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## 凸分析与优化-作业

4 月 1 日作业

### Question 1

设  $L \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{E}_1, \mathbb{E}_2)$ . 证明以下结论成立:

1.  $\ker(L) = (\operatorname{im}(L^*))^\perp$  (课上已证),  $(\ker(L))^\perp = \operatorname{im}(L^*)$ ;
2.  $\ker(L^*) = (\operatorname{im}(L))^\perp$ ,  $(\ker(L^*))^\perp = \operatorname{im}(L)$ .

**Solution.**  $\forall x \in \operatorname{im}(L^*)$ , 存在  $y \in \mathbb{E}_2, x = L^*(y)$ . 对于任意  $\bar{x} \in \ker(L)$ ,

$$\langle \bar{x}, L^*(y) \rangle = \langle L(x), y \rangle = 0.$$

故  $x \in (\ker(L))^\perp$ . 这说明了

$$\operatorname{im}(L^*) \subset (\ker(L))^\perp.$$

由于

$$\mathbb{E}_1 = \operatorname{im} L^* \oplus \operatorname{im}(L^*)^\perp = \operatorname{im} L^* \oplus \ker(L) \subset (\ker(L))^\perp \oplus \ker(L) = \mathbb{E}_1,$$

得到

$$\operatorname{im} L^* \oplus \ker(L) = (\ker(L))^\perp \oplus \ker(L)$$

由于  $(\ker(L))^\perp \cap \ker(L) = \emptyset, \operatorname{im} L^* \cap \ker(L) = \emptyset$ . 故必然有

$$(\ker(L))^\perp = \operatorname{im}(L^*)$$

由于  $L$  与  $L^*$  互为对偶,  $\ker(L^*) = (\operatorname{im}(L))^\perp, (\ker(L^*))^\perp = \operatorname{im}(L)$  由  $\ker(L) = (\operatorname{im}(L^*))^\perp, (\ker(L))^\perp = \operatorname{im}(L^*)$  立得.

### Question 2

设  $A \in \mathbb{S}_+^n$ , 证明存在唯一的  $B \in \mathbb{S}_+^n$  使得  $B^2 = A$ , 即  $B = A^{\frac{1}{2}}$ . 这表明开根号运算在  $\mathbb{S}_+^n$  中是良定的.

**Solution. 存在性.** 由于  $A \in \mathbb{S}_n^+$ , 故存在  $T \in O(n)$ , 使得  $T^{-1}AT = \Sigma_A$ .  $\Sigma_A$  是对角矩阵. 记

$$\Sigma_A = \text{diag}\{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n\}, \lambda_1 \geq 0, \dots, \lambda_n \geq 0.$$

取

$$B = T \text{diag}\{\sqrt{\lambda_1}, \dots, \sqrt{\lambda_n}\}T^{-1}.$$

即满足  $B^2 = A$ . **唯一性.** 假如还存在  $C^2 = A$ , 则  $(T^{-1}CT)^2 = \Sigma_A$ , 易得  $T^{-1}CT \in \mathbb{S}_n^+$ .

于是, 存在另一正交矩阵  $S \in O(n)$ , 使得  $S^{-1}T^{-1}CTS = \text{diag}\{\lambda'_1, \dots, \lambda'_n\}$ , 而  $S^{-1}T^{-1}BTS = \text{diag}\{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n\}$ , 于是  $B$  和  $C$  可同时对角化. 故  $BC = CB$ .

于是

$$B^2 - C^2 = (B + C)(B - C) = 0, \quad (1)$$

由于  $B + C \in \mathbb{S}_n^+$ , 故  $|B + C| > 0$ , 故  $B - C = 0$ . 这说明了  $B$  的唯一性, 本题证毕.

### Question 3

设  $A, B$  是  $\mathbb{E}$  得非空闭子集,  $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $A, B$  中至少有一个有界. 证明  $\lambda A + \mu B$  也是闭集, 并通过反例说明这里的有界性是必要的.

**Solution.** 不妨设  $A$  有界,  $\forall z^* \in \overline{\lambda A + \mu B}$ , 存在  $\{z_k = \lambda x_k + \mu y_k, x_k \in A, y_k \in B\}$ , 使得  $\{z_k = \lambda x_k + \mu y_k\} \rightarrow z^*$ . 由于  $\{x_k\}$  有界, 故存在子列  $\{x_{k_m}\} \subset \{x_k\}$ , 使得  $\{x_{k_m}\} \rightarrow x^* \in A$ . 由此,  $\{\mu y_{k_m}\} \rightarrow z^* - \lambda x^*$ , 由  $B$  的闭性,  $z^* - \lambda x^* \in \mu B$ , 故  $z^* - \lambda x^* + \lambda x^* \in \lambda A + \mu B$ , 故

$$\lambda A + \mu B = \overline{\lambda A + \mu B}.$$

即  $\lambda A + \mu B$  是闭集.

反例:  $A = \{n + \frac{1}{n}\}, B = \{-n\}$ , 于是

$$A + B = \{k + \frac{1}{n}, k \in \mathbb{Z}, n \in \mathbb{N}^+\}.$$

易见  $0$  是  $A + B$  的聚点, 但是  $0 \notin A + B$ .

## 4 月 3 日作业

### Question 1

证明:  $\text{epi}(\text{cl}(f)) = \text{cl}(\text{epi}(f))$ .

**Solution.** 记  $f: \mathbb{E} \rightarrow [-\infty, +\infty]$ , 由于  $\text{cl}(f)$  是下半连续的, 因此  $\text{epi}(\text{cl}(f))$  是闭的. 由于

$$\text{cl}(f) \leq f,$$

故  $\text{epi}(\text{cl}(f)) \supset \text{epi}(f)$ . 由  $\text{epi}(\text{cl}(f))$  闭性, 知

$$\text{epi}(\text{cl}(f)) \supset \text{cl}(\text{epi}(f)) \quad (2)$$

若  $\forall (x^*, \alpha^*) \in \text{epi}(\text{cl}(f))$ , 有

$$\liminf_{x \rightarrow x^*} f(x) \leq \alpha^*.$$

即存在  $\alpha$ , 使得  $\exists \{x_k\} \rightarrow x^*, f(x_k) \rightarrow \alpha \leq \alpha^*$ . 由于  $(x_k, f(x_k)) \in \text{epi}(f)$ , 故  $(x^*, \alpha) \in \text{cl}(\text{epi}(f))$ . 又  $\alpha^* \geq \alpha$ , 故必然有  $(x^*, \alpha^*) \in \text{cl}(\text{epi}(f))$ . 于是

$$\text{epi}(\text{cl}(f)) \subset \text{cl}(\text{epi}(f)). \quad (3)$$

综合 (2) 和 (3), 得

$$\text{epi}(\text{cl}(f)) = \text{cl}(\text{epi}(f)).$$

证毕.

#### 4 月 8 日作业

##### Question 1

设  $A \in \mathbb{S}^n, b \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , 二次函数  $q: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  定义为

$$q(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^\top Ax + b^\top x$$

证明如下三条性质互相等价:

1.  $\inf_{\mathbb{R}^n} q > -\infty$ .
2.  $A \succeq 0, b \in \text{im}(A)$ .
3.  $\arg \min_{\mathbb{R}^n} q \neq \emptyset$ .

**Solution.**

“(1)  $\Rightarrow$  (2)”：由于  $\inf_{\mathbb{R}^n} q > -\infty$ , 故一定存在  $x^* \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , 使得  $x^* \in \arg \min_{\mathbb{R}^n} q$ . 在  $x^*$  处任意施加扰动, 都有

$$q(x^* + \Delta x) - q(x^*) \geq 0. \quad (4)$$

由 (4) 可得,

$$\begin{aligned} q(x^* + \Delta x) - q(x^*) &= (\Delta x)^\top (Ax^* + b) + (\Delta x)^\top A(\Delta x) \\ &\stackrel{\Delta x \rightarrow 0}{\approx} (\Delta x)^\top (Ax^* + b) + o(\|\Delta x\|) \\ &\geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

对  $\forall \Delta x > 0$  成立, 这说明  $Ax^* + b = 0$ , 即,  $b \in \text{im}(A)$  另外, 当  $\|\Delta x\|$  充分大时,  $q(x^* + \Delta x) - q(x^*)$  与  $\Delta x^\top A \Delta x$  同号, 这说明,  $\forall \Delta x$ ,

$$\Delta x^\top A \Delta x \geq 0. \quad (5)$$

这说明  $A \succeq 0$ .

“(2)  $\Rightarrow$  (3)”：由于  $b \in \text{im}(A)$ , 不妨记  $b = A\lambda$ . 由于  $A \succeq 0$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} q(x) &= \frac{1}{2} x^\top A x + b^\top x \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x^\top A x + \lambda^\top A x \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (x + \lambda)^\top A (x + \lambda) - \frac{1}{2} \lambda A \lambda^\top \\ &\geq \frac{1}{2} \lambda A \lambda^\top. \end{aligned}$$

且当  $x = -\lambda$  时取等号. 于是  $\arg \min_{\mathbb{R}^n} q \supset \{-\lambda\} \neq \emptyset$ .

“(3)  $\Rightarrow$  (1)”：由  $q(x)$  的适定性, 立得.

## Question 2

**证明:** 设集合  $X \neq \emptyset$ , 给定一个包算子  $\text{hull} : 2^X \rightarrow 2^X$ , 可以确定一个包系统. 即证,  $\mathcal{S} = \{\text{hull}(S) \mid S \subset X\}$  是一个包系统.

**Solution.** 根据教材 **命题 1.18** 知, 需验证  $\mathcal{S} = \{\text{hull}(S) \mid S \subset X\}$  满足包系统的两个条件.

1.  $X \in \mathcal{S}$ . 由

$$X \subset \text{hull}(X) \subset X$$

立得.

2. 对任意非空  $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{S}$ ,

$$\bigcap_{\text{hull}(S) \in \mathcal{A}} \text{hull}(S) \subset \text{hull}\left(\bigcap_{\text{hull}(S) \in \mathcal{A}} \text{hull}(S)\right) \subset \bigcap_{\text{hull}(S) \in \mathcal{A}} \text{hull}(\text{hull}(S)) = \bigcap_{\text{hull}(S) \in \mathcal{A}} \text{hull}(S).$$

故

$$\bigcap_{\text{hull}(S) \in \mathcal{A}} \text{hull}(S) = \text{hull}\left(\bigcap_{\text{hull}(S) \in \mathcal{A}} \text{hull}(S)\right).$$

即

$$\bigcap_{\text{hull}(S) \in \mathcal{A}} \text{hull}(S) \subset \mathcal{S} \quad (6)$$

故  $\mathcal{S} = \{\text{hull}(S) \mid S \subset X\}$  是一个包系统.

## 4 月 10 日作业

### Question 1

证明：设  $x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k \in \mathbb{E}$ , 则

$$x_0 + \text{span}\{x_1 - x_0, \dots, x_k - x_0\} = \text{aff}\{x_0, \dots, x_k\}. \quad (7)$$

特别地, 如果  $\{x_0, \dots, x_k\}$  包含 0, 则  $\text{aff}\{x_0, \dots, x_k\} = \text{span}\{x_0, \dots, x_k\}$ .

**Solution.** 取  $\sum_{i=0}^k a_i = 1$  则

$$\begin{aligned} x_0 + \text{span}\{x_1 - x_0, \dots, x_k - x_0\} &= x_0 + \sum_{i=1}^k a_i(x_i - x_0) = (1 - \sum_{i=1}^k a_i)(x_0) + \sum_{i=1}^k a_i x_i \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^k a_i x_i = \text{aff}\{x_0, \dots, x_k\} \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

故立得

$$x_0 + \text{span}\{x_1 - x_0, \dots, x_k - x_0\} = \text{aff}\{x_0, \dots, x_k\}. \quad (9)$$

若  $\{x_0, \dots, x_k\}$  包含 0, 不妨记  $x_0 = 0$ . 则由 (9), 代入  $x_0 = 0$ , 有

$$\text{span}\{x_0, \dots, x_k\} = \text{span}\{x_1, \dots, x_k\} = x_0 + \text{span}\{x_1 - x_0, \dots, x_k - x_0\} = \text{aff}\{x_0, \dots, x_k\}. \quad (10)$$

本题证毕.

## 4.22 日作业

### Question 1

Closure  $\text{cl } M$  of  $M$ , which in terms of hull operators is the intersection of all closed sets containing  $M$ , can also be written as

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cl } M &= \{x \mid \forall \varepsilon > 0, B_\varepsilon(x) \cap M \neq \emptyset\} \\ &= \{x \mid \exists \{x_k\} \subset M, \text{ s. t. } \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_k = x\} \end{aligned}$$

or

$$\text{cl } M = \bigcap_{\varepsilon > 0} M + \varepsilon B$$

The above definitions of the closed closure are equivalent, i.e., all of the above sets are the same.

**Solution.** “(1)  $\Rightarrow$  (2) :  $\bigcap_{M \subset Q, Q \text{ 闭}} Q \subset \{x \mid \forall \varepsilon > 0, B_\varepsilon(x) \cap M \neq \emptyset\}$ ”. 记  $\text{cl } M = \bigcap_{M \subset Q, Q \text{ 闭}} Q$ , 若存在  $x \in \text{cl } M$ , 但  $B_\varepsilon(x) \cap M \neq \emptyset$ . 则  $\text{cl } M \setminus B_\varepsilon(x) \supset \text{cl } M$ , 矛盾!

“(2)  $\Rightarrow$  (3) :  $\{x \mid \forall \varepsilon > 0, B_\varepsilon(x) \cap M \neq \emptyset\} \subset \bigcap_{\varepsilon > 0} M + \varepsilon B$ ”.  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, B_\varepsilon(x) \cap M \neq \emptyset$ , 这说明,  $x \in M + \varepsilon B$ , 由  $\varepsilon$  任意性得证.

“(3)  $\Rightarrow$  (1) :  $\bigcap_{\varepsilon>0} M + \varepsilon B \subset \bigcap_{M \subset Q, Q \text{ 闭}} Q$ ”.

验证对于任意闭集  $Q$ , 有  $\bigcap_{\varepsilon>0} M + \varepsilon B \subset Q$ . 用反证法, 假如存在  $Q$  是闭集, 但上述包含关系不成立, 也即存在  $\varepsilon > 0$ ,  $B_\varepsilon(x) \in Q^c$ . 即  $B_\varepsilon(x) \cap M = \emptyset$ . 则  $x \notin M + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}B$ . 矛盾!

## Question 2

For a bounded set, the closed convex hull is also the convex hull of the closure of the said set. And give an example that in general  $\overline{\text{conv}} S \neq \text{conv}(\text{cl} S)$ .

**Solution.** 由  $\text{cl}(\text{conv})(S) \supseteq \text{cl}(S)$ , 且  $\text{cl}(\text{conv}(S))$  是凸集, 易得

$$\text{cl}(\text{conv}(S)) \supseteq \text{conv}(\text{cl}(S)).$$

由  $\text{cl}(S)$  是紧集 (有界闭集), 故  $\text{conv}(\text{cl}(S))$  是紧集, 自然是闭集. 故由  $\text{conv}(\text{cl}(S)) \supseteq \text{conv}(S)$  可得

$$\text{cl}(\text{conv}(S)) \subseteq \text{conv}(\text{cl}(S)).$$

故对于有界闭集  $S$ , 有

$$\text{cl}(\text{conv}(S)) = \text{conv}(\text{cl}(S)).$$

例子:  $S = (0, 1) \cup x$  轴. 则  $\text{cl}(\text{conv}(S)) = \mathbb{R} \times [0, 1]$ ,  $\text{conv}(\text{cl}(S)) = \{\mathbb{R} \times [0, 1]\} \cup (0, 1)$ .

## 4.29 日作业

## Question 1

设  $C_1, C_2 \subseteq \mathbb{E}$  是凸集, 则  $\text{ri}(C_1 + C_2) = \text{ri}(C_1) + \text{ri}(C_2)$ .

**Solution.** 不妨设  $\dim(C_1) = \dim(C_2) = \dim(\mathbb{E})$

$$F(x_1, x_2) = x_1 + x_2$$

于是  $\text{ri}(F(C_1 \times C_2)) = F(\text{ri}(C_1 \times C_2))$

下证

$$\text{ri}(C_1 \times C_2) = \text{ri}(C_1) \times \text{ri}(C_2).$$

任取  $(x_1, x_2) \in \text{ri}(C)$ . 存在  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 使得  $B_\varepsilon((x_1, x_2)) \cap \text{aff}(C_1 \times C_2) \subseteq C_1 \times C_2$ . 而  $B_\varepsilon((x_1, x_2) \mid C_1) = B_\varepsilon(x_1), B_\varepsilon((x_1, x_2) \mid C_2) = B_\varepsilon(x_2)$ . 且易得  $\text{aff}(C_1 \times C_2) = \text{aff}(C_1) \times \text{aff}(C_2)$ . 于是  $B_\varepsilon(x_1) \times B_\varepsilon(x_2) \cap (\text{aff}(C_1) \times \text{aff}(C_2)) = (B_\varepsilon(x_1) \cap \text{aff}(C_1)) \times (B_\varepsilon(x_2) \cap \text{aff}(C_2)) \subseteq C_1 \times C_2$ . 这说明  $B_\varepsilon(x_1) \cap \text{aff}(C_1) \subseteq C_1, B_\varepsilon(x_2) \cap \text{aff}(C_2) \subseteq C_2$ . 即  $(x_1, x_2) \in \text{ri}(C_1) \times \text{ri}(C_2)$ . 反方向亦然.

于是,  $\text{ri}(F(C_1 \times C_2)) = F(\text{ri}(C_1 \times C_2)) = F(\text{ri}(C_1) \times \text{ri}(C_2)) = \text{ri}(C_1) + \text{ri}(C_2)$ , 得证

$$\text{ri}(C_1 + C_2) = \text{ri}(C_1) + \text{ri}(C_2).$$

## Question 2

$\mathbb{R}_+^n, \mathbb{S}_+^n$  and  $K = \{(x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}_+ \mid |x|_2 \leq t\}$  are closed convex sets and all of them are self-dual.

**Solution.**  $\forall x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}_+^n, \lambda x_1 + (1 - \lambda)x_2 \in \mathbb{R}_+^n, \lambda > 0$ , 由于  $\mathbb{R}_+$  是闭集, 故  $\mathbb{R}_+^n$  是闭集.

$\forall A_1, A_2 \in \mathbb{S}_+^n, \lambda A_1 + (1 - \lambda)A_2 \in \mathbb{S}_+^n, \lambda > 0$ . 至于  $\mathbb{S}_+^n$  的闭性, 取一系列  $A_1, \dots, A_n, \dots$ , 记在某一矩阵范数  $\|\cdot\|$  的意义下  $A_1, \dots, A_n$  收敛至  $A$ . 则对于任意  $x \neq 0$ , 有  $x^\top A_n x \rightarrow x^\top A x \geq 0$ .  $\forall (x_1, t_1), (x_2, t_2) \in K$ ,

$$\lambda(x_1, t_1) + (1 - \lambda)(x_2, t_2) = (\lambda x_1 + (1 - \lambda)x_2) + (\lambda t_1 + (1 - \lambda)t_2)$$

而  $|\lambda x_1 + (1 - \lambda)x_2|_2 \leq |\lambda x_1|_2 + |(1 - \lambda)x_2|_2 \leq \lambda t_1 + (1 - \lambda)t_2$ , 证毕.

闭性是显然的.

至于自对偶性,

$$(\mathbb{R}_+^n)^0 := \{d \in E \mid \langle d, x \rangle \leq 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}_+^n\}.$$

依此取  $e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n$ , 于是得到

$$(\mathbb{R}_+^n)^0 := \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), x_1, \dots, x_n \leq 0\} = -(\mathbb{R}_+^n)^0.$$

故  $(\mathbb{R}_+^n)^* = \mathbb{R}_+^n$ .

设  $Y \in (\mathbb{S}_+^n)^*$ , 若  $Y \notin \mathbb{S}_+^n$ , 则存在  $x$  使得  $x^\top Y x < 0$ . 记  $X := xx^\top \in \mathbb{S}_+^n$ , 于是  $\langle Y, X \rangle < 0$ , 矛盾! 于是  $(\mathbb{S}_+^n)^* \subseteq \mathbb{S}_+^n$ .

反过来, 任取  $X, Y \in \mathbb{S}_+^n$ , 有谱分解  $X = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i q_i q_i^\top, \lambda_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ . 因此

$$\langle Y, X \rangle = \text{tr}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i q_i q_i^\top\right), \lambda_i \geq 0$$

这说明  $Y \in (\mathbb{S}_+^n)^*$ , 于是  $\mathbb{S}_+^n \subseteq (\mathbb{S}_+^n)^*$ . 综上

$$\mathbb{S}_+^n = (\mathbb{S}_+^n)^*.$$

至于  $K = \{(x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}_+ \mid |x|_2 \leq t\}$ , 可写成等价形式  $K = \{(x, t) \mid (x, t) \text{ 与正半轴夹角不超过 } 45^\circ\}$ , 于是  $K^0 = \{(x, t) \mid (x, t) \text{ 与负半轴夹角不超过 } 45^\circ\}$ . 显然  $K^* = -K^0 = K$ .

本题证毕.

## Question 3

设  $S \subseteq \mathbb{E}$  非空. 则

$$\text{cone}(S) = C(S) = \mathbb{R}_+(\text{conv}(S)) = (\text{conv}(\mathbb{R}_+ S))$$

其中

$$C(S) := \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^r \lambda_i x_i \mid r \in \mathbb{N}, x_i \in S, \lambda_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, r \right\}$$

**Solution.**

$\text{cone}(S) \subseteq C(S)$ : 显然.

$C(S) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_+(\text{conv}(S))$ : 任取  $x \in C(S)$ , 即

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^r \lambda_i x_i \mid r \in \mathbb{N}, x_i \in S, \lambda_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, r$$

若  $x = 0$ , 显然  $x \in \mathbb{R}_+(\text{conv}(S))$ . 若  $x \neq 0$ , 则  $\lambda_i$  不全为 0, 即  $\lambda := \sum_{i=1}^r \lambda_i$ . 则  $\frac{x}{\lambda} \in \text{conv}(S)$ .

$$\mathbb{R}_+(\text{conv}(S)) \subseteq (\text{conv}(\mathbb{R}_+ S)): x \in \mathbb{R}_+(\text{conv}(S)) = \lambda \sum_{i=1}^r \alpha_i x_i = \sum_{i=1}^r \alpha_i (\lambda x_i) \in \text{conv}(\mathbb{R}_+ S)$$

$S \supseteq \mathbb{R}_+ S$ , 且  $S$  是凸集, 于是

$$\text{cone}(S) \supseteq \text{conv}(S)$$

本题证完.

#### Question 4

$K = \{(x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}_+ \mid \|x\|_2 \leq t\}$ . For  $x \in K$ , compute  $T_K(x)$  and  $N_K(x)$ .

当  $x \in \text{int}(K)$ , 于是  $B_\varepsilon(x) \in K$ , 于是  $T_K(x) = \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ ,  $N_K(x) = 0$ .

当  $x = 0$  时, 有教材推论 2.4.9 有  $N_K(0) = K^\circ = -K$ . 由于  $T_K(0) = (N_K(0))^\circ$ , 于是  $N_K(0) = K$ .

当  $x \in \text{bd } K \setminus \{0\}$  时, 有  $\|x\|_2 = t$ . 由  $N_K(x) = \{v \in K^\circ \mid \langle v, x \rangle = 0\}$ , 取  $(x', t') \in K$ , 知

$$x'^\top x + t't = 0$$

且  $\|x'\|_2 \leq -t'$ . 故

$$-t't = \|x'x\|_2 \leq \|x'\|_2 \|x\|_2 \leq t't$$

于是得到  $x' = x$ ,  $t' = -t$ . 于是

$$N_K(x) = \mathbb{R}_+(x, -\|x\|)$$

则  $T_K(x) = (N_K(x))^\circ$ .

#### 5.6 日作业



### Question 1

Let  $C_1, C_2, \dots, C_p \subseteq \mathbb{E}$ , then

$$\left(\prod_{i=1}^p C_i\right)^\infty \subseteq \prod_{i=1}^p C_i^\infty.$$

Equality holds under either of the conditions.

- (1)  $C_i$  is nonempty and convex for all  $i$ .
- (2) There exists at most one  $i_0$  such that  $C_{i_0}$  is unbounded.

**Solution.**  $\forall v \in \left(\prod_{i=1}^p C_i\right)^\infty, \exists \{x_k\} \subseteq \left(\prod_{i=1}^p C_i\right)^\infty, \{t_k > 0\} \rightarrow 0, t_k x_k \rightarrow v$ .

于是对于  $\forall i, \exists x_k(i) \in C_i, \{t_k > 0\} \rightarrow 0, t_k x_k(i) \rightarrow v(i)$ . 故  $x_k(i) \in C_i^\infty, x_k \in \prod_{i=1}^p C_i^\infty$ .

若  $C_i$  非空凸, 则由教材**命题 2.57**,  $C_i^\infty = O^+(\text{cl}(C_i))$ . 故若  $v \in \prod_{i=1}^p C_i^\infty = \prod_{i=1}^p O^+(\text{cl}(C_i))$ . 则对于  $\forall x_i \in \text{cl}(C_i), \lambda \geq 0, x_i + \lambda v_i \in \text{cl}(C_i)$ . 若说明  $\text{cl}\left(\prod_{i=1}^p C_i\right) = \prod_{i=1}^p \text{cl}(C_i)$ , 则  $\forall (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_p) \in \text{cl}\left(\prod_{i=1}^p C_i\right), \lambda \geq 0, x + \lambda(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p) \in \text{cl}\left(\prod_{i=1}^p C_i\right)$ . 故  $v \in O^+(\text{cl}\left(\prod_{i=1}^p C_i\right)) = \left(\prod_{i=1}^p C_i\right)^\infty$ . 这说明

$$\left(\prod_{i=1}^p C_i\right)^\infty \supseteq \prod_{i=1}^p C_i^\infty$$

结合  $\left(\prod_{i=1}^p C_i\right)^\infty \subseteq \prod_{i=1}^p C_i^\infty$ , 可得  $\left(\prod_{i=1}^p C_i\right)^\infty = \prod_{i=1}^p C_i^\infty$ .

下证  $\text{cl}\left(\prod_{i=1}^p C_i\right) = \prod_{i=1}^p \text{cl}(C_i)$ .

方向  $\text{cl}\left(\prod_{i=1}^p C_i\right) \subseteq \prod_{i=1}^p \text{cl}(C_i)$  是显然的.

对于  $\forall x \in \prod_{i=1}^p \text{cl}(C_i)$ , 则对于  $x_1 \in \text{cl}(C_1)$ , 存在  $x_1^{k(1)} \in C_1$ , 使得  $\{x_1^{k(1)}\} \rightarrow x_1$ . 同样的, 对于  $\forall (x_1^{k(1)}, x_2) \in C_1 \times \text{cl}(C_2)$ , 可找到  $\{(x_1^{k(1)}, x_2^{l(1)})\} \rightarrow (x_1^{k(1)}, x_2)$ , 由对角线法则, 可找到一列  $\{(x_1^{k(1)}, x_2^{k(2)})\} \rightarrow (x_1, x_2)$ . 于是  $(x_1, x_2) \in \text{cl}(C_1) \times \text{cl}(C_2)$  依此进行下去, 可说明  $x \in \text{cl}\left(\prod_{i=1}^p C_i\right)$ .

故  $\prod_{i=1}^p \text{cl}(C_i) \subseteq \text{cl}\left(\prod_{i=1}^p C_i\right)$ . 于是  $\text{cl}\left(\prod_{i=1}^p C_i\right) = \prod_{i=1}^p \text{cl}(C_i)$  得证. 条件 (1) 证完.

下证条件 (2), 假如  $C_1, C_2, \dots, C_p$  均有界, 易得  $\left(\prod_{i=1}^p C_i\right)^\infty = \prod_{i=1}^p C_i^\infty = \{0\}$ . 若  $C_j$  无界, 但  $C_i (i \neq j)$  有界. 由**命题 2.55**, 则  $\left(\prod_{i=1}^p C_i\right)^\infty = \{0\} \times \{0\} \times \dots \times C_j^\infty \times \{0\} \times \dots \times \{0\} = \prod_{i=1}^p C_i^\infty$ .

### Question 2

Let  $T \in \mathcal{L}(E_1, E_2)$  and  $C \in \mathbb{E}$  be closed such that  $\ker T \cap C^\infty = 0$ . Show  $T(C^\infty) = (T(C))^\infty$ .

**Solution.**  $\forall y \in (T(C))^\infty, \exists \{T(x_k)\} \subset T(C), \{\lambda_k > 0\} \rightarrow 0, \text{ s. t. } \lambda_k T(x_k) \rightarrow y.$

若  $\|\lambda_k x_k\| \rightarrow \infty$ , 而  $\frac{\lambda_k x_k}{\|\lambda_k x_k\|} = \frac{x_k}{\|x_k\|} \rightarrow \bar{x}$ , 得到  $T(\bar{x}) = 0$ . 而  $\bar{x} = 1$ , 与  $\ker T \cap C^\infty = 0$  矛盾. 这样  $\{\lambda_k x_k\}$  是有界子列, 故必然可以找到收敛子列  $\{\lambda_\alpha x_\alpha\} \subset \{\lambda_k x_k\}$ . 由  $C^\infty$  是闭集, 则存在  $v \in C^\infty$ . 使得  $\lambda_\alpha(x_\alpha) \rightarrow v$ . 而  $y = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_k T(x_k) = T(\lambda_k x_k) = T(v) \in (T(C))^\infty$ . 这说明  $(T(C))^\infty \subseteq T(C^\infty)$ .

另一方面, 若  $y \in T(C^\infty)$ , 则存在  $x_k \in C, \{\lambda_k > 0\} \rightarrow 0$ , 使得  $T(\lambda_k \rightarrow x_k) \rightarrow y$ . 而  $T(\lambda_k \rightarrow x_k) = \lambda_k T(x_k)$ . 这说明  $y \in (T(C))^\infty$ . 由此得  $T(C^\infty) \subseteq (T(C))^\infty$ . 本题证毕.

## 5.8 日作业

### Question 1

Let  $K \subseteq \mathbb{E}$  be a cone. Then  $K^{oo} = \overline{\text{conv}} K$ .

由教材**注释 2.33**,  $K^{oo}$  闭且凸. 显然有  $K^{oo} \supset \overline{\text{conv}} K$ .

另一方面, 若  $\exists x \in K^{oo}$ , 但  $x \notin \overline{\text{conv}} K$ . 则有基本分离定理, 存在  $s \neq 0$ , 满足

$$\langle s, x \rangle > \sup_{v \in \overline{\text{conv}} K} \langle s, v \rangle$$

故  $\langle s, x \rangle > 0$ . 同时

$$\langle s, x \rangle > \sup_{v \in \overline{\text{conv}} K} \langle s, \lambda v \rangle$$

令  $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ , 得  $\langle s, v \rangle \leq 0, \forall v \in \overline{\text{conv}} K$ .

于是  $s \in (\overline{\text{conv}}(K))^o \subset K^o$ , 而  $x \in K^{oo} = (K^o)^o$ , 于是必然有  $\langle r, x \rangle \leq 0$ , 矛盾!

本题证毕!