

Tarea 01 - Optimización

Giovanni Gamaliel López Padilla

Problema 01

Let $f_1(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 - x_2^2$, $f_2(x_1, x_2) = 2x_1x_2$. Represent the level sets associated with $f_1(x_1, x_2) = 12$ and $f_2(x_1, x_2) = 16$ on the same figure using Python. Indicate on the figure, the points $x = [x_1, x_2]^T$ for which $f(x) = [f_1(x_1, x_2), f_2(x_1, x_2)]^T = [12, 16]^T$.

En la figura 1 se representan de los level sets de $f_1(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 - x_2^2 = 12$ y $f_2(x_1, x_2) = 2x_1x_2 = 16$.

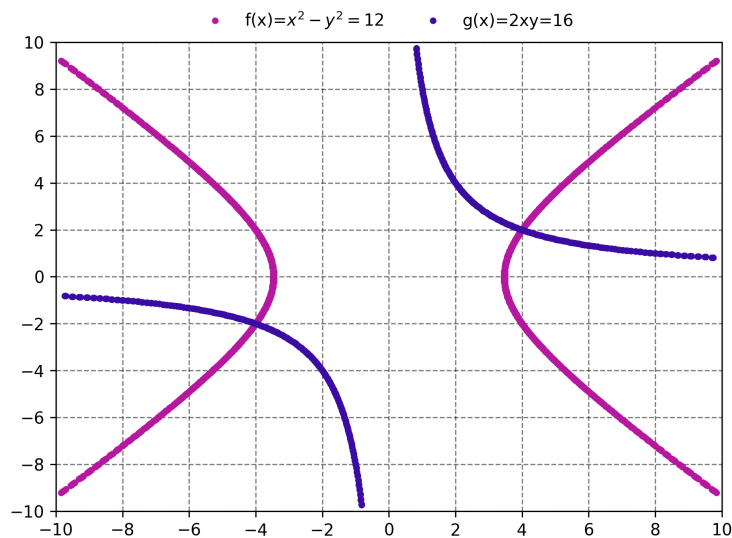


Figura 1: Representación de los level sets para las funciones f_1 y f_2 .

Problema 02

Consider the function $f(x) = (a^T x)(b^T x)$, where a , b and x are n -dimensional vectors. Compute the gradient $\nabla f(x)$ and the Hessian $\nabla^2 f(x)$.

Se tiene que:

$$f(x) = (a^T x)(b^T x)$$

como a , b y x son vectores, entonces se puede hacer el cambio de $a^T x = x^T a$, entonces la función $f(x)$ es:

$$f(x) = (x^T a)(b^T x)$$

Calculando la derivada de f con respecto a x , se obtiene que:

$$\frac{df}{dx} = \frac{d(a^T x)(b^T x)}{dx}$$

aplicando la regla de la cadena de tal manera que $f(x) = h^T(x)g(x)$, entonces $h(x) = x^T a$ y $g(x) = b^T x$. Por ende:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{df}{dx} &= h^T(x) \frac{dg}{dx} + g^T(x) \frac{dh}{dx} \\ \frac{df}{dx} &= a^T x(b^T) + x^T b(a^T) \\ \frac{df}{dx} &= x^T a b^T + x^T b a^T\end{aligned}$$

como $\nabla f = Df^T$, entonces, el gradiente de f es:

$$\nabla f(x) = (b a^T + a b^T)x$$

Calculando $\nabla^2 f(x)$ se obtiene que es igual a:

$$\nabla^2 f(x) = b a^T + a b^T$$

Problema 03

Compute the gradient of

$$f(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n [g(x_i) - g(Ax_i + b)]^2$$

with respect to θ , where $\theta = [a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{21}, a_{22}, b_1, b_2]^T$, $x_i \in \mathbb{R}^2$ are defined as follows:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \quad b = [b_1, b_2]^T$$

and $g : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \in C^1$.

Calculando la derivada de f con respecto θ se obtiene lo siguiente:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{df}{d\theta} &= \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sum_i [g(x_i) - g(Ax_i + b)]^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \frac{d}{d\theta} [g(x_i) - g(Ax_i + b)]^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_i 2 [g(x_i) - g(Ax_i + b)] \frac{d}{d\theta} (g(x_i) - g(Ax_i + b)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_i 2 [g(x_i) - g(Ax_i + b)] \left(\frac{dg(x_i)}{d\theta} - \frac{dg(Ax_i + b)}{d\theta} \right)\end{aligned}$$

La derivada de $g(x_i)$ con respecto θ es igual a cero, ya que la función no depende de los elemento de la matriz A o el vector b . Calculando la derivada de $g(Ax_i + b)$ con respecto θ se obtiene que:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dg(Ax_i + b)}{d\theta} &= \frac{dg(Ax_i + b)}{d(Ax_i + b)} \frac{\partial Ax_i + b}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{dg(Ax_i + b)}{d\theta} &= \frac{dg(Ax_i + b)}{d(Ax_i + b)} \begin{pmatrix} x_{i_1} & x_{i_2} & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x_{i_1} & x_{i_2} & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

por lo tanto, la derivada de f con respecto a θ es:

$$\frac{df}{d\theta} = - \sum_i [g(x_i) - g(Ax_i + b)] \left(\frac{dg(Ax_i + b)}{d(Ax_i + b)} \right) \begin{pmatrix} x_{i_1} & x_{i_2} & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x_{i_1} & x_{i_2} & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

como $\nabla F = Df^T$, entonces, el gradiente de f con respecto θ es:

$$\nabla f(\theta) = - \sum_i [g(x_i) - g(Ax_i + b)] \begin{pmatrix} x_{i_1} & 0 \\ x_{i_2} & 0 \\ 0 & x_{i_1} \\ 0 & x_{i_2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \left(\frac{dg(Ax_i + b)}{d(Ax_i + b)} \right)$$

Problema 04

Let $f(r, \theta)$ be $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ and $\theta = \arctan(y/x)$. Compute $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ and $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$.

Se tiene que una derivada parcial puede escribir como la ecuación 1. Esto debido a la regla de la cadena.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial q} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial q} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial q} \quad (1)$$

donde q es una variable generalizada que puede ser x o y .

Calculando $\frac{\partial r}{\partial q}$ y $\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial q}$, se obtiene lo siguiente:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} & \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} &= -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \\ \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} &= \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} & \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} &= \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}\end{aligned}$$

Por lo tanto, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ y $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ es:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$$

Problema 05

The directional derivative $\frac{\partial f}{\partial v}(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ of a differentiable function f are $\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ in the directions of vectors $[0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}]^T$, $[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}]^T$ and $[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0]^T$. Compute $\nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0)$.

Se tiene el siguiente sistema:

$$\begin{aligned} [0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}] \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \end{bmatrix} &= \nabla_{v_1} f \\ [\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}] \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \end{bmatrix} &= \nabla_{v_2} f \\ [\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0] \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \end{bmatrix} &= \nabla_{v_3} f \end{aligned}$$

donde $\nabla_{v_1} f = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$, $\nabla_{v_2} f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ y $\nabla_{v_3} f = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

Entonces, se obtiene el siguiente sistema de ecuaciones:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} &= 3 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} &= 1 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

El cual puede ser llevado a ser escrito en el siguiente sistema matricial:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0, z_0) \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0, z_0) \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(x_0, y_0, z_0) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Resolviendo el sistema matricial, se obtiene que el gradiente de f evaluado en X_0 es:

$$\nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \left[-\frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{5}{2} \right]^T$$

Problema 06

Show that the level curves of the function $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$ are orthogonal to the level curves of $g(x, y) = y/x$ for all (x, y) .

Calculando ∇f Y ∇g , se obtiene que:

$$\nabla f = \begin{bmatrix} 2x \\ 2y \end{bmatrix} \qquad \nabla g = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{y}{x^2} \\ \frac{1}{x} \end{bmatrix}$$

Se tiene que si el producto punto entre dos vectores es igual a 0, entonces los dos vectores son ortogonales. Entonces calculando $\nabla f^T \nabla g$, se obtiene lo siguiente:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla f^T \nabla g &= \begin{bmatrix} 2x & 2y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{y}{x^2} \\ \frac{1}{x} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= -\frac{2y}{x} + \frac{2y}{x} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Como $\nabla f^T \nabla g = 0$, entonces las curvas de nivel de f y g son ortogonales para cualquier (x, y) .

Problema 07

Let f, g, h be differentiable functions, with $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, g : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ and $h : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$h(x) = f(x)^T g(x)$$

show that

$$Dh(x) = f(x)^T Dg(x) + g(x)^T Df(x)$$

Se tiene que:

$$h(x) = \begin{bmatrix} f_1 & f_2 & f_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} g_1 \\ g_2 \\ g_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

donde f_i, g_i son funciones que van de $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Calculando el producto de matrices se obtiene que la función h es:

$$h(x) = f_1 g_1 + f_2 g_2 + f_3 g_3$$

Calculando Dh se obtiene que:

$$\begin{aligned}
Dh(x) &= D(f_1g_1 + f_2g_2 + f_3g_3) \\
&= D(f_1g_1) + D(f_2g_2) + D(f_3g_3) \\
&= f_1Dg_1 + g_1Df_1 + f_2Dg_2 + g_2Df_2 + f_3Dg_3 + g_3Df_3 \\
&= g_1Df_1 + g_2Df_2 + g_3Df_3 + f_1Dg_1 + f_2Dg_2 + f_3Dg_3 \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} g_1 & g_2 & g_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Df_1 \\ Df_2 \\ Df_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} f_1 & f_2 & f_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Dg_1 \\ Dg_2 \\ Dg_3 \end{bmatrix} \\
Dh(x) &= g^T Df + f^T Dg
\end{aligned}$$

Problema 08

Consider the induced matrix norm

$$\|A\|_p = \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|Ax\|_p}{\|x\|_p}$$

where $\|\cdot\|_p$ is the l_p norm, ie

$$\|x\| = (|x_1|^p + |x_2|^p + \cdots + |x_n|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

show that

$$\|AB\|_p \leq \|A\|_p \|B\|_p$$