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Technical University of Crete  
School of Electrical and Computer Engineering  
Course: **Advanced Topics in Convex Optimization**  
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**Part A**    1 Computation of the projection onto the unit simplex.

The unit Simplex:  $\Delta_n = \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n : \mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{x} = 1\}$ .

There for the problem can be written as:

$$\begin{aligned} \min f(\mathbf{x}) &= \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{x}_0 - \mathbf{x}\|_2^2 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad &\mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{x} = 1 \\ &\mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{0} \end{aligned}$$

3 Let  $\mathbf{c} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  and  $\Delta_n = \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n : \mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{x} = 1\}$ .

The problem:

$$\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \Delta_n} f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x}$$

Which can be written as:

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(\mathbf{x}) &= \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x} \\ \text{s.t.} \quad &h(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{x} - 1 = 0 \\ &f_i(\mathbf{x}) = -x_i \leq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, n \end{aligned}$$

The KKT for this problem are:

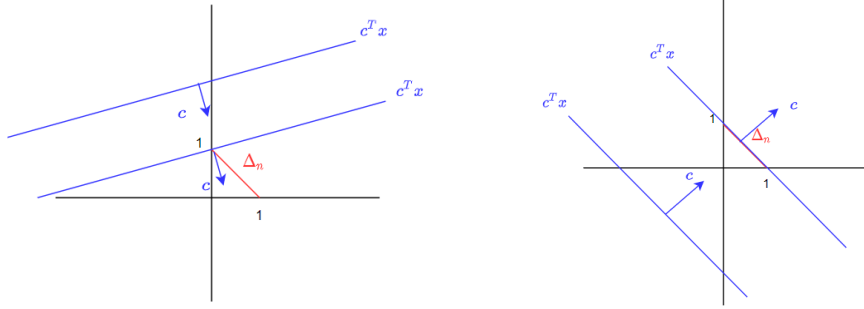
$$\nabla f(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_i^n u_i \nabla f_i(\mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{e}v = 0 \Rightarrow \mathbf{c} + \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{e}v = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$u_i \geq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, n \quad (2)$$

$$u_i x_i = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, n \quad (3)$$

$$v \in \mathbb{R}$$

Figure 1: Examples  $\mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x}$  Level Sets and the minimum on  $\Delta_2$



As observed on the above examples we claim that a minimum  $\mathbf{x}^*$  always has an element  $x_k^* = 1$ ,  $k = 1, \dots, n$

Therefore  $x_k^* = 1$ , using (3):

$$\begin{aligned} u_k x_k^* = 0 &\stackrel{x_k^*=1}{\Rightarrow} u_k = 0 \\ (1) \Rightarrow c_k + v = 0 &\iff v = -c_k \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

Replacing (4) in (1) and solving for  $\mathbf{u}$  we get:

$$\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{e}c_k - \mathbf{c} \Rightarrow u_i = c_k - c_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, n \tag{5}$$

From (2) and (5) we get that:  $c_i \geq c_k$ .

Therefore we can say that the solution  $\mathbf{x}^*$  is 1 at  $k = \min_i c_i$  and 0 at the other indices