

1 A Complete Solution Guide to Introduction to Nonlinear
2 Optimization Theory, Algorithms, and Applications with
3 MATLAB

4 Youming Zhao
Email: youming0.zhao@gmail.com

5 First draft: May 24, 2022 Last update: November 19, 2023

6 **Contents**

7	1 Chapter 1 Mathematical Preliminaries	2
8	1.1 Some important concepts	2
9	1.1.1 Induced matrix norm and several equivalent definitions	2
10	1.1.2 Accumulation point	3
11	1.1.3 Closed set	3
12	1.1.4 Boundary point	3
13	1.1.5 Closure	3
14	1.1.6 Interior point and interior of a set	3
15	1.1.7 De Morgan's Law/Theorem	4
16	1.2 Exercises	4
17	2 Chapter 2 Optimality Conditions for Unconstrained Optimization	15
18	3 Chapter 3 Least Squares	27
19	4 Chapter 4 The Gradient Method	29
20	5 Chapter 5 Newton's Method	38
21	6 Chapter 6 Convex Sets	38
22	7 Chapter 7 Convex Functions	38
23	8 Chapter 8 Convex Optimization	41
24	9 Chapter 9 Optimization over a Convex Set	42
25	Bibliography	43

Chapter 1 Mathematical Preliminaries

1.1 Some important concepts

1.1.1 Induced matrix norm and several equivalent definitions

Here we introduce the definition of the induced matrix norm from the textbook. That is, the induced matrix norm $\|\mathbf{A}\|_{a,b}$ is defined by

$$\|\mathbf{A}\|_{a,b} = \max_{\mathbf{x}} \{\|\mathbf{Ax}\|_b : \|\mathbf{x}\|_a \leq 1\}. \quad (1)$$

$\|\mathbf{A}\|_{a,b}$ can also be computed in the following alternative ways (Horn and Johnson, 2013, p. 343, Definition 5.6.1):

$$\|\mathbf{A}\|_{a,b} = \max_{\mathbf{x}} \{\|\mathbf{Ax}\|_b : \|\mathbf{x}\|_a = 1\} = \max_{\|\mathbf{x}\|_a \neq 0} \frac{\|\mathbf{Ax}\|_b}{\|\mathbf{x}\|_a}. \quad (2)$$

Now we show that they are valid alternatives of (1) by proving two lemmas. The first alternative is exactly the following lemma.

Lemma 1.1. *The maximum points \mathbf{x}^* of the RHS of (1) must satisfy $\|\mathbf{x}^*\|_a = 1$.*

Proof. We will prove it by contradiction. Given $\mathbf{A} \neq \mathbf{0}$, it is obvious that $\mathbf{x}^* \neq \mathbf{0}$ must hold, otherwise $\|\mathbf{Ax}^*\|_b = 0$ which is the minimum value and it is easy to find an \mathbf{x} such that $\|\mathbf{Ax}\|_b > 0$. Suppose that the maximum points satisfy $\|\mathbf{x}^*\|_a < 1$, then there exists real numbers k such that $\|k\mathbf{x}^*\|_a = 1$ in which $|k| = 1/\|\mathbf{x}^*\|_a > 1$. Let $\mathbf{y} = k\mathbf{x}^*$, then we get

$$\|\mathbf{Ay}\|_b = \|\mathbf{A}(k\mathbf{x}^*)\|_b = |k| \|\mathbf{Ax}^*\|_b > \|\mathbf{Ax}^*\|_b \quad (3)$$

which contradicts that \mathbf{x}^* are the maximum points. Thus, $\|\mathbf{x}^*\|_a = 1$ holds. \square

We directly present the second alternative as a lemma as follows and prove it through Lemma 1.1.

Lemma 1.2. *For any $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$,*

$$\|\mathbf{A}\|_{a,b} = \max_{\|\mathbf{x}\|_a \neq 0} \frac{\|\mathbf{Ax}\|_b}{\|\mathbf{x}\|_a}. \quad (4)$$

Proof. An equivalent form of Lemma 1.1 is

$$\|\mathbf{A}\|_{a,b} = \max_{\mathbf{y}} \left\{ \frac{\|\mathbf{Ay}\|_b}{\|\mathbf{y}\|_a} : \|\mathbf{y}\|_a = 1 \right\} = \max_{\|\mathbf{y}\|_a = 1} \frac{\|\mathbf{Ay}\|_b}{\|\mathbf{y}\|_a}. \quad (5)$$

By letting $\mathbf{y} = k\mathbf{x}$ where $k \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$, we have

$$\|\mathbf{A}\|_{a,b} = \max_{|k| \|\mathbf{x}\|_a = 1} \frac{|k| \|\mathbf{Ax}\|_b}{|k| \|\mathbf{x}\|_a} = \max_{\|\mathbf{x}\|_a = 1/|k|} \frac{\|\mathbf{Ax}\|_b}{\|\mathbf{x}\|_a} = \max_{\|\mathbf{x}\|_a \neq 0} \frac{\|\mathbf{Ax}\|_b}{\|\mathbf{x}\|_a} \quad (6)$$

where the last equality follows from that k is an arbitrary nonnegative real number. This completes our proof. \square

The textbook gives a result about the induced matrix norm without a proof right after its definition. Here, we will present it as a proposition with a proof. The proof is an immediate result of Lemma 4.

Proposition 1.3. *For any $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ the inequality*

$$\|\mathbf{Ax}\|_b \leq \|\mathbf{A}\|_{a,b} \|\mathbf{x}\|_a \quad (7)$$

holds.

Proof. According to Lemma 4, for any $\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}$, it follows that

$$\frac{\|\mathbf{Ax}\|_b}{\|\mathbf{x}\|_a} \leq \|\mathbf{A}\|_{a,b} \iff \|\mathbf{Ax}\|_b \leq \|\mathbf{A}\|_{a,b} \|\mathbf{x}\|_a \quad (8)$$

40 completing the proof. □

41 1.1.2 Accumulation point

Definition 1.4 (accumulation points). *If any open ball of a point x contains infinitely many points of a set S , then x is called an accumulation point of S . The set of all accumulation points of S is denoted by S' .*

42

43 1.1.3 Closed set

44 We describe the definition of closed sets in a slightly different way than the textbook. However, in
45 essence, they are the same thing.

Definition 1.5 (closed sets). *If a set S contains all of its accumulation points, then we call S a closed set.*

46

47 1.1.4 Boundary point

Definition 1.6 (boundary points). *Given a set $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, a **boundary point** of U is a point $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ satisfying the following: any neighborhood of \mathbf{x} contains at least one point in U and at least one point in its complement U^c . The set of all boundary points of a set is denoted by $\text{bd}(U)$ or ∂U and is called the boundary of U .*

48

49 1.1.5 Closure

Definition 1.7 (closure of a set). *The closure of a set $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is the smallest closed set containing U :*

$$\text{cl}(U) = \bigcap \{T : U \subseteq T, T \text{ is closed}\}. \quad (9)$$

Another equivalent definition of $\text{cl}(U)$ is given by

$$\text{cl}(U) = U \cup \text{bd}(U). \quad (10)$$

50

51 The closure set is indeed a closed set as an intersection of closed sets (see Exercise 1.16(ii)).

52 1.1.6 Interior point and interior of a set

Definition 1.8 (interior points). *Given a set $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, a point $\mathbf{c} \in U$ is an interior point of U if there exists $r > 0$ for which $B(\mathbf{c}, r) \subseteq U$.*

53

Definition 1.9 (interior of a set). *The set of all interior points of a given set U is called the interior of a set and is denoted by $\text{int}(U)$:*

$$\text{int}(U) = \{\mathbf{x} \in U : B(\mathbf{x}, r) \subseteq U \text{ for some } r > 0\}. \quad (11)$$

1.1.7 De Morgan's Law/Theorem

Here we present a generalized form of De Morgan's Law which is also known as De Morgan's Theorem from Wikipedia¹.

Theorem 1.10 (De Morgan's Law/Theorem).

$$\left(\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i \right)^c = \bigcap_{i \in I} A_i^c \quad (12)$$

$$\left(\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i \right)^c = \bigcup_{i \in I} A_i^c \quad (13)$$

where I is some, possibly countably or uncountably infinite, indexing set.

1.2 Exercises

Exercise 1.1

Show that $\|\cdot\|_{1/2}$ is not a norm.

Proof. To show that a function is not a norm, it suffices to find a counterexample which does not satisfy at least one of the three properties of a norm. For $\|\cdot\|_{1/2}$, we let

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{y} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then we have

$$\|\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}\|_{1/2} = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{1/2} = (\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{1})^2 = 4$$

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_{1/2} = (\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{0})^2 = 1$$

$$\|\mathbf{y}\|_{1/2} = (\sqrt{0} + \sqrt{1})^2 = 1$$

However,

$$\|\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}\|_{1/2} = 4 > \|\mathbf{x}\|_{1/2} + \|\mathbf{y}\|_{1/2} = 1 + 1 = 2.$$

Hence, $\|\cdot\|_{1/2}$ does not satisfy the triangle inequality. This completes the proof. \square

In fact, when $0 < p < 1$, $\|\cdot\|_p$ satisfies the reverse of Minkowski's inequality within the domain of \mathbb{R}_+^n . Formally, we have the following theorem.

¹https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/De_Morgan%27s_laws

Theorem 1.11 (reversed Minkowski's inequality). For any $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}_+^n$ and $0 < p < 1$, the following inequality

$$\|\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}\|_p \geq \|\mathbf{x}\|_p + \|\mathbf{y}\|_p$$

holds.

The following proof largely follows [Jax \(2016\)](#) but in greater detail.

Proof. Obviously, the claim holds when either $\mathbf{x} = 0$ or $\mathbf{y} = 0$. We only need to consider the case when $\mathbf{x} \neq 0$ and $\mathbf{y} \neq 0$, which guarantees $\|\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}\|_p \neq 0$. Let $f(x) = x^p$ with $x > 0$ and $0 < p < 1$. Since $f''(x) = p(p-1)x^{p-2} < 0$ for any $x > 0$, $f(x)$ is concave. Thus, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (x_i + y_i)^p &= \left(t \cdot \frac{x_i}{t} + (1-t) \cdot \frac{y_i}{1-t} \right)^p, \quad 0 < t < 1, i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \\ &\geq t \cdot \frac{x_i^p}{t^p} + (1-t) \cdot \frac{y_i^p}{(1-t)^p}. \end{aligned}$$

Taking summation over i gives

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i + y_i)^p &\geq t \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i^p}{t^p} + \frac{y_i^p}{(1-t)^p} \\ \|\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}\|_p^p &\geq t \frac{\|\mathbf{x}\|_p^p}{t^p} + (1-t) \frac{\|\mathbf{y}\|_p^p}{(1-t)^p} \end{aligned}$$

Letting $t = \frac{\|\mathbf{x}\|_p}{\|\mathbf{x}\|_p + \|\mathbf{y}\|_p}$ yields

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}\|_p^p &\geq t \frac{\|\mathbf{x}\|_p^p}{\left(\frac{\|\mathbf{x}\|_p}{\|\mathbf{x}\|_p + \|\mathbf{y}\|_p}\right)^p} + (1-t) \frac{\|\mathbf{y}\|_p^p}{\left(\frac{\|\mathbf{y}\|_p}{\|\mathbf{x}\|_p + \|\mathbf{y}\|_p}\right)^p} \\ &= t(\|\mathbf{x}\|_p + \|\mathbf{y}\|_p)^p + (1-t)(\|\mathbf{x}\|_p + \|\mathbf{y}\|_p)^p \\ &= (\|\mathbf{x}\|_p + \|\mathbf{y}\|_p)^p \\ \implies \|\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}\|_p &\geq \|\mathbf{x}\|_p + \|\mathbf{y}\|_p, \end{aligned}$$

as desired. \square

Remark 1.12. You may observe that the reversed Minkowski's inequality does not hold when $\mathbf{x} = -\mathbf{y} \neq 0$. The reason is that in the above proof, the condition $x_i, y_i \geq 0, \forall i$ is required to ensure that $f(x)$ is concave and well defined. Concretely speaking, $\sqrt[3]{x}$ is convex on \mathbb{R}_- and $\sqrt[4]{x}$ is not well defined on \mathbb{R}_- . Hence, the reversed Minkowski's inequality only works for both vectors with nonnegative entries. Note that Minkowski's inequality works not only for $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ but also for $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{C}^n$.

Extensions

Since $\|\cdot\|_0$ does not satisfy the positive homogeneity, it is not a true norm.

Exercise 1.2

Prove that for any $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ one has

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_\infty = \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \|\mathbf{x}\|_p.$$

Proof. Since the definitions $\|\mathbf{x}\|_\infty \equiv \max_{i=1,2,\dots,n} |x_i|$ and $\|\mathbf{x}\|_p \equiv \sqrt[p]{\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^p}$, we only need to show $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \|\mathbf{x}\|_p = \max_{i=1,2,\dots,n} |x_i|$. Given any $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ where n is a finite positive integer, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[p]{\left(\max_{i=1,2,\dots,n} |x_i|\right)^p} &\leq \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[p]{\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^p} \leq \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[p]{\left(n \cdot \max_{i=1,2,\dots,n} |x_i|\right)^p} \\
&\Downarrow \\
\max_{i=1,2,\dots,n} |x_i| &\leq \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[p]{\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^p} \leq \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \underbrace{\sqrt[p]{n}}_{=1} \cdot \max_{i=1,2,\dots,n} |x_i| \\
&\Downarrow \\
\max_{i=1,2,\dots,n} |x_i| &\leq \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[p]{\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^p} \leq \max_{i=1,2,\dots,n} |x_i| \\
&\Downarrow \\
\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[p]{\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^p} &= \max_{i=1,2,\dots,n} |x_i|.
\end{aligned}$$

71

□

72

This completes our proof.

Exercise 1.3

Show that for any $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{z}\| \leq \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}\| + \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{z}\|.$$

73

Proof. Here, $\|\cdot\|$ refers to the vector norm $\|\cdot\|_2$ whose subscript is frequently omitted for brevity. By the definition of the vector norm, $\|\cdot\|_2$ satisfies the triangle inequality as follows.

$$\begin{aligned}
\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{z}\|_2 &= \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y} + \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{z}\|_2 \\
&\leq \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}\|_2 + \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{z}\|_2
\end{aligned}$$

74

as desired.

□

Exercise 1.4

Prove the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality (Lemma 1.5)

$$|\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{y}| \leq \|\mathbf{x}\|_2 \cdot \|\mathbf{y}\|_2, \quad \forall \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n. \quad (14)$$

Show that equality holds if and only if the vectors \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{y} are linearly dependent.

75

Proof. This lemma can be concisely proved via the following formula from geometry.

$$\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{y} = \|\mathbf{x}\|_2 \cdot \|\mathbf{y}\|_2 \cdot \cos \theta \quad (15)$$

where θ denotes the angle between \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{y} . Since $|\cos \theta| \leq 1$, it follows that

$$-\|\mathbf{x}\|_2 \cdot \|\mathbf{y}\|_2 \leq \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{y} = \|\mathbf{x}\|_2 \cdot \|\mathbf{y}\|_2 \cdot \cos \theta \leq \|\mathbf{x}\|_2 \cdot \|\mathbf{y}\|_2 \quad (16)$$

where the equality holds if and only if $|\cos \theta| = 1$ which geometrically implies that \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{y} are parallel to each other, in other words, \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{y} are linearly dependent. If we express (16) in a compact way, then we get

$$|\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{y}| \leq \|\mathbf{x}\|_2 \cdot \|\mathbf{y}\|_2, \quad \forall \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n. \quad (17)$$

76 This completes the proof. \square

Exercise 1.5

Suppose that \mathbb{R}^m and \mathbb{R}^n are equipped with norms $\|\cdot\|_b$ and $\|\cdot\|_a$, respectively. Show that the induced matrix norm $\|\cdot\|_{a,b}$ satisfies the triangle inequality. That is, for any $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ the inequality

$$\|\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}\|_{a,b} \leq \|\mathbf{A}\|_{a,b} + \|\mathbf{B}\|_{a,b} \quad (18)$$

holds.

77

Proof. By the definition of the induced norm, namely (1),

$$\|\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}\|_{a,b} = \max_{\mathbf{x}} \{ \|(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})\mathbf{x}\|_b : \|\mathbf{x}\|_a \leq 1 \} \quad (19)$$

$$= \max_{\mathbf{x}} \{ \|\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{x}\|_b : \|\mathbf{x}\|_a \leq 1 \} \quad (20)$$

$$\leq \max_{\mathbf{x}} \{ \|\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}\|_b + \|\mathbf{B}\mathbf{x}\|_b : \|\mathbf{x}\|_a \leq 1 \} \quad (21)$$

$$\leq \max_{\mathbf{x}} \{ \|\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}\|_b : \|\mathbf{x}\|_a \leq 1 \} + \max_{\mathbf{x}} \{ \|\mathbf{B}\mathbf{x}\|_b : \|\mathbf{x}\|_a \leq 1 \} \quad (22)$$

$$= \|\mathbf{A}\|_{a,b} + \|\mathbf{B}\|_{a,b} \quad (23)$$

78 where the first inequality follows from the triangle inequality. This completes the proof. \square

Exercise 1.6

Let $\|\cdot\|$ be a norm on \mathbb{R}^n . Show that the norm function $f(\mathbf{x}) = \|\mathbf{x}\|$ is a continuous function over \mathbb{R}^n .

79

Proof. As we know, the continuity of $f(\mathbf{x})$ at a point \mathbf{x}_0 requires that, for any $\epsilon > 0$ and the point \mathbf{x}_0 in the domain \mathcal{D} of f , there always exists a δ such that $|f(\mathbf{x}) - f(\mathbf{x}_0)| < \epsilon$ whenever $\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{D}$ and $\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0\| < \delta$. Here, any nonnegative $\delta < \epsilon$ will satisfy this requirement. To see this, we need to analyze two cases. For the case when $\|\mathbf{x}\| > \|\mathbf{x}_0\|$,

$$|f(\mathbf{x}) - f(\mathbf{x}_0)| = \|\mathbf{x}\| - \|\mathbf{x}_0\| \quad (24)$$

$$= \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0 + \mathbf{x}_0\| - \|\mathbf{x}_0\| \quad (25)$$

$$\leq \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0\| + \|\mathbf{x}_0\| - \|\mathbf{x}_0\| \quad (26)$$

$$= \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0\| < \delta < \epsilon. \quad (27)$$

The case of $\|\mathbf{x}\| = \|\mathbf{x}_0\|$ is trivial. For the case when $\|\mathbf{x}\| < \|\mathbf{x}_0\|$,

$$|f(\mathbf{x}) - f(\mathbf{x}_0)| = \|\mathbf{x}_0\| - \|\mathbf{x}\| \quad (28)$$

$$= \|\mathbf{x}_0 - \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}\| - \|\mathbf{x}\| \quad (29)$$

$$\leq \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0\| + \|\mathbf{x}\| - \|\mathbf{x}\| \quad (30)$$

$$= \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0\| < \delta < \epsilon. \quad (31)$$

80 Since the above argument holds for any $\mathbf{x}_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$, it follows that $f(\mathbf{x}) = \|\mathbf{x}\|$ is continuous over \mathbb{R}^n .

81 This completes the proof. \square

Exercise 1.7

(attainment of the maximum in the induced norm definition) Suppose that \mathbb{R}^m and \mathbb{R}^n are equipped with norms $\|\cdot\|_b$ and $\|\cdot\|_a$, respectively, and let $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$. Show that there exists $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that $\|\mathbf{x}\|_a \leq 1$ and $\|\mathbf{Ax}\|_b = \|\mathbf{A}\|_{a,b}$.

82

83 *Proof.* Define the set $C = \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \|\mathbf{x}\|_a \leq 1\}$. It is easy to see that C contains all the limits of
 84 convergent sequences of points in C , so C is closed. We can find a positive number M , say 2, such that
 85 $C \subset B(\mathbf{0}, M)$, so C is bounded. Since $\mathbf{0} \in C$, C is nonempty. Thus, C is a nonempty and compact
 86 set. From Exercise 1.6, since $\|\cdot\|_b$ is a norm, $\|\mathbf{Ax}\|_b$ is continuous. According to Weierstrass theorem
 87 (see Theorem 2.30 in the textbook), there exists a global minimum of f and a global maximum of f
 88 over C . By the definition of the induced norm, the maximum is denoted $\|\mathbf{A}\|_{a,b}$. This completes our
 89 proof. \square

Exercise 1.8

Suppose that \mathbb{R}^m and \mathbb{R}^n are equipped with norms $\|\cdot\|_b$ and $\|\cdot\|_a$, respectively. Show that the induced matrix norm $\|\cdot\|_{a,b}$ can be computed by the formula

$$\|\mathbf{A}\|_{a,b} = \max_{\mathbf{x}} \{\|\mathbf{Ax}\|_b : \|\mathbf{x}\|_a = 1\}. \quad (32)$$

90

91 *Proof.* By the definition of the induced norm, the claim is equivalent to proving that the maxima are
 92 achieved at \mathbf{x}^* satisfying $\|\mathbf{x}^*\|_a = 1$, which has been shown in Lemma 1.1. \square

Exercise 1.9

Suppose that \mathbb{R}^m and \mathbb{R}^n are equipped with norms $\|\cdot\|_b$ and $\|\cdot\|_a$, respectively. Show that the induced matrix norm $\|\cdot\|_{a,b}$ can be computed by the formula

$$\|\mathbf{A}\|_{a,b} = \max_{\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}} \frac{\|\mathbf{Ax}\|_b}{\|\mathbf{x}\|_a}. \quad (33)$$

93

94 *Proof.* This is exactly Lemma 2 which includes a proof. \square

Exercise 1.10

Let $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $\mathbf{B} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times k}$ and assume that $\mathbb{R}^m, \mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^k$ are equipped with the norms $\|\cdot\|_c$, $\|\cdot\|_b$, and $\|\cdot\|_a$, respectively. Prove that

$$\|\mathbf{AB}\|_{a,c} \leq \|\mathbf{A}\|_{b,c} \|\mathbf{B}\|_{a,b}. \quad (34)$$

95

Proof. From Exercise 1.9, we have

$$\|\mathbf{AB}\|_{a,c} \leq \frac{\|\mathbf{ABx}\|_c}{\|\mathbf{x}\|_a} \quad (35)$$

where $\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}$. For every $\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}$, if $\mathbf{Bx} = \mathbf{0}$, then $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{0}$ must hold, in which case the claim is obviously true. When $\mathbf{Bx} \neq \mathbf{0}$, let $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{Bx}$ and then,

$$\|\mathbf{AB}\|_{a,c} \leq \frac{\|\mathbf{Ay}\|_c}{\|\mathbf{y}\|_b} \frac{\|\mathbf{Bx}\|_b}{\|\mathbf{x}\|_a} \leq \|\mathbf{A}\|_{b,c} \|\mathbf{B}\|_{a,b}. \quad (36)$$

96

This completes the proof. \square

Exercise 1.11

Prove the formula of the ∞ -matrix norm given in Example 1.9 of the textbook. Specifically, given $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$,

$$\|\mathbf{A}\|_\infty = \max_{i=1,2,\dots,m} \sum_{j=1}^n |A_{i,j}|. \quad (37)$$

97

Proof. From Exercise 1.8, the induced norm $\|\mathbf{A}\|_\infty$ can also be computed by

$$\|\mathbf{A}\|_\infty = \max_{\mathbf{x}} \{\|\mathbf{Ax}\|_\infty : \|\mathbf{x}\|_\infty = 1\} \quad (38)$$

$$= \max_{\mathbf{x}} \left\{ \max_{i=1,\dots,m} \left| \sum_{j=1}^n A_{i,j} x_j \right| : \max_{j=1,\dots,n} |x_j| = 1 \right\} \quad (39)$$

$$= \max_{\mathbf{x}} \left\{ \max_{i=1,\dots,m} \sum_{j=1}^n |A_{i,j} x_j| : \max_{j=1,\dots,n} |x_j| = 1 \right\} \quad (40)$$

$$= \max_{i=1,\dots,m} \sum_{j=1}^n |A_{i,j} \text{sign}(A_{i,j})| = \max_{i=1,\dots,m} \sum_{j=1}^n |A_{i,j}| \quad (41)$$

98 where $\text{sign}(A_{i,j}) = 1$ if $A_{i,j} \geq 0$ otherwise $\text{sign}(A_{i,j}) = -1$. Note that, besides the last line, (40) also
99 makes use of the constraint $|x_j| \leq 1$ for every $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. \square

Exercise 1.12

Let $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$. Prove that

$$(i) \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \|\mathbf{A}\|_\infty \leq \|\mathbf{A}\|_2 \leq \sqrt{m} \|\mathbf{A}\|_\infty,$$

$$(ii) \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} \|\mathbf{A}\|_1 \leq \|\mathbf{A}\|_2 \leq \sqrt{n} \|\mathbf{A}\|_1.$$

100

Proof. Before we prove the claimed 4 inequalities, we have

$$\|\mathbf{A}\|_2 = \max_{\|\mathbf{x}\|_2=1} \|\mathbf{Ax}\|_2 \quad (\text{Definition of } \|\mathbf{A}\|_2) \quad (42)$$

$$= \max_{\|\mathbf{x}\|_2=1} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m \left(\sum_{j=1}^n A_{i,j} x_j \right)^2} \quad (\text{Definition of } \|\mathbf{A}\|_2) \quad (43)$$

$$= \max_{\|\mathbf{x}\|_2=1} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m \left(\sum_{j=1}^n |A_{i,j}| |x_j| \right)^2} \quad (\forall j, \text{sgn}(x_j) \text{ does not change } \|\mathbf{x}\|_2) \quad (44)$$

Given this, for Part (i), we first show the second inequality.

$$\max_{\|\mathbf{x}\|_2=1} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m \left(\sum_{j=1}^n |A_{i,j}| |x_j| \right)^2} \leq \max_{\|\mathbf{x}\|_\infty=1} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m \left(\sum_{j=1}^n |A_{i,j}| |x_j| \right)^2} \quad (\{\mathbf{x} \mid \|\mathbf{x}\|_2=1\} \subset \{\mathbf{x} \mid \|\mathbf{x}\|_\infty=1\}) \quad (45)$$

$$= \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m \left(\sum_{j=1}^n |A_{ij}| \right)^2} \quad (\text{Maximum is attained at } |x_i| = 1 \ \forall i) \quad (46)$$

$$\leq \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m \left(\max_{i=1, \dots, m} \sum_{j=1}^n |A_{ij}| \right)^2} \quad (u_i \leq \max_i |u_i|, \ \forall i) \quad (47)$$

$$= \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m (\|\mathbf{A}\|_\infty)^2} = \sqrt{m} \|\mathbf{A}\|_\infty \quad (\text{Definition of } \|\mathbf{A}\|_\infty) \quad (48)$$

as desired. Now we prove the first inequality of Part (i).

$$\max_{\|\mathbf{x}\|_2=1} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m \left(\sum_{j=1}^n |A_{ij}| |x_j| \right)^2} \geq \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m \left(\sum_{j=1}^n |A_{ij}| \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right)^2} \quad \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right)^2 = 1 \right) \quad (49)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^m \left(\sum_{j=1}^n |A_{ij}| \right)^2} \quad \left(\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{n} \right) \quad (50)$$

$$\geq \sqrt{\max_{i=1, \dots, m} \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n |A_{ij}| \right)^2} \quad \left(\sum_i |u_i| \geq \max_i |u_i| \ \forall i \right) \quad (51)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \max_{i=1, \dots, m} \sum_{j=1}^n |A_{ij}| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \|\mathbf{A}\|_\infty \quad (\text{Definition of } \|\mathbf{A}\|_\infty) \quad (52)$$

For part (ii), we first consider the left inequality.

$$\max_{\|\mathbf{x}\|_2=1} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m \left(\sum_{j=1}^n |A_{ij}| |x_j| \right)^2} = \sqrt{m} \cdot \max_{\|\mathbf{x}\|_2=1} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n |A_{ij}| |x_j|}{m} \quad (\text{AM-QM inequality}) \quad (53)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} \cdot \max_{\|\mathbf{x}\|_2=1} \sum_{j=1}^n |x_j| \left(\sum_{i=1}^m |A_{ij}| \right) \quad \left(\forall m, n < \infty, \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n = \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^m \right) \quad (54)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} \cdot \max_{\|\mathbf{x}\|_2=1} \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^n |x_j|^2} \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^n \left(\sum_{i=1}^m |A_{ij}| \right)^2} \quad (\text{Cauchy-Schwarz inequality}) \quad (55)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^n \left(\sum_{i=1}^m |A_{ij}| \right)^2} \quad (\|\mathbf{A}\|_2 = 1) \quad (56)$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} \sqrt{\max_{j=1, \dots, n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^m |A_{ij}| \right)^2} \quad \left(\sum_i |u_i| \geq \max_i |u_i| \ \forall i \right) \quad (57)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} \max_{j=1, \dots, n} \sum_{i=1}^m |A_{ij}| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} \|\mathbf{A}\|_1 \quad (\text{Definition of } \|\mathbf{A}\|_1) \quad (58)$$

101 When applying the AM-GM inequality, the equality holds if and only if $\sum_{j=1}^n |A_{1j}x_j| = \dots =$
 102 $\sum_{j=1}^n |A_{mj}x_j|$, which is attainable. For Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, the equality holds if and only if
 103 $\sum_{i=1}^m |A_{ij}| = k|x_j|$ for all $j = 1, \dots, n$ where k is a constant, which is attainable too.

Now we show the inequality on the right hand side.

$$\max_{\|\mathbf{x}\|_2=1} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m \left(\sum_{j=1}^n |A_{ij}| |x_j| \right)^2} \leq \max_{\|\mathbf{x}\|_2=1} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n A_{ij}^2 \sum_{j=1}^n x_j^2} \quad (\text{Cauchy-Schwarz inequality}) \quad (59)$$

$$= \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n A_{ij}^2} \quad (\|\mathbf{x}\|_2 = 1) \quad (60)$$

$$= \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^m |A_{ij}|^2} \quad \left(\forall m, n < \infty, \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n = \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^m \right) \quad (61)$$

$$\leq \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^n \left(\sum_{i=1}^m |A_{ij}| \right)^2} \quad \left(\forall a_i \geq 0, \sum_{i=1}^m a_i^2 \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^m a_i \right)^2 \right) \quad (62)$$

$$\leq \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^n \left(\max_{i=1, \dots, m} \sum_{i=1}^m |A_{ij}| \right)^2} \quad (u_i \leq \max_i |u_i|, \forall i) \quad (63)$$

$$= \sqrt{n} \cdot \max_{j=1, \dots, n} \sum_{i=1}^m |A_{ij}| \quad \left(\sum_{j=1}^n c = nc \right) \quad (64)$$

$$= \sqrt{n} \|\mathbf{A}\|_1 \quad (\text{Definition of } \|\mathbf{A}\|_1) \quad (65)$$

104 where in the first line the equality holds if and only if $|A_{ij}| = k_i |x_j|$ for all $i = 1, \dots, m$ and
 105 $j = 1, \dots, n$, and k_i is a constant, which is not necessarily attainable. This completes the proof. \square

Exercise 1.13

Let $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$. Show that

(i) $\|\mathbf{A}\| = \|\mathbf{A}^T\|$ (here $\|\cdot\|$ is the spectral norm),

(ii) $\|\mathbf{A}\|_F^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i(\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A})$.

Proof. For part (i), the spectral norm is defined by

$$\|\mathbf{A}\|_2 = \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A})} = \sigma_{\max}(\mathbf{A}) \quad (66)$$

where $\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A})$ is the maximum eigenvalue of $\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}$, and $\sigma_{\max}(\mathbf{A})$ is the largest singular values of \mathbf{A} . Similarly,

$$\|\mathbf{A}^T\|_2 = \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^T)} = \sigma_{\max}(\mathbf{A}^T) \quad (67)$$

By the Theorem 2.6.3(a) in [Horn and Johnson \(2013\)](#), the singular values are supposed to be nonnegative. And by the Theorem 2.6.3(b) in [Horn and Johnson \(2013\)](#), the nonzero eigenvalues of $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^T$ and $\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A}$ are identical. Thus,

$$\|\mathbf{A}\|_2 = \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A})} = \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^T)} = \|\mathbf{A}^T\|_2 \quad (68)$$

107 as desired.

Now we consider part (ii).

$$\|\mathbf{A}\|_F^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n A_{ij}^2 \quad (\text{Definition of Frobenius norm}) \quad (69)$$

$$= \text{Tr}(\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A}) \quad (\text{Definition of trace}) \quad (70)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i(\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A}) \quad (71)$$

where the last line follows from the following argument². By definition, the characteristic polynomial of $\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A}$ is given by

$$p(t) = \det(t\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A}) \quad (72)$$

$$= t^n - \text{Tr}(\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A})t^{n-1} + \cdots + (-1)^n \det(\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A}) \quad (\text{Definition of determinant}) \quad (73)$$

Also, by the definition, eigenvalues are the roots of $p(t)$. Hence,

$$p(t) = (t - \lambda_1)(t - \lambda_2) \cdots (t - \lambda_n) \quad (74)$$

By comparing coefficients, we have

$$\text{Tr}(\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i(\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A}) \quad (75)$$

108 which completes the proof. □

Exercise 1.14

Let $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ be a symmetric matrix. Show that

$$\max_{\mathbf{x}} \{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} : \|\mathbf{x}\|^2 = 1\} = \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A}). \quad (76)$$

109

110 The inspiration of the following proof is from the proof of Lemma 1.11 in the textbook.

Proof. According to the spectral decomposition theorem there exists an orthogonal matrix $\mathbf{U} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ and a diagonal matrix $\mathbf{D} = \text{diag}(d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n)$ such that $\mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{U} = \mathbf{D}$. Without the loss of generality, we can assume that the diagonal elements of \mathbf{D} , which are the eigenvalues of \mathbf{A} , are ordered nonincreasingly: $d_1 \geq d_2 \geq \cdots \geq d_n$, where $d_1 = \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A})$. Since \mathbf{U} is an orthogonal matrix, we can make the change of variables $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{y}$.

$$\max_{\|\mathbf{x}\|_2=1} \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} = \max_{\|\mathbf{U}\mathbf{y}\|_2=1} (\mathbf{U}\mathbf{y})^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{y} \quad (77)$$

$$= \max_{\|\mathbf{y}\|_2=1} \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{y} \quad (\|\mathbf{U}\mathbf{y}\|_2^2 = \|\mathbf{y}\|_2^2) \quad (78)$$

²<https://math.stackexchange.com/questions/546155/proof-that-the-trace-of-a-matrix-is-the-sum-of-its-eigenvalues>

$$= \max_{\|\mathbf{y}\|_2=1} \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{y} \quad (\mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{U} = \mathbf{D}) \quad (79)$$

$$= \max_{\|\mathbf{y}\|_2=1} \sum_{i=1}^n d_i y_i^2 \leq d_1 \max_{\|\mathbf{y}\|_2=1} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 \quad (d_1 \geq d_2 \geq \dots \geq d_n) \quad (80)$$

$$= d_1 = \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A}) \quad (81)$$

111

□

Exercise 1.15

Prove that a set $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is closed if and only if its complement U^c is open.

112

113 *Proof.* We first prove the sufficiency. Given U^c is open, we suppose that U is not closed. Then there
 114 must exist at least one accumulation point of U , say x , such that $x \notin U$, i.e., $x \in U^c$. Since U^c is
 115 open, then there exists an open ball $B(x, r) \subseteq U^c$ with $r > 0$, which contradicts $x \in U'$ where U'
 116 denotes the set of accumulation points of U . Specifically, since $x \in U'$, by Definition 1.4, there are
 117 infinitely many points of $B(x, r)$ belonging to U , which is impossible for $B(x, r) \subseteq U^c$.

118 Now we show the necessity. Given any point $x \in U^c$, it suffices to show that x is an interior point
 119 of U^c . Obviously, $x \notin U$. Since U is closed, x is not an accumulation point of U . By Definition 1.5,
 120 this implies that there exists an open ball $B(x, r)$ such that $B(x, r) \cap U = \emptyset$. Thus, $B(x, r) \subseteq U^c$.
 121 This completes our proof. □

Exercise 1.16

1. Let $\{A_i\}_{i \in I}$ be a collection of open sets where I is a given index set. Show that $\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i$ is an open Set. Show that if I is finite, then $\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i$ is open.
2. Let $\{A_i\}_{i \in I}$ be a collection of closed sets where I is a given index set. Show that $\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i$ is a closed Set. Show that if I is finite, then $\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i$ is closed.

122

123 The following proof is taken from the proof of Theorem 11.1.5 in [Chen et al. \(2019\)](#).

124 *Proof.*

- 125 1. For any $\mathbf{x} \in \bigcup_{i \in I} A_i$, then there exists at least an $i \in I$ such that $\mathbf{x} \in A_i$. Since A_i is an open set,
 126 then \mathbf{x} is an interior point of A_i . Also, \mathbf{x} is an interior point of $\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i$. Thus, $\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i$ is an open
 127 set.

128 Since I is finite, suppose there are k sets in total. For any $\mathbf{x} \in \bigcap_{i \in I} A_i$, $\mathbf{x} \in A_i$ for arbitrary
 129 $i = 1, \dots, k$. Thus, for any $i \in I$, there exists an $r_i > 0$ such that $B(\mathbf{x}, r_i) \subset A_i$. Let $r = \min_{i \in I} r_i$,
 130 then $B(\mathbf{x}, r) \subset \bigcap_{i \in I} A_i$. Therefore, $\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i$ is open.

- 131 2. By De Morgan's Theorem (see Theorem 1.10), $(\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i)^c = \bigcup_{i \in I} A_i^c$. Since A_i is closed, its
 132 complement A_i^c is open. From the first part of this proof, $\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i^c$ is open. Thus, its complement
 133 $\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i$ is closed.

134 If each A_i is closed, then A_i^c is open. If I is finite, by the first part of this proof, $\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i^c$ is open.
 135 According to De Morgan's Theorem, its complement is $\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i$ which is closed. This completes
 136 the proof.

137

□

Exercise 1.17

Give an example of open sets A_i , $i \in I$ for which $\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i$ is not open.

The following solution is from Mathematics Stack Exchange³.

Solution: Let \mathbb{Z}_+ denote the set of positive integers. When A_i is defined as

$$A_i = \left(-\frac{1}{i}, \frac{1}{i}\right), \quad i \in \mathbb{Z}_+,$$

the intersection

$$\bigcap_{i \in \mathbb{Z}_+} A_i = [0]$$

is not open. However, it is a closed set. \square

Extensions

Likewise, we can construct an example of closed sets A_i , $i \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ for which $\bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{Z}_+} A_i$ is not closed. For example, the union of the closed sets $A_i = [\frac{1}{i}, 2 - \frac{1}{i}]$, $\forall i \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ is $(0, 2)$ which is an open set.

Exercise 1.18

Let $A, B \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$. Prove that $\text{cl}(A \cap B) \subseteq \text{cl}(A) \cap \text{cl}(B)$. Give an example in which the inclusion is proper.

This proof is from Mathematics Stack Exchange⁴.

Proof. By the definition of closure, i.e. Definition 1.7, $\text{cl}(U) = U \cup \text{bd}(U)$. since $A \cap B \subseteq A$, it follows that $\text{cl}(A \cap B) \subseteq \text{cl}(A)$. Likewise, $\text{cl}(A \cap B) \subseteq \text{cl}(B)$. Thus, $\text{cl}(A \cap B) \subseteq \text{cl}(A) \cap \text{cl}(B)$ as desired.

Given $A = (0, 1)$ and $B = (1, 2)$, then $A \cap B = \emptyset$ and $\text{cl}(A \cap B) = \emptyset$. On the other hand, $\text{cl}(A) = [0, 1]$ and $\text{cl}(B) = [1, 2]$. Thus, $\text{cl}(A) \cap \text{cl}(B) = \{1\}$. Obviously, $\emptyset \neq \{1\}$. Hence, the inclusion is proper in this case. \square

Exercise 1.19

Let $A, B \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$. Prove that $\text{int}(A \cap B) = \text{int}(A) \cap \text{int}(B)$ and that $\text{int}(A) \cup \text{int}(B) \subseteq \text{int}(A \cup B)$. Show an example in which the latter inclusion is proper.

Proof. The first part of the following proof is from a YouTube video⁵.

1. $\text{int}(A \cap B) \subseteq \text{int}(A) \cap \text{int}(B)$ follows from

$$A \cap B \subseteq A \Rightarrow \text{int}(A \cap B) \subseteq \text{int}(A) \quad (82)$$

$$A \cap B \subseteq B \Rightarrow \text{int}(A \cap B) \subseteq \text{int}(B) \quad (83)$$

\Downarrow

$$\text{int}(A \cap B) \subseteq \text{int}(A) \cap \text{int}(B). \quad (84)$$

³<https://math.stackexchange.com/questions/1460853/infinite-intersection-of-open-sets>

⁴<https://math.stackexchange.com/questions/1485869/closure-of-intersection-of-two-sets>

⁵<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uZZkM1oQbd0>

$\text{int}(A) \cap \text{int}(B) \subseteq \text{int}(A \cap B)$ follows from

$$\text{int}(A) \subseteq A, \quad \text{int}(B) \subseteq B \quad (85)$$

\Downarrow

$$\text{int}(A) \cap \text{int}(B) \subseteq A \cap B. \quad (86)$$

151 Since the finite intersection of open sets is an open set (see Exercise 1.16(i)), then $\text{int}(A) \cap \text{int}(B)$
 152 is open. By definition, the interior of a set is the largest open subset of that set, so $\text{int}(A \cap B)$
 153 contains $\text{int}(A) \cap \text{int}(B)$. In other words, $\text{int}(A) \cap \text{int}(B) \subseteq \text{int}(A \cap B)$. Therefore, $\text{int}(A \cap B) =$
 154 $\text{int}(A) \cap \text{int}(B)$.

2. $\text{int}(A) \cup \text{int}(B) \subseteq \text{int}(A \cup B)$ follows from

$$\text{int}(A) \subseteq A, \quad \text{int}(B) \subseteq B \quad (87)$$

\Downarrow

$$\text{int}(A) \cup \text{int}(B) \subseteq A \cup B. \quad (88)$$

155 In Exercise 1.16(i), we have shown that the union of open sets is open, so $\text{int}(A) \cup \text{int}(B)$ is an
 156 open set. By definition, the interior of $A \cup B$ is the largest open set of $A \cup B$. Thus, $\text{int}(A \cup B)$
 157 contains $\text{int}(A) \cup \text{int}(B)$. Hence, $\text{int}(A) \cup \text{int}(B) \subseteq \text{int}(A \cup B)$.

158 For example, $A = (0, 1)$ and $B = [1, 2)$. It is easy to see that $\text{int}(A) \cup \text{int}(B) = (0, 1) \cup (1, 2)$,
 159 but $\text{int}(A \cup B) = (1, 2)$. This inclusion is proper.

160 □

161 2 Chapter 2 Optimality Conditions for Unconstrained Opti- 162 mization

Exercise 2.1

Find the global minimum and maximum points of the function $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 + 2x - 3y$ over the unit ball $S = B[0, 1] = \{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$.

163

Solution: By applying Cauchy-Swcharz inequality on $2x - 3y$, we get

$$|2x - 3y| = \left| \begin{pmatrix} x & y \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \right| \leq \sqrt{2^2 + (-3)^2} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{13} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

\Downarrow

$$-\sqrt{13} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq 2x - 3y \leq \sqrt{13} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

where the equalities hold when $-3x = 2y$. Thus,

$$x^2 + y^2 - \sqrt{13} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq x^2 + y^2 + 2x - 3y \leq x^2 + y^2 + \sqrt{13} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

Let $t = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, then the right hand side can be written as

$$f_{\text{RHS}}(t) = t^2 + \sqrt{13}t, \text{ with } 0 \leq t \leq 1. \quad (89)$$

164 Since $f'_{\text{RHS}}(t) = 2t + \sqrt{13} \geq 0$, then $f_{\text{RHS}}(t)$ is increasing on $[0, 1]$. So, the maximum can be
 165 attained at $t = 1$. Thus, solving $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ and $-3x = 2y$ gives $x = 2/\sqrt{13}$ and $y = -3/\sqrt{13}$ and
 166 $f(2/\sqrt{13}, -3/\sqrt{13}) = 1 + \sqrt{13}$, which is equal to $f_{\text{RHS}}(1) = 1 + \sqrt{13}$.

The left hand side is

$$f_{\text{LHS}}(t) = t^2 - \sqrt{13}t, \text{ with } 0 \leq t \leq 1 \quad (90)$$

167 Its derivative with respect to t is $f'_{\text{LHS}}(t) = 2t - \sqrt{13} < 0$ on $[0, 1]$, which means $f_{\text{LHS}}(t)$ is
 168 strictly decreasing on $[0, 1]$. The minimum can be achieved at $t = 1$, i.e. $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ and
 169 $f_{\text{LHS}}(1) = 1 - \sqrt{13}$. Given $-3x = 2y$, we obtain $x = -2/\sqrt{13}$ and $y = 3/\sqrt{13}$, which gives the desired
 170 $f(-2/\sqrt{13}, 3/\sqrt{13}) = 1 - \sqrt{13}$.

171 To sum up, the global minimum and maximum points are $(x, y) = (2/\sqrt{13}, -3/\sqrt{13})$ and
 172 $(x, y) = (-2/\sqrt{13}, 3/\sqrt{13})$, respectively. \square

Exercise 2.2

Let $\mathbf{a} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ be a nonzero vector. Show that the maximum of $\mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{x}$ over $B[0, 1] = \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n : \|\mathbf{x}\| \leq 1\}$ is attained at $\mathbf{x}^* = \frac{\mathbf{a}}{\|\mathbf{a}\|}$ and that the maximal value is $\|\mathbf{a}\|$.

173

Proof. According to Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, we have

$$\mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{x} \leq \|\mathbf{a}\| \|\mathbf{x}\| \quad (91)$$

174 the equality holds if and only if $\mathbf{x} = \lambda \mathbf{a}$ where $0 \neq \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$. Since $\|\mathbf{x}\| \leq 1$, the maximum of the right
 175 hand side can be achieved when $\|\mathbf{x}\| = 1$. Combining this with $\mathbf{x} = \lambda \mathbf{a}$, we get $\|\lambda \mathbf{a}\| = 1$ and $\lambda = \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{a}\|}$.
 176 Thus, $\mathbf{x}^* = \lambda \mathbf{a} = \frac{\mathbf{a}}{\|\mathbf{a}\|}$ and the maximum value is $\|\mathbf{a}\| \|\mathbf{x}\| = \|\mathbf{a}\|$. \square

Exercise 2.3

Find the global minimum and maximum points of the function $f(x, y) = 2x - 3y$ over the set $S = \{(x, y) : 2x^2 + 5y^2 \leq 1\}$.

177

178 **Solution:** We can make use of the result in Exercise 2.2. To do this, we need to perform a change of
 179 variables. Specifically, let $u = \sqrt{2}x$ and $v = \sqrt{5}y$. By doing this, the original problem is equivalently
 180 reformulated as finding the global minimum and maximum points of $\tilde{f}(u, v) = \sqrt{2}u - \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5}v$ over the
 181 set $\tilde{S} = \{(u, v) : u^2 + v^2 \leq 1\}$. In this case, $\mathbf{a} = (\sqrt{2}, -\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5})^T$. It follows from that the maximum
 182 point is $\frac{\mathbf{a}}{\|\mathbf{a}\|} = (\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{19}, -\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{19})^T$. Changing back to the original variables gives $x = 5/19$ and $-3/19$.
 183 Similarly, the minimum point is $x = -5/19$ and $3/19$. \square

Exercise 2.4

Show that if \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} are $n \times n$ positive semidefinite matrices, then their sum $\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}$ is also positive semidefinite.

184

Proof. Since \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} are semidefinite matrices, then $\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} \geq 0$ and $\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{B} \mathbf{x} \geq 0$ for every $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$. It follows that

$$\mathbf{x}^T (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{B} \mathbf{x} \geq 0 \quad (92)$$

185 for every $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Hence, $\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}$ is also positive semidefinite. This completes the proof. \square

Exercise 2.5

Let $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ and $\mathbf{B} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$ be two symmetric matrices. Prove that the following two claims are equivalent:

- (i) \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} are positive semidefinite.
- (ii) $\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{0}_{n \times m} \\ \mathbf{0}_{m \times n} & \mathbf{B} \end{pmatrix}$ is positive semidefinite.

Proof. We first show (i) \Rightarrow (ii). Given \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} are positive semidefinite, we have $\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} \geq 0$ and $\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{B} \mathbf{y} \geq 0$ for any $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^m$. Then for any $\mathbf{z} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{y} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n+m}$, we have

$$\mathbf{z}^T \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{0}_{n \times m} \\ \mathbf{0}_{m \times n} & \mathbf{B} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{z} = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{B} \mathbf{y} \geq 0 \quad (93)$$

as desired.

Now we consider (ii) \Rightarrow (i). Given $\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{0}_{n \times m} \\ \mathbf{0}_{m \times n} & \mathbf{B} \end{pmatrix}$ is positive semidefinite, for any $\mathbf{z} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{y} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n+m}$, we have $\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{B} \mathbf{y} \geq 0$. Since \mathbf{A} is a symmetric matrix, then its eigenvalues are real values. Without loss of generality, suppose \mathbf{A} is not positive semidefinite, then it will have at least one negative eigenvalue λ . Then we get $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} = \lambda \mathbf{x}$ and $\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} = \lambda \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} = \lambda \|\mathbf{x}\|^2 < 0$ for any $\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}$. So, regardless of \mathbf{y} , as $\|\mathbf{x}\|^2 \rightarrow -\infty$, $\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{B} \mathbf{y} \rightarrow -\infty$, which contradicts that the block matrix is positive semidefinite. Thus, \mathbf{A} must be positive semidefinite. Likewise, \mathbf{B} must be positive semidefinite. This completes the proof. \square

Exercise 2.6

Let $\mathbf{B} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times k}$ and let $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{B} \mathbf{B}^T$.

- (i) Prove \mathbf{A} is positive semidefinite.
- (ii) Prove that \mathbf{A} is positive definite if and only if \mathbf{B} has a full row rank.

Proof.

- (i) For any $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, we have

$$\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{B} \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{x})^T \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{x} = \|\mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{x}\|_2^2 \geq 0. \quad (94)$$

So, \mathbf{A} is positive semidefinite.

- (ii) If \mathbf{B} has a full row rank, namely, \mathbf{B}^T has a full column rank, then the columns of \mathbf{B}^T are linearly independent. Then $\mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ holds only if $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$. Hence, \mathbf{A} is positive definite.

If \mathbf{A} is positive definite, it follows from (94) that then $\|\mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{x}\|_2^2 > 0$ for any $\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}$. Therefore, the columns of \mathbf{B}^T are linearly independent. Thus, \mathbf{B} has a full row rank.

\square

Exercise 2.7

(i) Let \mathbf{A} be an $n \times n$ symmetric matrix. Show that \mathbf{A} is positive semidefinite if and only if there exists a matrix $\mathbf{B} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ such that $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{B}\mathbf{B}^T$.

(ii) Let $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and let \mathbf{A} be defined as

$$A_{ij} = x_i x_j, \quad i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n. \quad (95)$$

Show that \mathbf{A} is positive semidefinite and that it is not a positive definite matrix when $n > 1$.

Proof. (i) The sufficiency has been shown in Exercise 2.6(i). To show the necessity, by the spectral decomposition theorem, \mathbf{A} can be represented as $\mathbf{U}\mathbf{D}\mathbf{U}^T$ with \mathbf{U} is an orthogonal matrix and $\mathbf{D} = \text{diag}(d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n)$ is a diagonal matrix whose diagonal elements are the eigenvalues of \mathbf{A} . Since \mathbf{A} is positive semidefinite, we have that $d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n \geq 0$. Let $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{D}^{1/2}\mathbf{U}^T$, then $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{B}^T = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{D}^{1/2}\mathbf{U}^T\mathbf{U}\mathbf{D}^{1/2}\mathbf{U}^T = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{D}\mathbf{U}^T$. This shows the necessity.

(ii) \mathbf{A} can be represented as $\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^T$. For any $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, we have

$$\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{y} = (\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{y})^2 \geq 0 \quad (96)$$

which shows \mathbf{A} is positive semidefinite. When $n = 1$, \mathbf{A} is a scalar, so it is positive definite when $x > 0$, otherwise it is not positive definite. Since there always exists a vector $\mathbf{y} \neq \mathbf{0}$ such that $\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{y} = 0$, $\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{y} > 0$ does not hold for arbitrary \mathbf{y} . By definition, \mathbf{A} is not a positive definite matrix. This completes the proof. \square

Exercise 2.8

Let $\mathbf{Q} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ be a positive definite matrix. Show that the “Q-norm” defined by

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_{\mathbf{Q}} = \sqrt{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{x}} \quad (97)$$

is indeed a norm.

Proof. We need to check if the “Q-norm” satisfies the three properties of the definition of a norm. Since \mathbf{Q} is positive definite, for any $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{x} \geq 0$ and $\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{x} = 0$ if and only if $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$, so $\|\mathbf{x}\|_{\mathbf{Q}} \geq 0$. Thus, the nonnegativity is satisfied. For any $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\|\lambda \mathbf{x}\|_{\mathbf{Q}} = \sqrt{\lambda^2 \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{x}} = |\lambda| \|\mathbf{x}\|_{\mathbf{Q}}$. Hence, the positive homogeneity is satisfied.

Before proving the triangle inequality for the \mathbf{Q} norm, we need to assume \mathbf{Q} is a symmetric matrix, otherwise it may have complex eigenvalues.

$$\|\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}\|_{\mathbf{Q}} \leq \|\mathbf{x}\|_{\mathbf{Q}} + \|\mathbf{y}\|_{\mathbf{Q}} \quad (98)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$\sqrt{(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y})^T \mathbf{Q} (\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y})} \leq \sqrt{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{x}} + \sqrt{\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{y}} \quad (100)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y})^T \mathbf{Q} (\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}) \leq \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{y} + 2\sqrt{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{y}} \quad (102)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{y} + \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{x} \leq 2\sqrt{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{y}} \quad (104)$$

By the spectral decomposition theorem, \mathbf{Q} can be written as $\mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{U}$ where \mathbf{U} is an orthogonal matrix and $\mathbf{D} = \text{diag}(d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n)$ is a diagonal matrix whose diagonal elements are the eigenvalues of \mathbf{A} . Let $\mathbf{U}\mathbf{x} = \tilde{\mathbf{x}}$ and $\mathbf{U}\mathbf{y} = \tilde{\mathbf{y}}$, then we have

$$\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{y} + \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{x} \leq 2\sqrt{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{y}} \quad (105)$$

$$\Updownarrow \quad (106)$$

$$\sum_i^n d_i x_i y_i + \sum_i^n d_i x_i y_i \leq 2\sqrt{(\sqrt{d_i} x_i)^2} \sqrt{(\sqrt{d_i} y_i)^2} \quad (107)$$

$$\Updownarrow \quad (108)$$

$$\sum_i^n (\sqrt{d_i} x_i)(\sqrt{d_i} y_i) \leq \sqrt{(\sqrt{d_i} x_i)^2} \sqrt{(\sqrt{d_i} y_i)^2} \quad (109)$$

219 which is the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality. This completes the proof. \square

Exercise 2.9

Let \mathbf{A} be an $n \times n$ positive semidefinite matrix.

(i) Show that for any $i \neq j$

$$A_{ii} A_{jj} \geq A_{ij}^2 \quad (110)$$

(ii) Show that if for some $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ $A_{ii} = 0$, then the i th row of \mathbf{A} consists of zeros.

220

221 *Proof.* ⁶

(i) As stated in Section 2.2 of the textbook, \mathbf{A} is symmetric. Given \mathbf{A} is a positive semidefinite matrix, we always have

$$(\mathbf{e}_i x + \mathbf{e}_j)^T \mathbf{A} (\mathbf{e}_i x + \mathbf{e}_j) \geq 0 \quad (111)$$

$$A_{ii} x^2 + 2A_{ij} x + A_{jj} \geq 0 \quad (112)$$

where \mathbf{e}_i is a vector with all zeros except the i th entry being 1, also \mathbf{e}_j is defined in the same way, and $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Then the determinant is supposed to be nonpositive.

$$4A_{ij}^2 - 4A_{ii} A_{jj} \leq 0 \Rightarrow A_{ii} A_{jj} \geq A_{ij}^2. \quad (113)$$

222 (ii) With the result in the first part, if for some i , $A_{ii} = 0$, then for any $j \neq i$, we have $0 \times A_{jj} \geq A_{ij}^2$
 223 which implies $A_{ij} = 0$. This shows that the i th row of \mathbf{A} consists of zeros. This completes the
 224 proof.

225

\square

Exercise 2.10

Let \mathbf{A}^α be the $n \times n$ matrix ($n > 1$) defined by

$$A_{ij} = \begin{cases} \alpha, & i = j, \\ 1, & i \neq j. \end{cases} \quad (114)$$

Show that \mathbf{A}^α is positive semidefinite if and only if $\alpha \geq 1$.

226

⁶<https://math.stackexchange.com/questions/3544963/product-of-diagonal-elements-of-positive-semidefinite-matrix>

Proof. We first prove the necessity. Given \mathbf{A}^α is positive semidefinite and a vector \mathbf{x} whose entries are all zeros except $x_i = 1$ and $x_j = -1$, we always have

$$\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A}^\alpha \mathbf{x} \geq 0 \Rightarrow 2\alpha - 2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \alpha \geq 1. \quad (115)$$

Now we consider the sufficiency. \mathbf{A}^α can be represented as $(\alpha - 1)\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T$. Together with $\alpha \geq 1$, for any vector $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, we have

$$\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A}^\alpha \mathbf{x} = (\alpha - 1)\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{I} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T \mathbf{x} = (\alpha - 1)\|\mathbf{x}\|^2 + \|\mathbf{1}^T \mathbf{x}\|^2 \geq 0$$

227 which implies that \mathbf{A}^α is positive semidefinite. \square

Exercise 2.11

Let $\mathbf{d} \in \Delta_n$ (Δ_n being the unit-simplex). Show that the $n \times n$ matrix \mathbf{A} defined by

$$A_{ij} = \begin{cases} d_i - d_i^2, & i = j, \\ -d_i d_j, & i \neq j, \end{cases} \quad (116)$$

is positive semidefinite.

228

Proof. \mathbf{A} can be represented as $\text{diag}(\mathbf{d}) - \mathbf{d}\mathbf{d}^T$. For any vector $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, we have

$$\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}^T (\text{diag}(\mathbf{d}) - \mathbf{d}\mathbf{d}^T) \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}^T \text{diag}(\mathbf{d}) \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{d} \mathbf{d}^T \mathbf{x} = \sum_i^n (d_i - d_i^2) x_i^2 \geq 0 \quad (117)$$

229 where the last inequality follows from $0 \leq d_i \leq 1$ for any $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$. \square

Exercise 2.12

Prove that a 2×2 matrix \mathbf{A} is negative semidefinite if and only if $\text{Tr}(\mathbf{A}) \leq 0$ and $\det(\mathbf{A}) \leq 0$.

230

Proof. Without loss of generality, a 2×2 matrix \mathbf{A} can be written as

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (118)$$

Furthermore, the characteristic equation is given by

$$\det(\lambda \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}) = 0 \quad (119)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda - a_{11} & -a_{12} \\ -a_{21} & \lambda - a_{22} \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (120)$$

$$\lambda^2 - (a_{11} + a_{22})\lambda + a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21} = 0 \quad (121)$$

where λ denotes the two roots (λ_1 and λ_2) of the characteristic equation, and also represents the set of the eigenvalues of \mathbf{A} . \mathbf{A} is negative semidefinite if and only if both its two eigenvalues λ_1 and λ_2 are nonpositive. From the last equation above, we get

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = a_{11} + a_{22} = \text{Tr}(\mathbf{A}) \\ \lambda_1 \lambda_2 = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21} = \det(\mathbf{A}) \end{cases} \quad (122)$$

which implies

$$\begin{cases} \text{Tr}(\mathbf{A}) \leq 0 \\ \det(\mathbf{A}) \geq 0 \end{cases} \iff \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \leq 0 \quad (123)$$

231 which completes the proof. \square

Exercise 2.13

For each of the following matrices determine whether they are positive/negative semidefinite/definite or indefinite:

$$(i) \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(ii) \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(iii) \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(iv) \mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -7 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Solution:

- (i) It is easy to know that \mathbf{A} is diagonally dominant and its diagonal elements are positive. By Theorem 2.25 in the textbook, \mathbf{A} is at least positive semidefinite. Since the principal minor $D_2(\mathbf{A}) = 0$, then \mathbf{A} is not positive definite.
- (ii) We observe that all the principal minors are nonnegative. Recall that the generalized Sylvester's criterion says that a hermitian matrix is positive-semidefinite if and only if all the principal minors are nonnegative⁷. Therefore, \mathbf{B} is positive semidefinite.
- (iii) It is easy to get $\text{Tr}(\mathbf{C}) = 6$ and $\det(\mathbf{C}) = -2$, which implies that \mathbf{C} has both positive and negative eigenvalues. This indicates \mathbf{C} is indefinite.
- (iv) Obviously, $-\mathbf{D}$ is a strictly diagonally dominant matrix whose diagonal elements are positive, so $-\mathbf{D}$ is positive definite. Hence, \mathbf{D} is negative definite.

□

Exercise 2.14

Let

$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{b} \\ \mathbf{b}^T & c \end{pmatrix},$$

where $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$. Suppose that $\mathbf{A} \succ \mathbf{0}$. Prove that $\mathbf{D} \succeq \mathbf{0}$ if and only if $c - \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{b} \geq 0$.

Proof. ⁸ Here we consider a more general case, i.e., $\mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{B}^T & \mathbf{C} \end{pmatrix}$, where \mathbf{B} and \mathbf{C} are matrices instead of vectors or scalars, particularly, \mathbf{C} is symmetric. Recall that \mathbf{D} is positive semidefinite if

⁷https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sylvester%27s_criterion

⁸https://inst.eecs.berkeley.edu/~ee127/sp21/livebook/thm_schur_compl.html

and only if $\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{x} \geq 0$ for any vector \mathbf{x} . Let $\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{z} \end{pmatrix}$, then

$$g(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}) := \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{z} \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{B}^T & \mathbf{C} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{z} \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{y} + \mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{y} + \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{B} \mathbf{z} + \mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{C} \mathbf{z} \geq 0, \quad \forall \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}. \quad (124)$$

This is equivalent to, for any \mathbf{z} ,

$$0 \leq f(\mathbf{z}) := \min_{\mathbf{y}} g(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}). \quad (125)$$

Since \mathbf{A} is positive definite, $g(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z})$ is convex with respect to \mathbf{y} . Hence, minimizing $g(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z})$ w.r.t. \mathbf{y} is an unconstrained convex problem. Setting the gradient $\nabla_{\mathbf{y}} g(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z})$ to 0, we get

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{y}} g(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}) = 2\mathbf{A} \mathbf{y} + 2\mathbf{B} \mathbf{z} = 0 \iff \mathbf{y} = -\mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{z}. \quad (126)$$

Plugging this into $g(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z})$ yields

$$f(\mathbf{z}) = g(-\mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{z}) = \mathbf{z}^T (\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{B}) \mathbf{z} \quad (127)$$

where $f(\mathbf{z}) \geq 0$ if and only if $\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{B}$ is positive semidefinite. \square

Exercise 2.15

For each of the following functions, determine whether it is coercive or not:

- (i) $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^4 + x_2^4$.
- (ii) $f(x_1, x_2) = e^{x_1^2} + e^{x_2^2} - x_1^{200} + x_2^{200}$.
- (iii) $f(x_1, x_2) = 2x_1^2 - 8x_1x_2 + x_2^2$.
- (iv) $f(x_1, x_2) = 4x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_2^2$.
- (v) $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^3 + x_2^3 + x_3^3$.
- (vi) $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 - 2x_1x_2^2 + x_2^4$.
- (vii) $f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}}{\|\mathbf{x}\|+1}$, where $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ is positive definite.

Solution:

(i)

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_1, x_2) &= x_1^4 + x_2^4 \\ &= (x_1^2 + x_2^2)^2 - 2x_1^2x_2^2 \\ &= (x_1^2 + x_2^2)^2 - \frac{(2x_1x_2)^2}{2} \geq (x_1^2 + x_2^2)^2 - \frac{(x_1^2 + x_2^2)^2}{2} \\ &= \frac{(x_1^2 + x_2^2)^2}{2} = \frac{\|\mathbf{x}\|^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

which implies, as $\|\mathbf{x}\|^2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2 \rightarrow \infty$, $f(x_1, x_2) \rightarrow \infty$. Hence, $f(x_1, x_2)$ is coercive.

(ii) Since e^x grows faster than x^n , $f(x_1, x_2)$ is coercive.

(iii) $f(x_1, x_2)$ can be written as $2(x_1 - 2x_2)^2 - 7x_2^2$. As $x_1^2 + x_2^2 \rightarrow \infty$ while $x_1 = 2x_2$, $f(x_1, x_2) \rightarrow -\infty$, which shows $f(x_1, x_2)$ is not coercive.

- (iv) $f(x_1, x_2) = (x_1 + x_2)^2 + 3x_1^2 + x_2^2 \geq x_1^2 + x_2^2$. So, $f(x_1, x_2)$ is coercive since $x_1^2 + x_2^2 \rightarrow \infty$, $f(x_1, x_2) \rightarrow \infty$.
- (v) $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ is not coercive since $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) \rightarrow -\infty$ as $x_1, x_2, x_3 \rightarrow -\infty$ while $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 \rightarrow \infty$.
- (vi) $f(x_1, x_2)$ is not coercive since $f(x_1, x_2) = 0$ while for any x_1, x_2 satisfying $x_1 = x_2^2$.
- (vii) $f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}}{\|\mathbf{x}\|+1} \leq \frac{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}}{\|\mathbf{x}\|}$ where the right hand side is the so-called Rayleigh quotient which is upper bounded by the maximum eigenvalue of \mathbf{A} (see Lemma 1.11 in the textbook). Hence, $f(\mathbf{x})$ is not coercive.

□

Exercise 2.16

Find a function $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ which is not coercive and satisfied that for any $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\lim_{|x_1| \rightarrow \infty} f(x_1, \alpha x_1) = \lim_{|x_2| \rightarrow \infty} f(\alpha x_2, x_2) = \infty. \quad (128)$$

Solution: Consider the following function

$$f(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1 + x_1 x_2}{|x_1| + |x_2|} \quad (129)$$

which goes to $-\infty$ when $x_1^2 + x_2^2 \rightarrow \infty$ while $x_1 = -x_2$. Also, when $x_2 = \alpha x_1$, we have

$$\lim_{|x_1| \rightarrow \infty} f(x_1, \alpha x_1) = \lim_{|x_1| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + x_1^2}{(1 + |\alpha|)|x_1|} = \infty. \quad (130)$$

The similar argument follows for the case where $\lim_{|x_2| \rightarrow \infty} f(\alpha x_2, x_2) = \infty$.

□

Exercise 2.17

For each of the following functions, find all the stationary points and classify them according to whether they are saddle points, strict/nonstrict local/global minimum/global maximum points:

- (i) $f(x_1, x_2) = (4x_1^2 - x_2)^2$.
- (ii) $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^4 - 2x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 2x_2x_3 + 2x_3^2$.
- (iii) $f(x_1, x_2) = 2x_2^3 - 6x_2^2 + 3x_1^2x_2$.
- (iv) $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^4 + 2x_1^2x_2 + x_2^2 - 4x_1^2 - 8x_1 - 8x_2$.
- (v) $f(x_1, x_2) = (x_1 - 2x_2)^4 + 64x_1x_2$.
- (vi) $f(x_1, x_2) = 2x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 - 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1 - 3x_2$.
- (vii) $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + 4x_1x_2 + x_2^2 + x_1 - x_2$.

Solution:

(i) First,

$$\nabla f(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 16x_1(4x_1^2 - x_2) \\ -2(4x_1^2 - x_2) \end{pmatrix} \quad (131)$$

Hence, the stationary points are those satisfying

$$16x_1(4x_1^2 - x_2) = 0 \quad (132)$$

$$-2(4x_1^2 - x_2) = 0 \quad (133)$$

266 The first equation means that either $x_1 = 0$ or $x_2 = 4x_1^2$. If $x_1 = 0$, then by the second
 267 equation, $x_2 = 0$. If $x_2 = 4x_1^2$, then the second equation is satisfied automatically. Hence, the
 268 stationary points are those satisfying $x_2 = 4x_1^2$. For the stationary points $(x_1, 4x_1^2)$, we have
 269 $f(x_1, 4x_1^2) = 0$. Since $f(x_1, x_2)$ is lower bounded by 0, the points satisfying $x_2 = 4x_1^2$ are
 270 nonstrict global minimum points.

(ii) The gradient is given by

$$\nabla f(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 4x_1(x_1^2 - 1) \\ 2(x_2 + x_3) \\ 2(x_2 + 2x_3) \end{pmatrix}. \quad (134)$$

Therefore, the stationary points are those satisfying

$$4x_1(x_1^2 - 1) = 0 \quad (135)$$

$$2(x_2 + x_3) = 0 \quad (136)$$

$$2(x_2 + 2x_3) = 0. \quad (137)$$

The first equation gives $x_1 = 0$ or $x_1^2 = 1$. The second and the third equations give $x_2 = x_3 = 0$. So, the stationary points are $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 0, x_3 = 0$, $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 0, x_3 = 0$, and $x_1 = -1, x_2 = 0, x_3 = 0$. Furthermore, the Hessian is given by

$$\nabla^2 f(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 4(3x_1^2 - 1) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (138)$$

271 Then, $\nabla^2 f(0, 0, 0)$ is indefinite, implying $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 0, x_3 = 0$ is a saddle point. Both
 272 $\nabla^2 f(1, 0, 0)$ and $\nabla^2 f(-1, 0, 0)$ are positive definite. Thus, both $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 0, x_3 = 0$ and
 273 $x_1 = -1, x_2 = 0, x_3 = 0$ are nonstrict minimum points. Moreover, $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ can be written
 274 as $x_1^2(x_1^2 - 2) + (x_2 + x_3)^2 + x_3^2$. As $\|\mathbf{x}\| \rightarrow \infty$, $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) \rightarrow \infty$. Hence, $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ is
 275 coercive and has a global minimum point. Since $f(1, 0, 0) = f(-1, 0, 0) = -1$, they are nonstrict
 276 global minimum points.

(iii) First,

$$\nabla f(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 6x_1x_2 \\ 6x_2^2 - 12x_2 + 3x_1^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (139)$$

Then the stationary points are those satisfying

$$6x_1x_2 = 0 \quad (140)$$

$$6x_2^2 - 12x_2 + 3x_1^2 = 0. \quad (141)$$

From the first equation, $x_1 = 0$ or $x_2 = 0$. Combining with the second equation, if $x_1 = 0$, $x_2 = 0$ or $x_2 = 2$. If $x_2 = 0$, $x_1 = 0$. Therefore, the stationary points are $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 0$ and $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 2$. $f(x_1, x_2)$ can be written as $x_2(2(x_2 - 3/2)^2 - 9/2 + 3x_1^2)$, which implies that

for any x_1 , as $x_2 \rightarrow -\infty$, $f(x_1, x_2) \rightarrow -\infty$, and as $x_2 \rightarrow \infty$, $f(x_1, x_2) \rightarrow \infty$. Hence, $f(x_1, x_2)$ does not have global minimum and maximum points. Now consider the Hessian

$$\nabla^2 f(\mathbf{x}) = 6 \begin{pmatrix} x_2 & x_1 \\ x_1 & 2x_2 - 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (142)$$

277 Then we have $\nabla^2 f(0, 0) = 6 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \preceq \mathbf{0}$ and $\nabla^2 f(0, 2) = 6 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \succeq \mathbf{0}$. Thus, $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 0$
278 is a local maximum point and $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 2$ is a local minimum point.

(iv) First,

$$\nabla f(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 4x_1^3 + 4x_1x_2 - 8x_1 - 8 \\ 2x_1^2 + 2x_2 - 8 \end{pmatrix} \quad (143)$$

from which we know the stationary points are those that satisfy

$$x_1(x_1^2 + x_2) - 2x_1 - 2 = 0 \quad (144)$$

$$x_1^2 + x_2 - 4 = 0 \quad (145)$$

which gives $x_1 = 1$ and $x_2 = 3$. Now we consider the Hessian

$$\nabla^2 f(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 12x_1^2 + 4x_2 - 8 & 4x_1 \\ 4x_1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (146)$$

Then we have

$$\nabla^2 f(1, 3) = \begin{pmatrix} 16 & 4 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \succeq \mathbf{0} \quad (147)$$

279 where the positive definiteness follows from Proposition 2.20 in the textbook. Due to the terms
280 x_1^4 and x_2^2 in f , f is coercive. Hence, $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 3$ is the global minimum point.

(v) First,

$$\nabla f(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 4(x_1 - 2x_2)^3 + 64x_2 \\ -8(x_1 - 2x_2)^3 + 64x_1 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (148)$$

which has three solutions: $x_1 = x_2 = 0$, $x_1 = 1, x_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$, and $x_1 = -1, x_2 = \frac{1}{2}$. Then,

$$\nabla^2 f(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 12(x_1 - 2x_2)^2 & -24(x_1 - 2x_2)^2 + 64 \\ -24(x_1 - 2x_2)^2 + 64 & 16(x_1 - 2x_2)^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (149)$$

from which we get

$$\nabla^2 f(0, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 64 \\ 64 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (150)$$

which is indefinite. Thus, $x_1 = x_2 = 0$ is a saddle point. It is easy to see

$$\nabla^2 f(1, -\frac{1}{2}) = \nabla^2 f(-1, \frac{1}{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} 48 & 16 \\ 16 & 64 \end{pmatrix} \quad (151)$$

281 is positive definite. When $\|\mathbf{x}\| \rightarrow \infty$, $f(\mathbf{x}) \rightarrow \infty$. Hence, f is coercive. Thus, f has a global
282 minimum. Finally, $x_1 = 1, x_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$ and $x_1 = -1, x_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ are nonstrict global minimum points.

(vi) First,

$$\nabla f(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2(2x_1 - x_2 + 1) \\ 6x_2 - 2x_1 - 3 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (152)$$

which gives $x_1 = -3/10, x_2 = 4/10$. Then,

$$\nabla^2 f(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad (153)$$

283 which is positive definite. Equivalently, $f(\mathbf{x}) = (x_1 - x_2)^2 + (x_1 - 1)^2 + 2(x_2 - 3/2)^2 - 11/2$,
 284 which is coercive. Hence, $x_1 = -3/10, x_2 = 4/10$ is a strict global minimum point.

(vii) First,

$$\nabla f(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 + 4x_2 + 1 \\ 4x_1 + 2x_2 - 1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (154)$$

Setting it to 0 gives $x_1 = -1/2, x_2 = 1/2$. The Hessian is given by

$$\nabla^2 f(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (155)$$

285 whose eigenvalues have a sum of 4 and a product of -12 , which implies that $\nabla^2 f(\mathbf{x})$ has
 286 one positive eigenvalue and one negative eigenvalue. Hence, the Hessian is indefinite. Thus,
 287 $x_1 = -1/2, x_2 = 1/2$ is a saddle point.

288 \square

Exercise 2.18

Let f be twice continuously differentiable function over \mathbb{R}^n . Suppose that $\nabla^2 f(\mathbf{x}) \succ \mathbf{0}$ for any $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Prove that a stationary point of f is necessarily a strict global minimum point.

289

Proof. According to the linear approximation theorem, i.e. Theorem 1.24 in the textbook, for any $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, there exists $\xi \in [\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]$ such that

$$f(\mathbf{y}) = f(\mathbf{x}) + \nabla f(\mathbf{x})^T (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}) + \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x})^T \nabla^2 f(\xi) (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}). \quad (156)$$

Assume \mathbf{x}^* is a strict global minimum point, we have

$$\nabla f(\mathbf{x}^*)^T (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}^*) + \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}^*)^T \nabla^2 f(\xi) (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}^*) = f(\mathbf{y}) - f(\mathbf{x}^*) > 0 \quad (157)$$

which implies

$$\nabla f(\mathbf{x}^*)^T (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}^*) > -\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}^*)^T \nabla^2 f(\xi) (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}^*) \quad (158)$$

where for any \mathbf{y} , the right hand side is always less than 0 since $\nabla^2 f(\xi) \succ \mathbf{0}$. This implies $\nabla f(\mathbf{x}^*) = \mathbf{0}$, otherwise the left hand side will not hold for arbitrary \mathbf{y} . Specifically, let $\mathbf{y} = t \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^*) / \|\nabla f(\mathbf{x}^*)\|^2$ where $t > 0$, then we substitute it into (158), which gives

$$\frac{t \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^*)^T \nabla^2 f(\xi) \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^*)}{2 \|\nabla f(\mathbf{x}^*)\|^4} \geq 1 \quad (159)$$

290 which will not hold when t is small enough. This completes the proof. \square

Exercise 2.19

Let $f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} + 2\mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{x} + c$, where \mathbf{A} is symmetric, $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, and $c \in \mathbb{R}$. Suppose that $\mathbf{A} \succeq \mathbf{0}$. Show that f is bounded below over \mathbb{R}^n if and only if $\mathbf{b} \in \text{Range}(\mathbf{A}) = \{\mathbf{A} \mathbf{y} : \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n\}$.

291

292 *Proof.* One may use Lemma 2.41(b) in the textbook to show the claim. Lemma 2.41(b) says that given
 293 $\mathbf{A} \succeq \mathbf{0}$, \mathbf{y} is a global minimum point if and only if $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{y} = -\mathbf{b}$. However, a polynomial that is bounded
 294 below does not necessarily have a global minimum. For example, the function $f(x, y) = (1 - xy)^2 + x^2$
 295 is bounded below by 0, but 0 can not be attained although any small $\epsilon > 0$ can be attained⁹.

296 Now we show the sufficiency. Given $\mathbf{A} \succeq \mathbf{0}$, if $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}^* = -\mathbf{b}$, equivalently, $\mathbf{b} \in \text{Range}(\mathbf{A})$, by Lemma
 297 2.41(b), f has a global minimum at x^* , which means f is bounded below by $f(\mathbf{x}^*)$.

Alternatively, by the linear approximation theorem, i.e. Theorem 1.24 in the textbook, at the stationary point x^* satisfying $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}^* = -\mathbf{b}$, there exists $\mathbf{z} \in [\mathbf{x}^*, \mathbf{x}]$ such that

$$f(\mathbf{x}) - f(\mathbf{x}^*) = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}^*)^T \nabla^2 f(\mathbf{z})(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}^*) = (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}^*)^T \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}^*) \geq 0 \quad (160)$$

298 where the inequality follows from $\mathbf{A} \succeq \mathbf{0}$.

For the necessity, we prove by contradiction. We need the result that $\text{Null}(\mathbf{A}^T)^\perp = \text{Range}(\mathbf{A})$ ¹⁰. Assume that $f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} + 2\mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{x} + c$ is lower bounded by a constant d . If $\mathbf{b} \notin \text{Range}(\mathbf{A})$, that is to say $\mathbf{b} \notin \text{Null}(\mathbf{A}^T)^\perp$, then $\mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{x} \neq 0$ for any $\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}$ since \mathbf{A} is symmetric. In this case, $f(\mathbf{x}) = 2\mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{x} + c$. Let $t = \lambda \cdot \text{sign}(\mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{x})$ where $\lambda > 0$ and $\text{sign}(u) = 1$ if $u > 0$, $\text{sign}(u) = -1$ if $u < 0$, otherwise $\text{sign}(u) = 0$, then

$$f(t\mathbf{x}) = 2\lambda \text{sign}(\mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{x}) \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{x} \rightarrow -\infty, \quad (161)$$

299 as $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$. This contradicts the assumption. Therefore, $\mathbf{b} \in \text{Range}(\mathbf{A})$. This completes the proof. \square

300 3 Chapter 3 Least Squares

Exercise 3.1

Let $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$, $\mathbf{L} \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times n}$, and $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_{++}$. Consider the regularized least squares problem

$$\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n} \|\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}\|^2 + \lambda \|\mathbf{L}\mathbf{x}\|^2. \quad (\text{RLS})$$

Show that (RLS) has a unique solution if and only if $\text{Null}(\mathbf{A}) \cap \text{Null}(\mathbf{L}) = \{\mathbf{0}\}$, where here for a matrix \mathbf{B} , $\text{Null}(\mathbf{B})$ is the null space of \mathbf{B} given by $\{\mathbf{x} : \mathbf{B}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}\}$.

301

302 Note that it is supposed to be $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ instead of $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^n$. In the textbook, this is a typo which is
 303 not yet mentioned at http://www.siam.org/books/mo19/mo19_err.pdf.

Proof. Since the Hessian of the objective function is $2(\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} + \lambda \mathbf{L}^T \mathbf{L}) \succeq \mathbf{0}$, it follows by Lemma 2.41 of the textbook that any stationary point is a global minimum point. Then, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{RLS}) \text{ has a unique solution} &\iff \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} + \lambda \mathbf{L}^T \mathbf{L} \succ \mathbf{0} \\ &\iff \\ \mathbf{x}^T (\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} + \lambda \mathbf{L}^T \mathbf{L}) \mathbf{x} > 0, \forall \mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0} &\iff \|\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}\|^2 + \lambda \|\mathbf{L}\mathbf{x}\|^2 > 0, \forall \mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0} \\ &\iff \\ \text{There exists no nonzero } \mathbf{x} \text{ such that } \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0} \text{ and } \mathbf{L}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0} &\text{ hold simultaneously.} \\ &\iff \\ \text{Null}(\mathbf{A}) \cap \text{Null}(\mathbf{L}) = \{\mathbf{0}\}. \end{aligned}$$

304 This completes the proof. \square

⁹<https://math.stackexchange.com/questions/3820/does-a-polynomial-thats-bounded-below-have-a-global-minimum>

¹⁰<https://math.stackexchange.com/questions/318136/the-range-of-t-is-the-orthogonal-complement-of-kert>

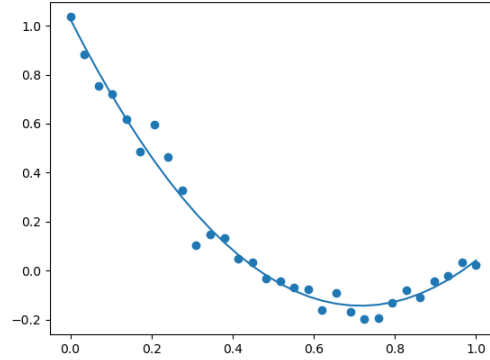


Figure 1: 30 points and their best quadratic least squares fit.

Exercise 3.2

Generate 30 points $(x_i, y_i), i = 1, 2, \dots, 30$, by the Python code

```
import numpy as np
np.random.seed(2023)
x = np.linspace(0, 1, 30)
y = 2 * x**2 - 3*x + 1 + 0.05 * np.random.randn(len(x))
```

Find the quadratic function $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ that best fits the points in the least squares sense. Indicate what are the parameters a, b, c found by the least squares solution, and plot the points along with the derived quadratic function. The resulting plot should look like the one in Figure 1.

305

Solution: The data matrices \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{b} can be represented as follows.

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1^2 & x_1 & 1 \\ x_2^2 & x_2 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_{30}^2 & x_{30} & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_{30} \end{bmatrix}. \quad (162)$$

Then we find the least squares solution via

$$\mathbf{s} = (\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A})^{-1} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{b} \quad (163)$$

306 which gives $a = 2.285, b = -3.270, c = 1.027$ by running its corresponding Python code.

```
307 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
308 A = np.array([x**2, x, np.ones(len(x))]).transpose()
309 b = np.array(y).reshape(-1, 1)
310 sol = np.linalg.inv(A.transpose() @ A) @ A.transpose() @ b
311 plt.scatter(x, y)
312 plt.plot(x, sol[0]*x**2 + sol[1]*x + sol[2])
313 plt.show()
```

Exercise 3.3

Write a Python function `circle_fit` whose input is an $n \times m$ matrix \mathbf{A} ; the columns of \mathbf{A} are the m vectors in \mathbb{R}^n to which a circle should be fitted. The call to the function will be of the form

```
x, r = circle_fit(A)
```

The output is the optimal solution of

$$\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n, r \in \mathbb{R}_+} \sum_{i=1}^m (\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}_i\|^2 - r^2)^2. \quad (164)$$

Use the code in order to find the best circle fit in the sense of (164) of the 5 points

$$\mathbf{a}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{a}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{a}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{a}_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{a}_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (165)$$

315

Solution: According to Lemma 3.5 in the textbook, the solution is given by

$$\mathbf{x} = (\tilde{\mathbf{A}}^T \tilde{\mathbf{A}})^{-1} \tilde{\mathbf{A}}^T \mathbf{b}, \quad (166)$$

where

$$\tilde{\mathbf{A}} = \begin{pmatrix} 2\mathbf{a}_1^T & -1 \\ 2\mathbf{a}_2^T & -1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 2\mathbf{a}_5^T & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} \|\mathbf{a}_1\|^2 \\ \|\mathbf{a}_2\|^2 \\ \vdots \\ \|\mathbf{a}_5\|^2 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (167)$$

316 With this, the code can be

```
317 import numpy as np
318
319 def circle_fit(A):
320     b = np.sum(A.T**2, axis=1, keepdims=True)
321     A_tilde = np.concatenate([2 * A.T, -np.ones((A.shape[1], 1))], axis=1)
322     sol = np.linalg.inv(A_tilde.T @ A_tilde) @ A_tilde.T @ b
323     return sol[:2], np.sqrt(np.sum(sol[:2]**2) - sol[-1])
324
325 A = np.array([[0, 0], [0.5, 0], [1, 0], [1, 1], [0, 1]].T
326 x, r = circle_fit(A)
327 which gives  $x = [0.5, 0.54], r = 0.68$ . □
```

328 4 Chapter 4 The Gradient Method

329 Before working on the exercises of Chapter 4, we first introduce the notation of $f \in C_L^{k,p}(D)$. We
 330 write $f \in C_L^{k,p}(D)$ if

- 331 1. $f^{(k)}$ exists and is continuous on D .
2. $f^{(p)}$ is Lipschitz continuous with a constant L , namely,

$$\|f^{(p)}(y_1) - f^{(p)}(y_2)\| \leq L \|y_1 - y_2\|, \quad \forall y_1, y_2 \in D.$$

Exercise 4.1

Let $f \in C_L^{1,1}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and let $\{\mathbf{x}^k\}_{k \geq 0}$ be the sequence generated by the gradient method with a constant stepsize $t_k = \frac{1}{L}$. Assume that $\mathbf{x}_k \rightarrow \mathbf{x}^*$. Show that if $\nabla f(\mathbf{x}_k) \neq \mathbf{0}$ for all $k \geq 0$, then \mathbf{x}^* is not a local maximum point.

332

Proof. Suppose \mathbf{x}^* is a local *maximum* point, then there exists a ball $B(\mathbf{x}^*, r)$ with $r > 0$ such that

$$f(\mathbf{x}^*) \geq f(\mathbf{x}_k), \quad \forall \mathbf{x}_k \in B(\mathbf{x}^*, r)$$

Since $t_k = \frac{1}{L}$, by the descent lemma (Lemma 4.22 in the textbook), we have

$$\begin{aligned} f(\mathbf{x}^*) &\leq f(\mathbf{x}_k) + \nabla f(\mathbf{x}_k)^T (\mathbf{x}^* - \mathbf{x}_k) + \frac{L}{2} \|\mathbf{x}^* - \mathbf{x}_k\|^2 \\ &= f(\mathbf{x}_k) + \nabla f(\mathbf{x}_k)^T \left(-\frac{1}{L} \nabla f(\mathbf{x}_k)\right) + \frac{L}{2} \left\|-\frac{1}{L} \nabla f(\mathbf{x}_k)\right\|^2 \\ &= f(\mathbf{x}_k) - \frac{1}{2L} \|\nabla f(\mathbf{x}_k)\|^2 \\ &< f(\mathbf{x}_k) \end{aligned}$$

333 where the last line follows from that $\nabla f(\mathbf{x}_k) \neq \mathbf{0}$ for all $k \geq 0$. This contradicts the supposition,
334 which implies that \mathbf{x}^* is not a local maximum point. This completes the proof. \square

Exercise 4.2

Consider the minimization problem

$$\min\{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{x} : \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2\} \quad (168)$$

where \mathbf{Q} is a positive definite 2×2 matrix. Suppose we use the diagonal scaling matrix

$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} Q_{11}^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & Q_{22}^{-1} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (169)$$

Show that the above scaling matrix improves the condition number of \mathbf{Q} in the sense that

$$\chi(\mathbf{D}^{1/2} \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{D}^{1/2}) \leq \chi(\mathbf{Q}). \quad (170)$$

335

Proof. After simple algebra, we get

$$\mathbf{D}^{1/2} \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{D}^{1/2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & Q_{11}^{-1/2} Q_{12} Q_{22}^{-1/2} \\ Q_{11}^{-1/2} Q_{21} Q_{22}^{-1/2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (171)$$

Denote the eigenvalues of \mathbf{Q} and $\mathbf{D}^{1/2} \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{D}^{1/2}$ by λ_1, λ_2 and λ'_1, λ'_2 , respectively. Then we have

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = Q_{11} + Q_{22}, \lambda_1 \lambda_2 = Q_{11} Q_{22} - Q_{12} Q_{21} \text{ and } \lambda'_1 + \lambda'_2 = 2, \lambda'_1 \lambda'_2 = 1 - \frac{Q_{12} Q_{21}}{Q_{11} Q_{22}}. \quad (172)$$

Moreover, we denote the condition numbers of these two matrices by χ and χ' . Then we have

$$\chi + \frac{1}{\chi} + 2 = \frac{(Q_{11} + Q_{22})^2}{Q_{11} Q_{22} - Q_{12} Q_{21}}, \quad \chi' + \frac{1}{\chi'} + 2 = \frac{2^2}{1 - \frac{Q_{12} Q_{21}}{Q_{11} Q_{22}}}. \quad (173)$$

Furthermore, we get

$$\frac{\chi' + \frac{1}{\chi'} + 2}{\chi + \frac{1}{\chi} + 2} = \frac{4Q_{11}Q_{22}}{(Q_{11} + Q_{22})^2} \leq 1 \quad (174)$$

which implies that

$$\chi' + \frac{1}{\chi'} \leq \chi + \frac{1}{\chi} \quad (175)$$

336 Since any condition number is greater than or equal to 1 and the function $x + \frac{1}{x}$ is monotonically
337 increasing on $[1, \infty)$, then $\chi' \leq \chi$ as desired. \square

Exercise 4.3

Consider the quadratic minimization problem

$$\min\{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} : \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^5\}, \quad (176)$$

where \mathbf{A} is the 5×5 Hilbert matrix defined by

$$A_{i,j} = \frac{1}{i+j-1}, \quad i, j = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. \quad (177)$$

The matrix can be constructed via the Scipy command $A = \text{scipy.linalg.hilbert}(5)$. Run the following methods and compare the number of iterations required by each of the methods when the initial vector is $\mathbf{x}_0 = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)^T$ to obtain a solution \mathbf{x} with $\|\nabla f(\mathbf{x})\| \leq 10^{-4}$:

- gradient method with backtracking stepsize rule and parameters $\alpha = 0.5, \beta = 0.5, s = 1$;
- gradient method with backtracking stepsize rule and parameters $\alpha = 0.1, \beta = 0.5, s = 1$;
- gradient method with exact line search;
- diagonally scaled gradient method with diagonal elements $D_{ii} = \frac{1}{A_{ii}}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ and exact line search;
- diagonally scaled gradient method with diagonal elements $D_{ii} = \frac{1}{A_{ii}}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ and backtracking line search with parameters $\alpha = 0.1, \beta = 0.5, s = 1$.

338

339 **Solution:** With the following code, the numbers of iterations are 5801, 3977, 1271, 235, and 263,
340 respectively. From these results, in terms of the number of the iterations out of the outer loop, we can
341 see that a smaller alpha may lead to faster convergence and diagonal scaling improves convergence
342 significantly.

```
343 import numpy as np
344 import scipy
345
346 def f(A, x):
347     return x.T @ A @ x
348
349 def exact_line_search(A, grad, d):
350     # refer to the closed form, i.e. eq. (4.3) in the textbook
351     t = d.T @ grad / (2 * (d.T @ A @ d))
352     return t
353
354 def backtracking(A, grad, d, alpha, beta, s, D=None):
```

```

355     i, t = 0, s
356     while f(A, x) - f(A, x - t*d) < -alpha * t * grad.T @ d:
357         t = s * beta**i
358         i += 1
359     return t
360
361 alpha = 0.1
362 beta = 0.5
363 s = 1.0
364 A = scipy.linalg.hilbert(5)
365 D = np.diag(1.0 / np.diag(A)) # None means without diagonal scaling
366 x = np.array([1,2,3,4,5]).reshape(-1,1).astype('float32')
367 for iter in range(10000):
368     grad = 2.0 * A @ x
369     grad_norm = scipy.linalg.norm(grad)
370     if grad_norm <= 1e-4:
371         print("exiting", iter, grad_norm)
372         break
373     if D is not None:
374         d = D @ grad
375     else:
376         d = grad
377     t = backtracking(A, grad, d, alpha, beta, s, D) # backtracking
378     # t = exact_line_search(A, grad, d) # exact line search
379     x -= t * d
380

```

□

Exercise 4.4

Consider the Fermat-Weber problem

$$\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n} \left\{ f(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \sum_{i=1}^m \omega_i \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}_i\| \right\}, \quad (178)$$

where $\omega_1, \dots, \omega_m > 0$ and $\mathbf{a}_1, \dots, \mathbf{a}_m \in \mathbb{R}^n$ are m different points. Let

$$p \in \operatorname{argmin}_{i=1,2,\dots,m} f(\mathbf{a}_i). \quad (179)$$

Suppose that

$$\left\| \sum_{i \neq p} \omega_i \frac{\mathbf{a}_p - \mathbf{a}_i}{\|\mathbf{a}_p - \mathbf{a}_i\|} \right\| > \omega_p. \quad (180)$$

- (i) Show that there exists a direction $\mathbf{d} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that $f'(\mathbf{a}_p; \mathbf{d}) < 0$.
- (ii) Show that there exists $\mathbf{x}_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ satisfying $f(\mathbf{x}_0) < \min\{f(\mathbf{a}_1), f(\mathbf{a}_2), \dots, f(\mathbf{a}_m)\}$. Explain how to compute such a vector.

381

382 *Proof.*

(i) First, we need the following result. For the function $f(\mathbf{x}) = \|\mathbf{x}\|$, its (sub)gradient is given by

$$\partial f(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{cases} \frac{\mathbf{x}}{\|\mathbf{x}\|}, & \mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}, \\ \mathbf{v}, & \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}, \end{cases} \quad (181)$$

where $\mathbf{v} = \{\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n : \|\mathbf{v}\| \leq 1\}$. With this in hand, we have

$$\partial f(\mathbf{a}_p) = \sum_{i \neq p} \omega_i \frac{\mathbf{a}_p - \mathbf{a}_i}{\|\mathbf{a}_p - \mathbf{a}_i\|} + \omega_p \mathbf{v} \quad (182)$$

Let \mathbf{s} be the first term on the right hand side. Then given a direction $\mathbf{d} = -\mathbf{s}/\|\mathbf{s}\|$, its directional derivative is given by

$$\mathbf{d}^T \partial f(\mathbf{x}) = -\frac{\mathbf{s}^T}{\|\mathbf{s}\|} (\mathbf{s} + \omega_p \mathbf{v}) \quad (183)$$

$$= -\|\mathbf{s}\| - \frac{\omega_p}{\|\mathbf{s}\|} \mathbf{s}^T \mathbf{v} \quad (184)$$

$$< -\omega_p + \omega_p \left(-\frac{\mathbf{s}}{\|\mathbf{s}\|}\right)^T \mathbf{v} \quad (185)$$

$$\leq -\omega_p + \omega_p \|\mathbf{v}\| \quad (186)$$

$$\leq -\omega_p + \omega_p = 0 \quad (187)$$

where the first inequality follows from $\|\mathbf{s}\| > \omega_p$, the second inequality follows from Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, and the third inequality follows from $\|\mathbf{v}\| \leq 1$. Thus, $\mathbf{d} = -\mathbf{s}/\|\mathbf{s}\|$ is a descent direction.

(ii) By Lemma 4.3, given $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ and $\mathbf{d} = -\mathbf{s}/\|\mathbf{s}\|$, there exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that

$$f(\mathbf{a}_p + t\mathbf{d}) \leq f(\mathbf{a}_p) + \alpha t \mathbf{d}^T \partial f(\mathbf{a}_p) < f(\mathbf{a}_p) \quad (188)$$

for all $t \in [0, \epsilon]$. The last inequality follows from the proved result that \mathbf{d} is a descent direction. Thus, there exists \mathbf{x}_0 such that $f(\mathbf{x}_0) < \min\{f(\mathbf{a}_1), f(\mathbf{a}_2), \dots, f(\mathbf{a}_m)\}$. To compute such a vector, we can solve the following minimization problem for the exact search method

$$\min_t f(\mathbf{a}_p + t\mathbf{d}) \equiv \sum_{i \neq p}^m \omega_i \|\mathbf{a}_p - \mathbf{a}_i + t\mathbf{d}\| = \sum_{i \neq p}^m \omega_i \|\mathbf{a}_p - \mathbf{a}_i + t\mathbf{d}\| + \omega_p t \quad (189)$$

Setting the derivative $f'_t(\mathbf{a}_p + t\mathbf{d})$ to 0 yields

$$t = -\frac{\omega_p + \sum_{i \neq p} \frac{\langle \mathbf{a}_p - \mathbf{a}_i, \mathbf{d} \rangle \omega_i}{\|\mathbf{a}_p - \mathbf{a}_i + t\mathbf{d}\|}}{\sum_{i \neq p} \frac{\mathbf{d}^T \mathbf{d} \omega_i}{\|\mathbf{a}_p - \mathbf{a}_i + t\mathbf{d}\|}}. \quad (190)$$

We can reformulate the optimality condition as $t = T(t)$, where T is the operator

$$T(t) = -\frac{\omega_p + \sum_{i \neq p} \frac{\langle \mathbf{a}_p - \mathbf{a}_i, \mathbf{d} \rangle \omega_i}{\|\mathbf{a}_p - \mathbf{a}_i + t\mathbf{d}\|}}{\sum_{i \neq p} \frac{\mathbf{d}^T \mathbf{d} \omega_i}{\|\mathbf{a}_p - \mathbf{a}_i + t\mathbf{d}\|}}. \quad (191)$$

Therefore, we can find an appropriate t such that $f(\mathbf{a}_p + t\mathbf{d}) < f(\mathbf{a}_p)$ by the iterations.

$$t_{k+1} = T(t_k). \quad (192)$$

We may need to show this fixed point operator is convergent. We leave it as future work. If we use backtracking, we need to make an initial guess $s > 0$, with $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ and $\beta \in (0, 1)$, and then increase i until the following

$$f(\mathbf{a}_p + s\beta^{i_k} \mathbf{d}) \leq f(\mathbf{a}_p) + \alpha s\beta^{i_k} \mathbf{d}^T \partial f(\mathbf{a}_p) \quad (193)$$

is satisfied. Finally, $t = s\beta^{i_k}$.

□

Exercise 4.5

In the “source localization problem” we are given m locations of sensors $\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \dots, \mathbf{a}_m \in \mathbb{R}^m$, and approximate distances between the sensors and an unknown “source” located at $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m$:

$$d_i \approx \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}_i\|. \quad (194)$$

The problem is to find and estimate \mathbf{x} given the locations $\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \dots, \mathbf{a}_m \in \mathbb{R}^m$ and the approximate distances $d_1, d_2, \dots, d_m \in \mathbb{R}^m$. A natural formulation as an optimization problem is to consider the nonlinear least squares problem

$$\min \left\{ f(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \sum_{i=1}^m (\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}_i\| - d_i)^2 \right\}. \quad (195)$$

We will denote the set of sensors by $\mathcal{A} \equiv \{\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \dots, \mathbf{a}_m\}$.

(i) Show that the optimality condition $\nabla f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{0}(\mathbf{x} \notin \mathcal{A})$ is the same as

$$\mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{m} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{a}_i + \sum_{i=1}^m d_i \frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}_i}{\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}_i\|} \right\}. \quad (196)$$

(ii) Show that the corresponding fixed point method

$$\mathbf{x}_{k+1} = \frac{1}{m} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{a}_i + \sum_{i=1}^m d_i \frac{\mathbf{x}_k - \mathbf{a}_i}{\|\mathbf{x}_k - \mathbf{a}_i\|} \right\}. \quad (197)$$

is a gradient method, assuming that $\mathbf{x}_k \notin \mathcal{A}$ for all $k \geq 0$. What is the stepsize?

Proof.

(i) After expanding the square, $f(\mathbf{x})$ can be written as

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = m\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} - 2\mathbf{x}^T \left(\sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{a}_i \right) - 2 \sum_{i=1}^m d_i \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}_i\| + \sum_{i=1}^m d_i^2. \quad (198)$$

The derivative of $f(\mathbf{x})$ with respect to \mathbf{x} is given by

$$\nabla f(\mathbf{x}) = 2m\mathbf{x} - 2 \sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{a}_i - 2 \sum_{i=1}^m d_i \frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}_i}{\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}_i\|}. \quad (199)$$

Setting it to 0 yields

$$\mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{m} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{a}_i + \sum_{i=1}^m d_i \frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}_i}{\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}_i\|} \right\} \quad (200)$$

as desired.

(ii) If such a stepsize t exists, (196) can be written as

$$\frac{1}{m} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{a}_i + \sum_{i=1}^m d_i \frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}_i}{\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}_i\|} \right\} = \mathbf{x} - t \nabla f(\mathbf{x}) \quad (201)$$

$$\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{d_i}{\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}_i\|} \mathbf{x} + \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left(1 - \frac{d_i}{\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}_i\|} \right) \mathbf{a}_i = \mathbf{x} - t \left(2m\mathbf{x} - 2 \sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{a}_i - 2 \sum_{i=1}^m d_i \frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}_i}{\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}_i\|} \right) \quad (202)$$

$$\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{d_i}{\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}_i\|} \mathbf{x} + \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left(1 - \frac{d_i}{\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}_i\|} \right) \mathbf{a}_i = \left(1 - 2(m - \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{d_i}{\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}_i\|})t \right) \mathbf{x} + 2t \sum_{i=1}^m \left(1 - \frac{d_i}{\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}_i\|} \right) \mathbf{a}_i \quad (203)$$

After comparing the terms containing no \mathbf{x} on both sides, we arrive at

$$t = \frac{1}{2m}. \quad (204)$$

We can easily verify it by plugging t into $\mathbf{x} - t \nabla f(\mathbf{x})$. This completes the proof.

□

Exercise 4.6

Another formulation of the source localization problem consists of minimizing the following objective function:

$$\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n} \left\{ f(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \sum_{i=1}^m (\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}_i\|^2 - d_i^2)^2 \right\}. \quad (205)$$

This is of course a nonlinear least squares problem, and thus the Gauss-Newton method can be employed in order to solve it. We will assume that $n = 2$.

- (i) Show that as long as all the points $\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \dots, \mathbf{a}_m$ do not reside on the same line in the plane, the method is well-defined, meaning that the linear least squares problem solved at each iteration has a unique solution.
- (ii) Write a Python function that implements the damped Gauss-Newton method employed on this problem with a backtracking line search strategy with parameters $s = 1, \alpha = \beta = 0.5, \epsilon = 10^{-4}$. Run the function on the two-dimensional problem ($n = 2$) with 5 anchors ($m = 5$) and data generated by the Python commands

The columns of the 2×5 matrix \mathbf{A} are the locations of the five sensors, \mathbf{x} is the “true” location of the source, and \mathbf{d} is the vector of noisy measurements between the source and the sensors. Compare your results (e.g., number of iterations) to the gradient method with backtracking and parameters $s = 1, \alpha = \beta = 0.5, \epsilon = 10^{-4}$. Start both methods with the initial vector $(1000, -500)^T$.

Proof. 1. Let $g_i(\mathbf{x}) = \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}_i\|^2$ for $\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \dots, \mathbf{a}_m$, then we have

$$\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n} \left\{ f(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \sum_{i=1}^m (g_i(\mathbf{x}) - d_i^2)^2 \right\}. \quad (206)$$

We adopt the notation in the textbook and then the above minimization problem is the following linear least squares problem

$$\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n} \|\mathbf{A}_k \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}_k\|^2, \quad (207)$$

where

$$\mathbf{A}_k = \begin{pmatrix} \nabla g_1(\mathbf{x}_k)^T \\ \nabla g_2(\mathbf{x}_k)^T \\ \vdots \\ \nabla g_m(\mathbf{x}_k)^T \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (\mathbf{x}_k - \mathbf{a}_1)^T \\ (\mathbf{x}_k - \mathbf{a}_2)^T \\ \vdots \\ (\mathbf{x}_k - \mathbf{a}_m)^T \end{pmatrix} = J(\mathbf{x}_k) \quad (208)$$

and

$$\mathbf{b}_k = J(\mathbf{x}_k)\mathbf{x}_k - F(\mathbf{x}_k) \quad (209)$$

where

$$F(\mathbf{x}_k) = \begin{pmatrix} g_1(\mathbf{x}_k) - d_1^2 \\ g_2(\mathbf{x}_k) - d_2^2 \\ \vdots \\ g_m(\mathbf{x}_k) - d_m^2 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (210)$$

The minimization in (207) produces a unique minimizer if and only if \mathbf{A}_k is of full column rank. Since translation does not change the relative positions of points, the condition that \mathbf{A}_k is of full column rank is equivalent to the condition that

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_1^T \\ \mathbf{a}_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{a}_m^T \end{pmatrix} \quad (211)$$

is of full column rank. Furthermore, we only need to guarantee the following

$$\begin{pmatrix} (\mathbf{a}_1 - \mathbf{a}_m)^T \\ (\mathbf{a}_2 - \mathbf{a}_m)^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{a}_m^T \end{pmatrix} \quad (212)$$

is of full column rank. When $n = 2$, it is easy to see that its rank is 2 if and only if $\mathbf{a}_1 - \mathbf{a}_m$ and $\mathbf{a}_2 - \mathbf{a}_m$ are independent. In other words, $\mathbf{a}_1 - \mathbf{a}_m \neq \lambda(\mathbf{a}_2 - \mathbf{a}_m)$ with $\lambda \neq 0$, which is equivalent to that $\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2$, and \mathbf{a}_m are not on the same line. Therefore, as long as all the points $\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \dots, \mathbf{a}_m$ do not reside on the same line in the plane, the method is well-defined.

2. Note that since the initial vector deviates greatly from the target vector, the norm of the gradients is very large, which makes the optimization process unstable. To resolve this issue, we scale the norm of gradients to 1 if the norm is greater than 1.

```
from numpy.linalg import inv
```

```
def x_A_squares(x, A):
    return np.sum((x - A)**2, axis=0, keepdims=True)
```

```
def f(A, x, d):
    return np.sum(x_A_squares(x, A) - d**2)
```

```
def grad_f(A, x, d):
    return 4 * (x-A) @ (x_A_squares(x, A) - d**2).T
```

```
def backtracking(A, x, grad, d_k, alpha, beta, s):
    i, t = 0, s
```

```

414         while f(A, x, d) - f(A, x - t * grad, d) < -alpha * t * grad.T @ d_k:
415             t = s * beta**i
416             i += 1
417         return t
418
419     def F(A, x, d):
420         return x_A_squares(x, A) - d**2
421
422     def J_k(A, x):
423         return 2 * (x - A)
424
425     def d_k(A, x, d):
426         J = J_k(A, x)
427         return inv((J @ J.T)) @ J @ F(A, x, d).T
428
429
430     import numpy as np
431     np.random.seed(2023)
432     A = np.random.randn(2, 5)
433     src = np.random.randn(2, 1)
434     d = np.sqrt(np.sum((A - src)**2, axis=0, keepdims=True)) \
435         + 0.05 * np.random.randn(1, 5)
436     alpha = beta = 0.5 # 0.5
437     s = 1
438     th_norm = 1
439     x = np.array([1000, -500]).reshape(-1,1).astype('float64')
440     for iter in range(10000):
441         grad = grad_f(A, x, d)
442         grad_norm = np.sqrt(np.sum(grad**2))
443         grad_Gauss_Newton = d_k(A, x, d)
444         grad_Gauss_Newton_norm = np.sqrt(np.sum(grad_Gauss_Newton**2))
445         if grad_norm <= 1e-4:
446             print("exiting", iter, grad_norm)
447             break
448         elif grad_norm > th_norm:
449             grad = grad / grad_norm * th_norm
450         if grad_Gauss_Newton_norm > th_norm:
451             grad_Gauss_Newton = grad_Gauss_Newton / grad_Gauss_Newton_norm * th_norm
452         # t = backtracking(A, x, grad, grad, alpha, beta, s) # backtracking
453         # x -= t * grad
454         t = backtracking(A, x, grad, grad_Gauss_Newton, alpha, beta, s)
455         x -= t * grad_Gauss_Newton
456         if iter % 1000 == 0:
457             print(f"{iter}, {t:3.3f}, {grad_norm:.3}, {grad_Gauss_Newton_norm:.3}")
458

```

□

459 **5 Chapter 5 Newton's Method**

460 **6 Chapter 6 Convex Sets**

461 **7 Chapter 7 Convex Functions**

Exercise 7.36

Prove that for any $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{R}_+$ the following inequality holds:

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n} \leq \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{n}}$$

462

Proof. According to Cauchy-Schwartz inequality which says that given two vectors $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\|\mathbf{x}\|_2 \|\mathbf{y}\|_2 \geq |\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{y}|$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{n}} &= \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{|x_i|}{\sqrt{n}}\right)^2} \cdot \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)^2} \\ &\geq \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|}{n} \geq \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n}, \end{aligned}$$

463 where the equalities in the first and second inequalities hold if and only if $|x_1| = |x_2| = \dots = |x_n|$ and
464 $x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n$, respectively. This completes the proof. \square

Exercise 7.37

Prove that for any $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{R}_{++}$ the following inequality holds:

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} \leq \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^3}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}}$$

465

Proof. Let $f(x) = x^2$ and then $f''(x) = 2 > 0$ implying that f is convex. Furthermore, given $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n \in [0, 1]$ satisfying $\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = 1$, we have

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i x_i \right)^2 \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i x_i^2$$

By letting $\lambda_i = \frac{x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$, we have

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} x_i \right)^2 \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} x_i^2 \iff \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} \right)^2 \leq \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^3}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} \iff \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} \leq \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^3}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}}.$$

466 Note that the condition $\lambda_i \in [0, 1]$ is satisfied automatically since $x_i > 0, \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. This
467 completes our proof. \square

Exercise 7.38

Let $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0$ satisfy $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 1$. Prove that

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i}{\sqrt{1-x_i}} \geq \sqrt{\frac{n}{n-1}}.$$

Proof. Define $f(x) = 1/\sqrt{1-x}$ and then $f''(x) = \frac{3}{4}(1-x)^{-5/2} > 0$. So $f(x)$ is convex. Since $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 1$, then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i f(x_i) &\geq f\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \cdot x_i\right) = f\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2\right) \\ &= 1/\sqrt{1 - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2} \\ &\geq 1/\sqrt{1 - \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)^2}{n}} \\ &= 1/\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{n}} = 1/\sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{n}{n-1}} \end{aligned}$$

where the second inequality follows from the result given in Exercise 7.36. \square

Exercise 7.39

Prove that for any $a, b, c > 0$ the following inequality holds:

$$\frac{9}{a+b+c} \leq 2 \left(\frac{1}{a+b} + \frac{1}{b+c} + \frac{1}{c+a} \right)$$

To simplify the proof of Exercise 7.39, we introduce the following theorem which says that the **harmonic mean** (HM) is less than or equal to the **geometric mean** (GM).

Theorem 7.1 (HM \leq GM). For any $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0$ the following inequality holds:

$$\frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i}} \leq \sqrt[n]{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i}$$

Proof. According to AGM inequality, for any $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \geq 0$, we have

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \geq \sqrt[n]{\prod_{i=1}^n a_i}.$$

Replacing a_i with $\frac{1}{x_i}$ where $x_i > 0$ for $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, we get

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i} \geq \sqrt[n]{\prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i}}.$$

Since both sides are positive, taking reciprocals and reversing the inequality yield

$$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{\prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i}}}$$

$$\frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i}} \leq \sqrt[n]{\prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i}},$$

as desired. \square

Naturally, we get the following corollary in which AM is short for the arithmetic mean.

Corollary 7.2 (HM \leq GM \leq AM). For any $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0$ the following inequality holds:

$$\frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i}} \leq \sqrt[n]{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i} \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i}$$

Proof. The first inequality and the second inequality are exactly Theorem 7.1 and AGM inequality, respectively. \square

Now we prove Exercise 7.39 using Corollary 7.2.

Proof. Since HM \leq AM, letting $x_1 = \frac{2}{a+b}$, $x_2 = \frac{2}{b+c}$ and $x_3 = \frac{2}{c+a}$ yields

$$\frac{3}{\frac{1}{\frac{2}{a+b}} + \frac{1}{\frac{2}{b+c}} + \frac{1}{\frac{2}{c+a}}} \leq \frac{\frac{2}{a+b} + \frac{2}{b+c} + \frac{2}{c+a}}{3}$$

$$\frac{3}{a+b+c} \leq \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{a+b} + \frac{1}{b+c} + \frac{1}{c+a} \right)$$

$$\frac{9}{a+b+c} \leq 2 \left(\frac{1}{a+b} + \frac{1}{b+c} + \frac{1}{c+a} \right),$$

as desired. \square

Exercise 7.40

- (i) Prove that the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^x}$ is strictly convex over $[0, \infty)$.
- (ii) Prove that for any $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \geq 1$ the equality

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1+a_i} \geq \frac{n}{1 + \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n}}$$

holds.

481

Proof. (i) The second derivative is given by

$$f''(x) = \frac{e^x(e^x - 1)}{(1 + e^x)^3} > 0, \quad x > 0$$

Thus, $f(x)$ is strictly convex on $(0, +\infty)$. By Theorem 7.13 in the textbook, $f''(x) > 0$ is a sufficient, not necessary, condition for strict convexity. Even though $f''(x) = 0$ at the unique boundary point $x = 0$, this does not alter the strict convexity of $f(x)$. To see this, recall the definition of strict convexity, i.e. Definition 7.2, that is, for any $x \neq y \in C, \lambda \in (0, 1)$,

$$f(\lambda x + (1 - \lambda)y) < \lambda f(x) + (1 - \lambda)f(y).$$

482 It is easy to see that for any $y > x = 0$, the above always holds for any $\lambda \in (0, 1)$. Thus, $\frac{1}{1+e^x}$
483 is strictly convex over $[0, +\infty]$.

(ii) Let $a_i = e^{x_i}, i = 1, \dots, n$. Then for any $a_i \geq 1, x_i \geq 0$. Since $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^x}$ is strictly convex, then

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{1+a_i} &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{1+e^{x_i}} \geq \frac{1}{1+e^{1/n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}} \\ &= \frac{1}{1+(e^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i})^{1/n}} \\ &= \frac{1}{1+(\prod_{i=1}^n e^{x_i})^{1/n}} \\ &= \frac{1}{1+(\prod_{i=1}^n a_i)^{1/n}} = \frac{1}{1+\sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n}} \end{aligned}$$

Multiplying both sides by n gives the claim, namely,

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1+a_i} \geq \frac{n}{1+\sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n}}$$

484 Since $\frac{1}{1+e^x}$ is strictly convex, the equality holds if and only if $a_1 = a_2 = \cdots = a_n = 1$. This
485 completes our proof.
486 □

487 8 Chapter 8 Convex Optimization

Exercise 8.1

Consider the problem

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & f(\mathbf{x}) \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & g(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0 \\ & \mathbf{x} \in X \end{aligned} \tag{P}$$

where f and g are convex functions over \mathbb{R}^n and $X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is a convex set. Suppose that \mathbf{x}^* is an optimal solution of (P) that satisfies $g(\mathbf{x}^*) < 0$. Show that \mathbf{x}^* is also an optimal solution of the problem

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & f(\mathbf{x}) \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & \mathbf{x} \in X \end{aligned}$$

488 *Proof.* We denote the feasible sets of (P) and the second problem by C_p and C , respectively. Since
489 $f(\mathbf{x}), g(\mathbf{x})$ and X are convex, both C_p and C are convex sets with $C_p \subseteq C$. Since $g(\mathbf{x}^*) < 0$,
490 $\mathbf{x}^* \in \text{int}(C_p)$. This indicates that the second problem has a local optimal solution on C_p , i.e. \mathbf{x}^* . By
491 Theorem 8.1, we know that a local minimum is also a global minimum in terms of convex optimization.
492 Hence, \mathbf{x}^* is also an optimal solution of the problem without the constraint of $g(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0$. □
493

Exercise 8.2

Let $C = B[\mathbf{x}_0, r]$, where $\mathbf{x}_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $r > 0$ are given. Find a formula for the orthogonal projection operator P_C .

Solution: Given $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, we want to find its projection onto the closed ball $B[\mathbf{x}_0, r]$. Then the optimization problem associated with the computation of $P_C(\mathbf{x})$ is given by

$$\min_{\mathbf{y}} \{ \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}\|^2 \mid \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}_0\|^2 \leq r^2 \}.$$

If $\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0\| \leq r$, then obviously $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x}$ since it corresponds to the optimal value 0. When $\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0\| > r$, then the optimal solution must belong to the boundary of the ball due to Theorem 2.6 in the textbook. Specifically, Theorem 2.6 says that for a differentiable function $f(\mathbf{x})$, if \mathbf{x}^* is a local optimum point, then $\nabla f(\mathbf{x}^*) = 0$. Accordingly,

$$2(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}) = 0 \iff \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x},$$

which is impossible since $\mathbf{x} \notin C$. Thus, we conclude that in the case of $\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0\| > r$, the projection problem is equivalent to

$$\begin{aligned} & \min_{\mathbf{y}} \{ \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}\|^2 \mid \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}_0\|^2 = r^2 \} \\ \iff & \min_{\mathbf{y}} \{ \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}_0 + \mathbf{x}_0 - \mathbf{x}\|^2 \mid \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}_0\|^2 = r^2 \} \\ \iff & \min_{\mathbf{y}} \{ \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}_0\|^2 + 2\langle \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}_0, \mathbf{x}_0 - \mathbf{x} \rangle + \|\mathbf{x}_0 - \mathbf{x}\|^2 \mid \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}_0\|^2 = r^2 \} \\ \iff & \min_{\mathbf{y}} \{ r^2 + 2\langle \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}_0, \mathbf{x}_0 - \mathbf{x} \rangle + \|\mathbf{x}_0 - \mathbf{x}\|^2 \mid \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}_0\|^2 = r^2 \}. \end{aligned}$$

After dropping those terms that are not depend on \mathbf{y} , we get the equivalent form as follows.

$$\operatorname{argmin}_{\mathbf{y}} \{ \langle \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{x}_0 - \mathbf{x} \rangle \mid \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}_0\|^2 = r^2 \}$$

By the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, the objective function can be lower bounded by

$$\langle \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{x}_0 - \mathbf{x} \rangle \geq -\|\mathbf{y}\| \|\mathbf{x}_0 - \mathbf{x}\| = -r \|\mathbf{x}_0 - \mathbf{x}\|,$$

and this lower bound can be attained at $\mathbf{y} = r \frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0}{\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0\|}$. Therefore, the orthogonal projection operator P_C is

$$P_{B[\mathbf{x}_0, r]} = \begin{cases} \mathbf{x}, & \text{if } \|\mathbf{x}\| \leq r \\ r \frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0}{\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0\|}, & \text{if } \|\mathbf{x}\| > r. \end{cases}$$

□

9 Chapter 9 Optimization over a Convex Set

Exercise 9.1

Let f be a continuously differentiable convex function over a closed and convex set $C \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$. Show that $\mathbf{x}^* \in C$ is an optimal solution of the problem

$$\min \{ f(\mathbf{x}) : \mathbf{x} \in C \} \quad (\text{P})$$

if and only if

$$\langle \nabla f(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{x}^* - \mathbf{x} \rangle \leq 0 \text{ for all } \mathbf{x} \in C.$$

498 The necessity is easy to show, but proving the sufficiency is hard. On Math StackExchange,
 499 Parasseux Nguyen provides a beautiful proof for the sufficiency¹¹.

Proof. We first show the necessity. Since $x^* \in C$ is an optimal solution of (P), then we have

$$f(\mathbf{x}^*) - f(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0.$$

By the convexity of f , we have

$$f(\mathbf{x}) + \langle \nabla f(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{x}^* - \mathbf{x} \rangle \leq f(\mathbf{x}^*) \iff \langle \nabla f(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{x}^* - \mathbf{x} \rangle \leq f(\mathbf{x}^*) - f(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0.$$

Proving the sufficiency is not trivial. For all $\mathbf{x} \in C$, let $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}^*$ and then $\mathbf{x}^* + t\mathbf{v} = (1-t)\mathbf{x}^* + t\mathbf{x} \in C$. Define $g(t) = f(\mathbf{x}^* + t\mathbf{v})$ on $t \in [0, 1]$. Since f is continuously differentiable over C , then $g(t)$ is also continuously differentiable on $[0, 1]$. Furthermore,

$$\begin{aligned} g'(t) &= \langle \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^* + t\mathbf{v}), \mathbf{v} \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{t} \langle \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^* + t\mathbf{v}), t\mathbf{v} \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{t} \langle \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^* + t\mathbf{v}), (\mathbf{x}^* + t\mathbf{v}) - \mathbf{x}^* \rangle \\ &= -\frac{1}{t} \langle \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^* + t\mathbf{v}), \mathbf{x}^* - (\mathbf{x}^* + t\mathbf{v}) \rangle \\ &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

500 where the inequality follows from the premise of $\langle \nabla f(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{x}^* - \mathbf{x} \rangle \leq 0$ for all $\mathbf{x} \in C$. □

501 *Note.* It is interesting to note that from the above proof, we can see that the convexity of f is not
 502 required for the sufficiency and we only used the convexity of C .

503 Bibliography

504 Chen, J., Yu, C., and Jin, L. (2019). *Mathematical Analysis, third edition*.

505 Horn, R. A. and Johnson, C. R. (2013). *Matrix Analysis, Second Edition*.

506 Jax (2016). Minkowski inequality for $0 < p < 1$. <https://math.stackexchange.com/questions/73294/minkowski-inequality-for-p-le-1>. [Online; accessed 25-May-2022].
 507

¹¹<https://math.stackexchange.com/questions/4178673/if-nabla-fxt-x-x-leq-0-for-all-x-in-c-then-x-is-optimal-so?>