

## Maestría de Ciencia de Datos

# Optimización Convexa

Tarea 10: Funciones Convexas

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#### Introduction

When an optimization problem is convex, several properties of its solution can be verified. Therefore, the following exercises review fundamental results for understanding convex optimization problems' solutions. Subsequently, the models' convexity based on the support vector concept that has been worked on up to this point must be verified. Once this property has been verified in the SVMs, the properties of their solutions are deduced.

#### **Activities**

Consider the following exercises on convex functions:

#### Problem 1: Basic Exercises on Convex Functions

Prove (using math) the following results:

- 1. Suppose  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$  is twice differentiable over an open domain. Then, the following are equivalent: (i) f is convex. (ii)  $f(y) \geq f(x) + \nabla f(x)^T (y-x)$ , for all  $x, y \in \text{dom}(f)$ . (iii)  $\nabla^2 f(x) \succeq 0$ , for all  $x \in \text{dom}(f)$ .
- Consider an unconstrained optimization problem

$$\min f(x)$$
  
s.t.  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 

where f is convex and differentiable. Then, any point  $\bar{x}$  that satisfies  $\nabla f(\bar{x}) = 0$  is a global minimum.

3. Consider an optimization problem

$$\min f(x)$$
 s.t.  $x \in \Omega$ 

where  $f : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$  is strictly convex on  $\Omega$  and  $\Omega$  is a convex set. Then the optimal solution (assuming it exists) must be unique.

Problema 1 Daviel Niño, 22
pofimodo do la segunda charitada y lo guero mos Megar,  SCY) - FCX) \geq 0
Y-X-
Judes las ecuaciones que describen al mínimo.
J(X)2 f(Y) + f(Y)(X-Y) (3)
fly)-fly) = fly) = f(x)(y-x)
fa)-fa)≥f'cy)(x-y) B
f(x)-f(x) \le f(y) (y-70) (3) para que el lado derecho de las designatolades pera igual
fixious for for fixing for
f(x)(y-x) \le f(x) \le f(x) \le f(x)(y-x) \( \text{0} \) todo derecho de la \$2 y3 en medio.
$0 \le f(y) - f(x)(y-x) \le (f'(y) - f'(x))(y-x)$ En 4, resta
06 fg)-f(x)-f'(x)f(y-x) 6 f(x) f(x) En 4, moltiplica  (7-x)2 (2-x)2.
$f(x) = f(y) + f(x)(y-x) + f'(x)(y-x)^{2}, \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$
$f(x) \leq f(x) + f'(x)(x-2)$
En la civación 4 queta como
OS F'CX)-f(x)
7-73

2

Recuerda que JF(X)=0 es un minimo, significa quezas un punto crifico.

Cuando la dervada es 0 wondo X porque es va ponto critico

FCy) 2f(X) X es menor que walquier ofro ponto

(3)

Suponemos que existen X, y tales que

F(x)=S(y) LS(Z), paratode ZEA

Sea Z = X+Y

f(z)=f(x+y)< =f(x)+=f(y)

f(z) < f(y) Asomendo que X y y son igual la formación de conversa.

### Consider the following exercises on SVM:

#### Problem 2: Basic Exercises on SVM

Prove (using math) the following claims:

- 1. The  $L_1$  formulation of the SVM for classification is convex.
- 2. The  $L_1^{\epsilon}$  formulation of the SVM for regression is convex.
- The L<sub>2</sub> formulation of the SVM for classification is strongly convex.
- The L<sup>ε</sup><sub>2</sub> formulation of the SVM for regression is strongly convex.

Problema 2

1 considera 21 SVM

minDcwie) = 2 www + C 2 5k

s. t. Yz [w o(xz) + b] > 1 - 5z, k= 1, 21, N

Sx26, k=1,...,N

1 www es una norma y tops fas norms son convexes por reg to de la inequalidad friangular y mornoge niedad.

Sea h(x) la función que describe la norma

h(0x+(1-0)y) < h(0x) + h((1-0)y)

= 0h(x) + (1-0)h(x)

C = 5 t de=F(x) se combinación lineal que tembén es convex F(0 x (1-0)y) = ZX, Ex(0x+(1-0)y) = Zor (5, (0x) + 5, (1-0)) = > dr O 5 (x) + (1-0) 5 () = 0 F (x) + (1-0) F(x) La suma de funciones conjexes es conjexa siempre (f+g) (0x+c1-0)y)=fc0x+c1-0)y)+gc0x+c1-0)y) ≤0 F(x) + 12-0)F(y) + 0 g(x) + (1-0)g(y) = 0 (F+9)(x) + (1-0)(F+9)(y) Puedes ver la función PCW, E) = FCW, E) + 9CW, E) Siondo F(W, 5) = W, g(W, 5) = 5. Enfonces F(w, 5) + g(w, 5) = w + 5

En conclusión, sabemos que las funciones L2 son estrictamente convexas porque solo tienen un mínimo, pero falta determinar si son fuertemente convexas dada la nueva definición.

Table 2.5 Convexity (Concavity) of objective functions. Adapted from [58, p. 92, ©IEEE 2002]

	Hard margin	L1 soft margin	L2 soft margin
Primal	Strictly convex $(\mathbf{w}, b)$	Convex $(\mathbf{w}, b, \boldsymbol{\xi})$	Strictly convex $(\mathbf{w}, b, \boldsymbol{\xi})$
Dual	Concave $(\alpha)$	Concave $(\alpha)$	Strictly concave $(oldsymbol{lpha})$

Shigeo Abe. Support Vector Machines for Pattern Classification, 2 Ed. Springer-Verlag London, 2010. ISBN 978-1-84996-097-7. URL https://www.springer.com/gp/book/9781849960977.