

(a) A 의 eigenvector를 x , eigenvalues를 λ 라 할 때,

$Ax = \lambda x$ 가 성립한다 양변 좌측에 x^T 를 곱하면

$x^T A x = \lambda x^T x$ 이고 $\lambda x^T x > 0$ ok. (positive definite matrix 경우)

여기서 $x^T x$ 는 $\|x\|_2^2 > 0$ 이므로, $\lambda > 0$ 이다.

$$(b) \det(A - \lambda I) = (-1)^n (\lambda - \lambda_1)(\lambda - \lambda_2) \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_n)$$

$$= (-1)(\lambda - \lambda_1) \times (-1)(\lambda - \lambda_2) \times \cdots \times (-1)(\lambda - \lambda_n)$$

$$= (\lambda_1 - \lambda)(\lambda_2 - \lambda) \cdots (\lambda_n - \lambda)$$

여기서 $\lambda = 0$ 이라고 하면, $\det(A) = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_n$

(c) 위의 (a)에서, A 의 eigenvalues $\lambda > 0$ 이다.

" (b)에서, $\det(A) = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_n > 0$ 이므로 A 는 invertible

2. $x \succeq y^2$ 에서, $x \succeq -y^2 \geq 0$ 이고 다음으로 $\det(X) \geq 0$ 이다.

$$\therefore \prod_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \geq 0$$

X 의 eigenvector를 v , eigenvalue를 λ 라 하면,

$Xv = \lambda v$ 이다. 양변 좌측에 v^T 를 곱하면

$$v^T X v = \underbrace{\lambda}_{\geq 0} \underbrace{v^T v}_{\geq 0} \geq 0 \text{ 이므로 } X \text{는 positive semi-definite matrix 이다}$$

($\because \|v\|_2^2 \geq 0$)

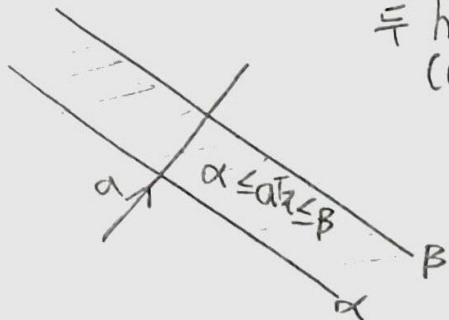
3.

The diagram illustrates the projection of a vector a onto two parallel lines defined by $a^T x = b_1$ and $a^T x = b_2$. The projections are labeled x_1 and x_2 . The distance between the lines is labeled as $\|x_1 - x_2\|_2$.

$$\|x_1 - x_2\|_2 = \left(\frac{b_1}{\|a\|_2^2} \right) a - \left(\frac{b_2}{\|a\|_2^2} \right) a = \frac{|b_1 - b_2|}{\|a\|_2}$$

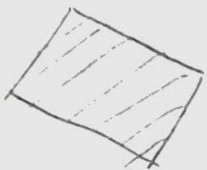
(a) A slab

\Rightarrow halfspaces의 intersection \Rightarrow convex set
(convex set)



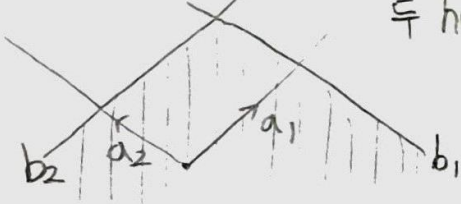
(b) A rectangle

\Rightarrow halfspace의 intersection \Rightarrow convex set
(convex set)

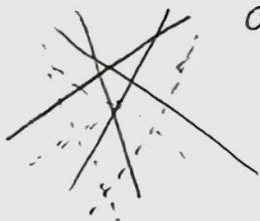


(c) A wedge

\Rightarrow halfspaces의 intersection \Rightarrow convex set



(d)



어떤 고정된 점에 대해서,

$\{x \mid \|x - x_0\|_2 \leq \|x - y\|_2\}$ 는 halfspace이다

\therefore convex set

5. For $0 \leq \theta \leq 1$,

\Rightarrow 점 $(x', y'_1 + y'_2), (x'', y''_1 + y''_2) \in S \Rightarrow$

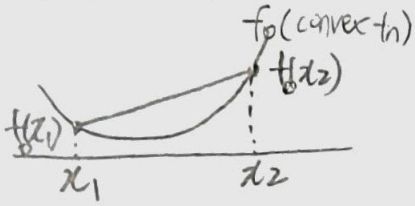
$$\begin{aligned} (x', y'_1) &\in S_1 \\ (x'', y''_1) &\in S_1 \\ (x', y'_2) &\in S_2 \\ (x'', y''_2) &\in S_2 \end{aligned}$$

$(\theta x' + (1-\theta)x'', \theta y'_1 + (1-\theta)y''_1) \in S_1$
 $(\theta x' + (1-\theta)x'', \theta y'_2 + (1-\theta)y''_2) \in S_2$ }에 의해

$\theta (x', y'_1 + y'_2) + (1-\theta)(x'', y''_1 + y''_2) = (\theta x' + (1-\theta)x'', \theta y'_1 + (1-\theta)y''_1 + \theta y'_2 + (1-\theta)y''_2)$

$\in S \Rightarrow \therefore S_1, S_2$: convex set
가 성립

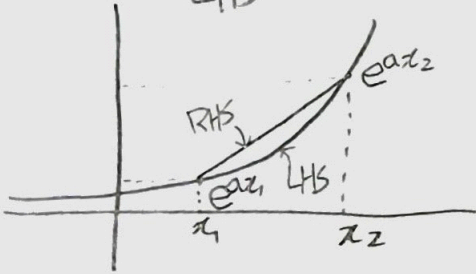
$f_0(x)$ 와 $f_i(x)$ 가 convex fn



$f_0(\theta x_1 + (1-\theta)x_2) \leq \theta f_0(x_1) + (1-\theta)f_0(x_2)$ 이다.
 X 에 $\min f_0(x)$ 이므로 convex set 이다

1. (a) e^{ax}

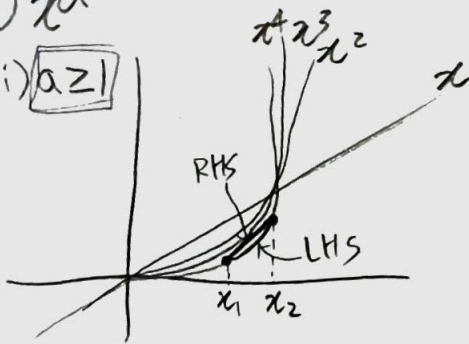
$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{e^{a(\theta x_1 + (1-\theta)x_2)}}_{\text{LHS}} \leq \underbrace{\theta e^{ax_1} + (1-\theta)e^{ax_2}}_{\text{RHS}}$$



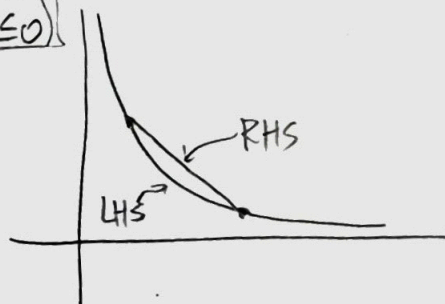
$\text{LHS} \leq \text{RHS} \Rightarrow [e^{ax} : \text{convex fn}]$

(b) x^α

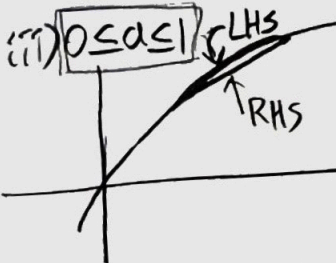
i) $\alpha \geq 1$



ii) $\alpha \leq 0$

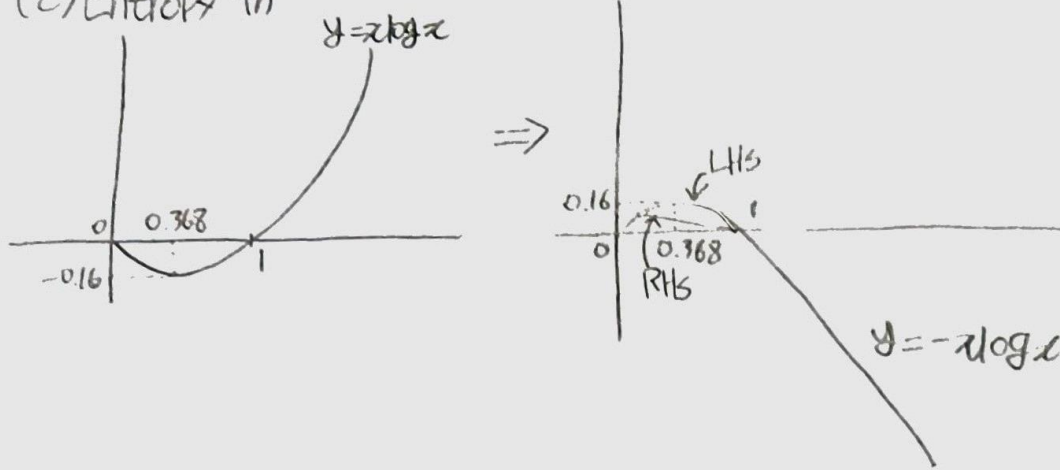


i) ii) $\Rightarrow R_{++}$ (양의 실수) 에 대해서 $\text{LHS} \leq \text{RHS}$ 가 성립하므로 $[\text{convex fn}]$



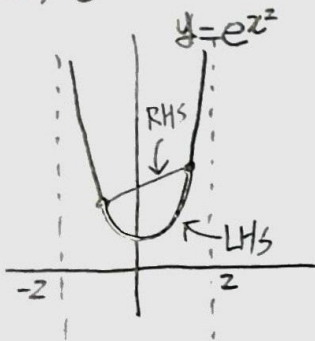
iii) $\Rightarrow \text{LHS} \geq \text{RHS}$ 가 성립하므로 $[\text{concave fn}]$

(c) Entropy fn



\Rightarrow LHS \geq RHS 이므로 concave fn

(d) e^{x^2}



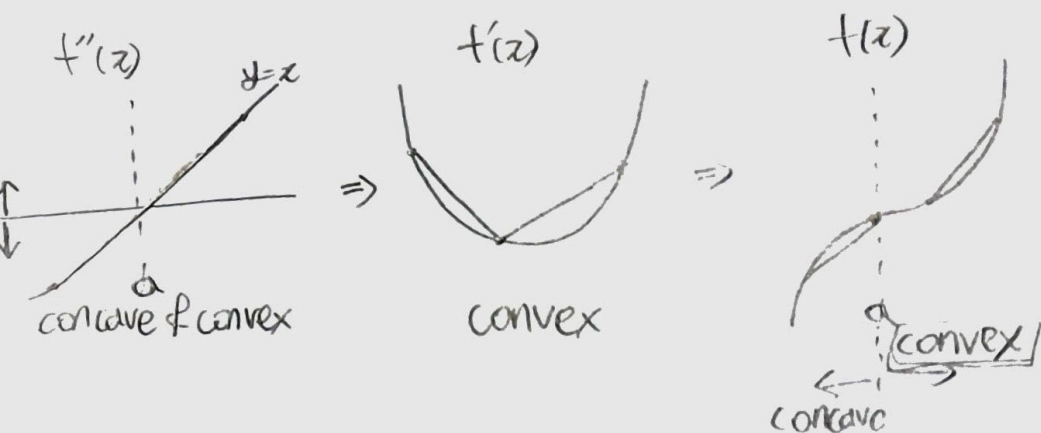
\Rightarrow LHS $<$ RHS
 \therefore CONVEX

8. \Rightarrow P, q가 distribution 이기 때문에 양의 값을 가진다.

\therefore $D_{KL}(P, q) \geq 0$ 이다.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{9. (a) } f^*(y) &= \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} (\langle x, y \rangle - f(x)) \\ &= \sup (\lambda y - |\lambda|) \\ &= \begin{cases} 1, & \lambda > 0 \\ 0, & \lambda = 0 \\ -1, & \lambda < 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b) } f^*(y) &= \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} (\langle x, y \rangle - f(x)) \\ &= \sup (\lambda y - e^\lambda) \\ &= \begin{cases} 1 - e^y, & y > 0 \\ \infty, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$



$f''(x) \geq 0$ 인 $x > a$ 에서
 $f(x)$ 가 convex fn이 된다.

($x \leq a$ 일때는 concave fn일 가능성이 있다)

11. (a)

$$f(x) = \alpha_1 x_{d1} + \alpha_2 x_{d2} + \dots + \alpha_n x_{dn}$$

$\sum_{k=1}^K \alpha_k x_{dk}$: concave or convex / nonnegative weighted sum인 $f(x)$ 도 convex fn이다

(b)

$g(x) = -\log T(x, w)$ 라 하면 $g(x)$ 는 convex fn의 α , sum, log로 이루어져 있으므로 convex fn이다.

$\therefore f(x)$ 도 convex fn이다.

12. (a) f 는 pointwise maximum of K function이고
 affine transformation과 norm이기 때문에
 각각의 함수는 convex이다.

(b) $f(x) = \max \{ |x_{i_1}| + \dots + |x_{i_r}| \mid 1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_r \leq n \}$ 이다.

Pointwise maximum이 operated 되기 때문에

$\therefore f(x)$ 는 convex fn이다.