

Mathematics for Machine Learning

— Continuous Optimization

Preliminary Convex Optimization

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Credits for the resource

- The slides are based on the textbooks:
 - *Marc Peter Deisenroth, A. Aldo Faisal, and Cheng Soon Ong: Mathematics for Machine Learning. Cambridge University Press. 2020.*
 - *Arnold J. Insel, Lawrence E. Spence, Stephen H. Friedberg: Linear Algebra, 4th Edition. Prentice Hall. 2013.*
 - *Howard Anton, Chris Rorres, Anton Kaul: Elementary Linear Algebra, 12th Edition. Wiley. 2019.*
- We could partially refer to the monograph:
Francesco Orabona: A Modern Introduction to Online Learning.
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1912.13213>

Outline

- 1 Convex Programming
- 2 Linear Programming
- 3 Quadratic Programming

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Our Focus & Motivation

Convex Optimization.

- A class of optimization problems where we can guarantee global optimality.

$f(\cdot)$ is a convex function.

The constraints $g(\cdot)$ and $h(\cdot)$ form convex sets.

Convex Sets & Functions

Convex set

A set \mathcal{C} is **convex** if for any $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{C}$, we have

$$\forall \alpha \in [0, 1], \alpha \mathbf{x} + (1 - \alpha) \mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{C}.$$

Convex function

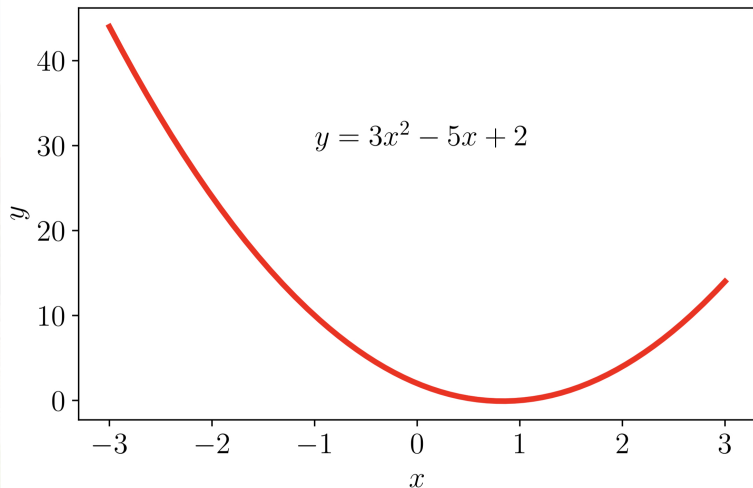
A function $f: \mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^D \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ is **convex** if for any $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{C}$,

$$\forall \alpha \in [0, 1], f((1 - \alpha) \mathbf{x} + \alpha \mathbf{y}) \leq (1 - \alpha) f(\mathbf{x}) + \alpha f(\mathbf{y}).$$

Equivalently, if f is differentiable (i.e., $\nabla f(\mathbf{x})$ exists for all $\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{C}$), then f is convex if and only if for all $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{C}$,

$$f(\mathbf{y}) \geq f(\mathbf{x}) + \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} f(\mathbf{x})^\top (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}).$$

An Example of Convex Functions



Remark

- If $f(\mathbf{x})$ is **twice differentiable** (i.e., the Hessian exists for all $\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{C}$), then

$$f(\mathbf{x}) \text{ is convex} \iff \nabla_{\mathbf{x}}^2 f(\mathbf{x}) \text{ is positive semidefinite.}$$

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Show that $f(x) = x \lg x$ is convex for $x > 0$.

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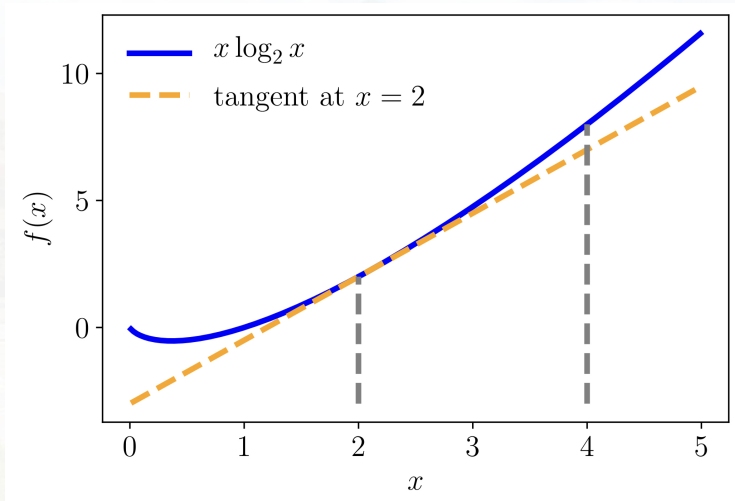
Example

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Show that $f(x) = x \lg x$ is convex for $x > 0$.

- Note: $\lg x := \log_2 x$ and $\ln x := \log_e x$.
- Compute $\nabla_x f(x)$.
- Say given $x = 2, y = 4$, compute $f(x) + \nabla_x f(x)^\top (y - x)$.

Example



Example (Theorem)

Theorem

Given a nonnegative real $\alpha \geq 0$ and two convex functions f_1 and f_2 , then $\alpha \cdot f_1 + (1 - \alpha)f_2$ is still convex.

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- By definition,

$$\begin{aligned}f_1(\alpha \mathbf{x} + (1 - \alpha)\mathbf{y}) &\leq \alpha f_1(\mathbf{x}) + (1 - \alpha)f_1(\mathbf{y}) \\f_2(\alpha \mathbf{x} + (1 - \alpha)\mathbf{y}) &\leq \alpha f_2(\mathbf{x}) + (1 - \alpha)f_2(\mathbf{y}).\end{aligned}$$

- Summing up:

$$\begin{aligned}&f_1(\alpha \mathbf{x} + (1 - \alpha)\mathbf{y}) + f_2(\alpha \mathbf{x} + (1 - \alpha)\mathbf{y}) \\&\leq \alpha f_1(\mathbf{x}) + (1 - \alpha)f_1(\mathbf{y}) + \alpha f_2(\mathbf{x}) + (1 - \alpha)f_2(\mathbf{y}) \\&\alpha(f_1(\mathbf{x}) + f_2(\mathbf{x})) + (1 - \alpha)(f_1(\mathbf{y}) + f_2(\mathbf{y})).\end{aligned}$$

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Linear Programming

- Consider the special case that all the preceding functions are linear.

$$\begin{array}{ll}\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d} & \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x} \\ \text{subject to} & \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{b}.\end{array}$$

where $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times d}$ and $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$.

Linear Programming + Lagrangian (1/2)

- The Lagrangian:

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\lambda}) = \mathbf{c}^\top \mathbf{x} + \boldsymbol{\lambda}^\top (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b})$$

where $\boldsymbol{\lambda} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ is the vector of non-negative Lagrange multipliers.

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- Rearranging the terms:

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\lambda}) = (\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}^\top \boldsymbol{\lambda})^\top \mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\lambda}^\top \mathbf{b}.$$

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- Taking the derivate w.r.t. \mathbf{x} :

$$\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}^\top \boldsymbol{\lambda} = \mathbf{0}.$$

- Thus, the dual Lagrangian is $\mathcal{D}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) = -\boldsymbol{\lambda}^\top \mathbf{b}$.

Linear Programming + Lagrangian (2/2)

- Recall that we would like to maximize $\mathcal{D}(\lambda)$ and the constraint that $\lambda \geq 0$.
- The dual optimization problem is

$$\begin{array}{ll}\max_{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m} & -\mathbf{b}^\top \lambda \\ \text{subject to} & \mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}^\top \lambda = \mathbf{0} \\ & \lambda \geq \mathbf{0}\end{array}$$

which is also a linear program but with m variables.

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- ★ Solve the primal or the dual program depending on whether m (i.e., # constraints) or d (i.e., # variables) is larger.

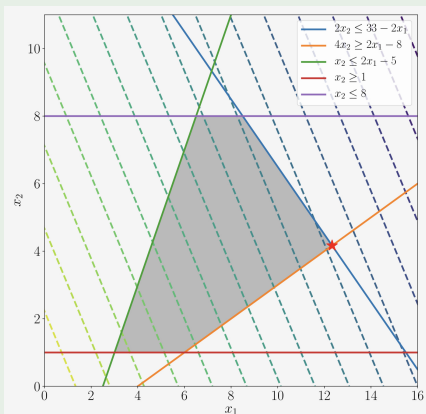
Example

Consider the linear program

$$\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2} - \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

subject to

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -4 \\ -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \leq \begin{bmatrix} 33 \\ 8 \\ 5 \\ -1 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}.$$



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Quadratic Programming

Consider the case of a **convex quadratic** objective function, where the constraints are **affine**:

$$\begin{array}{ll}\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d} & \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^\top \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{c}^\top \mathbf{x} \\ \text{subject to} & \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{b},\end{array}$$

where

- $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times d}$, $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ and $\mathbf{c} \in \mathbb{R}^d$.
 - $\mathbf{Q} \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$: a positive definite matrix.
- d variables and m linear constraints.

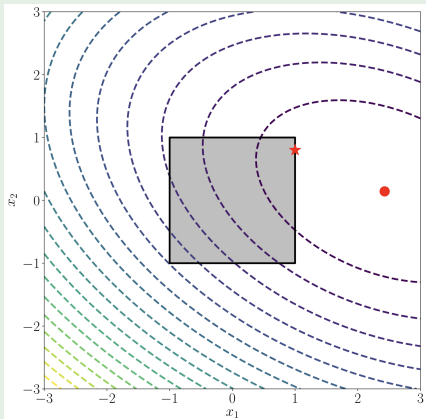
Example

Consider the **quadratic** program

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2} & \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \\ & + \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

subject to

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \preceq \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$



Quadratic Programming (1/3)

Consider the case of a **convex quadratic** objective function, where the constraints are **affine**:

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The Lagrangian is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\lambda}) &= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^\top \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{c}^\top \mathbf{x} + \boldsymbol{\lambda}^\top (\mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^\top \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{x} + (\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}^\top \boldsymbol{\lambda})^\top \mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\lambda}^\top \mathbf{b}. \end{aligned}$$

Quadratic Programming (2/3)

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\lambda}) = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^\top \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{x} + (\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}^\top \boldsymbol{\lambda})^\top \mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\lambda}^\top \mathbf{b}.$$

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$$\mathbf{x} = -\mathbf{Q}^{-1}(\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}^\top \boldsymbol{\lambda}).$$

(Thanks to Yo-Cheng Chang)

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Substituting it back to $\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\lambda})$, we get the dual Lagrangian

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$$\mathcal{D}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) = -\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}^\top \boldsymbol{\lambda})^\top \mathbf{Q}^{-1}(\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}^\top \boldsymbol{\lambda}) - \boldsymbol{\lambda}^\top \mathbf{b}.$$

Quadratic Programming (3/3)

Therefore, the dual optimization problem is given by

$$\begin{array}{ll} \max_{\boldsymbol{\lambda} \in \mathbb{R}^m} & -\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}^\top \boldsymbol{\lambda})^\top \mathbf{Q}^{-1}(\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}^\top \boldsymbol{\lambda}) - \boldsymbol{\lambda}^\top \mathbf{b} \\ \text{subject to} & \boldsymbol{\lambda} \geq \mathbf{0} \end{array}$$

- **Heads up:** Application in Support Vector Machine (SVM).

Discussions