

MATH378 - Nonlinear Optimization

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§1 PRELIMINARIES

§1.1 Terminology

We consider problems of the form

$$\text{minimize } f(x) \text{ subject to } x \in X, \quad (\dagger)$$

with $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ the *feasible region* with x a *feasible point*, and $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ the *objective (function)*; more concisely we simply write

$$\min_{x \in X} f(x).$$

When $X = \mathbb{R}^n$, we say the problem (\dagger) is *unconstrained*, and conversely *constrained* when $X \subsetneq \mathbb{R}^n$.

⊗ **Example 1.1** (Polynomial Fit): Given $y_1, \dots, y_m \in \mathbb{R}$ measurements taken at m distinct points $x_1, \dots, x_m \in \mathbb{R}$, the goal is to find a degree $\leq n$ polynomial $q : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, of the form

$$q(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \beta_k x^k,$$

“fitting” the data $\{(x_i, y_i)\}_i$, in the sense that $q(x_i) \approx y_i$ for each i . In the form of (\dagger) , we can write this precisely as

$$\min_{\beta \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=0}^n \left(\underbrace{\beta_n x_i^n + \dots + \beta_1 x_i + \beta_0}_{q(x_i)} - y_i \right)^2;$$

namely, we seek to minimize the ℓ^2 -distance between $(q(x_i))$ and (y_i) . If we write

$$X := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & \dots & x_1^n \\ \vdots & \dots & \dots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_m & \dots & x_m^n \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times (n+1)}, \quad y := \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^m,$$

then concisely this problem is equivalent to

$$\min_{\beta \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}} \frac{1}{2} \|X \cdot \beta - y\|_2^2,$$

a so-called *least-squares problem*.

We have two related tasks:

1. Find the optimal value asked for by (\dagger) , that is what $\inf_X f$ is;
2. Find a specific point \bar{x} such that $f(\bar{x}) = \inf_X f$, i.e. the value of a point

$$\bar{x} \in \operatorname{argmin}_X f := \left\{ x \in X \mid f(x) = \inf_X f \right\}.$$

(noting that argmin should be viewed as a set-valued function, as there may be multiple admissible minimizers) Notice that if we can accomplish 2., we’ve accomplished 1. by computing $f(\bar{x})$.

Note that $\bar{x} \in \operatorname{argmin}_X f \Rightarrow f(\bar{x}) = \inf_X f$, but $\inf_X f \in \mathbb{R}$ does *not* necessarily imply $\operatorname{argmin}_X f \neq \emptyset$, that is, there needn't be a feasible minimum; for instance $\inf_{x \in \mathbb{R}} e^x = 0$, but $\operatorname{argmin}_{\mathbb{R}} f = \emptyset$ (there is no x for which $e^x = 0$).

- ↪ **Definition 1.1** (Minimizers): Let $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ and $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Then $\bar{x} \in X$ is called a
- *global minimizer* (of f over X) if $f(\bar{x}) \leq f(x) \forall x \in X$, or equivalently if $\bar{x} \in \operatorname{argmin}_X f$;
 - *local minimizer* (of f over X) if $f(\bar{x}) \leq f(x) \forall x \in X \cap B_\varepsilon(\bar{x})$ for some $\varepsilon > 0$.

In addition, we have *strict* versions of each by replacing " \leq " with " $<$ ".

- ↪ **Definition 1.2** (Some Geometric Tools): Let $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

- $\operatorname{gph} f := \{(x, f(x)) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}^n\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$
- $f^{-1}(\{c\}) := \{x \mid f(x) = c\} \equiv \text{contour/level set at } c$
- $\operatorname{lev}_c f := f^{-1}((-\infty, c]) = \{x \mid f(x) \leq c\} \equiv \text{lower level/sublevel set at } c$

Remark 1.1:

- $\operatorname{lev}_{\inf f} f = \operatorname{argmin} f$
- assume f continuous; then all (sub)level sets are closed (possibly empty)

We recall the following result from calculus/analysis:

- ↪ **Theorem 1.1** (Weierstrass): Let $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be continuous and $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ compact. Then, $\operatorname{argmin}_X f \neq \emptyset$.

From, we immediately have the following:

- ↪ **Proposition 1.1:** Let $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continuous. If there exists a $c \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $\operatorname{lev}_c f$ is nonempty and bounded, then $\operatorname{argmin}_{\mathbb{R}^n} f \neq \emptyset$.

PROOF. Since f continuous, $\operatorname{lev}_c f$ is closed (being the inverse image of a closed set), thus $\operatorname{lev}_c f$ is compact (and in particular nonempty). By Weierstrass, f takes a minimum over $\operatorname{lev}_c f$, namely there is $\bar{x} \in \operatorname{lev}_c f$ with $f(\bar{x}) \leq f(x) \leq c$ for each $x \in \operatorname{lev}_c f$. Also, $f(x) > c$ for each $x \notin \operatorname{lev}_c f$ (by virtue of being a level set), and thus $f(\bar{x}) \leq f(x)$ for each $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Thus, \bar{x} is a global minimizer and so the theorem follows. ■

§1.2 Convex Sets and Functions

- ↪ **Definition 1.3** (Convex Sets): $C \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is *convex* if for any $x, y \in C$ and $\lambda \in (0, 1)$, $\lambda x + (1 - \lambda)y \in C$; that is, the entire line between x and y remains in C .

↪ **Definition 1.4** (Convex Functions): Let $C \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be convex. Then, $f : C \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is called

1. *convex (on C)* if

$$f(\lambda x + (1 - \lambda)y) \leq \lambda f(x) + (1 - \lambda)f(y),$$

for every $x, y \in C$ and $\lambda \in (0, 1)$;

2. *strictly convex (on C)* if the inequality \leq is replaced with $<$;

3. *strongly convex (on C)* if there exists a $\mu > 0$ such that

$$f(\lambda x + (1 - \lambda)y) + \mu\lambda(1 - \lambda)\|x - y\|^2 \leq \lambda f(x) + (1 - \lambda)f(y),$$

for every $x, y \in C$ and $\lambda \in (0, 1)$; we call μ the *modulus of strong convexity*.

Remark 1.2: 3. \Rightarrow 2. \Rightarrow 1.

Remark 1.3: A function is convex iff its epigraph is a convex set.

⊗ **Example 1.2:** $\exp : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\log : (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are convex. A function $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ of the form $f(x) = Ax - b$ for $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $b \in \mathbb{R}^m$ is called *affine linear*. For $m = 1$, every affine linear function is convex. All norms on \mathbb{R}^n are convex.

↪ **Proposition 1.2:**

1. (*Positive combinations*) Let f_i be convex on \mathbb{R}^n and $\lambda_i > 0$ scalars for $i = 1, \dots, m$, then $\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i f_i$ is convex; as long as one is strictly (resp. strongly) convex, the sum is strictly (resp. strongly) convex as well.
2. (*Composition with affine mappings*) Let $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be convex and $G : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ be affine. Then, $f \circ G$ is convex on \mathbb{R}^m .

§2 UNCONSTRAINED OPTIMIZATION

§2.1 Theoretical Foundations

We focus on the problem

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(x),$$

where $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuously differentiable.

↪ **Definition 2.1** (Directional derivative): Let $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be open and $f : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. We say f *directionally differentiable* at $\bar{x} \in D$ in the direction $d \in \mathbb{R}^n$ if

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(\bar{x} + td) - f(\bar{x})}{t}$$

exists, in which case we denote the limit by $f'(\bar{x}; d)$.

↪ **Lemma 2.1:** Let $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be open and $f : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ differentiable at $x \in D$. Then, f is directionally differentiable at x in every direction d , with

$$f'(x; d) = \nabla f(x)^T d = \langle \nabla f(x), d \rangle.$$

⊗ **Example 2.1** (Directional derivatives of the Euclidean norm): Let $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by $f(x) = \|x\|$ the usual Euclidean norm. Then, we claim

$$f'(x; d) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^T d}{\|x\|} & x \neq 0 \\ \|d\| & x = 0 \end{cases}.$$

For $x \neq 0$, this follows from the previous lemma and the calculation $\nabla f(x) = \frac{x}{\|x\|}$. For $x = 0$, we look at the limit

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(0 + td) - f(0)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{t\|d\| - 0}{t} = \|d\|,$$

using homogeneity of the norm.

↪ **Lemma 2.2** (Basic Optimality Condition): Let $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be open and $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. If \bar{x} is a *local minimizer* of f over X and f is directionally differentiable at \bar{x} , then $f'(\bar{x}; d) \geq 0$ for all $d \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

PROOF. Assume otherwise, that there is a direction $d \in \mathbb{R}^n$ for which the $f'(\bar{x}; d) < 0$, i.e.

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(\bar{x} + td) - f(\bar{x})}{t} < 0.$$

Then, for all sufficiently small $t > 0$, we must have

$$f(\bar{x} + td) < f(\bar{x}).$$

Moreover, since X open, then for t even smaller (if necessary), $\bar{x} + td$ remains in X , thus \bar{x} cannot be a local minimizer. ■

↪ **Theorem 2.1** (Fermat's Rule): In addition to the assumptions of the previous lemma, assume further that f is differentiable at \bar{x} . Then, $\nabla f(\bar{x}) = 0$.

PROOF. From the previous, we know $0 \leq f'(\bar{x}; d)$ for any d . Take $d = -\nabla f(\bar{x})$, then using the representation of a directional derivative for a differentiable function, and the fact that norms are nonnegative,

$$0 \leq -\|\nabla f(\bar{x})\|^2 \leq 0,$$

which can only hold if $\|\nabla f(\bar{x})\| = 0$ hence $\nabla f(\bar{x}) = 0$ ■

We recall the following from Calculus:

↪ **Theorem 2.2** (Taylor's, Second Order): Let $f : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be twice continuously differentiable, then for each $x, y \in D$, there is an η lying on the line between x and y such that

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

↪ **Theorem 2.3** (2nd-order Optimality Conditions): Let $X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ open and $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ twice continuously differentiable. Then, if x a local minimizer of f over X , then the Hessian matrix $\nabla^2 f(x)$ is positive semi-definite.

PROOF. Suppose not, then there exists a d such that $d^T \nabla^2 f(x) d < 0$. By Taylor's, for every $t > 0$, there is an η_t on the line between x and $x + td$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} f(x + td) &= f(x) + \underbrace{t \nabla f(x)^T d}_{=0} + \frac{1}{2} t^2 d^T \nabla^2 f(\eta_t) d \\ &= f(x) + \frac{t^2}{d^T} \nabla^2 f(\eta_t) d. \end{aligned}$$

As $t \rightarrow 0^+$, $\nabla^2 f(\eta_t) \rightarrow \nabla^2 f(x) < 0$. By continuity, for t sufficiently small, $\frac{t^2}{2} d^T \nabla^2 f(\eta_t) d < 0$ for t sufficiently small, whence we find

$$f(x + td) < f(x),$$

for sufficiently small t , a contradiction. ■

↪ **Lemma 2.3**: Let $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ open, $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ in C^2 . If $\bar{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is such that $\nabla^2 f(\bar{x}) > 0$ (i.e. is positive definite), then there exists $\varepsilon, \mu > 0$ such that $B_\varepsilon(\bar{x}) \subset X$ and

$$d^T \nabla^2 f(x) d \geq \mu \|d\|^2, \quad \forall d \in \mathbb{R}^n, x \in B_\varepsilon(\bar{x}).$$

Combining this and Taylor's Theorem, we can deduce the following (our first "sufficient" result of this section):

↪ **Theorem 2.4** (Sufficient Optimality Condition): Let $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ open and $f \in C^2(X)$. Let \bar{x} be a stationary point of f such that $\nabla^2 f(\bar{x}) > 0$. Then, \bar{x} is a *strict* local minimizer of f .

2.1.1 Quadratic Approximation

Let $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be C^2 and $\bar{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$. By Taylor's, we can approximate

$$f(y) \approx g(y) := f(\bar{x}) + \nabla f(\bar{x})^T (y - \bar{x}) + \frac{1}{2} (y - \bar{x})^T \nabla^2 f(\bar{x}) (y - \bar{x}).$$

⊗ **Example 2.2** (Quadratic Functions): For $Q \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ symmetric, $c \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}$, let

$$f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^T Qx + c^T x + \gamma,$$

a typical quadratic function. Then,

$$\nabla f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(Q + Q^T)x + c = Qx + c, \quad \nabla^2 f(x) = Q.$$

We find that f has *no* minimizer if $c \notin \text{rge}(Q)$ or Q is not positive semi-definite, combining our previous two results. In turn, if Q is positive definite (and thus invertible), there is a unique local minimizer $\bar{x} = -Q^{-1}c$ (and global minimizer, as we'll see).

§2.2 Differentiable Convex Functions

↪ **Theorem 2.5:** Let $C \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be open and convex and $f : C \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ differentiable on C . Then:

1. f is convex (on C) iff

$$f(x) \geq f(\bar{x}) + \nabla f(\bar{x})^T(x - \bar{x}) \quad \star_1$$

for every $x, \bar{x} \in C$;

2. f is *strictly* convex iff same inequality as 1. with strict inequality;

3. f is *strongly* convex with modulus $\sigma > 0$ iff

$$f(x) \geq f(\bar{x}) + \nabla f(\bar{x})^T(x - \bar{x}) + \frac{\sigma}{2}\|x - \bar{x}\|^2 \quad \star_2$$

for every $x, \bar{x} \in C$.

PROOF. (1., \Rightarrow) Let $x, \bar{x} \in C$ and $\lambda \in (0, 1)$. Then,

$$f(\lambda x + (1 - \lambda)\bar{x}) - f(\bar{x}) \leq \lambda(f(x) - f(\bar{x})),$$

which implies

$$\frac{f(\bar{x} + \lambda(x - \bar{x})) - f(\bar{x})}{\lambda} \leq f(x) - f(\bar{x}).$$

Letting $\lambda \rightarrow 0^+$, the LHS \rightarrow the directional derivative of f at \bar{x} in the direction $x - \bar{x}$, which is equal to, by differentiability of f , $\nabla f(\bar{x})^T(x - \bar{x})$, thus the result.

(1., \Leftarrow) Let $x_1, x_2 \in C$ and $\lambda \in (0, 1)$. Let $\bar{x} := \lambda x_1 + (1 - \lambda)x_2$. \star_1 implies

$$f(x_i) \geq f(\bar{x}) + \nabla f(\bar{x})^T(x_i - \bar{x}),$$

for each of $i = 1, 2$. Taking “a convex combination of these inequalities”, i.e. multiplying them by $\lambda, 1 - \lambda$ resp. and adding, we find

$$\lambda f(x_1) + (1 - \lambda)f(x_2) \geq f(\bar{x}) + \nabla f(\bar{x})^T(\lambda x_1 + (1 - \lambda)x_2 - \bar{x}) = f(\lambda x_1 + (1 - \lambda)x_2),$$

thus proving convexity.

(2., \Rightarrow) Let $x \neq \bar{x} \in C$ and $\lambda \in (0, 1)$. Then, by 1., as we've just proven,

$$\lambda \nabla f(\bar{x})^T(x - \bar{x}) \leq f(\bar{x} + \lambda(x - \bar{x})) - f(\bar{x}).$$

But $f(\bar{x} + \lambda(x - \bar{x})) < \lambda f(x) + (1 - \lambda)f(\bar{x})$ by strict convexity, so we have

$$\lambda \nabla f(\bar{x})^T (x - \bar{x}) < \lambda(f(x) - f(\bar{x})),$$

and the result follows by dividing both sides by λ .

(2., \Leftarrow) Same as (1., \Leftarrow) replacing “ \leq ” with “ $<$ ”.

(3.) Apply 1. to $f - \frac{\sigma}{2}\|\cdot\|^2$, which is still convex if f σ -strongly convex, as one can check. ■

↪ **Corollary 2.1:** Let $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be convex and differentiable. Then,

- a) there exists an *affine function* $g : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $g(x) \leq f(x)$ everywhere;
- b) if f strongly convex, then it is coercive, i.e. $\lim_{\|x\| \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$.

↪ **Corollary 2.2:** Let $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be convex and differentiable, then TFAE:

- 1. \bar{x} is a global minimizer of f ;
- 2. \bar{x} is a local minimizer of f ;
- 3. \bar{x} is a stationary point of f .

PROOF. 1. \Rightarrow 2. is trivial and 2. \Rightarrow 3. was already proven and 3. \Rightarrow 1. follows from the fact that differentiability gives

$$f(x) \geq f(\bar{x}) + \nabla f(\bar{x})^T (x - \bar{x})$$

for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. ■

↪ **Corollary 2.3:** (2.2.4)

↪ **Theorem 2.6** (Twice Differentiable Convex Functions): Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ open and convex and $f \in C^2(\Omega)$. Then,

- 1. f is convex on Ω iff $\nabla^2 f \geq 0$;
- 2. f is strictly convex on $\Omega \Leftarrow \nabla^2 f > 0$;
- 2. f is σ -strongly convex on $\Omega \Leftrightarrow \sigma \leq \lambda_{\min}(\nabla^2 f(x))$ for all $x \in \Omega$.

↪ **Corollary 2.4:** Let $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ be symmetric, $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $f(x) := \frac{1}{2}x^T A x + b^T x$. Then,

- 1. f convex $\Leftrightarrow A \geq 0$;
- 2. f strongly convex $\Leftrightarrow A > 0$.

↪ **Theorem 2.7** (Convex Optimization): Let $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be convex and continuous, $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ convex (and nonempty), and consider the optimization problem

$$\min f(x) \text{ s.t. } x \in X \quad (*)$$

Then, the following hold:

1. \bar{x} is a global minimizer of $(*) \Leftrightarrow \bar{x}$ is a local minimizer of $(*)$
2. $\operatorname{argmin}_X f$ is convex (possibly empty)
3. f is strictly convex $\Rightarrow \operatorname{argmin}_X f$ has at *most* one element
4. f is strongly convex and differentiable, and X closed, $\Rightarrow \operatorname{argmin}_X f$ has *exactly* one element

PROOF. (1., \Rightarrow) Trivial. (1., \Leftarrow) Let \bar{x} be a local minimizer of f over X , and suppose towards a contradiction that there exists some $\hat{x} \in X$ such that $f(\hat{x}) < f(\bar{x})$. By convexity of f, X , we know for $\lambda \in (0, 1)$, $\lambda\bar{x} + (1 - \lambda)\hat{x} \in X$ and

$$f(\lambda\bar{x} + (1 - \lambda)\hat{x}) \leq \lambda f(\bar{x}) + (1 - \lambda)f(\hat{x}) < f(\bar{x}).$$

Letting $\lambda \rightarrow 1^-$, we see that $\lambda\bar{x} + (1 - \lambda)\hat{x} \rightarrow \bar{x}$; in particular, for any neighborhood of \bar{x} we can construct a point which strictly lower bounds $f(\bar{x})$, which contradicts the assumption that \bar{x} a local minimizer.

(2.) and (3.) are left as an exercise.

(4.) We know that f is strictly convex and level-bounded. By (3.) we know there is at most one minimizer, so we just need to show there exists one. Take $c \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $\operatorname{lev}_c(f) \cap X \neq \emptyset$ (which certainly exists by taking, say, $f(x)$ for some $x \in X$). Then, notice that $(*)$ and

$$\min_{x \in \operatorname{lev}_c f \cap X} f(x) \quad (**)$$

have the same solutions i.e. the same set of global minimizers (noting that this remains a convex problem). Since f continuous and $\operatorname{lev}_c f \cap X$ compact and nonempty, f attains a minimum on $\operatorname{lev}_c f \cap X$, as we needed to show. ■

Remark 2.1: Note that level sets of convex functions are convex, this is left as an exercise.

§2.3 Matrix Norms

We denote by $\mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ the space of real-valued $m \times n$ matrices (i.e. of linear operators from $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$).

↪ **Proposition 2.1** (Operator Norms): Let $\|\cdot\|_*$ be a norm on \mathbb{R}^m and \mathbb{R}^n , resp. Then, the map

$$\mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \ni A \mapsto \|A\|_* := \sup_{\substack{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \\ \|x\|_* \neq 0}} \frac{\|Ax\|_*}{\|x\|_*} \in \mathbb{R}$$

is a norm on $\mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$. In addition,

$$\|A\|_* = \sup_{\|x\|_* = 1} \|Ax\|_* = \sup_{\|x\|_* \leq 1} \|Ax\|_*.$$

PROOF. We first note that all of these sup's are truly max's since they are maximizing continuous functions over compact sets.

Let $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$. The first "In addition" equality follows from positive homogeneity, since $\frac{x}{\|x\|_*}$ a unit vector. For the second, note that " \leq " is trivial, since we are supping over a larger (super)set. For " \geq ", we have for any x with $\|x\|_* \leq 1$,

$$\|Ax\|_* = \|x\|_* \left\| A \frac{x}{\|x\|_*} \right\|_* \leq \left\| A \frac{x}{\|x\|_*} \right\|_*.$$

Supping both sides over all such x gives the result.

We now check that $\|\cdot\|_*$ actually a norm on $\mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$.

1. $\|A\|_* = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sup_{\|x\|_* = 1} \|Ax\|_* = 0 \Leftrightarrow \|Ax\|_* = 0 \forall \|x\|_* = 1 \Leftrightarrow Ax = 0 \forall \|x\|_* = 1 \Leftrightarrow A = 0$
2. For $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}, A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $\|\lambda A\|_* = \sup \|\lambda Ax\|_* = |\lambda| \cdot \sup \|Ax\|_* = |\lambda| \|A\|_*$
3. For $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $\|A + B\|_* \leq \|A\|_* + \|B\|_*$ using properties of sups of sums

■

↪ **Proposition 2.2:** Let $A = (a_{ij})_{\substack{i=1, \dots, m \\ j=1, \dots, n}} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, then:

1. $\|A\|_1 = \max_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^m |a_{ij}|$
2. $\|A\|_2 = \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(A^T A)} = \sigma_{\max}(A)$
3. $\|A\|_\infty = \max_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}|$

↪ **Proposition 2.3:** Let $\|\cdot\|_*$ be a norm on $\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^m$, and \mathbb{R}^p . For $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ and $B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times p}$,

1. $\|Ax\|_* \leq \|A\|_* \cdot \|x\|_*$
2. $\|AB\|_* \leq \|A\|_* \cdot \|B\|_*$

↪ **Proposition 2.4** (Banach Lemma): Let $C \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ with $\|C\| < 1$, where $\|\cdot\|$ submultiplicative. Then, $I + C$ is invertible, and

$$\|(1 + C)^{-1}\| \leq \frac{1}{1 - \|C\|}.$$

PROOF. We have for any m ,

$$\left\| \sum_{i=1}^m (-C)^i \right\| \leq \sum_{i=1}^m \|C\|^i \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 - \|C\|}.$$

Hence, $A_m := \sum_{i=1}^m (-C)^i$ a sequence of matrices with bounded norm uniformly in m , and thus has a converging subsequence, so wlog $A_m \rightarrow A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ (by relabelling).

Moreover, observe that

$$A_m \cdot (I + C) = \sum_{i=0}^m (-C)^i (I + C) = \sum_{i=0}^m [(-C)^i - (-C)^{i+1}] = (-C)^0 - (-C)^{m+1} = I - (-C)^{m+1}.$$

Now, $\|C^{m+1}\| \leq \|C\|^{m+1} \rightarrow 0$, since $\|C\| < 1$, thus $C \rightarrow 0$. Hence, taking limits in the line above implies

$$A(I + C) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} A_m(I + C) = I,$$

implying A the inverse of $(I + C)$, proving the proposition. ■

↪ **Corollary 2.5:** Let $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ with $\|I - BA\| < 1$ for $\|\cdot\|$ submultiplicative. Then, A and B are invertible, and $\|B^{-1}\| \leq \frac{\|A\|}{1 - \|I - BA\|}$.

§3 DESCENT METHODS

§3.1 A General Line-Search Method

We deal with the unconstrained problem

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \quad (\star).$$

↪ **Definition 3.1** (Descent Direction): Let $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. $d \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is a *descent direction* of f at x if there exists a $\bar{t} > 0$ such that $f(x + td) < f(x)$ for all $t \in (0, \bar{t})$.

↪ **Proposition 3.1:** If $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is directionally differentiable at $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ in the direction d with $f'(x; d) < 0$, then d a descent direction of f at x ; in particular if f differentiable at x , then true for d if $\nabla f(x)^T d < 0$.

↪ **Corollary 3.1:** Let $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ differentiable, $B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ positive definite, and $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Then $\nabla f(x) \neq 0 \Rightarrow -B\nabla f(x)$ is a descent direction of f at x .

PROOF. $\nabla f(x)^T (-B\nabla f(x)) = -\nabla f(x)^T B \nabla f(x) < 0$. ■

(A₁) A generic method/strategy for solving (\star) :

1. (Initialization) Choose $x^0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and set $k := 0$
2. (Termination) If x^k satisfies a “termination criterion”, STOP
3. (Search direction) Determine d^k such that $\nabla f(x^k)^T d^k < 0$
4. (Step-size) Determine $t_k > 0$ such that $f(x^k + t_k d^k) < f(x^k)$
5. (Update) Set $x^{k+1} := x^k + t_k d^k$, iterate k , and go back to step 2.

Remark 3.1: a) The generic choice for d^k in 3. is just $d^k := -B_k \nabla f(x^k)$ for some $B_k > 0$. We focus on:

- $B_k = I$ (gradient-descent)
- $B_k = \nabla^2 f(x^k)^{-1}$ (Newton's method)
- $B_k \approx \nabla^2 f(x^k)^{-1}$ (quasi Newton's method)

b) Step 4. is called *line-search*, since $t_k > 0$ determined by looking at

$$0 < t \mapsto f(x^k + td^k),$$

i.e. along the (half)line $t > 0$.

c) Executing Step 4. is a trade-off between

- (i) decreasing f along $x^k + td^k$ as much as possible;
- (ii) keeping computational efforts low.

For instance, the *exact minimization rule* $t_k = \operatorname{argmin}_{t>0} f(x_k + td^k)$ overemphasizes (i) over (ii).

↪ **Definition 3.2** (Step-size rule): Let $f \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and

$$A_f := \{(x, d) \mid \nabla f(x)^T d < 0\}.$$

A (possible set-valued) map

$$T : (x, d) \in A_f \mapsto T(x, d) \in \mathbb{R}_+$$

is called a *step-size rule* for f .

If T is well-defined for all C^1 -functions, we say T well-defined.

3.1.1 Global Convergence of (A_1)

↪ **Definition 3.3** (Efficient step-size): Let $f \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$. The step-size rule T is called *efficient* for f if there exists $\theta > 0$ such that

$$f(x + td) \leq f(x) - \theta \left(\frac{\nabla f(x)^T d}{\|d\|} \right)^2, \quad \forall t \in T(x, d), (x, d) \in A_f.$$

↪ **Theorem 3.1:** Let $f \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Let $\{x^k\}, \{d^k\}, \{t_k\}$ be generated by (A_1) . Assume the following:

1. $\exists c > 0$ such that $-\left(\nabla f(x^k)^T d^k\right) / (\|\nabla f(x^k)\| \cdot \|d^k\|) \geq c$ for all k (this is called the *angle condition*), and
2. there exists $\theta > 0$ such that $f(x^k + t_k d^k) \leq f(x^k) - \theta \left(\nabla f(x^k)^T d^k / \|d^k\|\right)^2$ for all k (which is satisfied if $t_k \in T(x^k, d^k)$ for an efficient T).

Then, every cluster point of $\{x^k\}$ is a stationary point of f .