

# Optimization Assignment

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FWC22059

October 28, 2022

**Problem Statement** - The normal to the curve  $2y+x^2 = 3$  passing (2,2) is:

- (a)  $x+y=0$  (b)  $x-y=0$   
(c)  $x+y+1=0$  (d)  $x-y=1$

**Solution**

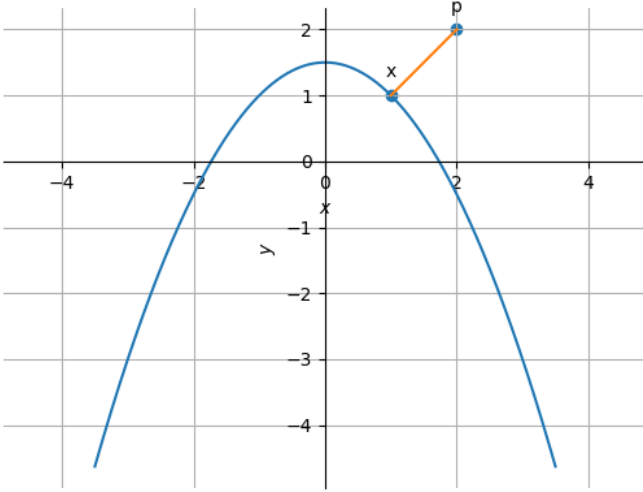


Figure 1: Normal to the curve  $x^2 + 2y = 3$

The given equation of parabola  $x^2 + 2y = 3$  can be written in the general quadratic form as

$$\mathbf{x}^\top \mathbf{V} \mathbf{x} + 2\mathbf{u}^\top \mathbf{x} + f = 0 \quad (1)$$

where

$$\mathbf{V} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2)$$

$$\mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3)$$

$$f = -3 \quad (4)$$

Any conic of the form  $\mathbf{x}^\top \mathbf{V} \mathbf{x} + 2\mathbf{u}^\top \mathbf{x} + f = 0$

can be written as  $\mathbf{x}^\top \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} = 0$

$$\text{where } \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{V} & \mathbf{u} \\ \mathbf{u}^\top & f \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

The distance from point  $\mathbf{p} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$  to the point 'x' on parabola is  $\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{p}\|^2$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{x}^\top \mathbf{x} - 2\mathbf{p}^\top \mathbf{x} + \|\mathbf{p}\|^2$$

The above equation can be written as  $\mathbf{x}^\top \mathbf{C} \mathbf{x}$

$$\text{where } \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I} & -\mathbf{p} \\ -\mathbf{p}^\top & \|\mathbf{p}\|^2 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

The shortest distance is given by,  $\min \mathbf{x}^\top \mathbf{C} \mathbf{x}$

$$\text{such that, } \mathbf{x}^\top \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} = 0$$

Using SDR(Semi Definite Relaxation), it can be rewritten as  $\min \text{Tr}(\mathbf{C} \mathbf{X})$

$$\text{Such that, } \text{Tr}(\mathbf{A} \mathbf{X}) = 0, \mathbf{X} \geq 0$$

Here,  $\mathbf{X}$  is a  $3 \times 3$  matrix of variables where  $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x}^\top$

Thus after solving we get the point on the given parabola as  $\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  with the shortest distance from  $\mathbf{p}$

Thus the points  $\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $\mathbf{p} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$  satisfies the equation of the normal i.e.  $x - y = 0$

## Construction

Symbol	Value	Description
$\mathbf{p}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$	Given point through which Normal is passing
$\mathbf{x}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$	Foot of Normal