

*Math tools, Hebrew U.*  
**Final exam**

Lecturer	Teaching assistant
Guy Kindler	Nitzan Guberman

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**Instructions**

- The exam is three hours long, there will be no extensions
- There is no choice – try to solve all questions
- Manage your time carefully – do not linger too long on any particular question
- You may use statements proven in class, but you should cite exactly which statement you are using. Of course this doesn't hold when you are asked to prove these very statements or special cases of thereof. When in doubt, ask.
- No use of any material except writing equipment is allowed. You may not use or even have available any electronic devices during the test for any purpose.
- The questions in each section will have equal weight. The relative weights of items inside questions will be decided on when grading.

**Short questions (30 points)**

This section contains questions. Please try to solve them.

- (1) Bob drives to work every day. On sunny days, the probability of him crashing his car is 0.01. On rainy days his crash probability is 0.04. Each day is independently chosen to be sunny with probability  $p$  and rainy with probability  $1 - p$ . Compute  $p$  given that the total probability that Bob crashes on his way to work on any particular day is 0.03.
- (2) Let  $A$  and  $B$  be  $n \times n$  matrices with  $AB = 0$ . Give a proof or a counterexample for the following statement: There is a vector  $v \neq 0$  such that  $BAv = 0$ .

(3) Let  $\mathcal{P}$  be the LP:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{maximize} \quad & 3x_1 + 4x_2 - x_3 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & x_1 + x_2 - x_3 \leq -2 \\ & -2x_1 + x_2 \leq 1 \\ & x_1 \leq 3 \end{aligned}$$

Find the dual program of  $\mathcal{P}$ .

(4) For an element  $y \in \{-1, 1\}^n$ , define a function  $\delta_y : \{-1, 1\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  by

$$\delta_y(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x = y \\ 0 & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

For a subset  $S \subseteq [n]$ , compute  $\widehat{\delta}_y(S)$ .

- (5) a. State (without proof) Cheeger's theorem.  
 b. Show that any connected regular graph with  $n$  vertices satisfies

$$1 - \lambda_2 \geq \Omega(1/n^4),$$

where  $\lambda_2$  is the second largest eigenvalue of the normalized adjacency matrix of the graph.

## Proof questions (34 points)

Prove the following statements.

- (6) Let  $C \in \mathbb{R}^n$  be a closed cone, and let  $v \notin C$  be a vector. Then there exists a vector  $u \in \mathbb{R}^n$  such that  $\langle u, v \rangle > 0$ , and that  $\langle u, w \rangle \leq 0$  for every  $w \in C$ . (You may state and use (without proof) the separation theorem for convex bodies.)
- (7) Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be independent indicator variables, and let  $X = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$  and  $\mu = \mathbb{E}[X]$ . Then for any  $\delta > 0$ ,

$$\Pr[X \geq (1 + \delta)\mu] \leq \left( \frac{e^\delta}{(1 + \delta)^{1+\delta}} \right)^\mu.$$

## Just questions (36 points)

Solve as many questions as you can out of these...

- (8) Let  $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  be a non-empty closed and bounded set, and let  $K \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  be a non-empty closed and convex body (not necessarily bounded). The distance between  $A$  and  $K$  is defined by

$$\text{dist}(A, K) = \inf_{x \in A, y \in K} \|x - y\|.$$

Prove that there exist elements  $x \in A$  and  $y \in K$  such that  $\|x - y\| = \text{dist}(A, K)$ .

(9) Let  $V$  be a finite-dimensional inner-product space over  $\mathbb{R}$ , and let  $U \subseteq V$  be a subspace.

- a. Prove that for every  $v \in V$ , the affine translation of  $U$  by  $v$  contains a unique vector  $w \in v + U$  which has the minimal norm in  $v + U$ .
- b. For every affine transformation  $v + U$  of  $U$ , define  $T(v + U) = w$ , where  $w$  is the vector in  $v + U$  with minimal norm. Show that  $T$  is a linear transformation from the quotient space  $V/U$  to  $V$  (that is,  $T: V/U \rightarrow V$  is a linear transformation).
- c. Find the image of  $T$  and its kernel.

(10) Let  $G = ([n], E)$  be a  $d$ -regular graph, with normalized adjacency matrix  $M_G$  whose eigenvalues are  $1 = \lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \lambda_n$ , and let  $\delta = 1 - \max\{|\lambda_1|, |\lambda_n|\}$ . Let  $X_0, X_1, \dots$  be a random walk on  $G$  with initial distribution  $P^0$ .

- a. Show that there is some  $t = O(\frac{\ln n}{\delta})$  such that for any initial distribution  $P^0$  and every vertex  $i \in [n]$ ,

$$\Pr[X_t \neq i] \leq 1 - \frac{1}{2n}.$$

- b. Denote by  $t_0$  the time found in the previous article, show that for every initial distribution  $P^0$  and every vertex  $i \in [n]$  and for every  $N \in \mathbb{N}$ ,

$$\Pr[\forall k \in \{1, \dots, N\} \quad X_{(k-t_0)} \neq i] < (1 - \frac{1}{2n})^N.$$

- c. Show that there is some  $t = O(\frac{n \ln^2 n}{\delta})$  such that

$$\Pr[\exists i \in [n], \forall t' \leq t, X_{t'} \neq i] < \frac{1}{2}.$$

## Math Tools 2015-6

Test Solution

$$0.03 = P[\text{crash}] \underset{\substack{\text{not rainy} \\ \text{rainy}}} = P[\text{crash/sunny}] \cdot p + \underset{\text{rainy}}{P[\text{crash/rainy}]} \quad (1)$$

$$+ P[\text{crash/rainy}] \cdot (1-p) = 0.01 \cdot p + 0.04(1-p)$$

↓

$$3 = p + 4 - 4p \Rightarrow 3p = 1 \Rightarrow p = \frac{1}{3}$$

$\forall i \in N, B_{i\uparrow} \neq 0$  ist kein v. Markt. da  $B=0$  rück  $(2)$

$$\therefore BA \cdot B_{i\uparrow} = 0 \Leftarrow A \cdot B_{i\uparrow} = 0$$

$$\min -2y_1 + y_2 + 3y_3 \quad (3)$$

$$\text{s.t. } y_1 - 2y_2 + y_3 = 3$$

$$y_1 + y_2 = 4$$

$$-y_3 = -1$$

$$y_1 \geq 0$$

$$y_2 \geq 0$$

$$y_3 \geq 0$$

$$\widehat{\delta}_y(S) = \mathbb{E}_{x \sim U(\{-1, 1\}^n)} [\delta_y(x) \cdot w_s(x)] = \frac{1}{2^n} \prod_{i \in S} y_i \quad (4)$$

$x=y$  רק כordonodes נס

$$1 = \lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n \quad \text{לפניהם}$$

לפניהם  $\delta_k \in G = \langle k, \gamma \rangle \cdot a \quad (5)$

. בודק מינימום של גודל ה- $G_N$  בפונקציית ריצוף.

$$1 - \lambda_2 \geq \frac{(h_G)^2}{2} \quad \text{של}$$

$$h_G = \min_{\emptyset \neq S \subseteq V} \left\{ \frac{1}{d \cdot \min \{ |S|, N - |S| \}} \right\} \quad \text{ולכן}$$

. בודק אם  $S \subseteq V$  מוגדר עניטוי. b

$$|S| \leq d \cdot \delta, |\partial S| \geq 1$$

$$\frac{1}{d \cdot \min \{ |S|, N - |S| \}} \geq \frac{1}{d \cdot \frac{n}{2}} \geq$$

$\downarrow d \leq n$

$$\geq \frac{2}{n^2}$$

(Cheeger formula,  $h_G \geq \frac{2}{n^2}$  ובן)

$$1 - \lambda_2 \geq \frac{2}{n^4}$$

ר' סעיף ג' הוכיח  $\exists \delta > 0$   $\forall v \in \mathbb{R}^n$   $\|v\|_N < \delta \Rightarrow \underline{\text{הוכחה}}$  (6)

$x \in \mathbb{R}^n, K \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  ולכל  $v \in N$   $\exists \delta_v > 0$   $\forall u \in \mathbb{R}^n$   $\|u\|_N < \delta_v \Rightarrow x + u \in K$

$K \subseteq A(v, a) \Leftrightarrow x + u \in A(v, a) \forall u \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad (v, a) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$

לבונן  $y \in K$   $\exists \delta_y > 0$   $\forall u \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \|u\|_N < \delta_y \Rightarrow x + u = y$

הוכחה  $\rightarrow$  הוכחה

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$y \in C$   $\forall u \in C \Rightarrow x + u \in K$  (הוכחה)

$\forall u \in C$

$\exists \delta_u > 0 \quad \forall v \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \|v\|_N < \delta_u \Rightarrow x + v \in K$

$\forall u \in C \quad \exists \delta_u > 0 \quad \forall v \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \|v\|_N < \delta_u \Rightarrow x + v \in K$

$a = \langle u, v \rangle \leq 0 \quad \forall u, v \in C$

$0 = \langle u, 0 \rangle \leq a \quad \forall u \in C \quad 0 \in C \quad \forall u \in C$

$\langle u, v \rangle > 0 \quad \forall u, v \in C \quad \forall u, v \in C \quad a = 0 \vee a < 0$

$$\mathbb{E}[e^{tx}] \quad \text{for } t \geq 0 \rightarrow \text{exponential growth}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[e^{tx}] = \mathbb{E}[e^{t \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}] = \prod_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}[e^{tx_i}] \leq$$

$$\left[ \mathbb{E}[e^{tx_i}] \stackrel{P_i := P[x_i \leq 1]}{=} 1 - P_i + P_i \cdot e^t = \right.$$

$$= 1 + P_i(e^{t-1}) \stackrel{\substack{\uparrow \\ 1+x \leq e^x}}{\leq} e^{P_i(e^{t-1})} \left. \right]$$

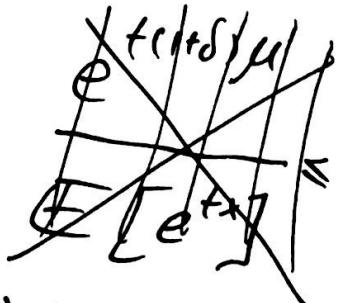
$$\leq \prod_{i=1}^n e^{P_i(e^{t-1})} = e^{(e^{t-1}) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n P_i} =$$

$$= e^{(e^{t-1}) \cdot \mu}.$$

- $\delta$ : small  $\mu$ -kn  ~~$\delta_{\mu}$~~   $\Rightarrow$   $e^{(1+\delta)\mu} \geq e^{\mu}$

$$P[x \geq (1+\delta)\mu] = P[e^{tx} \geq e^{t(1+\delta)\mu}] \leq$$

$$\leq \frac{\mathbb{E}[e^{tx}]}{e^{t(1+\delta)\mu}} \leq e^{(e^{t-1} - e^{t(1+\delta)})\mu}$$



$$\delta_{p, \mu} / t = \ln(1+\delta)$$

$$7.3) \quad \delta_{\mu} = \frac{1}{t} \ln(1+\delta)$$

$$P[x \geq (1+\delta)\mu] \leq e^{-(1+\delta-1-\ln(1+\delta))\cdot \mu} =$$

$$= \left( \frac{e^\delta}{(1+\delta)^{1+\delta}} \right)^\mu$$

לעתה נוכיח קיומו של קבוצה  $K \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  כך ש: 7.50 קיון (8)

ולכל  $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$\exists k \in K$

$\forall i \in J$

$\text{dist}(x_2, K) \leq \text{dist}(x_1, K) + \|x_2 - x_1\|$

ולכל  $y \in K$   $\forall i \in J$   $\text{dist}(x_i, y) \leq \text{dist}(x_i, K)$

- $\forall i \in J$   $y \in K$   $\forall i \in J$   $\text{dist}(x_i, y) \leq \text{dist}(x_i, K)$

$$\text{dist}(x_2, K) = \|x_2 - y\|$$

$$\text{dist}(x_2, K) \leq \|x_2 - y\| \leq \|x_2 - x_1\| + \|x_1 - y\| = \|x_2 - x_1\| + \text{dist}(x_1, K)$$

$$\text{dist}(x_n, K) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{dist}(x, K)$$

ולכל  $x_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} x$   $\text{dist}(x_n, K) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{dist}(x, K)$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N_0 \forall n > N_0 \text{ such that } \|x_n - x_0\| < \varepsilon$

$$\forall n > N_0 \quad \|x_n - x_0\| < \varepsilon$$

ר'  $\delta > 0 \exists N_0 \forall n > N_0 \text{ such that } \|x_n - x_0\| < \delta$

$$\text{dist}(x, k) - \|x_n - x\| \leq \text{dist}(x_n, k) \leq \text{dist}(x, k) + \|x_n - x\|$$

$$\forall n > N_0 \quad |\text{dist}(x, k) - \text{dist}(x_n, k)| < \varepsilon$$

ר'  $(r_k \text{ such that } r_k > N_0 \text{ such that } \varepsilon > 0 \exists N_0 \forall n > N_0 \text{ such that } \|x_n - x\| < \delta)$

$$\text{dist}(x_n, k) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{dist}(x, k)$$

ר'  $x_1, x_2, \dots$

ר'  $\text{dist}(x, k) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{dist}(x_n, k)$

$$\text{dist}(A, k) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{dist}(x_n, k) \quad \forall x \in A$$

ר'  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N_0 \forall n > N_0 \text{ such that } \|x_n - k\| < \varepsilon$

$$\text{dist}(x, k) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{dist}(x_n, k) = \text{dist}(A, k)$$

ר'  $\forall k \in A \exists N_0 \forall n > N_0 \text{ such that } \|x_n - k\| < \varepsilon$

$$\text{dist}(x, k) = \text{dist}(x, k)$$

ר'  $\text{dist}(x, k) = \text{dist}(x, k)$

הנחות:  $n \geq m$ ,  $\{u_1, \dots, u_m\} \subset U$ ,  $U \subset V$ .  $\alpha$  (9)

$U$  סופי. נסמן  $\{u_1, \dots, u_m\}$  כSubset של  $U$ .

הנחות:  $\{u_1, \dots, u_m, u_{m+1}, \dots, u_n\}$  סופי.

$V$  סופי. נסמן  $\{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m\}$  כSubset של  $V$ .

הנחות:  $v \in V$ ,  $v \in V'$  ו-  $v \in V''$ .

$$v = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i u_i$$

$\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m$  סופי. נסמן  $u \in U$  כSubset של  $V$ .

$$v + u = \sum_{i=1}^m \beta_i u_i + \sum_{i=m+1}^n \alpha_i u_i$$

(הנחות:  $v \in V'$ ,  $u \in U$ ,  $\beta_i, \alpha_i \in \mathbb{R}$ ).

$$\|v + u\| = \left( \sum_{i=1}^m \beta_i^2 + \sum_{i=m+1}^n \alpha_i^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \geq \left( \sum_{i=m+1}^n \alpha_i^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$u = - \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i u_i$$

$$v + u \in V' \text{ ? } \|v + u\| \geq \|v\| \text{ ו- } w := v - \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i u_i$$

הנחות:  $w \in V$ .

,  $v \in V$  סעfu י'co ~~שאנו מודים~~. b 9

ר' נורא "ז'  $v = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i u_i$  ר' נורא rk

סב, ז' י'ז' ד'ז'ונ

$$T(v+U) = \sum_{i=m+1}^n \alpha_i u_i \quad (*)$$

$$\text{סב, } w = \sum_{i=1}^m \beta_i u_i \quad \text{ר' נורא } w \in U \quad \text{rk}$$

$$T((v+U) + (w+U)) = T(v+w, U) =$$

$$(*) \quad \sum_{i=m+1}^n (\alpha_i + \beta_i) u_i \stackrel{(*)}{=} T(v+U) + T(w+U)$$

ר' נורא ז' י'ז'נ'ז' ר' נורא . T סע ר' נורא ז' י'ז'נ'

ר' נורא ז' י'ז'נ'ז' . Im T = Span{ $u_{m+1}, \dots, u_n$ } ר' נורא . C

סב ר' נורא ז' י'ז'נ'ז' { $u_1, \dots, u_m$ } ר' נורא ר' נורא ר' נורא

ר' נורא . U - ? ר' נורא  $\Rightarrow \{u_1, \dots, u_m\} \perp \text{Span}\{u_{m+1}, \dots, u_n\}$

Im T = Span{ $u_{m+1}, \dots, u_n$ } = U $^\perp$  . Q:

-ב(\*) נא שורש,  $V = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i u_i$  שורש

$$V \in U \iff \alpha_{m+1} = \dots = \alpha_n = 0 \iff T(V+U) = 0$$

$$V+U = U = 0+U$$

.  $0+U$  קבוצה ריבועית ביחס ל  $T$  בפונקציית  $\delta$

ר' הינה  $\delta$  מוקדם סופי, גודלן  $\delta$  (10)

$$\text{ר' } \delta > \frac{\ln(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{\epsilon})}{\delta}$$

$$\| P^{t_\epsilon} - \pi \|_1 \leq \epsilon$$

לכז  $\pi$  לא  $x_{t_\epsilon}$  בפונקציית  $P^{t_\epsilon}$ , וкусה  
באנו ~~ה~~ מוגנץ בפונקציית  $P^{t_\epsilon}$  בפונקציית  $\delta$

$$\text{ר' } \delta \text{ סופי } t = t_{\frac{1}{2n}} = O\left(\frac{\ln(n)}{\delta}\right)$$

$$\text{ר' } |P_i^{t_\epsilon} - \frac{1}{n}| = |P_i^t - \pi_i| \leq \|P_i^t - \pi\|_1 \leq \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$P[X_t \neq i] = 1 - P[X_t = i] = 1 - P_i^t \leq \frac{1}{2n}$$

$\exists k . X_{k \cdot t_0} \neq i$   $\rightarrow$   $\exists k . A_k \rightarrow \text{proj. b}$

$$(*) P[\forall k \in [N] X_{k \cdot t_0} = i] = P[A_1] \cdot P[A_2 | \bar{A}_1] \cdot \dots \cdot P[A_N | \underbrace{\bar{A}_1, \dots, \bar{A}_{N-1}}_{\bar{A}_{1..N-1}}]$$

$\rightarrow$   $P[A_k | \bar{A}_1, \dots, \bar{A}_{k-1}]$

$X_{(k-1)t_0}, X_{(k-1)t_0+1}, X_{(k-1)t_0+2}, \dots, X_{k \cdot t_0}$   $\text{for } \exists \delta \text{ s.t. } \forall n \geq 0$

$\exists \delta \text{ s.t. } \forall k \in \bar{A}_1, \dots, \bar{A}_{k-1} \quad \exists n \text{ s.t. } \forall n \geq N$

$\exists \delta \text{ s.t. } \forall n \geq N \quad G \text{ is } \delta \text{ stable}$

$a \text{ s.t. } \exists \delta . X_{(k-1)t_0} | \bar{A}_1, \dots, \bar{A}_{k-1}$

$$P[A_k | \bar{A}_1, \dots, \bar{A}_{k-1}] = P[X_{k \cdot t_0} \neq i | \bar{A}_1, \dots, \bar{A}_{k-1}] \leq$$

$$\leq 1 - \frac{1}{2n}$$

$\Rightarrow (*) \rightarrow \exists n \text{ s.t. } \delta > 3 \cdot \epsilon$

$$P[\exists k \in [N] X_{k \cdot t_0} \neq i] \leq \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n}\right)^N$$

MTTS

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$$t = t_0 \cdot 2n \ln(2n) = O\left(\frac{n \ln^2 n}{\sigma}\right)$$

$t_0 \propto \frac{\ln^2 n}{\sigma}$   
as  $n \rightarrow \infty$

, i.e.  $\exists \delta > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} P[\forall t' \leq t \quad X_{t'} \neq i] &\leq P[\forall k \in [2n \ln(2n)] \quad X_{k+t_0} \neq i] \\ &\stackrel{(b)}{\leq} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n}\right)^{2n \ln(2n)} \leq e^{-\ln(2n)} \leq \frac{1}{2n} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \exists \delta > 0$  such that

$$P[\exists i \quad \forall t' \leq t \quad X_{t'} \neq i] \leq \frac{n}{2n} = \frac{1}{2}$$

13/2