

# EXERCISE 3 - CONVEX OPTIMIZATION PROBLEMS

QUADRATICALLY CONSTRAINED QUADRATIC PROGRAM

## ① QCDP TO SOCP

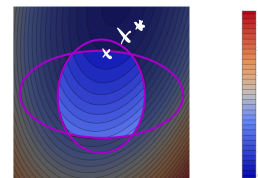
CONVERT THE FOLLOWING QCDP INTO SOCP:

SECOND-ORDER CONE PROGRAM

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MINIMIZE} \quad & x_1^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 4x_2^2 \\ \text{SUBJECT TO} \quad & 9x_1^2 + 16x_2^2 \leq 25 \\ & x_1 - x_2 = 1 \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} & x^2 + 4xy + 4y^2 \quad ① \\ & 9x^2 + 16y^2 \leq 25 \quad ② \\ & x - y = 1 \quad ③ \end{aligned}$$

EXAMPLES: 1 QCDP:

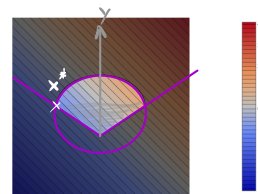
$$\begin{aligned} & 3x^2 + 2(y-2)^2 - xy \\ & 2x^2 + 1.2y^2 - 2 \leq 0 \\ & x^2 + 4y^2 - 4 \leq 0 \end{aligned}$$



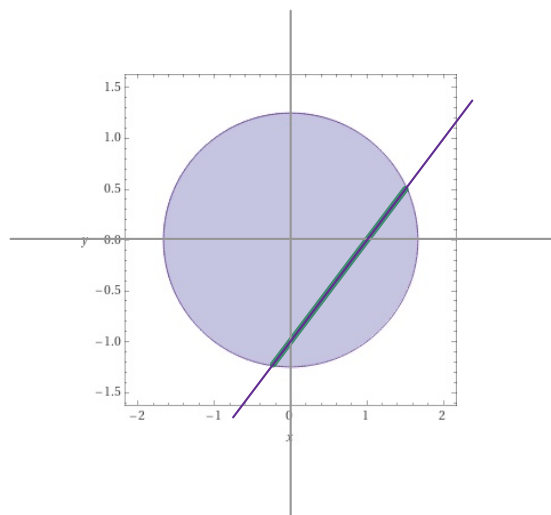
SOCP:

$$\begin{aligned} & x + y \\ & \sqrt{x^2} \leq 1.5y \\ & x^2 + 2y^2 \leq 1 \end{aligned}$$

$\|x\|_2 \leq t$



$$\begin{aligned} ② \quad & 9x^2 \leq -16y^2 + 25 \Leftrightarrow 9x^2 \leq -(4y-5)(4y+5) \\ ③ \quad & -y = 1-x \Leftrightarrow y = x-1 \end{aligned}$$



TODO FIND  $x_1$  &  $x_2$  WITH SUBJECT  
IS THAT ENOUGH?  
OR JUST SAY QCDP  $\subset$  SOCP

## ② LINEAR PROGRAMMING TRANSFORM :

FOR THE FOLLOWING OPTIMIZATION PROBLEM:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MINIMIZE } & \left\| (2x_1 + 3x_2, -3x_1)^T \right\|_\infty \quad \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 2x + 3y \\ -3x \end{pmatrix} \right\|_\infty \\ \text{SUBJECT TO } & |x_1 - 2x_2| \leq 3 \quad |x - 2y| \leq 3 \end{aligned}$$

1. Express the problem as a linear program.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SUBJECT TO } & x_1 - 2x_2 \leq 3 \\ & 2x_2 - x_1 \leq 3 \end{aligned}$$

TODO

DO

$$\begin{aligned} \|x\|_2 &= \sqrt{\sum x_i^2} = (\sum x_i^2)^{1/2} \\ \|x\|_\infty &= (\sum x_i^2)^{1/2} ? \end{aligned}$$

2. Convert the LP so that all variables are in  $\mathbb{R}^+$  and there is no other inequality constraints than  $\dots \geq 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SUBJECT TO ? } & 2x_2 - x_1 \geq -3 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad 2x_2 - x_1 + 3 \geq 0 \\ & x_1 - 2x_2 \geq -3 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad x_1 - 2x_2 + 3 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

## ③ TRANSFORM GENERAL LP TO STANDARD FORM

A GENERAL LINEAR PROGRAM HAS THE FORM

$$\text{MINIMIZE } c^T x + d$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SUBJECT TO } & Gx \leq h \\ & Ax = b \end{aligned}$$

WHERE  $G \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$  AND  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times n}$ . TRANSFORM THE GENERAL LP TO ITS STANDARD FORM:

$$\text{MINIMIZE } p^T x'$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SUBJECT TO } & Bx' = e \\ & x' \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Explain in detail the relation between the feasible sets, the optimal solutions, and the optimal values of the standard form LP and the original LP.