Convex Optimization

$1 \quad 11^{th} \text{ Maths}$ - Chapter 10

This is Problem-3.1 from Exercise 10.3

1. Reduce $x - \sqrt{3}y + 8 = 0$ into normal form. Find its perpendicular distance from the origin and angle between perpendicular and the positive x-axis.

Solution: The given equation can be written as

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{x} + 8 = 0$$
 (1)

$$\implies \mathbf{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \tag{2}$$

$$\implies \mathbf{m} = \begin{pmatrix} 1\\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} \tag{3}$$

Equation (1) can be represented in parametric form as

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{A} + \lambda \mathbf{m} \tag{4}$$

Here, A is a point on the given line.

Let **O** be the point from where we have to find the perpendicular distance. The perpendicular distance will be the minimum distance from **O** to the line. Let **P** be the foot of the perpendicular. This

problem can be formulated as an optimization problem as follow:

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{O}\|^2 \tag{5}$$

$$\implies \min_{\lambda} \|\mathbf{A} + \lambda \mathbf{m} - \mathbf{O}\|^2 \tag{6}$$

$$\implies \min_{\lambda} \|\lambda \mathbf{m} + (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{O})\|^2 \tag{7}$$

$$\implies f(\lambda) = [\lambda \mathbf{m} + (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{O})]^{\top} [\lambda \mathbf{m} + (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{O})]$$
(8)

$$= \left[\lambda \mathbf{m}^{\top} + (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{O})^{\top} \right] \left[\lambda \mathbf{m} + (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{O}) \right]$$
 (9)

$$= \lambda^{2} \|\mathbf{m}\|^{2} + \lambda (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{O})^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{m} + \lambda \mathbf{m}^{\mathsf{T}} (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{O}) + \|\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{O}\|^{2}$$
(10)

$$= \lambda^{2} \|\mathbf{m}\|^{2} + 2\lambda (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{O})^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{m} + + \|\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{O}\|^{2}$$
(11)

: the coefficient of $\lambda^2 > 0$, equation (11) is a convex function.

$$f'(\lambda) = 2\lambda \|\mathbf{m}\|^2 + 2(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{O})^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{m}$$
 (12)

$$f''(\lambda) = 2 \|\mathbf{m}\|^2 \tag{13}$$

$$\therefore f''(\lambda) > 0, f'(\lambda_{min}) = 0, \text{ for } \lambda_{min}$$
(14)

$$f'(\lambda_{min}) = 2\lambda_{min} \|\mathbf{m}\|^2 + 2(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{O})^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{m} = 0$$
 (15)

$$\lambda_{min} = -\frac{(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{O})^{\top} \mathbf{m}}{\|\mathbf{m}\|^2}$$
 (16)

We choose

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -8\\0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{17}$$

$$\mathbf{O} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{18}$$

Substituting the values of **A**, **O** and **m** in equation (16)

$$\lambda_{min} = -\frac{\left(\begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)^{\top} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}}{\left\| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} \right\|^{2}}$$
(19)

$$=\frac{\begin{pmatrix} 8 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}}{\frac{4}{3}} \tag{20}$$

$$= 6 \tag{21}$$

Substituting this value in equation (4)

$$\mathbf{x}_{min} = \mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} -8\\0 \end{pmatrix} + 6 \begin{pmatrix} 1\\\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} \tag{22}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -8\\0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 6\\\frac{6}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} \tag{23}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -2\\2\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \tag{24}$$

$$OP = \|\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{O}\|^2 \tag{25}$$

$$= \left\| \begin{pmatrix} -2\\2\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0\\0 \end{pmatrix} \right\| \tag{26}$$

$$=\sqrt{2^2+12} = \sqrt{16} = 4\tag{27}$$

The angle θ made by this perpendicular with x-axis is given by

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{-2}\right) \tag{28}$$

$$= \tan^{-1}\left(-\sqrt{3}\right) \tag{29}$$

$$=120^{\circ} \tag{30}$$

The normal form of equation for straight line is given by

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\cos 120^{\circ} \\
\sin 120^{\circ}
\end{pmatrix}^{\top} \mathbf{x} = 4$$
(31)

The relevant figures are shown in 1 and 2

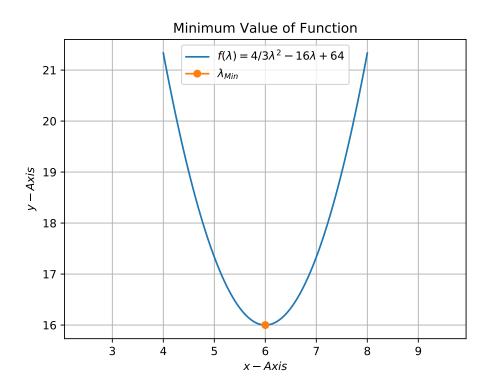


Figure 1

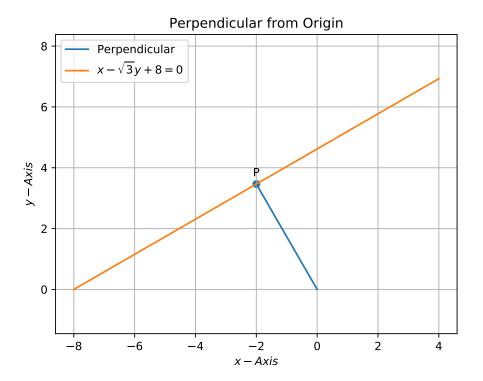


Figure 2