

**Tarea 03 - Optimización**  
**Giovanni Gamaliel López Padilla**

## 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:

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

Evalúandolas 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.**

Calculando el límite cuando  $k \rightarrow \infty$  de  $x_k$  se obtiene lo siguiente:

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_k &= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{k!}\right) \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} 1 + \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{k!} \\ &= 1 + 0 \\ &= 1\end{aligned}$$

Comprobando que converge de forma lineal, se obtiene lo siguiente:

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{||x_{k+1} - 1||}{||x_k - 1||} &= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{||1 + \frac{1}{(k+1)!} - 1||}{||1 + \frac{1}{k!} - 1||} \\
&= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{(k+1)!}}{\frac{1}{k!}} \\
&= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{k!}{(k+1)!} \\
&= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{k+1} \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

por lo tanto la sucesión  $x_k$  converge linealmente a 1.

## Problema 07

Show that

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

is convex

Comprobando que  $f(\alpha x_1 + (1 - \alpha)x_2) \leq \alpha f(x_1) + (1 - \alpha)f(x_2)$ , se obtiene lo siguiente:

$$\begin{aligned}
f(\alpha x_1 + (1 - \alpha)x_2) &= \log \left( \sum \exp((\alpha x_1 + (1 - \alpha)x_2)) \right) \\
&= \log \left( \sum \exp(\alpha x_1) \exp((1 - \alpha)x_2) \right) \\
&= \log \left( \sum \exp(x_1)^\alpha \exp(x_2)^{(1 - \alpha)} \right) \\
&\leq \left( \sum \exp(x_1)^\alpha \sum \exp(x_2)^{(1 - \alpha)} \right) \\
&\leq \alpha \log \left( \sum \exp(x_1) \right) + (1 - \alpha) \log \left( \sum \exp(x_2) \right) \\
f(\alpha x_1 + (1 - \alpha)x_2) &\leq \alpha f(x_1) + (1 - \alpha)f(x_2)
\end{aligned}$$

por lo tanto,  $f$  es convexa.

## 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.

Comprobando que  $f(\alpha x_1 + (1 - \alpha)x_2) \leq \alpha f(x_1) + (1 - \alpha)f(x_2)$ , se obtiene lo siguiente:

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(\alpha x_1 + (1 - \alpha)x_2) &= \log \left( \sum \exp(g_i(\alpha x_1 + (1 - \alpha)x_2)) \right) \\
 &\leq \log \left( \sum \exp(\alpha g_i(x_1) + (1 - \alpha)g_i(x_2)) \right) \\
 &\leq \log \left( \sum \exp(\alpha g_i(x_1)) \exp((1 - \alpha)g_i(x_2)) \right) \\
 &\leq \log \left( \sum \exp(\alpha g_i(x_1)) \sum \exp((1 - \alpha)g_i(x_2)) \right) \\
 &\leq \log \left( \sum \exp(\alpha g_i(x_1)) \right) + \log \left( \sum \exp((1 - \alpha)g_i(x_2)) \right) \\
 &\leq \log \left( \sum \exp(g_i(x_1)) \right)^\alpha + \log \left( \sum \exp(g_i(x_2)) \right)^{1-\alpha} \\
 &\leq \alpha \log \left( \sum \exp(g_i(x_1)) \right) + (1 - \alpha) \log \left( \sum \exp(g_i(x_2)) \right) \\
 f(\alpha x_1 + (1 - \alpha)x_2) &\leq \alpha f(x_1) + (1 - \alpha)f(x_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

por lo tanto  $f$  es convexa.

## 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

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