3.3

(法):利用定理)函数是凹函数(其里图hypof=[(x,t)|t<fw))是凸集 hypo $g=[(y,t)|t\leq g(y)]=[(y,t)|f(t)\leq f(g(y))=y]=[(i,j)]$ epif,故是凹函数 (法2:利用定义)

f(x)在(a,b)上是凸函数 \Rightarrow 对 $\chi_1,\chi_2\in(a,b)$,有 $f(e\chi_1+(1-\theta)\chi_2)\leq \theta f(\chi_1)+(1-\theta)f(\chi_2)$ 其中 $0\leq\theta\leq1$

f(x)在(a,b)上連續,g是其反函數⇒g在(f(a),f(b))上連續 g($\theta f(x_i)+(1-\theta)f(x_i)$)>g($\theta f(\theta x_i)+(1-\theta)x_i$)= $\theta x_i+(1-\theta)x_2=\theta g(f(x_i))+(1-\theta)g(f(x_2))$ 故g是凹函數

注: 凸函数几乎处处之所可微,进一步强化条件g,f可微,可得可得g'(f(x))= f'(x),故g递增g'(f(x))=- **(x),故g递增

3.4 ①假设 f 是凸函数 $\int_{0}^{\infty} f(x+\lambda(y-x)) d\lambda \leq \int_{0}^{\infty} (f(x)+\lambda(f(y)-f(x))) d\lambda = \frac{f(x)+f(y)}{2}$ ②假设「不是凸函数 存在x,y和BE(O,1), S.t. f(Box+(1-Q)y)> Bof(x)+(1-Bo)f(y) # (y+00(x-y))> 00 f(x)+(1-00)f(y) -> fo fry+ Oolx-4)

注:不可对日。直接积分

3.13负熵是严格凸且可微的(见3.1.5),故f(w)>f(v)+ ∇ f(x,v)^T(u-v),u+v 当 u=v 时,f(w)=f(v)+ ∇ f(v)^T(u-v) 故 $\forall u,v \in R_+^2$, $D_H(u,v)>0$ 当 $u\neq v$ 时, $D_H(u,v)=\frac{n}{2}(u;log(\frac{u}{2})-u;+v;)>0$ 极 $u=v \Leftrightarrow D_{KL}(u,v)=0$

 $\begin{array}{l} \overbrace{\int_{0}^{\infty} f(x)} = (\frac{1}{2}x_{1}^{p})^{\frac{1}{p}} x_{1}^{p+1} = (\frac{f(x)}{x_{1}})^{1-p} \\ \underbrace{\int_{0}^{\infty} f(x)} = \frac{1}{f(x)} (\frac{f(x)^{p+1}}{f(x)})^{1-p}, \quad i \neq j \\ \underbrace{\int_{0}^{\infty} f(x)} = \frac{1}{f(x)} (\frac{f(x)^{p+1}}{f(x)})^{1-p} - \frac{1}{f(x)} (\frac{f(x)^{p+1}}{f(x)})^{1-p} \\ \underbrace{\int_{0}^{\infty} f(x)} = \frac{1}{f(x)} ((\frac{1}{2} \frac{y_{1}^{p+1}}{x_{1}^{p+1}})^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{y_{1}^{p+1} f(x)^{p+1}}{x_{1}^{p+1}}) \\ \underbrace{f(x)} = \frac{1}{f(x)} ((\frac{1}{2} \frac{y_{1}^{p+1} f(x)^{p+1}}{x_{1}^{p+1}})^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{y_{1}^{p+1} f(x)^{p+1}}{x_{1}^{p+1}}) \\ \underbrace{f(x)} = \frac{1}{f(x)} ((\frac{1}{2} \frac{y_{1}^{p+1} f(x)^{p+1}}{x_{1}^{p+1}})^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{y_{1}^{p+1} f(x)^{p+1}}{x_{1}^{p+1}}) \\ \underbrace{f(x)} = \frac{1}{f(x)} ((\frac{1}{2} \frac{y_{1}^{p+1} f(x)^{p+1}}{x_{1}^{p+1}})^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{y_{1}^{p+1} f(x)^{p+1}}{x_{1}^{p+1}}) \\ \underbrace{f(x)} = \frac{1}{f(x)} ((\frac{1}{2} \frac{y_{1}^{p+1} f(x)^{p+1}}{x_{1}^{p+1}})^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{y_{1}^{p+1} f(x)^{p+1}}{x_{1}^{p+1}}) \\ \underbrace{f(x)} = \frac{1}{f(x)} ((\frac{1}{2} \frac{y_{1}^{p+1} f(x)^{p+1}}{x_{1}^{p+1}})^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{y_{1}^{p+1} f(x)^{p+1}}{x_{1}^{p+1}}) \\ \underbrace{f(x)} = \frac{1}{f(x)} ((\frac{1}{2} \frac{y_{1}^{p+1} f(x)^{p+1}}{x_{1}^{p+1}})^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{y_{1}^{p+1} f(x)^{p+1}}{x_{1}^{p+1}}) \\ \underbrace{f(x)} = \frac{1}{f(x)} ((\frac{1}{2} \frac{y_{1}^{p+1} f(x)^{p+1}}{x_{1}^{p+1}})^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{y_{1}^{p+1} f(x)^{p+1}}{x_{1}^{p+1}}) \\ \underbrace{f(x)} = \frac{1}{f(x)} ((\frac{1}{2} \frac{y_{1}^{p+1} f(x)^{p+1}}{x_{1}^{p+1}})^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{y_{1}^{p+1} f(x)^{p+1}}{x_{1}^{p+1}}) \\ \underbrace{f(x)} = \frac{1}{f(x)} ((\frac{1}{2} \frac{y_{1}^{p+1} f(x)^{p+1}}{x_{1}^{p+1}})^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{y_{1}^{p+1} f(x)^{p+1}}{x_{1}^{p+1}}) \\ \underbrace{f(x)} = \frac{1}{f(x)} ((\frac{1}{2} \frac{y_{1}^{p+1} f(x)^{p+1}}{x_{1}^{p+1}})^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{y_{1}^{p+1} f(x)^{p+1}}{x_{1}^{p+1}}) \\ \underbrace{f(x)} = \frac{1}{f(x)} ((\frac{1}{2} \frac{y_{1}^{p+1} f(x)^{p+1}}{x_{1}^{p+1}})^{2} + \underbrace{f(x)} ((\frac{1}{2} \frac{y_{1}^{p+1} f(x)^{p+1}}{x_{1}$

3.19

(a) $f(x)=\alpha_r(x_{cij}+x_{cij}+\cdots+x_{crj})+(\alpha_{r-1}-\alpha_r)(x_{cij}+x_{cij}+\cdots+x_{cr-1})$ $+(\alpha_{r-2}-\alpha_{r-1})(x_{cij}+x_{cij}+\cdots+x_{cr-2})+\cdots+(\alpha_{i}-\alpha_{i})x_{cij}$

f(x)是凸函数的非负加权市争,放f(x)是凸函数 (b) f(x) 业是凸的 f(x) f(x) f(x) 是凸的 f(x) f(x)

3.23(a) $f(x,t)=t\cdot\frac{||x||_s}{t}$, 放 $g(x)=||x||_s$, 则 $f(x,t)=t\cdot g(\stackrel{\sim}{4})$, 换 f(x,t)是 凸的 (b) g(y,t)=(Ax+b), $g(y,t)=\stackrel{\sim}{4}=t\cdot \varphi(\stackrel{\sim}{4})$, 其中 $\varphi(\stackrel{\sim}{4})=\stackrel{||y||_s}{4}$ $\varphi(y)=||y||_s$ 己的 $\Rightarrow g(y,t)$ 是 凸的 $\Rightarrow f(x)$ 是 凸的

3,3/2 (a) 2}30 € 8 ≤ 1, filex+11-0)y)g(0x+11-0)y) <(0fx)+(1-0)f(y))(0g(x)+(1-0)g(y)) = $\theta f(x)g(x)+(1-\theta)f(y)g(y)$ +θ(1-θ)(fiy)-fix))(gix)-giy)) f与g同对通槽或通减 $\Rightarrow (f(y)-f(x))(g(x)-g(y)) \leq 0$ $\mathbb{Z}[f(\theta x + (1-\theta)y)g(\theta x + (1-\theta)y)]$ ≤ Bfcxgcx+(1-0)f(y)g(y) 得证 (b)与(a)同理,利用Jensen不等成 (c) 量是凸的,非城县大子(c)由(a)可知,诸治成立

※要性: log fun-log fcx < 又ftx以来 (取る) log fuy < log fix+ 1 of (x) Ly-x) 则与牙为凹函数 及行以)20,故于为对数凹 充分性: logfy) ≤ logf(x)+f(x) pf(x)·y-x)(-确体 $\log \frac{f(y)}{f(x)} \leq \frac{1}{f(x)} \nabla f^{T}(x)(y-x)$ $f(x) \leq exp\left(\frac{\nabla f^{2}(x)(y-x)}{f(x)}\right)$

Hv∈Rⁿ,只需证g(X)=v^TX^Tv在X∈SⁿH上是凸的 由例3.4可知,结论成立 见例3.48

3.57