

## Homework 1

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## Notice

- The submission email is: **zhangzhenyao@lamda.nju.edu.cn**.
- Please use the provided L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X file as a template.
- If you are not familiar with L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, you can also use Word to generate a **PDF** file.

## Problem 1: Inequalities

Let  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , where  $n$  is a positive integer. Let  $\|\cdot\|$  denote the Euclidean norm.

- Prove the triangle inequality  $\|x + y\| \leq \|x\| + \|y\|$ .
- Prove  $\|x + y\|^2 \leq (1 + \epsilon)\|x\|^2 + (1 + \frac{1}{\epsilon})\|y\|^2$  for any  $\epsilon > 0$ .

*Hint:* You may need the Young's inequality for products, i.e. if  $a$  and  $b$  are nonnegative real numbers and  $p$  and  $q$  are real numbers greater than 1 such that  $1/p + 1/q = 1$ , then  $ab \leq \frac{a^p}{p} + \frac{b^q}{q}$ .

## Problem 2: Convex sets

- Show that a polyhedron  $P = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : Ax \leq b, A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, b \in \mathbb{R}^m\}$  is convex.
- Show that if  $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  is convex, and  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ , then  $A(S) = \{Ax : x \in S\}$ , is convex.
- Show that if  $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$  is convex, and  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ , then  $A^{-1}(S) = \{x : Ax \in S\}$ , is convex.

## Problem 3: Hyperplane

What is the distance between two parallel hyperplanes, i.e.,  $\{x | a^\top x = b\}$  and  $\{x | a^\top x = c\}$ ?

## Problem 4: Examples

Let  $C \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  be the solution set of a quadratic inequality,

$$C = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n | x^T A x + b^T x + c \leq 0\}$$

with  $A \in \mathbb{S}^n$ ,  $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , and  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ .

- Show that  $C$  is convex if  $A \succeq 0$ .
- Is the following statement true? The intersection of  $C$  and the hyperplane defined by  $g^T x + h = 0$  is convex if  $A + \lambda g g^T \succeq 0$  for some  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ .

## Problem 5: Generalized Inequalities

Let  $K^*$  be the dual cone of a convex cone  $K$ . Prove the following,

- $K^*$  is indeed a convex cone.
- $K_1 \subseteq K_2$  implies  $K_2^* \subseteq K_1^*$ .