

Tarea 03 - Optimización
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Problema 01

Is the set $S = \{a \in \mathbb{R}^K | p(0) = 1, |p(t)| \leq 1 \text{ for } t \in [\alpha, \beta]\}$ where $p(t) = a_1 + a_2t + \dots + a_k t^{k-1}$ convex?

La función p , se puede escribir de la siguiente manera:

$$p(t) = A^t X$$

donde A y X son vectores donde el primer elemento es 1. Esto es debido a que $p(0) = 1$.

Sean $a, b \in S$ y $\alpha \in [0, 1]$, entonces

$$\begin{aligned} P(\alpha a + (1 - \alpha)b) &= (\alpha A^t + (1 - \alpha)B^t)T \\ &= \alpha A^t T + (1 - \alpha)B^t T \\ P(\alpha a + (1 - \alpha)b) &= \alpha P(A) + (1 - \alpha)P(B) \end{aligned}$$

Calculando $|P(\alpha a + (1 - \alpha)b)|$, se obtiene lo siguiente:

$$\begin{aligned} |P(\alpha a + (1 - \alpha)b)| &= |\alpha P(A) + (1 - \alpha)P(B)| \\ &\leq |\alpha P(A)| + |(1 - \alpha)P(B)| \\ &\leq \alpha |P(A)| + (1 - \alpha)|P(B)| \\ &\leq \alpha + 1 - \alpha \\ |P(\alpha a + (1 - \alpha)b)| &\leq 1 \end{aligned}$$

Por lo tanto $P(\alpha a + (1 - \alpha)b) \in S$. Se concluye que S es convexo.

Problema 02

Suppose f is convex, $\lambda_1 > 0$ and $\lambda_2 \leq 0$ with $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 1$, and let $x_1, x_2 \in \text{dom } f$. Show that the inequality

$$f(\lambda_1 x_1 + \lambda_2 x_2) \geq \lambda_1 f(x_1) + \lambda_2 f(x_2)$$

always holds.

Como $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 1$, entonces $\lambda_1 = 1 - \lambda_2$. Por ende, se puede obtener lo siguiente:

$$\lambda_1 = 1 - \lambda_2 \geq 1$$

Tomando

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < \lambda_1 &\leq 1 \\ 1 &\geq \frac{1}{\lambda_1} > 0 \\ -1 &\leq -\frac{1}{\lambda_1} < 0 \\ 0 &\leq 1 - \frac{1}{\lambda_1} < 1 \end{aligned}$$

Con eso podemos tomar la siguiente operación:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\lambda}(\lambda_1 x_1 + \lambda_2 x_2) + \left(1 - \frac{1}{\lambda}\right) x_2 &= x_1 + \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} x_2 + x_2 - \frac{1}{\lambda_1} x_2 \\ &= x_1 + x_2 + \left(\frac{\lambda_2 - 1}{\lambda_1}\right) x_2 \\ &= x_1 + x_2 - \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1} x_2 \\ &= x_1 \end{aligned}$$

entonces

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_1) &= f\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}(\lambda_1 x_1 + \lambda_2 x_2) + \left(1 - \frac{1}{\lambda}\right) x_2\right) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\lambda} f(\lambda_1 x_1 + \lambda_2 x_2) + \left(1 - \frac{1}{\lambda}\right) f(x_2) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\lambda_1} f(\lambda_1 x_1 + \lambda_2 x_2) - \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} f(x_2) \\ \lambda_1 f(x_1) &\leq f(\lambda_1 x_1 + \lambda_2 x_2) - \lambda_2 f(x_2) \\ \lambda_1 f(x_1) + \lambda_2 f(x_2) &\leq f(\lambda_1 x_1 + \lambda_2 x_2) \end{aligned}$$

por lo tanto:

$$f(\lambda_1 x_1 + \lambda_2 x_2) \geq \lambda_1 f(x_1) + \lambda_2 f(x_2)$$

Problema 03

Show that the following function $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is convex.

$$f(x) = -\exp(-g(x))$$

where $g : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ has convex domain and satisfies

$$\begin{bmatrix} \nabla^2 g(x) & \nabla g(x) \\ \nabla^T g(x) & 1 \end{bmatrix} \succeq 0$$

for $x \in \text{dom } g$

Problema 04

Show that $f(x, y) = x^2/y, y > 0$ is convex.

Problema 05

Find all the values of the parameter a such that $[1, 0]^T$ is the minimizer or maximizer of the function.

$$f(x_1, x_2) = a^3 x_1 e^{x_2} + 2a^2 \log(x_1 + x_2) - (a + 2)x_1 + 8ax_2 + 16x_1 x_2$$

Calculando las derivadas parciales con respecto a x_1 y x_2 se obtiene lo siguiente:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} &= a^3 e^{x_2} + \frac{2a^2}{x_1 + x_2} - (a + 2) + 16x_2 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} &= \frac{2a^2}{x_1 + x_2} + 8a + 16x_1 + a^3 x_1 e^{x_2} \end{aligned}$$

Evaluando en $(1, 0)$, se obtiene lo siguiente:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f(1, 0)}{\partial x_1} &= a^3 + 2a^2 - a - 2 \\ \frac{\partial f(1, 0)}{\partial x_2} &= a^3 + 2a^2 + 8a + 16 \end{aligned}$$

Encontrando los valores de a tal que $\frac{\partial f(1, 0)}{\partial x_i} = 0$, se obtiene lo siguiente:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f(1, 0)}{\partial x_1} &= 0 \\ a^3 + 2a^2 - a - 2 &= 0 \\ (a + 2)(a - 1)(a + 1) &= 0 \\ a &= -2, -1, 1 \\ \frac{\partial f(1, 0)}{\partial x_2} &= 0 \\ a^3 + 2a^2 + 8a + 16 &= 0 \\ (a + 2)(a^2 + 8) &= 0 \\ a &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

por lo tanto el único valor posible es $a = -2$. Calculando el Hessiano de f , se obtiene lo siguiente:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2} &= -\frac{2a^2}{(x_1 + x_2)^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2} &= -\frac{2a^2}{(x_1 + x_2)^2} + a^3 x_1 e^{x_2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} &= -\frac{2a^2}{(x_1 + x_2)^2} + 16 + a^3 e^{x_2}\end{aligned}$$

Evaluandolas en $(1, 0)$, se obtiene lo siguiente:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 f(1, 0)}{\partial x_1^2} &= -2a^2 \\ \frac{\partial^2 f(1, 0)}{\partial x_2^2} &= -2a^2 + a^3 \\ \frac{\partial^2 f(1, 0)}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} &= -2a^2 + 16 + a^3\end{aligned}$$

Por lo que usando $a = -2$, se tiene que:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 f(1, 0)}{\partial x_1^2} &= -8 \\ \frac{\partial^2 f(1, 0)}{\partial x_2^2} &= -16 \\ \frac{\partial^2 f(1, 0)}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} &= 0\end{aligned}$$

Por lo tanto $\nabla^2 f(1, 0) = 128 > 0$, por lo que $(1, 0)$ es un punto máximo con $a = -2$.

Problema 06

Consider the sequence $x_k = 1 + 1/k!$, $k = 0, 1, \dots$. Does this sequence converge linearly to 1? Justify your response.

Problema 07

Show that

$$f(x) = \log \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \exp(x_i) \right)$$

is convex

Problema 08

Show that

$$f(x) = \log \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \exp(g_i(x_i)) \right)$$

is convex if $g_i : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are convex.

Problema 09

Let $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a differentiable function. Show that if f is convex over a nonempty convex set C then

$$(\nabla f(x) - \nabla f(y))^T (x - y) \geq 0, \quad \forall x, y \in C$$