

1.
(a) $y \neq 0$ 时

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{y} \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = -\frac{x^2}{y^3} + 1$$

$$\text{Hessian} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{y} & -\frac{2x}{y^3} \\ -\frac{2x}{y^3} & \frac{3x^2}{y^4} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{y^4} \begin{bmatrix} 2y^3 & -2xy \\ -2xy & 3x^2 \end{bmatrix} \gg 0$$

1) 非负 $\therefore g(x, y)$ 是凸的

(b) $h = \frac{x^2}{y} + y$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial y} = -\frac{x^2}{y^2} + 1 = 0 \quad y^2 = x^2 \Rightarrow y = |x|$$

代入 h 得 $\frac{x^2}{|x|} + |x| = 2|x|$

(c) 由 (b) $\min_{|x| \geq 0} g(\beta, |x|) = 2|\beta|$

$$\therefore \min_{\beta} f(\beta) \geq \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \beta_i \quad \min_{\beta} f(\beta) + \lambda \|\beta\|_1$$

2

a.

i \rightarrow ii

$$\| \nabla f(x) - \nabla f(y) \|_2 \leq L \|x - y\|_2$$

$$\text{由柯西不等式得: } (\nabla f(x) - \nabla f(y))^T (x - y) \leq \| \nabla f(x) - \nabla f(y) \|_2 \|x - y\|_2$$

$$\therefore (\nabla f(x) - \nabla f(y))^T (x - y) \leq L \|x - y\|^2$$

ii \rightarrow iii 考虑 f 在 x 处 \rightarrow 取 $y = x + h$

$$\text{则 } \nabla f(x+h) \approx \nabla f(x) + \nabla^2 f(x)h$$

$$\text{代入 } y = x+h \text{ 得 } (\nabla f(x) - \nabla f(x+h))^T (x-h) \leq L \|x-h\|^2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{得 } \frac{1}{2} h^T \nabla^2 f(x) h \leq L \|h\|^2 \quad \text{得 } h^T \nabla^2 f(x) h \leq 2L \|h\|^2$$

表明对 \forall 单位向量 h , $\nabla^2 f(x)$ 在 h 上二次形式不超过 $2L$

$$\text{iii} \rightarrow \text{iv} \quad \forall h \text{ 有 } \nabla^2 f(x) h \leq L \|h\|^2 \quad \therefore (h-x)^T \nabla^2 f(x) (y-x) \leq L \|y-x\|^2$$

$$f(y) = f(x) + \nabla f(x)^T (y-x) + \frac{1}{2} (y-x)^T \nabla^2 f(x) (y-x)$$

$$\therefore f(y) \leq f(x) + \nabla f(x)^T (y-x) + \frac{L}{2} \|y-x\|^2$$

$$\text{iv} \rightarrow \text{v} \quad \forall x, y$$

$$f(y) \leq f(x) + \nabla f(x)^T (y-x) + \frac{L}{2} \|y-x\|^2$$

$$\text{令 } g(t) = f(x + t(y-x)) \quad t \in [0, 1] \quad g'(t) = \nabla f(x + t(y-x))^T (y-x)$$

$$\text{再对 } g'(t) \text{ 求导得 } g''(t) = (y-x)^T \nabla^2 f(x + t(y-x)) (y-x)$$

$$\therefore g''(t) \leq L \|y-x\|^2 \quad \therefore g(1) - g'(0) = \int_0^1 g''(t) dt \leq L \|y-x\|^2$$

$$\therefore (\nabla f(y) - \nabla f(x))^T (y-x) \leq L \|y-x\|^2 \quad \text{由 Cauchy 不等式}$$

$$\therefore \| \nabla f(x) - \nabla f(y) \|_2 \leq L \|x - y\|_2$$

b

i \rightarrow ii 若 f 是 m -强凸函数. 对 x, y 有 $f(y) \geq f(x) + \nabla f(x)^T(y-x) + \frac{m}{2} \|y-x\|^2$

令 $g(x) = f(x) - \frac{m}{2} \|x\|^2$ 则 g 是 ∇ -凸函数

$$\therefore g(y) \geq g(x) + \nabla g(x)^T(y-x) \quad g(x) \geq \lambda$$

$$(\nabla f(x) - \nabla f(y))^T (x-y) \geq m \|x-y\|^2$$

ii \rightarrow iii 设 $y = x + sh$ $\nabla f(x+sh) \approx \nabla f(x) + s \nabla^2 f(x)h$

将 x 和 $y = x + sh$ 代入 ii 的不等式. 我们得到

$$(\nabla f(x) - \nabla f(x+sh))^T (-sh) \geq m s^2$$

$$\text{代入 } \nabla f(x+sh) \approx \nabla f(x) + s \nabla^2 f(x)h$$

$$\text{得 } s^2 h^T \nabla^2 f(x)h \geq m s^2 \quad \text{得 } h^T \nabla^2 f(x)h \geq m$$

iii \rightarrow iv

$$d^T \nabla^2 f(x) d \geq m \|d\|^2$$

$$f(y) = f(x) + \nabla f(x)^T(y-x) + \frac{1}{2} (y-x)^T \nabla^2 f(x) (y-x)$$

$$(y-x)^T \nabla^2 f(x) (y-x) \geq m \|y-x\|^2$$

$$\therefore f(y) \geq f(x) + \nabla f(x)^T(y-x) + \frac{m}{2} \|y-x\|^2$$

iv \rightarrow i iv 表明 f 是 m -强凸