

Quadratic Programming Assignment

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Abstract—This document contains the solution to a modification of Question 27 of Exercise 5 in Chapter 6 of the class 12 NCERT textbook.

Hence, the optimization problem is convex as the set of points on the parabola form a convex set. The problem is solved using *cvxpy* in the Python code `codes/parab_cvx.py`.

1) Show that the point on the curve

$$x^2 = 2y \quad (1)$$

which is nearest to the point $\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ is a convex optimization problem.

Solution: We need to find

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} g(\mathbf{x}) = \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{P}\|^2 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{s.t. } h(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^\top \mathbf{V} \mathbf{x} + 2\mathbf{u}^\top \mathbf{x} = 0 \quad (3)$$

where

$$\mathbf{V} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4)$$

Since \mathbf{P} lies *outside* the given curve, we can apply the following relaxation to make it a convex optimization problem.

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} g(\mathbf{x}) = \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{P}\|^2 \quad (5)$$

$$\text{s.t. } h(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^\top \mathbf{V} \mathbf{x} + 2\mathbf{u}^\top \mathbf{x} \leq 0 \quad (6)$$

We now show that the optimization problem is indeed convex. Suppose \mathbf{x}_1 and \mathbf{x}_2 satisfy $h(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0$. Then,

$$\mathbf{x}_1^\top \mathbf{V} \mathbf{x}_1 + 2\mathbf{u}^\top \mathbf{x}_1 + f \leq 0 \quad (7)$$

$$\mathbf{x}_2^\top \mathbf{V} \mathbf{x}_2 + 2\mathbf{u}^\top \mathbf{x}_2 + f \leq 0 \quad (8)$$

Then, for any $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$, substituting

$$\mathbf{x}_\lambda \leftarrow \lambda \mathbf{x}_1 + (1 - \lambda) \mathbf{x}_2 \quad (9)$$

into (6), and noting that \mathbf{V} is positive semi-definite, we get

$$h(\mathbf{x}_\lambda) \leq \lambda h(\mathbf{x}_1) + (1 - \lambda) h(\mathbf{x}_2) \\ + 2\lambda(1 - \lambda)(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2)^\top \mathbf{V}(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2) \quad (10)$$

$$\leq 2\lambda(1 - \lambda)(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2)^\top \mathbf{V}(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2) \quad (11)$$

$$\leq 0 \quad (12)$$