Name: Philip Pham

AMATH 515   Homework Set 1
Due: Monday Jan 27th, by midnight.

(1) Show that if $g : \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}$ is a twice differentiable function, $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ any matrix, and h is the composition $g(Ax)$, then

(a) $\nabla h(x) = A^T \nabla g(Ax)$.

Use D for the total derivative rather than abuse the ∇ notation. If $f : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m$, then the linear map $D_a f : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m$ is the total derivative of f evaluated at a. With this definition, for functions, $f : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$, we have that $(D_x f)^T = \nabla f(x)$.

Proof. Clearly,

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{A(x+h) - Ax - Ah}{h} = 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

since A is a linear map. Thus, by definition $D_x A = A$.

The chain rule tells us that if $F(x) = G(H(x))$, then $D_x F = D_{H(x)} G \circ D_x H$. In this case, the composition operator is just matrix multiplication. We have that

$$D_x h = D_{Ax} g \circ D_x A = D_{Ax} g \circ A,$$

which implies that

$$
\begin{aligned}
0 &= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{g(A(x+h)) - g(Ax) - (D_{Ax} g \circ A) h}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{g(A(x+h)) - g(Ax) - \langle A^T (D_{Ax} g)^T, h \rangle}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{g(A(x+h)) - g(Ax) - \langle A^T \nabla g(Ax), h \rangle}{h}.
\end{aligned}
$$

Thus, by definition, $\nabla h(x) = A^T \nabla g(Ax)$. $\qquad\square$

(b) $\nabla^2 h(x) = A^T \nabla^2 g(Ax) A$

Proof. Define $F(x) = A^T \nabla g(Ax)$, so $F : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$. We can apply the chain rule again:

$$D_x F = A^T D_x \nabla g(Ax) = A^T \nabla^2 g(Ax) D_x A = A^T \nabla^2 g(Ax) A.$$

Since $D_x F = \nabla^2 h(x)$, we have our desired result. $\qquad\square$

1

(c) Use the formulas to compute the gradient and Hessian of the logistic regression objective:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \log(1 + \exp(\langle a_i, x \rangle)) - b^T A x$$

where a_i denote the rows of A.

Proof. We can write the terms in the summation as $g(a_i^T x)$, where $g(x) = \log(1 + \exp(x))$. We have that

$$\nabla g(x) = \frac{\exp(x)}{1 + \exp(x)}$$

$$\nabla^2 g(x) = \frac{\exp(x)}{(1 + \exp(x))^2}.$$

Let

$$l(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log(1 + \exp(\langle a_i, x \rangle)) - b^T A x.$$

Applying the previous results to each term, we obtain

$$\nabla l(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i \frac{\exp(\langle a_i, x \rangle)}{1 + \exp(\langle a_i, x \rangle)} - A^T b$$

$$\nabla^2 l(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i a_i^T \frac{\exp(\langle a_i, x \rangle)}{(1 + \exp(\langle a_i, x \rangle))^2}.$$

□

The point here is just to show why these formulas hold. One way to proceed is to be fully explicit in all coordinates but this is time consuming and not very insightful. A better way to go is to think about efficient ways to write the product Ax that makes it easy to differentiate with respect to each coordinate.

(2) Explain why each of the following functions is convex.

(a) Indicator function to a convex set: $\delta_C(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if} \quad x \in C \\ \infty & \text{if} \quad x \notin C. \end{cases}$

Proof. This follows from the defintion that

$$f(\lambda x + (1 - \lambda)y) \le \lambda f(x) + (1 - \lambda)f(y)$$

for all x and y and $\lambda \in [0, 1]$. We have four cases: (1) if $x \in C$ and $y \in C$, then both the left-hand side and right-hand side are always 0 and the inquality holds; (2) if $x \in C$ and $y \notin C$, then the right-hand side is ∞ unless $\lambda = 1$,

in which case, both the right-hand and left-hand side are 0; (3) if $x \notin C$ and $y \in C$, this is the same as the previous case except that both the left-hand side and right-hand side are 0 when $\lambda = 0$; and (4) if $x \notin C$ and $y \notin C$, the right-hand side is always ∞. □

(b) Support function to any set: $\sigma_C(x) = \sup_{c \in C} c^T x$.

Proof.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\sigma_C(\lambda x + (1 - \lambda)y) &= \sup_{c \in C} c^T \left(x + (1 - \lambda)y\right) \\
&= \sup_{c \in C} \left(\lambda c^T x + (1 - \lambda)c^T y\right) \\
&\leq \sup_{c \in C} \lambda c^T x + \sup_{c \in C}(1 - \lambda)c^T y \\
&= \lambda \sup_{c \in C} c^T x + (1 - \lambda) \sup_{c \in C} c^T y \\
&= \lambda \sigma_C(x) + (1 - \lambda)\sigma_C(y),
\end{aligned}
$$

so by definition σ_C is convex. □

(c) Any norm (see Chapter 1 for definition of a norm).

Proof. Let $\|\cdot\|$ be a norm, meaning that it satisfies *absolute homogeneity* and the *triangle inequality*. We have that

$$
\|\lambda x + (1 - \lambda)y\| \leq \|\lambda x\| + \|(1 - \lambda)y\| = \lambda\|x\| + (1 - \lambda)\|y\|
$$

for all $\lambda \in [0, 1]$, where we first apply the triangle inequality and then absolute homogeneity. By defintion, $\|\cdot\|$ is convex. □

(3) Convexity and composition rules. Suppose that f and g are $\mathcal{C}^2$ functions from $\mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, with $h = f \circ g$ their composition, defined by $h(x) = f(g(x))$.

(a) If f and g are convex, show it is possible for h to be nonconvex (give an example). What additional condition ensures the convexity of the composition?

Proof. Consider $f(x) = \exp(-x)$ and $g(x) = \frac{x^2}{2}$, so $h(x) = \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right)$. f and g are convex since we have $f''(x) = \exp(-x) \gneq 0$ and $g''(x) = 1 \gneq 0$. In fact, f and g are strictly convex in $\mathbb{R}$.

But, we have that $h''(x) = \left(x^2 - 1\right)\exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right)$, and $h(x) \lneq 0$ for $x \in (0, 1)$, so h is not convex. □

With certain conditions, we can ensure that h is convex. h is convex if and only if $f'(g(x))g''(x) \geq -f''(g(x))[g'(x)]^2$ for all x.

Proof. We have that $h''(x) = f'(g(x))g''(x) + f''(g(x))[g'(x)]^2$, so

$$h \text{ is convex} \Leftrightarrow h''(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow f'(g(x))g''(x) \geq -f''(g(x))[g'(x)]^2$$

$\square$

Since f and g are convex, we have that $f''(g(x))[g'(x)]^2 \geq 0$ and $g''(x) \geq 0$. Thus, one way to ensure that this inequality holds is for $f'(x) \geq 0$, that is, for f to be monotonically increasing.

(b) If f is convex and g is concave, what additional hypothesis that guarantees h is convex?

We can use the same inequality as in the previous part, but we note that $g''(x) \leq 0$. Thus, if $f'(x) \leq 0$, that is f is monotonically decreasing, h will be convex.

(c) Show that if $f : \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}$ is convex and $g : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m$ affine, then h is convex.

Proof. If g is affine, we can write $g(x) = Ax + b$ for $A \in \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^n$ and $b \in \mathbb{R}^m$.

In this case, we have that $\nabla h(x) = A^T \nabla f(g(x))$ and $\nabla^2 h(x) = A^T \nabla^2 f(g(x))A$ by Problem 1. Since f is convex, $\nabla^2 f(g(x))$ is positive semidefinite, so have the spectral decomposition $\nabla^2 f(g(x)) = SDS^{-1} = SD^{1/2}D^{1/2}S^T$, where the columns of S are orthonormal eigenvectors and D is a diagonal matrix of nonnegative eigenvalues.

So, we have that

$$\begin{aligned}
\nabla^2 h(x) &= A^T \nabla^2 f(g(x))A \\
&= A^T SD^{1/2}D^{1/2}S^T A \\
&= \left(D^{1/2}S^T A\right)^T \left(D^{1/2}S^T A\right),
\end{aligned}$$

which is a Gramian matrix, which are positive semidefinite. By positive semidefiniteness of its Hessian, it follows that h is also convex. $\square$

(d) Show that the following functions are convex:

(i) Logistic regression objective: $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \log(1 + \exp(\langle a_i, x \rangle)) - b^T Ax$

Proof. In Problem 1, we showed that the Hessian is

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i a_i^T \frac{\exp(\langle a_i, x \rangle)}{(1 + \exp(\langle a_i, x \rangle))^2}.$$

With some algebra, we have that

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i a_i^T \frac{\exp(\langle a_i, x\rangle)}{(1+\exp(\langle a_i, x\rangle))^2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{\exp(\langle a_i, x\rangle/2)}{1+\exp(\langle a_i, x\rangle)} a_i \right) \left(\frac{\exp(\langle a_i, x\rangle/2)}{1+\exp(\langle a_i, x\rangle)} a_i \right)^T$$
$$= \tilde{A}^T \tilde{A},$$

where the ith row of $\tilde{A}$ is

$$\left(\frac{\exp(\langle a_i, x\rangle/2)}{1+\exp(\langle a_i, x\rangle)} a_i \right)^T.$$

This is Gramian matrix, so it is positive semidefinite. Thus, the logistic regression objective is convex. □

(ii) Poisson regression objective: $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \exp(\langle a_i, x\rangle) - b^T A x$.

Proof. The proof for the Poisson objective is similar. In Problem 5(c), we show that the Hessian is

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i a_i^T \exp(\langle a_i, x\rangle).$$

Doing algebra, we find that

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i a_i^T \exp(\langle a_i, x\rangle) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\exp(\langle a_i, x\rangle/2)a_i) (\exp(\langle a_i, x\rangle/2)a_i)^T$$
$$= \tilde{A}^T \tilde{A},$$

where the ith row of $\tilde{A}$ is $(\exp(\langle a_i, x\rangle/2)a_i)^T$.

Thus, the Hessian of the Poisson objective is positive semidefinite, so the objective function is convex. □

(4) A function f is *strictly convex* if

$$f(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y) < \lambda f(x) + (1-\lambda)f(y), \quad \lambda \in (0,1).$$

(a) Give an example of a strictly convex function that does not have a minimizer. Explain why your function is strictly convex.

Proof. Consider $f(x) = \exp(x)$. $f''(x) = \exp(x) \gneq 0$, so f is strictly convex. Because $f'(x) = \exp(x) \neq 0$, for no $x \in \mathbb{R}$ does f satisfy the necessary condition $f'(x) = 0$ to be a minimizer. □

(b) Show that a sum of a strictly convex function and a convex function is strictly convex.

Proof. Let $f(x) = f_1(x) + \cdots + f_n(x)$ where f_i are all strictly convex.

Then,

$$f(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y) = f_1(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y) + \cdots + f_n(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y)$$
$$\lneqq [\lambda f_1(x) + (1-\lambda)f_1(y)] + \cdots + [\lambda f_n(x) + (1-\lambda)f_n(y)]$$
$$= \lambda (f_1(x) + \cdots + f_n(x)) + (1-\lambda)(f_1(y) + \cdots + f_n(y)),$$

so f is strictly convex by definition. $\square$

(c) What conditions (if any) are necessary to ensure that the following problems have a unique minimizer?

(i) Least squares: $\min_x \frac{1}{2}\|Ax - b\|^2$

Proof.

$$\nabla \frac{1}{2}\|Ax - b\|^2 = A^T(Ax - b)$$

$$\nabla^2 \frac{1}{2}\|Ax - b\|^2 = A^T A$$

by applying the identities in Problem 1. $\nabla^2 \frac{1}{2}\|Ax - b\|^2 = A^T A \succeq 0$ since $A^T A$ is a Gramian matrix. Appealing to Theorem 2.8 of the book, we'll have that x is a local minimizer of if $A^T(Ax - b) = 0$, so we must have a solution to the linear system $A^T Ax = A^T b$ for x to be local minimizer. If x is local minimizer, it is a global minimizer by Corollary 2.19. There is always a solution (you can use the Moore-Penrose inverse), so we always have such a minimizer.

For x to be a unique minimizer, $A^T Ax = A^T b$ must have a unique solution. This will occur if and only if the null space of $A^T A$ is the empty set, that is, $A^T A$ is positive definite. $\square$

(ii) Elastic net logistic:

$$\min_x \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log(1 + \exp(\langle a_i, x \rangle)) - b^T Ax + \lambda(\alpha \|x\|_1 + (1-\alpha)\|x\|^2), \quad \lambda > 0, \alpha \in (0, 1)$$

Proof. This always has a unique solution since the objective is α-strongly convex with $\alpha > 0$.

We can rewrite the objective as

$$f(x) = g(x) + h(x)$$

$$g(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log(1 + \exp(\langle a_i, x \rangle)) - b^T A x + \lambda(1 - \alpha)\|x\|^2$$

$$h(x) = \lambda\alpha\|x\|_1.$$

We have that

$$\nabla^2 g(x) = \tilde{A}^T \tilde{A} + 2\lambda(1 - \alpha)I,$$

where the ith row of $\tilde{A}$ is

$$\left(\frac{\exp(\langle a_i, x \rangle/2)}{1 + \exp(\langle a_i, x \rangle)} a_i \right)^T.$$

by Problem 3(d)(i). By using the spectral decomposition of $\tilde{A}^T \tilde{A}$, we have that $\|\nabla^2 g(x)\| = \lambda_{\max}\left(\tilde{A}^T \tilde{A} \right) + 2\lambda(1 - \alpha) \geq 0$ for all x, so g is strongly convex with $\alpha = \lambda_{\max}\left(\tilde{A}^T \tilde{A} \right) + 2\lambda(1 - \alpha) \gneq 0$. Since g is smooth, we'll have that

$$g(y) \geq g(x) + \langle \nabla g(x), y - x \rangle + \frac{\alpha}{2}\|y - x\|_2^2$$

for all y.

Since we showed all norms are convex in Problem 2(c), h is convex. h is 0-strongly convex since we can write

$$h(y) \geq h(x) + \langle v, y - x \rangle \text{ where } v \in \partial h(x)$$

for all y, where $\partial h(x)$ is the subgradient of h at x.

Combining the two inequalities, we'll have that

$$f(y) = g(y) + h(y) \geq g(x) + h(x) + \langle \nabla g(x) + v, y - x \rangle + \frac{\alpha}{2}\|y - x\|_2^2$$

$$= f(x) + \langle \nabla g(x) + v, y - x \rangle + \frac{\alpha}{2}\|y - x\|_2^2.$$

Since the last term is always positive, $\nabla g(x) + v \in \partial f(x)$, so f is also α-strongly convex. $\qquad\square$

(5) Lipschitz constants and β-smoothness. Remember that f is β smooth when its gradient is β-Lipschitz continuous.

(a) Find a global bound for β of the least-squares objective $\frac{1}{2}\|Ax - b\|^2$.

Proof. If $l(x) = \frac{1}{2}\|Ax - b\|^2$, then $\nabla l(x) = A^T(Ax - b)$.

We have that $\nabla l(y) - \nabla l(x) = A^T Ay - A^T Ax = A^T A(y - x)$. Since $A^T A$ is positive semidefinite (it's the the Gramian matrix), we can write $x - y = c_1 v_1 + \cdots + c_n v_n$, where the v_i are orthonormal eigenvectors. Moreover,

$$\|x - y\| = \sqrt{c_1^2 + \cdots + c_n^2}.$$

Let v_i have the corresponding eigenvalues λ_i and $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_n \geq 0$.

$$\|\nabla l(y) - \nabla l(x)\| = \|A^T A(y - x)\|$$
$$= \sqrt{\lambda_1^2 c_1^2 + \cdots + \lambda_n^2 c_n^2}$$
$$\leq \lambda_1 \sqrt{c_1^2 + \cdots + c_n^2} = \lambda_1 \|y - x\|.$$

Thus, we have that $\beta = \lambda_1 = \lambda_{\max}(A^T A)$, that is, the maximum eigenvalue of $A^T A$. $\qquad\square$

(b) Find a global bound for β of the regularized logistic objective

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \log(1 + \exp(\langle a_i, x \rangle)) - b^T Ax + \frac{\lambda}{2}\|x\|^2.$$

Proof. If $l(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log(1 + \exp(\langle a_i, x \rangle)) - b^T Ax + \frac{\lambda}{2}\|x\|^2$, then

$$\nabla l(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i \frac{\exp(\langle a_i, x \rangle)}{1 + \exp(\langle a_i, x \rangle)} - A^T b + \lambda x$$

$$\nabla^2 l(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i a_i^T \frac{\exp(\langle a_i, x \rangle)}{(1 + \exp(\langle a_i, x \rangle))^2} + \lambda I \leq \frac{1}{4}\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i a_i^T + \lambda I = \frac{1}{4} A^T A + \lambda I.$$

from the derivation in Problem 1. Thus, $\beta = \lambda_{\max}\left(\frac{1}{4} A^T A + \lambda I\right)$. $\qquad\square$

(c) Do the gradients for Poisson regression admit a global Lipschitz constant?

Proof. They do not. The Poisson objective is $l(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \exp(\langle a_i, x \rangle) - b^T Ax$, the gradient and Hessian is

$$\nabla l(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i \exp(\langle a_i, x \rangle) - A^T b$$

$$\nabla^2 l(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i a_i^T \exp(\langle a_i, x \rangle).$$
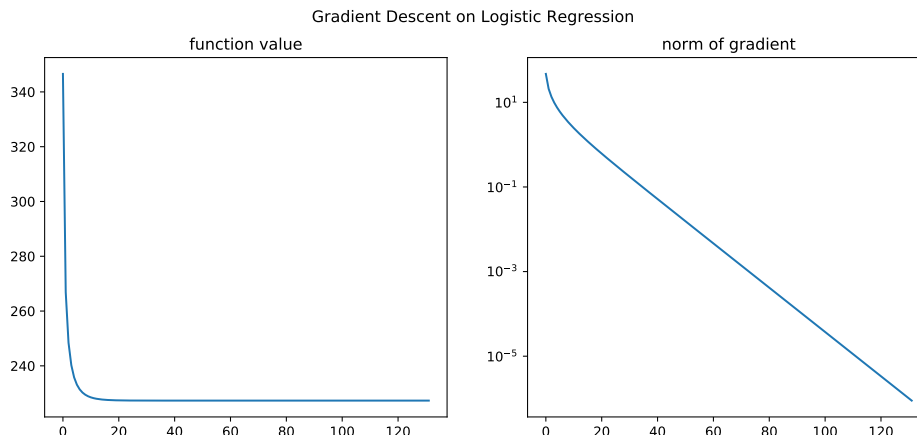
Figure 1: Gradient descent with a constant step size was used to minimize the logistic regression objective on the randomly generated sample data.

> There is no global upper bound for $\nabla^2 l(x)$ since the $\exp(\langle a_i, x \rangle)$ factor is unbounded as function of x, so ∇l is not Lipschitz-continuous. $\qquad\square$

(6) Behavior of steepest descent for logistic vs. poisson regression.

(a) Given the sample (logistic) data set and starter code, implement gradient descent for ℓ_2-regularized logistic regression. Plot (a) the objective value and (b) the norm of the gradient (as a measure of optimality) on two separate figures. For the figure in (b), make sure the y-axis is on a logarithmic scale.

See Figure 1. I used the result in problem 5(b) to choose a constant step size of $\frac{1}{\beta}$.

(b) Implement Newton's method for the same problem. Does the method converge? If necessary, use the line search routine provided to scale your updated directly to ensure descent. Add the plots for Newton's method (a) and (b) to your Figures 1 and 2. What do you notice?

See Figure 2. The method converges much more quickly: gradient descent takes 131 steps, and Newton's method merely takes 5 steps.

(c) Using the sample (Poisson) data and starter code provided, implement gradient descent and Newton's method for ℓ_2-regularized Poisson regression. You may need to use the line search routine for both algorithms. Make the same plots as you did for the logistic regression examples.
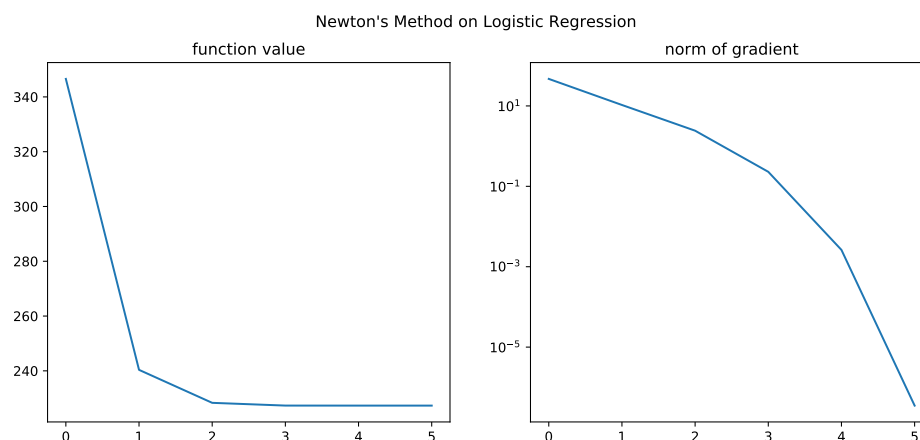
Newton's Method on Logistic Regression

function value | norm of gradient

Figure 2: Newton's method used to minimize the logisitic regression objective on the randomly generated sample data.

Gradient Descent on Poisson Regression
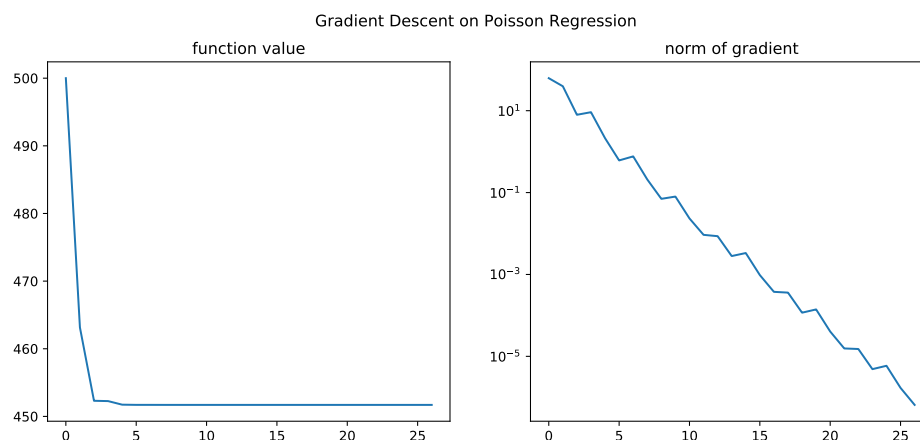
function value | norm of gradient

Figure 3: Gradient descent with line search was used to minimize the Poisson regression objective on the randomly generated sample data.

See Figures 3 and 4. Line search was used to determine the step size at each step in gradient descent.

(d) What do you notice qualitatively about steepest descent vs. Newton?

Steepest descent takes many more iterations to converge. In particular, the linear rate of convergence is evident in the plots of the gradient norms for
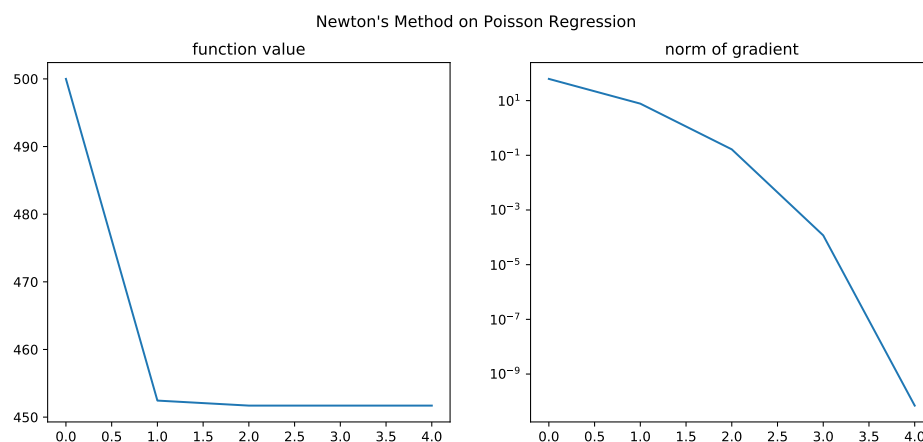
Figure 4: Newton's method used to minimize the Poisson regression objective on the randomly generated sample data.

steepest descent. Likewise, in the plots of the gradient norms for Newton's method, we see quadratic rate of convergence as expected.