

# Advanced Optimization: Assignment

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**Question 1.** Consider Half Space:  $\{x | a^T x \geq b\}$

1. Is half space convex?
2. What is the difference between half space and half plane.

**Question 2.** Find the *interior* points of the following sets as a subsets of  $\mathbb{R}$ .

1.  $\{x | -1 \leq x \leq 1\}$
2.  $\{1/n | n \in \mathbb{R}\}$

**Question 3.** Find the *closure* of the following sets as a subsets of  $\mathbb{R}$ .

1.  $\{x | 1 < x < 2\}$
2.  $\{1, 2, 3\}$

**Question 4.** Find the *boundary* of the following sets as a subsets of  $\mathbb{R}$ .

1.  $\{x | -1 < x < 1\}$
2.  $\mathbb{Q}$

**Question 5.** Consider **Log-sum-exp**:  $f(x) = \log(e^{x_1} + \dots + e^{x_n})$  which is convex on  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . Calculate **hessian** of  $f(x)$  and verify it is equal to

$$\nabla^2 f(x) = \frac{1}{(1^T z)^2} ((1^T z) \text{diag}(z) - z z^T)$$

where  $z = (e^{x_1}, \dots, e^{x_n})$ . Also show that

$$v^T \nabla^2 f(x) v \leq 0$$

**Question 6.** Consider the problem of minimizing

$$f_0(x) = (1/2)x^T P x + q^T x + r$$

where  $P \in S_+^n$ . Find the **necessary and sufficient** condition for  $x$  to be minimizer of  $f_0$ .

**Question 7.** Consider the following problem

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{minimize } x^T x \\ & \text{subject to } Ax = b \end{aligned}$$

Write out the **Slater Condition**.

**Question 8.** Prove that the loss function for the recommender system is non-convex.

**Question 9.** Consider *Perceptron Learning Algorithm*:

$$w = w + \eta(d(x) - y(x))x$$

where

- $d(x)$  : desired output in response to input  $x$
- $y(x)$  : actual output in response to  $x$

Is this gradient descent? What is the gradient?

**Question 10.** Prove that  $\|w_0\|_0 \leq s$  i.e.  $w \in B_0(s)$  is a **non-convex** set.

**Question 11.** Prove that  $S = \{x | \text{rank}(x) \leq r\}$  is a **non-convex** set.

**Question 12.** Prove the following:

1. Joint Convexity  $\implies$  Marginal
2. Marginal  $\not\Rightarrow$  Joint Convexity

**Question 13.** Prove that partial derivatives must vanish at a bistable point given that the function is differentiable.

**Question 14.** Show that for the Gaussian Mixture modeling problem, AM-LVM reduces to the popular Lloyd's algorithm for k-means clustering.

**Question 15.** Recall the low-rank matrix completion problem in recommendation systems from before. Show that the objective in this optimization problem is not jointly convex in  $U$  and  $V$ . Then show that the objective is nevertheless, marginally convex in both the variables.

**Question 16.** Show that a function that is jointly convex is necessarily marginally convex as well. Similarly show that a (jointly) strongly convex and smooth function is marginally so as well.

**Question 17.** Marginal strong convexity does not imply convexity. Show this by giving an example of a function  $f : \mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}^q \mapsto \mathbb{R}$  that is marginally strongly convex in both its variables, but non-convex.

**Question 18.** Show that  $(\mathbf{x}^*, \mathbf{y}^*) \in \text{argmin}_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{Y}} f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$  must be a bistable point for any function even if  $f$  is non-convex.

**Question 19.** Let  $f : \mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}^q \mapsto \mathbb{R}$  be a differentiable, jointly convex function. Show that any bistable point of  $f$  is a global minimum for  $f$ .

*Hint: first show that directional derivatives vanish at bistable points.*

**Question 20.** The alternating minimization procedure may oscillate if the optimization problem is not well-behaved. Suppose for an especially nasty problem, the gAM procedure enters into the following loop

$$(x^t, y^t) \rightarrow (x^{t+1}, y) \rightarrow (x^{t+1}, y^{t+1}) \rightarrow (x^t, y^{t+1}) \rightarrow (x^t, y^t)$$

Show that all four points in the loop are bistable and share the same function value. Can you draw a hypothetical set of marginally optimal coordinate curves which, may cause this to happen?