1 Convex sets

1 (2.1)**.** Let $C \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ be a convex set, with $x_1, \ldots, x_k \in C$, and let $\theta_1, \ldots, \theta_k \in \mathbb{R}$ satisfy $\theta_i \geq 0$, $\theta_1 + \cdots + \theta_k = 1$. Show that $\theta_1 x_1 + \cdots + \theta_k x_k \in C$.(The definition of convexity is that this holds for $k = 2$; you must show it for arbitrary k.) *Hint.* Use induction on k.

Proof.

- When $k = 2$, $\theta_i \geq 0, \theta_1 + \theta_2 = 1 \Longrightarrow \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 = \theta_1 x_1 + (1 - \theta_1) x_2 \in C$.
- If $k = n$, $\theta_i \geq 0, \theta_1 + \cdots + \theta_n = 1 \Longrightarrow \theta_1 x_1 + \cdots + \theta_n x_n \in C$ holds.
- Then $k = n + 1$, $\theta_i \geq 0, \theta_1 + \cdots + \theta_{n+1} = 1 \Longrightarrow \theta_1 x_1 + \cdots + \theta_n x_n + \theta_{n+1} x_{n+1} = (\theta_1 + \cdots + \theta_n) \frac{\theta_1 x_1 + \cdots + \theta_n x_n}{\theta_1 + \cdots + \theta_n} + \theta_{n+1} x_{n+1}$. $k = n, \theta_1 x_1 + \cdots + \theta_n x_n \in C$ holds, and $k = 2$ holds, so $\theta_1 x_1 + \cdots + \theta_n x_n + \theta_{n+1} x_{n+1} \in C$.
- so $\theta_1 x_1 + \cdots + \theta_k x_k \in C$ for arbitrary k.

□

2 (2.5)**.** What is the distance between two parallel hyperplanes $\left\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n | a^T x = b_1\right\}$ and $\left\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n | \ a^T x = b_2\right\}$?

Answer. The distance between the two hyperplanes is $\frac{|b_1 - b_2|}{\|a\|_2}$.

3 (2.11)**.** *Hyperbolic sets.* Show that the *Hyperbolic set* $\left\{x \in \mathbb{R}^2_+ | x_1 x_2 \geq 1\right\}$ is convex. As a generalization, show that $\left\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n_+ | \prod_{i=1}^n x_i \geq 1\right\}$ is convex. *Hint.* If $a, b \geq 0$ and $0 \leq \theta \leq 1$, then $a^\theta b^{1-\theta} \leq \theta a + (1 - \theta) b$.

Answer. (a) $x, y \in C$, then $z = \theta x + (1 - \theta) y$.

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 z_2 &= (\theta x_1 + (1-\theta) y_1)(\theta x_2 + (1-\theta) y_2) \\ &\geq x_1^\theta y_1^{1-\theta} \cdot x_2^\theta y_2^{1-\theta} \\ &= (x_1 x_2)^\theta (y_1 y_2)^{1-\theta} \\ &\geq 1 \end{aligned}$$

we get $z \in C$ and $\left\{x \in \mathbb{R}^2_+ | x_1 x_2 \geq 1\right\}$ is convex.

(b) $x, y \in C$, then $z = \theta x + (1 - \theta) y$.

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 z_2 &= \prod_{i=1}^n (\theta x_i + (1-\theta) y_i) \\ &\geq \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^\theta y_i^{1-\theta} \\ &\geq 1 \end{aligned}$$

we get $z \in C$ and $\left\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n_+ \mid \prod_{i=1}^n x_i \geq 1\right\}$ is convex.

4 (2.14)**.** *Erpanded and restricted sets.* Let $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, and let $\|\cdot\|$ be a norm on $\mathbb{R}^n$.

(a) For $a \geq 0$ we define S_a as $\{x \mid \text{dist}(x, S) \leq a\}$, where $\text{dist}(x, S) = \inf_{y \in S} \|x - y\|$. We refer to S_a as S *expanded* or *extended* by a. Show that if S is convex, then S_a is convex.

(b) For $a \geq 0$ we define $S_{-a} = \{x | B(x, a) \subseteq S\}$, where $B(x, a)$ is the ball (in the norm $\|\cdot\|$), centered at x, with radius a. We refer to S_{-a} as S *shrunk* or *restricted* by a, since S_{-a} consists of all points that are at least a distance a from $\mathbb{R}^n \backslash S$. Show that if S is convex, then S_{-a} is convex.

Proof. (a) $\forall x_1, x_2 \in S_a$, for $0 \leq \theta \leq 1$, $z = \theta x_1 + (1-\theta)x_2$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text{dist}(z, S) &= \inf_{y \in S} \|z - y\| \\
&= \inf_{y_1, y_2 \in S} \|\theta x_1 + (1-\theta)x_2 - \theta y_1 - (1-\theta)y_2\| \\
&\leq \inf_{y_1, y_2 \in S} (\theta \|x_1 - y_1\| + (1-\theta)\|x_2 - y_2\|) \\
&= \theta \inf_{y_1 \in S} \|x_1 - y_1\| + (1-\theta) \inf_{y_2 \in S} \|x_2 - y_2\| \\
&\leq a
\end{aligned}
$$

so $\forall x_1, x_2 \in S_a, z \in S_a$, S_a is convex.

(b) Consider $x_1, x_2 \in S_{-a}$, $\forall u$ with $\|u\| \leq a$,

$$x_1 + u \in S, \quad x_2 + u \in S$$

$\forall \theta \in [0, 1], \|u\| \leq a$,

$$z + u = \theta x_1 + (1-\theta)x_2 + u = \theta(x_1 + u) + (1-\theta)(x_2 + u) \in S$$

because S is convex. We conclude that $z \in S_{-a}$.

□

2 Convex functions

5 (3.1)**.** Suppose $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ is convex, and $a, b \in \text{dom}(f)$ with $a < b$.

(a) Show that

$$f(x) \leq \frac{b-x}{b-a} f(a) + \frac{x-a}{b-a} f(b)$$

for all $x \in [a, b]$.

(b) Show that

$$\frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a} \le \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} \le \frac{f(b)-f(x)}{b-x}$$

for all $x \in (a,b)$. Draw a sketch that illustrates this inequality.

(c) Suppose f is differentiable. Use the result in (b) to show that

$$f'(a) \le \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} \le f'(b)$$

Note that these inequalities also follow from:

$$f(b) \ge f(a) + f'(a)(b-a)$$

(d) Suppose f is twice differentiable. Use the result in (c) to show that $f''(a) \ge 0$ and $f''(b) \ge 0$.

Proof.

(a) f is convex, so $f(\theta x_1 + (1-\theta)x_2) \le \theta f(x_1) + (1-\theta)f(x_2)$. When $x = \theta x_1 + (1-\theta)x_2$, $a = x_1, b = x_2$, we get $\theta = \frac{x_2 - x}{x_2 - x_1}$, so

$$f(x) \le \frac{b-x}{b-a}f(a) + \frac{x-a}{b-a}f(b)$$

for all $x \in [a,b]$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &\le \frac{b-x}{b-a}f(a) + \frac{x-a}{b-a}f(b) \\ f(x)-f(a) &\le \frac{b-x}{b-a}f(a) + \frac{x-a}{b-a}f(b) - f(a) \\ \frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a} &\le \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} \end{aligned}$$

So the left inequality holds. The inequality on the right is the same.

$$\frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a} \le \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} \le \frac{f(b)-f(x)}{b-x}$$

Geometrically, in figure 1 the inequalities mean that $k_{ax} < k_{ab} < k_{xb}$, k_{ab} means the slope of the line segment between $(a, f(a))$ and $(b, f(b))$.

□

6 (3.7)**.** Suppose $f : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ is convex with $\mathrm{dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}^n$. and bounded above on $\mathbb{R}^n$. Show that f is constant.

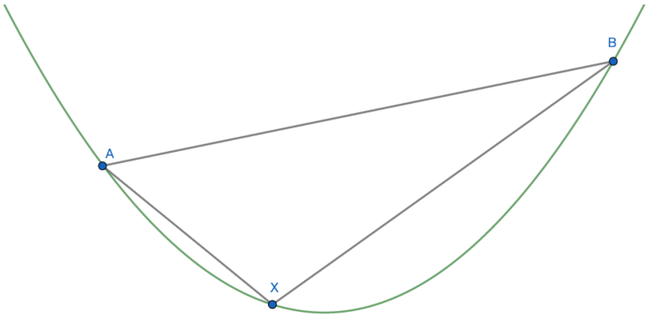

Figure 1: sketch that illustrates this inequality

Answer. Suppose f is not constant. $\exists x, y$, s.t. $f(x) < f(y)$.

$$g(t) = f(tx + (1-t)y)$$

is convex, $g(0) = f(y) > f(x) = g(1)$. We get

$$g(0) \leq \frac{t-1}{t}g(1) + \frac{1}{t}g(t)$$

for all $t > 1$, and

$$g(t) \geq tg(0) - (t-1)g(1) = g(1) + t(g(0) - g(1))$$

so g grows unboundedly as $t \to \infty$. This contradicts our assumption that f is bounded. So f is constant.

7 (3.16). For each of the following functions determine whether it is convex, concave, quasiconvex, or quasiconcave.(consider only convexity and concavity)

(a) $f(x) = e^x - 1$ on $\mathbb{R}$.

(b) $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1x_2$ on $\mathbb{R}^2_{++}$.

(c) $f(x_1, x_2) = 1/(x_1x_2)$ on $\mathbb{R}^2_{++}$.

(d) $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1/x_2$ on $\mathbb{R}^2_{++}$.

(e) $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2/x_2$ on $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}_{++}$.

(f) $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^\alpha x_2^{1-\alpha}$, where $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$, on $\mathbb{R}^2_{++}$.

Answer.

(a) $f''(x) = e^x > 0$, so f is convex but not concave.

(b) $\nabla^2 f = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ is neither positive semidefinite nor negative semidefinite, so f is neither convex nor concave.

(c) $\nabla^2 f = \frac{1}{x_1^3 x_2^3}\begin{pmatrix} 2x_2^2 & x_1x_2 \\ x_1x_2 & 2x_1^2 \end{pmatrix} \succeq 0$, so f is convex but not concave.

(d) $\nabla^2 f = \frac{1}{x_2^3}\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -x_2 \\ -x_2 & 2x_1 \end{pmatrix}$ is neither positive semidefinite nor negative semidefinite, so f is neither convex nor concave.

(e) $\nabla^2 f = \frac{2}{x_2^3}\begin{pmatrix} x_2^2 & -x_1x_2 \\ -x_1x_2 & x_1^2 \end{pmatrix} \succeq 0$, so f is convex but not concave.

(f)

$$\begin{aligned}
\nabla^2 f &= \alpha(1-\alpha)\begin{pmatrix} x_1^{\alpha-2}x_2^{1-\alpha} & -x_1^{\alpha-1}x_2^{-\alpha} \\ -x_1^{\alpha-1}x_2^{-\alpha} & -x_1^{\alpha}x_2^{-\alpha-1} \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \alpha(1-\alpha)x_1^{\alpha}x_2^{1-\alpha}\begin{pmatrix} -1/x_1^2 & 1/x_1x_2 \\ 1\ x_1x_2 & -1/x_2^2 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= -\alpha(1-\alpha)x_1^{\alpha}x_2^{1-\alpha}\begin{pmatrix} 1/x_1 \\ -1/x_2 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1/x_1 & -1/x_2 \end{pmatrix} \\
&\preceq 0
\end{aligned}$$

so f is concave but not convex.

8 (3.18)**.** Adapt the proof of concavity of the log-determinant function in §3.1.5 to show the following.

(a) $f(X) = \mathrm{tr}(X^{-1})$ is convex on $\mathrm{dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}^n_{++}$.

(b) $f(X) = (\det X)^{1/n}$ is concave on $\mathrm{dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}^n_{++}$.

Answer.

(a) Define $g(t) = f(Z + tV)$, where $Z \succ 0$ and $V \in \mathbb{S}^n$.

$$\begin{aligned}
g(t) &= \mathrm{tr}((Z+tV)^{-1}) \\
&= \mathrm{tr}(Z^{-1}(I + tZ^{-\frac{1}{2}}VZ^{-\frac{1}{2}})^{-1}) \\
&= \mathrm{tr}(Z^{-1}Q(I+t\Lambda)^{-1}Q^t) \\
&= \mathrm{tr}(Q^tZ^{-1}Q(I+t\Lambda)^{-1}) \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^{n}(Q^tZ^{-1}Q)_{ii}(1+t\lambda_i)^{-1}
\end{aligned}$$

We express g as a positive weighted sum of convex functions $\frac{1}{1+t\lambda_i}$, hence it is convex.

(b) Define $g(t) = f(Z + tV)$, where $Z \succ 0$ and $V \in \mathbb{S}^n$.

$$\begin{aligned} g(t) &= (\det(Z+tV))^{\frac{1}{n}} \\ &= (\det(Z^{\frac{1}{2}})\det(I + tZ^{-\frac{1}{2}}VZ^{-\frac{1}{2}})\det(Z^{\frac{1}{2}}))^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= (\det(Z))^{\frac{1}{n}} \left(\prod_{i=1}^{n}(1+t\lambda_i)\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \end{aligned}$$

where λ_i are the eigenvalues of $Z^{-\frac{1}{2}}VZ^{-\frac{1}{2}}$. We see that g is a concave function of t on $\{t \mid Z + tV \succ 0\}$, since $\det(Z) > 0$ and the geometric mean $(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i)^{\frac{1}{n}}$ is concave on $\mathbb{R}^n_{++}$.

9 (3.27)**.** *Diagonal elements of Cholesky factor.* Each $X \in \mathbf{S}^n_{++}$ has a unique *Cholesky factorization* $X = LL^T$, where L is lower triangular, with $L_{ii} > 0$. Show that L_{ii} is a concave function of X (with domain $\mathbf{S}^n_{++}$).

Hint. L_{ii} can be expressed as $L_{ii} = (w - z^tY^{-1}z)^{1/2}$, where

$$\begin{bmatrix} Y & z \\ z^T & w \end{bmatrix}$$

is the leading $i \times i$ submatrix of X.

Answer. $f(z, Y) = z^tY^{-1}z$ with $\mathrm{dom}(f) = \{(z, Y)|Y \succ 0\}$ is convex jointly in z and Y. Notice that

$$(z, Y, t) \in \mathrm{epi}(f) \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad Y \succ 0, \quad \begin{bmatrix} Y & z \\ z^t & T \end{bmatrix} \succeq 0$$

so $\mathrm{epi}(f)$ is a convex set. Therefore, $w - z^tY^{-1}z$ is a concave function of X. Since the squareroot is an increasing concave function, it follows from the composition rules that $l_{kk} = (w - z^tY^{-1}z)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ is a concave function of X.

10 (3.31)**.** *Largest homogeneous und restimator.*Let f be a convex function. Define the function g as

$$g(x) = \inf_{\alpha > 0} \frac{f(\alpha x)}{\alpha}$$

(a) Show that g is homogeneous ($g(tx) = tg(x)$ for all $t \geq 0$).

(b) Show that g is the largest homogeneous underestimator of f: If h is homogeneous and $h(x) \leq f(x)$ for all x. then we have $h(x) \leq g(x)$ for all x.

(c) show that g is convex.

Answer.

(a) If $t=0$, $g(tx)=g(0)=0=tg(x)$. If $t>0$

$$g(tx)=\inf_{\alpha>0}\frac{f(\alpha tx)}{\alpha}=t\inf_{\alpha>0}\frac{f(\alpha tx)}{t\alpha}=tg(x).$$

so $\forall t\geq 0, g(tx)=tg(x)$.

(b) If h is a homogeneous underestimator, then

$$h(x)=\frac{h(\alpha x)}{\alpha}\leq\frac{f(\alpha x)}{\alpha}$$

for all $\alpha>0$, so $h(x)\leq g(x)$.

(c) We can express g as

$$g(x)=\inf_{t>0}tf(x/t)=\inf_{t>0}h(x,t)$$

where h is the perspective function of f. We know h is convex, so g is convex.

---

to do

11 (3.36). (to do) Derive the conjugates of the following funetions.

(a) *Max function.* $f(x)=\max_{i=1,\ldots,n}x_i$ on $\mathbb{R}^n$.

(b) *Saum of largest elements.* $f(x)=\sum_{i=1}^r x_{[i]}$ on $\mathbb{R}^n$.

(c) *Piecewise-linear function on* $\mathbb{R}$. $f(x)=\max_{i=1,\ldots,m}(a_ix+b_i)$ on $\mathbb{R}$. You can assume that the a_i are sorted in increasing order, *i.e.*, $a_1\leq\cdots\leq a_m$, and that none of the functions a_ix+b_i: is redundant, *i.e.*, for each k there is at least one x with $f(x)=a_kx+b_k$.

(d) *Power function.* $f(x)=x^p$ on $\mathbb{R}^n_{++}$.

(e) *Negative geometric mean.* $f(x)=-\left(\prod x_i\right)^{1/n}$ on $\mathbb{R}^n_{++}$.

(f) *Negative generalized logarithm for second-order cone.* $f(x,t)=-\log(t^2-x^Tx)$ on $\{(x,t)\in\mathbb{R}^n\times\mathbb{R}\mid \|x\|_2<t\}$.

Answer.

12 (3.37). (to do) Show that the conjugate of $f(X)=\operatorname{tr}(X^{-1})$ with $\operatorname{dom}(f)=\mathbb{S}^n_{++}$ is given by

$$f^*(Y)=-2\operatorname{tr}(-Y)^{\frac{1}{2}},\quad \operatorname{dom}(f^*)=-\mathbb{S}^n_+$$

Hint. The gradient of f is $\nabla f(X)=-X^{-2}$

3 Convex optimization problems

13 (4.1)**.** Consider the optimization problem

$$\begin{cases} \text{minimize} & f_0(x_1, x_2) \\ \text{subject to} & 2x_1 + x_2 \geq 1 \\ & x_1 + 3x_2 \geq 1 \\ & x_1 \geq 0, \quad x_2 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Make a sketch of the feasible set. For each of the following objective functions, give the optimal set and the optimal value.

(a) $f_0(x_1, x_2) = x_1 + x_2$

(b) $f_0(x_1, x_2) = -x_1 - x_2$

(c) $f_0(x_1, x_2) = x_1$

(d) $f_0(x_1, x_2) = \max\{x_1, x_2\}$

(e) $f_0(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + 9x_2^2$

Answer. The feasible set is the convex hull of $(0, +\infty), (0, 1), (\frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{5}), (1, 0), (+\infty, 0)$.

(a) $x^* = (\frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{5})$

(b) Unbounded below.

(c) $X = \{(0, x_2) \mid x_2 \geq 1\}$

(d) $x^* = (\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$

(e) $x^* = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{6})$

14 (4.2)**.** Consider the optimization problem

$$\text{minimize} \quad f_0(x) = -\sum_{i=1}^{m} \log(b_i - a_i^t x)$$

with domain $\mathrm{dom}(f_0) = \{x | Ax \prec b\}$, where $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$(with rows a_i^t). We assume that $\mathrm{dom}(f_0)$ is nonempty.

Prove the following facts(which include the results quoted without proof on page 141).

(a) $\mathrm{dom}(f_0)$ is unbounded iff there exists a $v \neq 0$ with $Av \preceq 0$.

(b) f_0 is unbounded below iff there exists a v with $Av \preceq 0, Av \neq 0$. *Hint.* There exists a v such that $Av \preceq 0, Av \neq 0$ iff there exists no $z \succ 0$ such that $A^t z = 0$. This follows from the theorem of alternatives in example 2.21, page 50.

(c) If f_0 is bounded below then its minimum is attained, i.e., there exists an x that satisfies the optimality condition(4.23).

(d) The optimal set is affine: $X_{opt} = \{x^* + v \mid Av = 0\}$, where x^* is any optimal point.

15 (4.3)**.** Prove that $x^* = \left(1, \frac{1}{2}, -1\right)$ is optimal for the optimization problem

$$\begin{cases} \text{minimize} & \frac{1}{2}x^t P x + q^t x + r \\ \text{subject to} & -1 \leq x_i \leq 1, \quad i = 1,2,3 \end{cases}$$

where

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 13 & 12 & -2 \\ 12 & 17 & 6 \\ -2 & 6 & 12 \end{bmatrix}, \quad q = \begin{bmatrix} -22.0 \\ -14.5 \\ 13.0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad r = 1$$

16 (4.8)**.** Some simple LPs. Give an explicit solution of each of the following LPs.

(a) Minimizing a linear function over an affne set.

$$\begin{cases} \text{minimize} & c^t x \\ \text{subject to} & Ax = b \end{cases}$$

(b) Minimizing a linear function over a halfspace

$$\begin{cases} \text{minimize} & c^t x \\ \text{subject to} & a^t x \leq b \end{cases}$$

where $a \neq 0$.

(c) Minimizing a linear function over a rectangle.

$$\begin{cases} \text{minimize} & c^t x \\ \text{subject to} & l \preceq x \preceq u \end{cases}$$

where l and u satisfy $l \preceq u$.

(d) Minimizing a linear function over the probability simplex.

$$\begin{cases} \text{minimize} & c^t x \\ \text{subject to} & \mathbf{1}^t x = 1, \quad x \succeq 0 \end{cases}$$

What happens if the equality constraint is replaced by an inequality $\mathbf{1}^t x \leq 1$? We can interpret this LP as a simple portfolio optimization problem. The vector x represents the allocation of our total budget over different assets, with x_i the fraction invested in asset i. The return of each investment is fixed and given by $-c_i$, so our total return (which we want to maximize) is $-c^t x$. If we replace the budget constraint $\mathbf{1}^t x = 1$ with an inequality $\mathbf{1}^t x \leq 1$, we have the option of not investing a portion of the total budget.

(e) Minimizing a linear function over a unit box with a total budget constraint.

$$\begin{cases} \text{minimize} & c^t x \\ \text{subject to} & \mathbf{1}^t x = \alpha, \quad 0 \preceq x \preceq \mathbf{1} \end{cases}$$

where α is an integer between 0 and n. What happens if α is not an integer (but satisfies $0 \leq \alpha \leq n$)? What if we change the equality to an inequality $\mathbf{1}^t x \leq \alpha$?

(f) Minimizing a linear function over a unit box with a weighted budget constraint.

$$\begin{cases} \text{minimize} & c^t x \\ \text{subject to} & d^t x = \alpha, \quad 0 \preceq x \preceq \mathbf{1} \end{cases}$$

with $d \succ 0$, and $0 \leq \alpha \leq \mathbf{1}^t d$.

17 (4.9)**.** Square LP. Consider the LP

$$\begin{cases} \text{minimize} & c^t x \\ \text{subject to} & Ax \preceq b \end{cases}$$

with A square and nonsingular. Show that optimal value is given by

$$p^* = \begin{cases} c^t A^{-1} b & A^{-t} c \preceq 0 \\ -\infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

18 (4.15)**.** Relaration of Boolean LP. In a Boolean linear program, the variable x is constrained to have components equal to zero or one:

$$\begin{cases} \text{minimize} & c^t x \\ \text{subject to} & Ax \preceq b \\ & x_i \in \{0, 1\}, \quad i = 1, \ldots, n \end{cases} \tag{1}$$

In general, such problems are very difficult to solve, even though the feasible set is finite (containing at most 2^n points).

In a general method called relawation, the constraint that x_i be zero or one is replaced with the linear inequalities $0 \leq x_i \leq 1$:

$$\begin{cases} \text{minimize} & c^t x \\ \text{subject to} & Ax \preceq b \\ & 0 \leq x_i \leq 1, \quad i = 1, \ldots, n \end{cases} \tag{2}$$

We refer to this problem as the LP(1) relaration of the Boolean LP. The LP relaxation is far easier to solve than the original Boolean LP.

(a) Show that the optimal value of the LP relaxation(2) is a lower bound on the optimal value of the Boolean LP (1). What can you say about the Boolean LP if the LP relaxation is infeasible?

(b) It sometimes happens that the LP relaxation has a solution with $x_i \in \{0, 1\}$. What can you say in this case?

19 (4.21)**.** Some simple QCQPs. Give an explicit solution of each of the following QCQPs.

(a) Minimizing a linear function over an ellipsoid centered at the origin.

$$\begin{cases} \text{minimize} & c^t x \\ \text{subject to} & x^t A x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

where $A \in \mathbb{S}^n_{++}$ and $c \neq 0$. What is the solution if the problem is not convex($A \notin \mathbb{S}^n_+$)?

(b) Minimizing a linear function over an ellipsoid.

$$\begin{cases} \text{minimize} & c^t x \\ \text{subject to} & (x - x_c)^t A (x - x_c) \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

where $A \in \mathbb{S}^n_{++}$ and $c \neq 0$.

(c) Minimizing a quadratic form over an ellipsoid centered at the origin.

$$\begin{cases} \text{minimize} & x^t B x \\ \text{subject to} & x^t A x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

where $A \in \mathbb{S}^n_{++}$ and $B \in \mathbb{S}^n_+$. Also consider the nonconvex extension with $B \notin \mathbb{S}^n_+$.

20 (4.22)**.** Consider the QCQP

$$\begin{cases} \text{minimize} & \frac{1}{2} x^t P x + q^t x + r \\ \text{subject to} & x^t x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

with $P \in \mathbb{S}^n_{++}$. Show that $x^* = -(P+\lambda I)^{-1}q$ where $\lambda = \max\left\{0, \bar{\lambda}\right\}$ and $\bar{\lambda}$ is the largest solution of the nonlinear equation

$$q^t(P+\lambda I)^{-2}q = 1$$

4 Duality

21 (5.3)**.** Problems with one inequality constraint. Express the dual problem of

$$\begin{cases} \text{minimize} & c^t x \\ \text{subject to} & f(x) \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

with $c \neq 0$, in terms of the conjugate f^*. Explain why the problem you give is convex. We do not assume f is convex.

22 (5.5)**.** Dual of general LP. Find the dual function of the LP

$$\begin{cases} \text{minimize} & c^t x \\ \text{subject to} & Gx \preceq h \\ & Ax = b \end{cases}$$

Give the dual problem, and make the implicit equality constraints explicit.

23 (5.11)**.** Derive a dual problem for

$$\text{minimize} \quad \sum_{i=1}^{N} \|A_i x + b_i\|_2 + \frac{1}{2}\|x - x_0\|_2^2$$

The problem data are $A_i \in \mathbb{R}^{m_i \times n}$; $b_i \in \mathbb{R}^{m_i}$. and $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$. First introduce new variables $y_i \in \mathbb{R}^{m_i}$ and equality constraints $y_i = A_i x + b_i$.

24 (5.12)**.** Analytic centering. Derive a dual problem for

$$\text{minimize} \quad -\sum_{i=1}^{m} \log(b_i - a_i^t x)$$

with domain $\{x \mid a_i^t x < b_i, i = 1, \ldots, m\}$. First introduce new variables y_i and equality constraints $y_i = b_i - a_i^t x$.

(The solution of this problem is called the analytic center of the linear inequalities $a_i^t x \leq b_i, i = 1, \ldots, m$. Analytic centers have geometric applications (see §8.5.3), and play an important role in barrier methods (see chapter 11).)