保持函数凸性的操作 函数的组合

h: $\mathbb{R}^k \to \mathbb{R}$ g: $\mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^k$

 $f: h \circ g \quad \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}.$

f(x) = h(g(x)), $dom f = \{x \in dom g | g(x) \in dom f\}$

-维 k=n=1, domg=domh=domf=R., h,g 为=竹矿微

f为B⇔f'(X)≥0.

 $f'(x) = h'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$

 $f''(x) = \underbrace{h''(g(x))}_{\geq 0} \underbrace{g'(x)^2 + h'(g(x))}_{\geq 0.} \cdot \underbrace{g''(x)}_{\geq 0.} \geq 0.$

⇒ ① l物凸、不降、g为凸、则f为凸

- ② 肠凸、裙、g为凹,则f为凸
- ③ 肠凹,不降、9%凹,则f%凹.
- ⊕ 協凹,不慎、g为凸,则f为凹.

高维 n, k≥1 domg, domh, domf≠ Rn. Rk. Rn, h,g+与不二阶可微.

护展.

h(x) = - Logx dom h = R++

 $\widetilde{h}(x) = \begin{cases} -\log x & x > 0. \\ +\infty & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$

- ⇒. ① 6为凸、花木降, 9为凸, 则 f为凸.
 - ② 人为巴, 花林宫, g为四, 则 f为凸.

 - ④ k治凹, 花木塘, g为凸, 则于为凹。

ieBA. Vx,y∈domf 0≤0≤1

g为凸, 故domg为凸. 8x+(1-0)y∈domg

 $g(\Theta x + (I - \Theta)y) \leq \Theta g(x) + (I - \Theta)g(y)$

h为凸,故domh为凸. Og(x)+(1-0)g(y)∈domh

 $h(\theta g(x) + (1-\theta)g(y)) \leq \theta h(g(x)) + (1-\theta)h(g(y))$

ix) fu

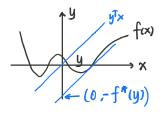
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f(\theta x + (1-\theta)y) = h(g(\theta x + (1-\theta)y))

\pi - \tilde{z} = dom f \psi
           TUBA: g(0x+(1-0)y) ∈ dom h
            なが: g(0x+(1-0)y) & dom h
                   \widetilde{h} 不降, \widetilde{h} (g(\theta x + (I - \theta)y) ≤ \widetilde{h} (\theta g x + (I - \theta)g(y)), \overline{w}) \widetilde{h} = +\infty
           \Rightarrow f(\theta x + (1-\theta)y) \leq h(\theta g(x) + (1-\theta)g(y)) \leq \theta f(x) + (1-\theta)f(y)
例:若g为凸, exp(g(x))为凸.
      hix)= exp(z). 凸, 种
    若g为凹,g>0, Log(g(x)) 为凹.
      h(z) = log(z). h(z) = \begin{cases} log(z) & z > 0 \\ -\infty & z \leq 0 \end{cases}
    老好四,900,量以为凸
      h(2) = \frac{1}{2} h(2) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & 2 > 0 \\ + \infty & 2 \le 0 \end{cases}
    若g为也,g20,p20,gP(x)为也 } 有问题ORZ
函数的透视
     法视点。P.RnH → Rn dem PERn×R++ P(z,t)==
      函数的透视: f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R} g: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}_{++} \to \mathbb{R} , g(x,t) = tf(\frac{\lambda}{2}).
                                                                     dom g = \{(x,t) \mid t>0, \frac{\pi}{t} \in dom f\}
      f为凸,g为凸;f为凹,g为凹
例: 欧n里得危数的平方. fix)= xTx, domf= Rn
      q(x,t)=t\left(\frac{\alpha}{t}\right)^{T}\left(\frac{x}{t}\right)=\frac{x^{T}x}{t} joint convex
的: 负对数 fix)=-logx, domf=R++
      g(x,t)=t(-\log \frac{x}{t})=t\log \frac{t}{x}, dom g=R_{++}^2
      U,VER++
     g(u,v) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} u_i \log \frac{u_i}{v_i} \quad ഥ. \quad (根據 hho tx 和).
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Bregman Divergence $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R} + \mathbb{E}$. $D_B(u,v) = f(u) - f(v) - \nabla f(v)(u-v)$. (Fith E^{-1}).

函数的共轭(Conjugate).

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$$
 $f^*: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$.
 $f^*(y) = \sup_{x \in domf} (y^T x - f(x))$



- ① fcx若可微,则 f*(y) 对应的 x 必是 f'(x)=y 的一点。 (y-f'(x)=0)
- ②函数的共轭一定是凸函数。

