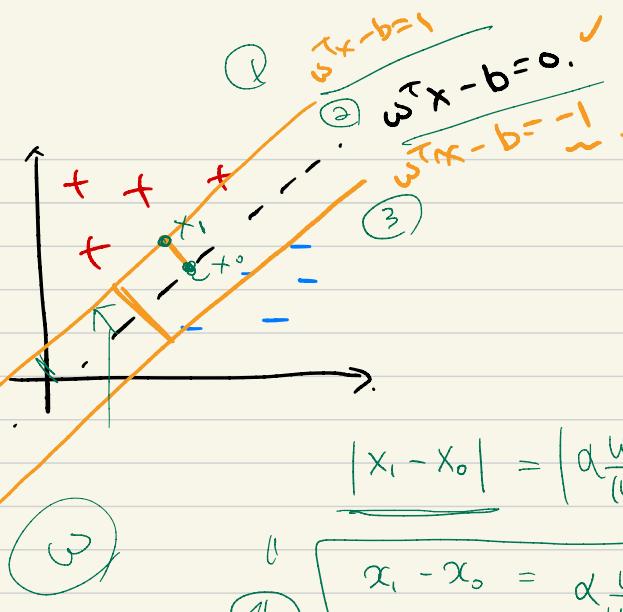


①

5/2



$$|x_1 - x_0| = \underbrace{\left| \alpha \frac{w}{|w|} \right|}_{\text{④}} = \frac{|x_1| |w|}{|w|} = |x_1|$$

$$\text{④} \quad \boxed{x_1 - x_0 = \underbrace{\alpha \frac{w}{|w|}}_{\text{⑤}}} = \alpha$$

$$w^T w = |w|^2$$

$$\text{①} \quad w^T x_1 - b = 1$$

$$\text{②} \quad w^T x_0 - b = 0$$

$$\text{③} \quad \underbrace{w^T (x_1 - x_0)}_{w^T \alpha \frac{w}{|w|}} = 1$$

$$\text{①} - \text{②}$$

$$w^T \alpha \frac{w}{|w|} = 1$$

by ④

$$\alpha \frac{w^T w}{|w|} = 1$$

$$\alpha \frac{|w|^2}{|w|} = 1$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{|w|}$$

□

(1)

5/2

2023st (Numerical Optimization). // Convex optimization.
Mixed integer optimization.

Decision variable

$$\min f(x)$$

$x \in \mathbb{R}^d$

continuous optimization

$$\min f(x)$$

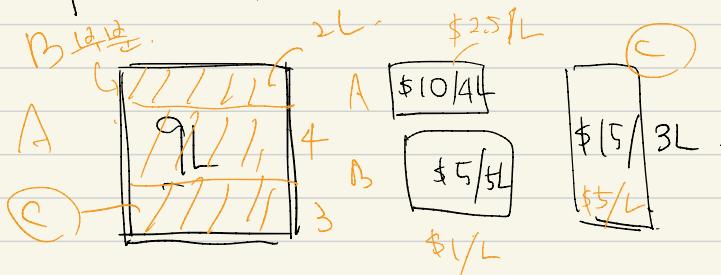
$x \in \mathbb{Z}^d$

discrete optimization

Continuous relaxation

knapsack

np-hard



$$\min_{x \in \{0,1\}^3} p^T x$$

constraint

$$\text{s.t. } v^T x \leq q$$

Mixed Integer Programming

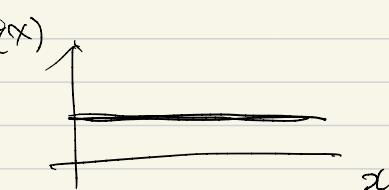
5/2

(2)

$$\min_{\substack{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \\ \sim}} f(x) \rightarrow \text{unconstrained opt.}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \min_{x} f(x) \\ \text{s.t. } h(x) \leq 0 \end{array} \rightarrow \text{constrained. opt.}$$

(3) Local vs Global Optimum

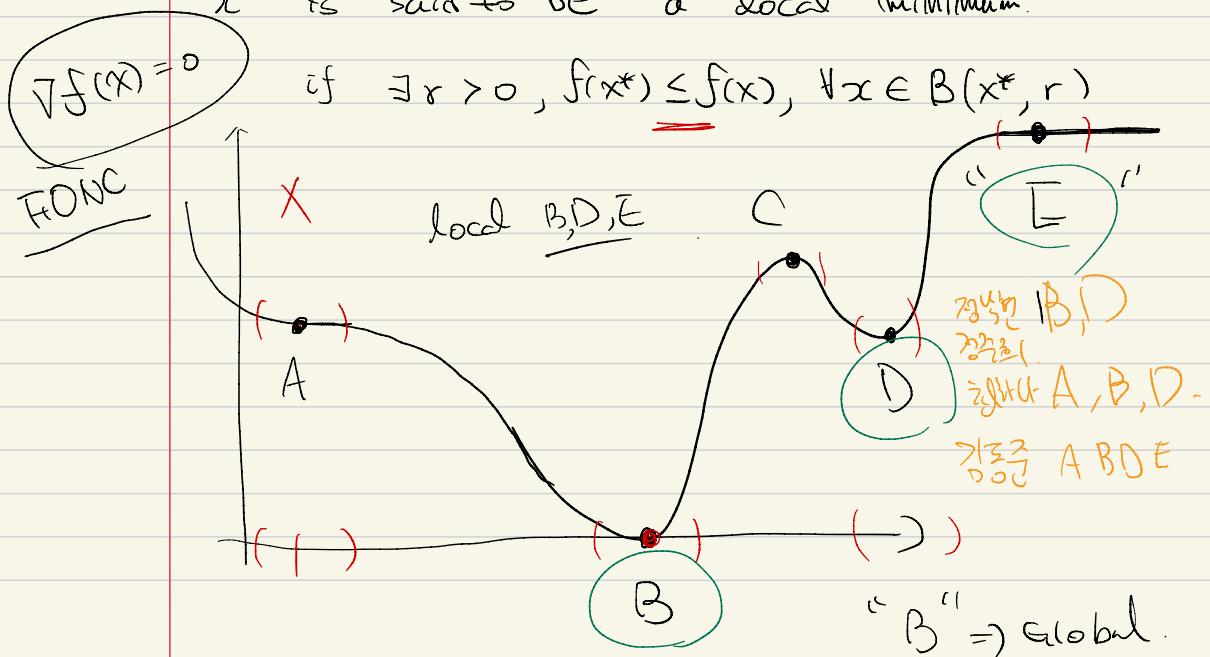


• Local Optimum.

• Global Optimum $f(x^*) \leq f(x), \forall x \in X$

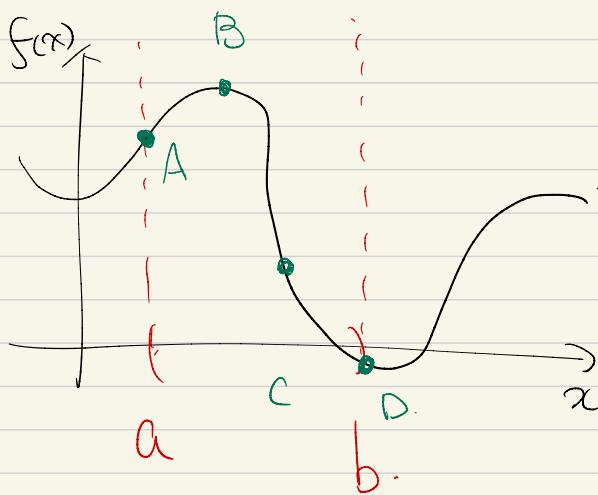
x^* is said to be a local minimum.

if $\exists r > 0, f(x^*) \leq f(x), \forall x \in B(x^*, r)$



3

5/5



$$\min_x f(x)$$

$$\text{s.t. } a \leq x \leq b$$

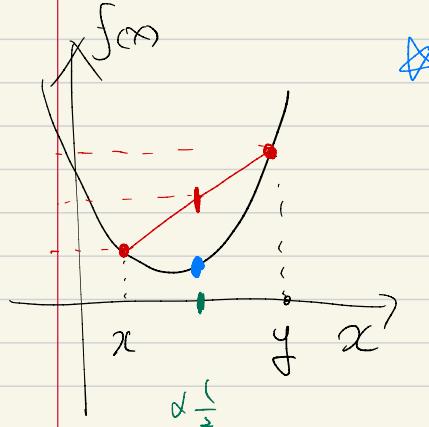
t/2

Convex optimization

(2)

if x^* is a local minimum
then x^* is a global minimum.

□

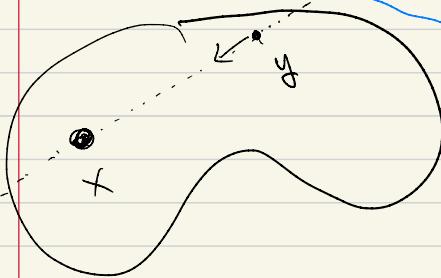


↗

$$f(\alpha x + ((1-\alpha)y)) \leq \underline{df(x) + (1-\alpha)f(y)}$$
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \quad 0 < \alpha < 1$$
$$\forall x, y \in X$$

↗ Convex set

S is conv if $\forall x, y \in S, \alpha x + (1-\alpha)y \in S$.
 $\forall \alpha \quad 0 < \alpha < 1$



$$\underline{\alpha(x-y) + y}$$

$$\alpha x - \alpha y + y$$

$$\alpha x + (1-\alpha)y$$

conv, combination

α affine, combination
unconstrained

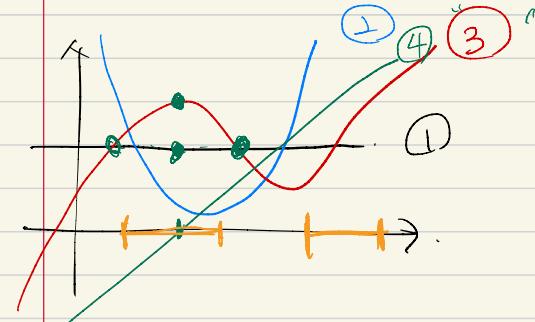
$$\sum_i \alpha_i x_i, \sum_i \alpha_i = 1$$

conv comb. $1 \geq \alpha_i \geq 0$

$t/2$

$$f(\alpha x + (1-\alpha)y) \leq \alpha f(x) + (1-\alpha)f(y)$$

(4)

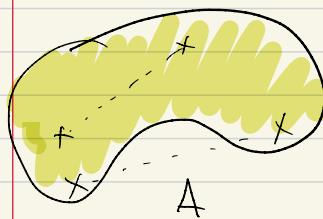


1, 2, 4

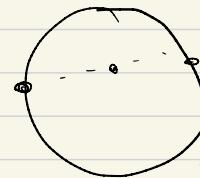
convex

Cvx set.

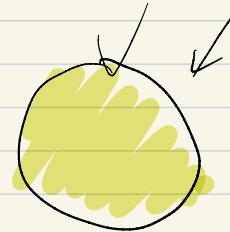
$|x^2 \leq 1|$



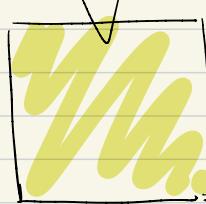
A



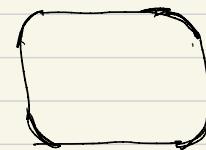
B



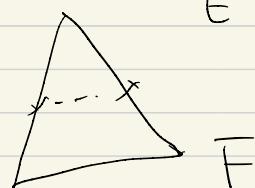
$|x^2 \leq 1|$



D



E



F

Convex Optimization

$$\min f(x)$$

$x \in \mathbb{H}$



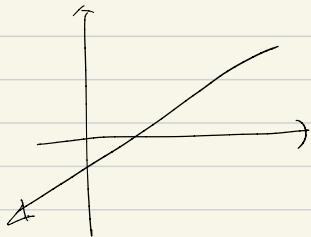
f is cvx

\mathbb{H} is cvx

feasible set.

(5)

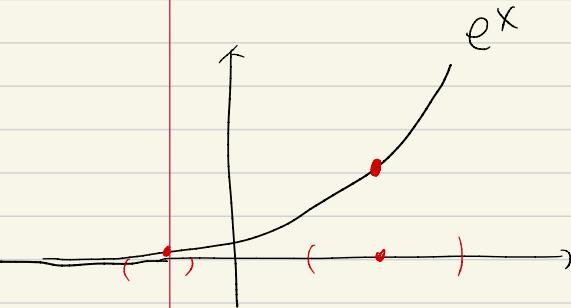
$\frac{t}{2} \geq Q_1(CX) f \rightarrow$ global optimum ?
solution



"unbounded"

No

Q2. CUX bounded \rightarrow global optimum ?

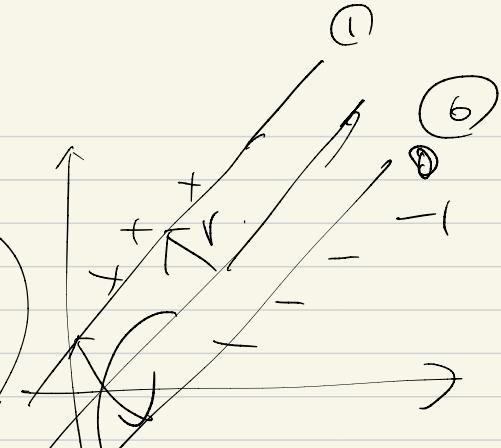


No

b/2

$$\begin{aligned} & \min_w \|w\|^2 \\ \text{s.t. } & w^T x_i - b \geq 1 \quad \text{if } y_i = +1, \\ & w^T x_i - b \leq -1 \quad \text{if } y_i = -1. \end{aligned}$$

(1)



$$\begin{aligned} & \min_w \|w\|^2 \\ \text{s.t. } & y_i (w^T x_i - b) \geq 1 \\ & y_i \in \{-1, 1\}. \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$w^T x - b = 0$$

$$\frac{2}{\|w\|}$$

$$\|w\|^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \min_w \|w\|^2 + \sum_i \xi_i \\ \text{s.t. } & y_i (w^T x_i - b) \geq 1 - \xi_i \\ & \xi_i \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

(3)

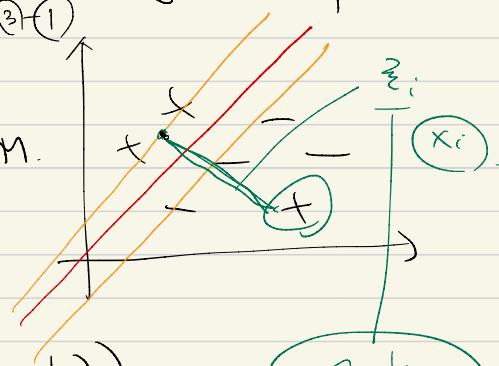
linearly non-separable

soft-margin SVM.

(3)-(1)

$$\xi_i \geq (1 - y_i (w^T x_i - b))$$

$$\xi_i = \max(0, 1 - y_i (w^T x_i - b))$$



slack variable

$$\min_w \lambda \|w\|^2 + \sum_i \max(0, 1 - y_i (w^T x_i - b))$$

(4)