

例: $f(x) = |x|^p \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$f''(x) = \begin{cases} p(p-1)x^{p-2} & x \geq 0 \\ p(p-1)(-x)^{p-2} & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

$p \geq 1$ 时, $\begin{cases} p \geq 2 \text{ 时 } \Rightarrow \text{二阶条件} \\ 1 \leq p < 2 \text{ 时 } (= \text{二阶不可微, 用定义}). \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

例: 极大值函数.

$$f(x) = \max\{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

例: log-sum-up.

$$f(x) = \log(e^{x_1} + \dots + e^{x_n}) \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$H = \frac{1}{(e^{x_1} + \dots + e^{x_n})^2} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} e^{x_1}(e^{x_1} + \dots + e^{x_n}) & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & e^{x_n}(e^{x_1} + \dots + e^{x_n}) \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} e^{x_1} \\ \vdots \\ e^{x_n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e^{x_1} & \dots & e^{x_n} \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$z = [e^{x_1}, \dots, e^{x_n}]^T$$

$$H = \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{(1^T z)^2} \right)}_{>0} \left((1^T z) \text{diag}\{z\} - z z^T \right) \quad K \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}.$$

$$\forall v \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad v^T K v \geq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} v^T K v &= (1^T z) \cdot v^T \text{diag}\{z\} v - v^T z z^T v \\ &= \underbrace{\left(\sum_i z_i \right)}_{b^T b} \underbrace{\left(\sum_i v_i^2 z_i \right)}_{a^T a} - \underbrace{\left(\sum_i v_i z_i \right)^2}_{a^T b} \end{aligned}$$

$$a = v_i \sqrt{z_i} \quad b_i = \sqrt{z_i}$$

$$v^T K v = (b^T b)(a^T a) - (a^T b)^2 \geq 0 \quad \text{Cachy-Schwartz 不等式}$$

几何平均.

$$f(x) = (x_1 \cdot \dots \cdot x_n)^{\frac{1}{n}} \quad x \in \mathbb{R}_{++}^n \quad \text{凹函数.}$$

例: 行列式的对数.

$$f(x) = \log \det(x) \quad \text{dom } f = S_{++}^n$$

当 $n=1$ 时, 是凹函数.

当 $n > 1$ 时, $\forall z \in S_{++}^n, \forall t \in \mathbb{R}, \forall v \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$.

$z + tv \in S_{++}^n = \text{dom} f$. 故 $v \in S^n$

$$\begin{aligned} g(t) &= f(z + tv) = \log \det(z + tv) \\ &= \log \det \left\{ z^{\frac{1}{2}} (I + tz^{-\frac{1}{2}} v z^{-\frac{1}{2}}) z^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\} \quad \lambda_i \text{ 为该矩阵的特征值} \\ &= \log \det\{z\} + \log \det \left\{ I + \boxed{tz^{-\frac{1}{2}} v z^{-\frac{1}{2}}} \right\} \\ &= \log \det\{z\} + \sum_{i=1}^n \log(1 + t\lambda_i) \end{aligned}$$

λ_i : $tz^{-\frac{1}{2}} v z^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ 的特征值. (第 i 个).

$$\begin{aligned} Q \Lambda Q^T \quad Q Q^T &= I \\ \det(I + tz^{-\frac{1}{2}} v z^{-\frac{1}{2}}) &= \det(Q Q^T + Q \Lambda Q^T) \\ &= \det(Q) \det(I + \Lambda) \det(Q^T) \\ &= \det \underbrace{(Q Q^T)}_{I_n} \det \underbrace{(I + \Lambda)}_{1 + \lambda_i} \end{aligned}$$

$$g'(t) = \sum_i \frac{\lambda_i}{1 + t\lambda_i}$$

$$g''(t) = \sum_i \frac{-\lambda_i^2}{(1 + t\lambda_i)^2} \leq 0. \quad \text{凹函数.}$$

保持函数凸性.

非负加权和: f_1, \dots, f_m 为凸, 则 $f = \sum_{i=1}^m w_i f_i$ 为凸, 若 $w_i \geq 0, \forall i$

① 定义域是凸集. ② 不等式

若 $f(x, y)$, 对任意 $y \in A$, $f(x, y)$ 均为凸

(x, y) jointly convex

设 $w(y) \geq 0, \forall y \in A$, $g(x) = \int_{y \in A} w(y) f(x, y) dy$ 为凸.

仿射映射: $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}, b \in \mathbb{R}^n, g(x) = f(Ax + b) \quad \text{dom } g = \{x | Ax + b \in \text{dom } f\}$

证: 令 $x, y \in \text{dom } g, 0 \leq \theta \leq 1$.

$$\begin{aligned} g(\theta x + (1-\theta)y) &= f(\theta Ax + (1-\theta)Ay + b) \\ &= f(\theta \underline{(Ax+b)} + (1-\theta) \underline{(Ay+b)}) \\ &\leq \theta f(Ax+b) + (1-\theta) f(Ay+b) \\ &= \theta g(x) + (1-\theta) g(y) \end{aligned}$$

$f_i: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, i=1, \dots, m$ 为凸, $A \in \mathbb{R}^n, b \in \mathbb{R}. g(x) = A^T [f_1(x) \dots f_m(x)]^T + b$.

(A 如果非负, 是凸函数)

两个函数的极大值函数:

f_1, f_2 是凸函数, 定义: $f(x) = \max\{f_1(x), f_2(x)\}$, $\text{dom } f = \text{dom } f_1 \cap \text{dom } f_2$

$$x, y \in \text{dom } f, 0 \leq \theta \leq 1$$

$$f(\theta x + (1-\theta)y) = \max\{f_1(\theta x + (1-\theta)y), f_2(\theta x + (1-\theta)y)\}.$$

$$\leq \max\{\theta f_1(x) + (1-\theta)f_1(y), \theta f_2(x) + (1-\theta)f_2(y)\}.$$

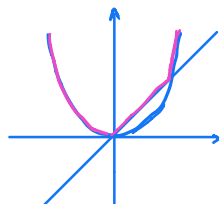
$$\leq \max\{\theta f_1(x), \theta f_2(x)\} + \max\{(1-\theta)f_1(y), (1-\theta)f_2(y)\}.$$

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

$$\max\{a+b, c+d\}$$

$$\leq \max\{a, c\} + \max\{b, d\}$$

例: $f(x) = \max\{x^2, x\}$



例: 向量中 r 个最大元素的和. $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$x[i] \rightarrow$ 第 i 大的元素.

$$x[1] \geq x[2] \geq \dots \geq x[r] \geq \dots \geq x[n].$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^r x[i]$$

$$f(x) = \max\{x_{i_1} + \dots + x_{i_r} \mid 1 \leq i_1 \leq \dots \leq i_r \leq n\}.$$

无限个凸函数极大值.

$f(x, y)$ 对于 x 为凸, $\forall y \in A$

$$g = \sup_{y \in A} f(x, y).$$

例: 实对称阵的最大特征值.

$$f(x) = \lambda_{\max}(x), \text{ dom } f = S^m.$$

$$x y = \lambda y \Leftrightarrow y^T x y = y^T \lambda y$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y^T x y = \lambda \|y\|_2^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda = \frac{y^T x y}{\|y\|_2^2}$$

$$\lambda = y^T x y, \|y\|_2 = 1.$$

$$\lambda_{\max}(x) = \sup_{\|y\|_2=1} \{y^T x y\}.$$

对 x 是凸函数.