

2.6 平面包含 半空间

解: (1) ~~若~~ $\{x | a^T x \leq b\} \subseteq \{x | \tilde{a}^T x \leq \tilde{b}\}$ 的条件是:

$\exists \lambda > 0, s.t. \tilde{a} = \lambda a, \tilde{b} \geq \lambda b$.
证明: 充分性: 若 $\exists \lambda > 0, s.t. \tilde{a} = \lambda a, \tilde{b} \geq \lambda b$, 则 $a^T x \leq b \Rightarrow \lambda a^T x \leq \lambda b \Rightarrow \tilde{a}^T x \leq \tilde{b}$.
必要性: 首先 $\tilde{a} = \lambda a$, 若对某 λ 成立, 否则显然平面无法包含另一个. 且 $\lambda > 0$ 保证了同向.
反设 $\tilde{b} < \lambda b$: 考虑满足 $a^T \tilde{x} = b$ 的点, 则 $\tilde{a}^T \tilde{x} = \lambda a^T \tilde{x} = \lambda b > \tilde{b}$, 矛盾. $\therefore \tilde{b} \geq \lambda b$ 才行. 必要性得证.

综上: 条件为 $\exists \lambda > 0, s.t. \tilde{a} = \lambda a$ 且 $\tilde{b} \geq \lambda b$.

(2) 半空间相等的条件: $\exists \lambda > 0, s.t. \tilde{a} = \lambda a$ 且 $\tilde{b} = \lambda b$.

证明: 由(1)可易推得. 半空间 $A =$ 半空间 $B \Leftrightarrow$ 半空间 $A \subseteq$ 半空间 B 且 半空间 $B \subseteq$ 半空间 A

2.11 凸集合

证明: (1) 证 $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 | x_1 x_2 \geq 1\}$ 为凸集: 设 $\forall x, y \in C, x = (x_1, x_2), y = (y_1, y_2)$,
则有 $x_1 x_2 \geq 1, y_1 y_2 \geq 1$. 设 $\forall \theta \in (0, 1)$, 则 $\theta x + (1-\theta)y = (\theta x_1 + (1-\theta)y_1, \theta x_2 + (1-\theta)y_2)$.
$$= (\theta x_1 + (1-\theta)y_1, \theta x_2 + (1-\theta)y_2) \cdot (\theta x_1 + (1-\theta)y_1, \theta x_2 + (1-\theta)y_2)$$

$$= \theta^2 x_1 x_2 + \theta(1-\theta)(x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1) + (1-\theta)^2 y_1 y_2$$

$$= -\theta(1-\theta)(y_1 - x_1)(y_2 - x_2) + \theta x_1 x_2 + (1-\theta)y_1 y_2 \quad (*)$$

~~若 $x \geq y$, 则 $\theta x + (1-\theta)y \geq y$, 设 $z = \theta x + (1-\theta)y$, 则 $z_1 z_2 \geq y_1 y_2 \geq 1$. 结论显然成立. 若 $x \leq y$, 同理可证.~~
若 x 和 y 交叉, 则 $(y_1 - x_1)(y_2 - x_2) < 0$, $\therefore (*)$ 式 $\geq 0 + 1 = 1$. \therefore 结论成立.

证毕.

(2) 证 $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n | \prod_{i=1}^n x_i \geq 1\}$ 凸:

由提示: 若 $a, b \geq 0$ 且 $0 \leq \theta \leq 1$, 则 $a^\theta b^{1-\theta} \leq \theta a + (1-\theta)b$.

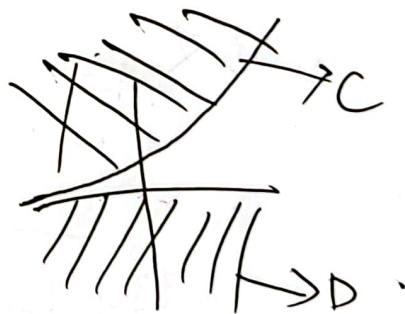
$$\therefore \prod_{i=1}^n (\theta x_i + (1-\theta)y_i) \geq \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^\theta y_i^{1-\theta} = \left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i\right)^\theta \left(\prod_{i=1}^n y_i\right)^{1-\theta} \geq 1^\theta \cdot 1^{1-\theta} = 1.$$

\therefore 为每个分量

\therefore 证毕.

2.23 给出两个不相交的闭凸集不能被严格分离的例子.

解: 在 \mathbb{R}^2 内, $C = \{x | x_2 \geq e^{x_1}\}$ 与 $D = \{x | x_2 \leq 0\}$.
不能被严格分离.



2.33 单锥非负锥 $K_{n+} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n | x_1 \geq x_2 \geq \dots \geq x_n \geq 0\}$.

(a) K_{n+} 为正常锥.

证明: ① 凸性: K_{n+} 可看成由 $x_1 \geq x_2, x_2 \geq x_3, \dots, x_n \geq 0$ 这 n 个齐次线性不等式所定义的凸集, \therefore 即凸且闭.

② 尖: \exists 点 $x = (n, n-1, n-2, \dots, 1)$ 满足严格不等式, \therefore 在内部, \therefore 内部非空.

③ 尖: 设 $x \in K_{n+}$, 且 $-x \in K_{n+}$, 则 $x_1 \geq x_2 \geq \dots \geq x_n \geq 0$, 又有 $-x_1 \geq -x_2 \geq \dots \geq -x_n \geq 0$, $\therefore x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n = 0$. $\therefore x = 0$.

$\therefore K_{n+}$ 为正常锥.



(b) $K_m^* = \{y \mid \sum_{i=1}^m y_i \geq 0, k=1,2,3,\dots,n\}$.

证明: $K_m^* = \{y \mid x^T y \geq 0, \forall x \in K\}$.

由 K_m 定义得, $x_1 \geq x_2 \geq \dots \geq x_n \geq 0$.

由 K_m^* 定义得: $x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + \dots + x_n y_n \geq 0$. (*)

由恒等式(提示)得: (*) 等价于 $(x_1 - x_2)y_1 + (x_2 - x_3)(y_1 + y_2) + \dots + (x_n)(y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_n) \geq 0$.

①充分性: 只需 s.t. $\sum_{i=1}^k y_i \geq 0, k=1,2,3,\dots,n$ 成立, 则(*)成立, 显然.

②必要性: 反设 \exists s.t. $\sum_{i=1}^k y_i < 0$, 即 $y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + \dots + y_t < 0$. 则 $\exists x$ 满足

$x_t - x_{t-1} \rightarrow \infty$, s.t. (*) 式不成立. \therefore 必要性成立.

综上: $K_m^* = \{y \mid \sum_{i=1}^k y_i \geq 0, k=1,2,3,\dots,n\}$.

3.1 设 $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 为凸函数, $a, b \in \text{dom} f, a < b$.

(a) 证 $f(x) \leq \frac{b-x}{b-a} f(a) + \frac{x-a}{b-a} f(b)$ for $\forall x \in [a, b]$.

证明: 由 Jensen inequality: $f(\theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \dots + \theta_k x_k) \leq \theta_1 f(x_1) + \dots + \theta_k f(x_k)$.

$\therefore f(x) = f(\frac{b-x}{b-a} a + \frac{x-a}{b-a} b) \leq \frac{b-x}{b-a} f(a) + \frac{x-a}{b-a} f(b)$. 证毕.

(b) 证 $\frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a} \leq \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} \leq \frac{f(b)-f(x)}{b-x}$ for $\forall x \in (a, b)$, 画草图.

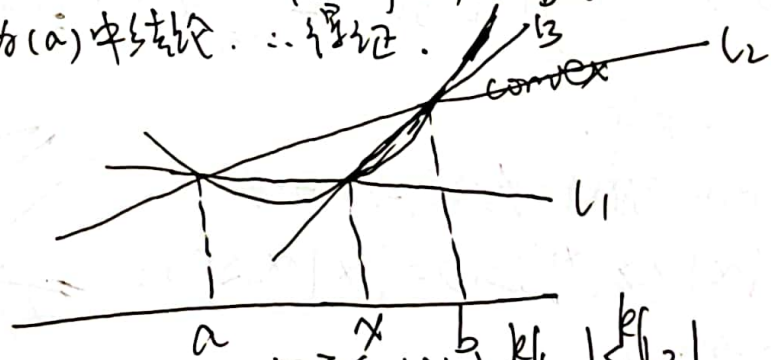
证明: 仅证 $\frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a} \leq \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}$, 而 $\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} \leq \frac{f(b)-f(x)}{b-x}$ 同理.

证明如下: 两边去分母, 得: $(b-a)f(x) - (b-x)f(a) + (a-x)f(b) \leq 0$.

$\therefore f(x): a < b, \therefore f(x) \leq \frac{b-x}{b-a} f(a) + \frac{x-a}{b-a} f(b)$.

而此结论即为(a)中结论. \therefore 得证.

图形意义:



展示了 l_1, l_2, l_3 的斜率关系: $k(l_1) \leq k(l_2) \leq k(l_3)$.

(c) 设 f 可微. 以(b)结论证明: $f'(a) \leq \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} \leq f'(b)$.

证明: $f(a)$ 由凸性定义: $f(b) \geq f(a) + f'(a)(b-a)$.

$\therefore a < b, \therefore f'(a) \leq \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}$ $f'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a}$

由(b): $\frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a} \leq \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}$, \therefore 两边同时取极限得: $f'(a) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} = \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}$.

而 $f'(b) = \lim_{x \rightarrow b} \frac{f(b)-f(x)}{b-x}$, 同理可证.

~~证毕~~



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(d) 假设 f 二阶可微, 用 (c) 中结论证 $f''(a) \geq 0$ 且 $f''(b) \geq 0$.

由 (c): $f'(b) \geq f'(a)$, $\therefore f'(a) = \lim_{b \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(b) - f'(a)}{b - a} \geq 0$.

$f'(b) = \lim_{a \rightarrow b} \frac{f'(b) - f'(a)}{b - a} \geq 0$. (即设 $b - a \rightarrow \varepsilon$, ε 为任意小的正数)

3.5 凸函数的滑动平均. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is convex, $\mathbb{R}_+ \subseteq \text{dom} f$. 记 $F(x) = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt$, $\text{dom } F = \mathbb{R}_+$ is convex.

证明: $F(x) = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt$, $\therefore f'(x) = \frac{-\int_0^x f(t) dt}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x} \cdot f(x)$,

$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) &= \frac{-f(x) \cdot x^2 + 2 \int_0^x f(t) dt}{x^4} + \frac{x f'(x) - f(x)}{x^2} \\ &= \frac{-x f(x) + 2 \int_0^x f(t) dt}{x^3} + \frac{x^2 f'(x) - x f(x)}{x^2} \\ &= \frac{2 \left(\int_0^x f(t) dt - x f(x) \right)}{x^3} + \frac{f'(x)}{x} \\ &= \frac{2}{x^3} \left[\int_0^x f(t) dt - x f(x) + \frac{x^2}{2} f'(x) \right] \\ &= \frac{2}{x^3} \int_0^x [f(t) - f'(x)(t-x) - f(x)] dt \\ &\geq 0 \quad (\text{凸性保证}), \quad \therefore F(x) \text{ 凸}. \end{aligned}$$

3.7 设 $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is convex, $\text{dom} f = \mathbb{R}^n$, f is upbounded on \mathbb{R}^n . 证 $f = \text{Const}$.

证明: 反设 $f \neq \text{Const}$, 即 $\exists x_1, x_2$ s.t. $f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$. $f'(x_1) \neq 0$.

由 f 的凸性: $f(x_2) \geq f(x_1) + (x_2 - x_1)^T f'(x_1)$

① 若 $f'(x_1) > 0$, 则当 $x_2 \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $f(x_2) \geq f(x_1) + \infty \cdot f'(x_1) \rightarrow +\infty$. 与 f 有上界矛盾.

② 若 $f'(x_1) < 0$, 则当 $x_2 \rightarrow -\infty$ 时, $f(x_2) \geq f(x_1) - \infty \cdot f'(x_1) \rightarrow +\infty$. 与 f 有上界矛盾.

③ 若 $f'(x_1) = 0$, 则 $f(x_2) \geq f(x_1)$ 与 f 有上界矛盾.

($\because f \neq \text{const}$), \therefore 必能找到 $f'(x_1) \neq 0$ 的点 x_1 .

综上: $f = \text{常数}$.

3.11 单调映射

(1) 证明 f 单调 (若 $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 可微).

证明: 设 $\forall x, y \in \text{dom } \nabla f$, 证 $(\nabla f(x) - \nabla f(y))^T (x - y) \geq 0$.

$\because f$ 凸, $\therefore f(y) \geq f(x) + \nabla f(x)^T (y - x)$ ①

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

① + ②: $0 \geq \nabla f(x)^T (y - x) + \nabla f(y)^T (x - y)$, 即 $(\nabla f(x) - \nabla f(y))^T (x - y) \geq 0$.

\therefore 证毕.



(2) 反过来, 是否每个单调映射都对某凸函数的梯度?

解: 否. 设 $\psi(x) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_1 + x_2 \end{pmatrix}$.

$$\text{则 } (\psi(x) - \psi(y))^T (x - y) = (x_1 - y_1, x_1 + x_2 - y_1 - y_2) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - y_1 \\ x_1 - y_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ = (x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2 + (x_1 - y_1)(x_2 - y_2).$$

① 若 $|x_1 - y_1| \geq |x_2 - y_2|$, 则 $(\psi(x) - \psi(y))^T (x - y) \geq (x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2 - |x_1 - y_1|^2 = (x_2 - y_2)^2 \geq 0$.

② 若 $|x_1 - y_1| < |x_2 - y_2|$, 则 $(\psi(x) - \psi(y))^T (x - y) \geq (x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2 - |x_2 - y_2|^2 = (x_1 - y_1)^2 \geq 0$.

综上: $\psi(x)$ 满足单调映射条件.

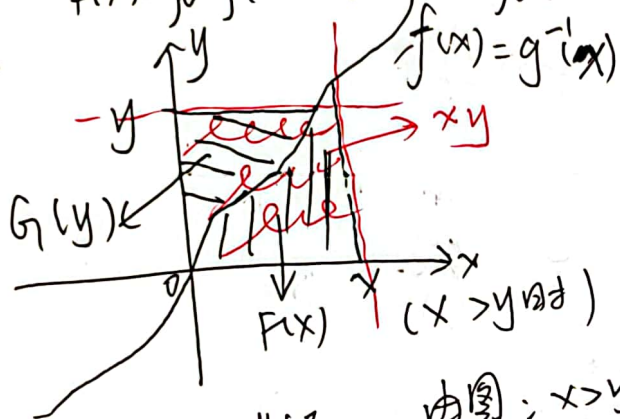
同时: 假设 $\exists \nabla f = \psi$,

则 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} = \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial x_2} = \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial x_1}$, 即有 $0 = 1$, 显然不成立, \therefore 假设不成立.

\therefore 结论不成立.

3.38 Young 不等式. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \uparrow$, $f(0) = 0$, g 为 f 反函数. def F, G as:
 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(a) da$, $G(y) = \int_0^y g(a) da$. 证 F, G 共轭. 即 $xy \leq F(x) + G(y)$.

解:



① 证 F, G 共轭:

由图: $x > y$ 时, 面积上直接可得: $xy \leq F(x) + G(y)$.

同理: $x < y$ 时 仍有 $xy \leq F(x) + G(y)$.

证明:

等号成立的条件是 $f(x) = g(y)$. $\therefore f(x) = y, g(y) = x$.

此时 $G(y) + F(x) = xy$. 且 $F(x) \geq xy - G(y), G(y) \geq xy - F(x)$.

有 $F(x) = \sup_y (xy - G(y)), G(y) = \sup_x (y x - F(x))$.

满足 F, G 共轭的定义.

\therefore 证毕.

