

3.3 增的凸函数的反函数

解: g 是凹函数. 证明如下: $y=f(x)$ 与 $x=g(y)$ 互为反函数. 由题: $f'(x) > 0$ 且 $f''(x) > 0$.

$$g'(y) = g'(f(x)) = \frac{1}{f'(x)} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dy} \right)$$

$$\therefore g''(y) = g''(f(x)) = \frac{f''(x)}{f'(x)^2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{y'} \right)' = -\frac{1}{y'^2}$$

$$g'(y) = \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{\frac{dy}{dx}} = \frac{1}{f'(x)}$$

$$g''(y) = \frac{d(g'(y))}{dy} = \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{f'(x)}\right)}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{-f''(x)}{[f'(x)]^2} \cdot \frac{1}{f'(x)} = -\frac{f''(x)}{f'(x)^3} < 0.$$

$\therefore g$ 为凹函数.

3.4 凸函数等价定义

证明: ① \Rightarrow : 若 f 为凸函数, 则 $\forall \theta \in (0,1), f(\theta x + (1-\theta)y) \leq \theta f(x) + (1-\theta)f(y)$.

$\Leftrightarrow \forall \lambda \in (0,1), f(x + \lambda(y-x)) \leq f(x) + \lambda(f(y) - f(x))$.

$$\therefore \int_0^1 f(x + \lambda(y-x)) d\lambda \leq \int_0^1 [f(x) + \lambda(f(y) - f(x))] d\lambda = \frac{f(x) + f(y)}{2} \quad \text{充分性得证}$$

② \Leftarrow : 若 $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n, \int_0^1 f(x + \lambda(y-x)) d\lambda \leq \frac{f(x) + f(y)}{2}$, 则:

反假 f 不是凸函数, 即 $\exists \theta \in (0,1), s.t. f(\theta x + (1-\theta)y) > \theta f(x) + (1-\theta)f(y)$

令 $g(\theta) = f(\theta x + (1-\theta)y) - \theta f(x) - (1-\theta)f(y)$. 则 $g(0) = g(1) = 0$, 且 $g(\theta_0) > 0$.

$\therefore \exists \delta, s.t. \text{在 } (\theta_0 - \delta, \theta_0 + \delta) \text{ 内, } g(\theta) > 0$ 恒成立.

对子 $\theta_1, \theta_2 \in \Delta$ 邻域, $g(\theta_1) > 0, g(\theta_2) > 0, g(2\theta_1 + (1-\theta_1)\theta_2) > 0$.

$$\therefore \int_0^1 f(\theta_1 + \theta(\theta_2 - \theta_1)) d\theta > \int_0^1 [\theta f(\theta_2) + (1-\theta)f(\theta_1)] d\theta = \frac{f(\theta_1) + f(\theta_2)}{2}$$

与 $\int_0^1 f(x + \lambda(y-x)) d\lambda \leq \frac{f(x) + f(y)}{2}$ 对 $\forall x, y$ 成立相矛盾. \therefore 假设不成立.

\therefore 原结论得证.

3.13 Kullback-Leibler 散度和信息不等式.

证明: ① $D_{KL}(u, v) = f(u) - f(v) - \nabla f(v)^T(u-v)$, 要证 $D_{KL} \geq 0$, 只需证明 $f(x)$ 是凸函数.

而 $f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \log x_i$, 有 $x_i > 0$, 令 $g(x) = x \log x, -g'(x) = \log x + 1, g''(x) = \frac{1}{x} > 0$.

$\therefore g(x) = x \log x$ 为凸函数. 由此结论“凸函数求和仍为凸函数”知, $f(x)$ 为凸函数,

立即有 $f(u) - f(v) - \nabla f(v)^T(u-v) \geq 0$ 恒成立.

② 当 $u=v$ 时, 等式显然成立;

若 $f(u) - f(v) - \nabla f(v)^T(u-v) = 0$, 即 u, v 两点连线与 u 处 f 切线(梯度)相切,

又 $f(x)$ 处处不线性, \therefore 仅可能 $u=v$. 得证.



22/3.17 $f(x) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$, $(p < 1, p \neq 0)$. 四. $\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R}_+^n$

3.2
a) 证明: $\frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_i} = \frac{1}{p} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}-1} \cdot p x_i^{p-1} = \left(\frac{f(x)}{x_i} \right)^{1-p}$.

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_i^2} = \frac{(1-p)}{x_i} \left(\frac{f(x)}{x_i} \right)^{1-p} - \frac{(1-p)}{x_i^2} \left(\frac{f(x)}{x_i} \right)^{-p} f(x) = \frac{1-p}{f(x)} \left(\frac{f(x)}{x_i^2} \right)^{1-p} - \frac{1-p}{x_i} \left(\frac{f(x)}{x_i} \right)^{1-p}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} = \frac{1-p}{f(x)} \left(\frac{f(x)}{x_i x_j} \right)^{1-p} \quad (i \neq j).$$

b) $f(x)$ 凹 $\Leftrightarrow y^T \nabla^2 f(x) y \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_n \partial x_1} & \dots & \dots & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_n^2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \leq 0.$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1-p}{f(x)} \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i^2 f(x)^{1-p}}{x_i^{1-p}} \right)^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i^2 f(x)^{2-p}}{x_i^{2-p}} \right) \leq 0$$

(这一步实在代不出, 参考了一下答案)

又 $\frac{1-p}{f(x)} > 0$, \therefore 只需证 $\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i^2 f(x)^{1-p}}{x_i^{1-p}} \right)^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i^2 f(x)^{2-p}}{x_i^{2-p}} \leq 0$.

$\therefore a^T b \leq \|a\|_2 \|b\|_2$ (柯西不等式), \therefore 令 $a_i = \left(\frac{f(x)}{x_i} \right)^{-\frac{p}{2}}$, $b_i = y_i \left(\frac{f(x)}{x_i} \right)^{1-\frac{p}{2}}$,

则 $a^T b \leq \|a\|_2 \|b\|_2$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \left(\frac{f(x)}{x_1} \right)^{-\frac{p}{2}} & \left(\frac{f(x)}{x_2} \right)^{-\frac{p}{2}} & \dots & \left(\frac{f(x)}{x_n} \right)^{-\frac{p}{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \left(\frac{f(x)}{x_1} \right)^{1-\frac{p}{2}} \\ y_2 \left(\frac{f(x)}{x_2} \right)^{1-\frac{p}{2}} \\ \vdots \\ y_n \left(\frac{f(x)}{x_n} \right)^{1-\frac{p}{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\leq \sqrt{\left(\frac{f(x)}{x_1} \right)^{-p} + \left(\frac{f(x)}{x_2} \right)^{-p} + \dots + \left(\frac{f(x)}{x_n} \right)^{-p}} \sqrt{y_1^2 \left(\frac{f(x)}{x_1} \right)^{2-p} + \dots + y_n^2 \left(\frac{f(x)}{x_n} \right)^{2-p}},$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{x_1^p}{x_1^p + x_2^p + \dots + x_n^p} + \dots + \frac{x_n^p}{x_1^p + x_2^p + \dots + x_n^p}}$$

$$\therefore \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i^2 f(x)^{1-p}}{x_i^{1-p}} \right)^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i^2 f(x)^{2-p}}{x_i^{2-p}} \leq 0. \therefore \text{得证.}$$

3.19 非负加权求和以及积分

(a) 证明: 由题: $f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^k x_i$ 是凸函数,

$$\text{且 } f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^r 2_i x_{c_i} = 2_r (x_{c_1} + x_{c_2} + \dots + x_{c_r}) + (2_{r-1} - 2_r)(x_{c_1} + x_{c_2} + \dots + x_{c_{r-1}}) + \dots + (2_1 - 2_2)x_{c_1}$$

又 $2_1, 2_2, \dots, 2_r \geq 0$, 非负加权求和后仍为凸函数, \therefore 得证.

(b) 证明: $f(x) = -\int_0^{2\pi} \log T(x, w) dw = \int_0^{2\pi} -\log T(x, w) dw$ 是对 $-\log T(x, w)$ 的求和 (相当于).

而固定 w , 令 $g(x, w) = -\log(x_1 + x_2 \cos w + \dots + x_n \cos(n-1)w)$.
 $\triangleq -\log(ax+b)$, 是 $-\log$ 映射, 是凸函数.

而凸函数求和 (积分) 仍为凸函数.

$\therefore f(x)$ 为凸函数. 得证.



3.23 透视函数

(a) 证明: $\because t > 0$, ~~且 $g(x)$~~ 且 $g(x) = |x_1|^p + \dots + |x_n|^p$ 的透视函数

$$\text{由 } h(x, t) = t g\left(\frac{x}{t}\right) = t \left[\frac{|x_1|^p}{t^p} + \dots + \frac{|x_n|^p}{t^p} \right] = \frac{|x|^p}{t^{p-1}} = f(x, t),$$

$\therefore f(x, t)$ 为 $g(x)$ 透视函数. 又 $-g(x)$ 为凸函数范数之和 $\therefore -g(x)$ 为凸函数.
又 $-g(x)$ 的透视函数即为凸函数, $\therefore f(x, t)$ 为凸函数.

(b) 证明: $f(x) = \frac{1/8x + 1/2}{c^T x + d}$. 令 $y = Ax + b$, $t = c^T x + d$.

$$\text{则 } f(x) = g(y, t) = \frac{\|y\|^2}{t} = \frac{y^T y}{t}.$$

$$\text{令 } h(x) = x^T x = \|x\|^2, \text{ 则 } h(x) \text{ 的透视函数为 } l(x, t) = t h\left(\frac{x}{t}\right) \\ = t \left(\frac{x}{t}\right)^T \left(\frac{x}{t}\right) = \frac{x^T x}{t}.$$

由范数是凸的, 知 $h(x)$ 凸; 由凸函数的透视函数亦凸, 知 $l(x, t)$ 或是 $g(y, t)$ 凸.

又 $y = Ax + b$ 和 $t = c^T x + d$ 均为仿射变换, \therefore 最终 $f(x)$ 为凸函数.

3.32 凸函数的积或比

(a) 证明: 不妨以非减为例 (非增同理).

$$\because f, g \text{ 非减, 设 } \forall \theta \in [0, 1], f(\theta x + (1-\theta)y) g(\theta x + (1-\theta)y) \leq [\theta f(x) + (1-\theta)f(y)] [\theta g(x) + (1-\theta)g(y)] \\ = \theta f(x)g(x) + (1-\theta)f(y)g(y) + \underbrace{\theta(1-\theta)(f(y)-f(x))(g(x)-g(y))}_{(*)}.$$

由于 $f, g > 0$ 且 f, g 非减, $\therefore (*) \leq 0$, $\therefore f(\theta x + (1-\theta)y)g(\theta x + (1-\theta)y) \leq \theta f(x)g(x) + (1-\theta)f(y)g(y)$.
 $\therefore fg$ 在此区间上是凸函数.

(b) $\because f, g$ 凸, \therefore 设 $\forall \theta \in [0, 1]$, 有 $f(\theta x + (1-\theta)y)g(\theta x + (1-\theta)y)$

$$\geq [\theta f(x) + (1-\theta)f(y)] [\theta g(x) + (1-\theta)g(y)]$$

$$= \theta f(x)g(x) + (1-\theta)f(y)g(y) + \underbrace{\theta(1-\theta)(f(y)-f(x))(g(x)-g(y))}_{(*)}.$$

$\because f, g$ 一个非减, 一个非增, $\therefore (*) \geq 0$,

$$\therefore f(\theta x + (1-\theta)y)g(\theta x + (1-\theta)y) \geq \theta f(x)g(x) + (1-\theta)f(y)g(y).$$

$\therefore fg$ 是凹函数.

(c) $\frac{f}{g} = f \cdot \frac{1}{g}$. $\because g > 0, g$ 非增, g 凹, $\therefore \frac{1}{g} > 0, \frac{1}{g}$ 非减, $\frac{1}{g}$ 凸.

$\therefore f, \frac{1}{g}$ 满足 (a) 中的条件, $\therefore \frac{f}{g}$ 凸.

3.47 证明: f 是对数凹函数

$\Leftrightarrow \log f$ 是凹函数

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{for } \forall \theta \in [0, 1], \log f(y) \leq \log f(x) + \nabla(\log f(x))^T (y-x).$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{for } \forall \theta \in [0, 1], \log f(y) - \log f(x) \leq \frac{\nabla f(x)^T (y-x)}{f(x)}$$

$$\text{取 exp. } \Leftrightarrow \frac{f(y)}{f(x)} \leq \exp\left(\frac{\nabla f(x)^T (y-x)}{f(x)}\right).$$

\therefore 得证.



3.57 证明 $f(X) = X^{-1}$ 在 S_{++}^n 上是矩阵凸的.

证明: 要证 $f(X) = X^{-1}$ 在 S_{++}^n 上矩阵凸,

只要说明对 \forall 向量 z , 有 $z^T f(x) z$ 是凸函数 (标量函数).

即下证 ~~$f(x)$~~ , ~~$f(x)$~~ , $x^T Y^{-1} x$ 为凸函数.
 $g(x, Y) =$

证明: $\text{epi } g = \{(x, Y, t) \mid Y \succ 0, x^T Y^{-1} x \leq t\}$

~~$= \{(x, Y, t) \mid \begin{bmatrix} Y & x \\ x^T & t \end{bmatrix} \succeq 0, Y \succ 0\}$~~

由 Schur 补条件: $\begin{bmatrix} Y & x \\ x^T & t \end{bmatrix}$ 半正定 iff $\begin{cases} Y \succ 0 \\ t - x^T Y^{-1} x \geq 0 \\ (I - Y Y^{-1}) x = 0. \end{cases}$

~~这是关于 (x, Y, t) 的线性矩阵不等式~~
 ~~$\therefore \text{epi } g$ 为凸集~~

$\therefore g$ 为凸函数.

$\therefore f(X) = X^{-1}$ 在 S_{++}^n 上矩阵凸.

$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} Y & x \\ x^T & t \end{bmatrix}$ 半正定 $\therefore \text{epi } g$ 为凸锥, 是凸集.

