Andre Milzarek · Summer Semester 2020

# MAT 3007 - Optimization

Exercise Sheet 5

#### Exercise E5.1 (Optimization Problem I):

Consider the function  $f_{\alpha}: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ ,

$$f_{\alpha}(x) := \alpha x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 2x_1 x_2 - 2x_2,$$

where  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$  is a scalar.

- a) Find the stationary points (in case they exist) of  $f_{\alpha}$  for each value of  $\alpha$ .
- b) For each stationary point  $x^*$  in part a), determine whether  $x^*$  is a local maximizer or a local minimizer or a saddle point of  $f_{\alpha}$ .
- c) For which values of  $\alpha$  can  $f_{\alpha}$  have a global minimizer?

#### Exercise E5.2 (Optimization Problem II):

We consider the optimization problem

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^2} f(x) = \frac{1}{2} x_1^2 x_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} x_2^2 - 2x_1.$$

- a) Is the function f coercive?
- b) Calculate the gradient and Hessian of f and determine all stationary points of f.
- c) Show that f has a unique global minimizer.
- d) Is the mapping f convex?

# Exercise E5.3 (Optimization Problem III):

Consider the problem

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^3} -x_1 x_2 x_3 \qquad \text{s.t.} \qquad x_1 + 3x_2 + 6x_3 \ge 48, \quad x_1, x_2, x_3 \ge 0.$$

Write down the KKT conditions for this problem.

#### Exercise E5.4 (Optimization Problem IV):

Consider the problem

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^3} f(x) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 \quad \text{s.t.} \quad x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 \ge 4, \quad x_3 \le 1.$$

- a) Write down the KKT conditions.
- b) Without solving the KKT system, prove that the problem has a unique optimal solution and that this solution satisfies the KKT conditions.
- c) Find the optimal solution of the problem using the KKT system.

### Assignment A5.1 (A Penalty Problem):

(approx. 20 points)

We consider the parametrized optimization problem

$$\min_{x} f_{\beta}(x) := \frac{1}{2} \|x - b\|^{2} + \frac{\beta}{2} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} \right)^{2}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^{n},$$
(1)

where  $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$  is given and  $\beta \geq 0$  is a parameter.

- a) Calculate the gradient and Hessian of  $f_{\beta}$ .
- b) Show that  $f_{\beta}$  has a unique stationary point  $x_{\beta}^*$  and compute it explicitly. Determine whether  $x_{\beta}^*$  is a local minimizer, a local maximizer, or a saddle point of problem (1).
- c) For  $\beta \to \infty$ , the solutions  $x_{\beta}^*$  converge to a point  $x^*$ . Calculate the limit  $x^* = \lim_{\beta \to \infty} x_{\beta}^*$  explicitly and show that  $x^*$  satisfies the constraint  $\mathbb{1}^\top x^* = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^* = 0$ .
- d) Consider the following constrained nonlinear program:

$$\min_{x} \ \frac{1}{2} ||x - b||^2 \qquad \text{s.t.} \qquad \mathbb{1}^{\top} x = 0.$$

Check whether the LICQ is generally satisfied at feasible points and verify that  $x^*$  is the unique local solution of this problem.

# Assignment A5.2 (KKT-Conditions and Optimality): (approx. 12 points) Consider the problem

minimize<sub>x</sub> 
$$f(x) := x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_1x_2 + x_2x_3 - 2x_1 - 5x_2 - 6x_3$$
  
subject to  $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \le 1$ ,  $x_1 - x_2^2 = 0$ .

- a) Write down the KKT-conditions for this problem.
- b) Use the KKT-conditions and the second order optimality conditions to verify that  $x^* = (0,0,1)^{\top}$  is a strict local minimum of the problem.

## Assignment A5.3 (Constrained Optimization):

(approx. 18 points)

We consider the nonlinear program

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^2} x_2^2 - 2x_1, \quad \text{s.t.} \quad g_1(x) \le 0, \quad g_2(x) \le 0,$$
 (2)

where  $g_1(x) := x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 1$  and  $g_2(x) := (x_1 - 1)^2 - x_2^2$ . Let us set  $\bar{x} = (0, 1)^\top$ .

- a) Draw the feasible set  $\Omega := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : g_1(x) \le 0, g_2(x) \le 0\}.$
- b) Calculate the active set  $\mathcal{A}(\bar{x})$  and the linearized tangent set  $\mathcal{T}_{\ell}(\bar{x}) = \{d : \nabla g_i(\bar{x})^{\top} d \leq 0, \forall i \in \mathcal{A}(\bar{x})\}$ . Draw the tangent set and add it to your sketch in part a).
- c) Investigate whether problem (2) possesses an optimal solution. Explain your answer!
- d) Compute all KKT-points of problem (2) and analyze whether the points are local or global minimizer.

**Hint:** The LICQ might not be satisfied at all KKT-points. You may assume that the LICQ holds at all feasible points other than the KKT-points.

Sheet 5 is due on Jul, 20th. Submit your solutions before Jul, 20th, 11:00 am.