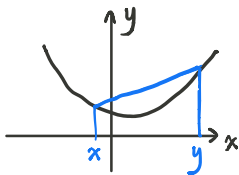


$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  为凸, 则  $\text{dom} f$  为凸,  $\forall x, y \in \text{dom} f, 0 \leq \theta \leq 1$ .

$$\theta f(x) + (1-\theta)f(y) \geq f(\theta x + (1-\theta)y)$$

$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  为拟凸, 则  $\text{dom} f$  为凸,  $\forall x, y \in \text{dom} f, 0 \leq \theta \leq 1$ .

$$\max\{f(x), f(y)\} \geq f(\theta x + (1-\theta)y)$$



例: 向量的长度  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ :  $x$  中最后一个非零元素的位置.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \max\{i, x_i \neq 0\} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\{f(x) \leq \alpha\} \Rightarrow \text{对所有 } i = \lfloor \alpha \rfloor + 1, \dots, n, x_i = 0.$$

例: 线性分数函数  $f(x) = \frac{a^T x + b}{c^T x + d}$   $\text{dom} f = \{x \mid c^T x + d > 0\}$  (不定凸, 但是拟凸).

$$S_\alpha = \{x \mid c^T x + d > 0, \frac{a^T x + b}{c^T x + d} \leq \alpha\}.$$

$$= \{x \mid \underbrace{c^T x + d > 0}, \underbrace{a^T x + b \leq \alpha(c^T x + d)}\} \quad \text{线性不等式} \Rightarrow \text{多面体}$$