Optimization Theory and Algorithm

Homework 3 - 30/05/2021

Homework 3

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1 HW 1

1.1 问题重述

(1) 已知
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$
, 请计算列空间 $C(A)$ 和零空间 $N(A)$.

(2) 证明对任意 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, 有

$$C(A) \perp N(A^{\top})$$

1.2 解(1)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1, 1, 2 \\ 2, 1, 3 \\ 3, 1, 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1, 0, 0 \\ 2, -1, 0 \\ 3, -2, 0 \end{bmatrix} = U.$$

则显然

$$C(A) = \{y : y = Ax, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n\}$$

$$\Rightarrow C(A) = span\left\{\begin{bmatrix} 1\\2\\3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0\\-1\\-2 \end{bmatrix}\right\}$$

$$N(A) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : Ax = 0\} = span\left\{\begin{bmatrix} 1\\1\\-1 \end{bmatrix}\right\}$$

1.3 证明 (2)

$$\forall \overrightarrow{y_1} \in C(A),$$

 $\forall \overrightarrow{x_2} \in N(A^{\mathrm{T}})$

下面分情况讨论:

情况一 r(A) = 0:

$$r(y) = 0, then$$

 $\langle y_1, x_2 \rangle = 0$

显然成立,

情况二: r(A) > 0:

$$\langle A, x_2 \rangle = 0, means, A^{\mathsf{T}} x_2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1^{\mathsf{T}} A^{\mathsf{T}} x_2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (Ax_1)^{\mathsf{T}} x_2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \langle y_1, x_2 \rangle = 0$$

综合以上两种情况,得证

2 HW 2

2.1 问题重述

- (1) 证明 ℓ_0 范数不是向量范数
- (2) 证明 $\sigma_1 = \sup_{\|\mathbf{x}\|_2=1} \|A\mathbf{x}\|_2$, 其中 σ_1 是 A. 的最大奇异值
- (3) $||AB||_F \le ||A||_2 ||B||_F$ 对任何 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times p}$ 成立

2.2 证明 (1)

$$||2x_0|| \neq 2 \times ||x_0||$$

不满足齐性要求,得证

2.3 证明 (2)

Lemma: $\forall U \in Orthogonal \quad matrix \Rightarrow ||Ux||_2 = ||x||_2$ $Proof: \forall U \in Orthogonal \quad matrix:$

$$||Ux||_2|| = ||\sum_j u_j x_j||_2 = \left(\sum_i \left(\sum_j u_{ij} x_j\right)^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\sum_i \left(\langle u_i, x \rangle\right)^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

因为这是正交矩阵, 故可以取 $k_i, i=1,2,\ldots,n$, 使得 $x=\sum_{j=1}^n k_j u_j$, 从而原式有:

$$\begin{split} & = \left(\sum_{i} \left(\left\langle u_{i}, \sum_{j=1}^{n} k_{j} u_{j} \right\rangle\right)^{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ & = \left(\sum_{i} \left(\left\langle u_{i}, k_{i} u_{i} \right\rangle\right)^{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ & = \left(\sum_{i} \left(k_{i} \left\langle u_{i}, u_{i} \right\rangle\right)^{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ & = \left(\sum_{i} \left(k_{i} \left\langle u_{i}, u_{i} \right\rangle\right)^{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ & = \left(\sum_{i} \left(k_{i} ||u_{i}||_{2}^{2}\right)^{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\sum_{i} \left(k_{i}\right)^{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = ||x||_{2} \\ for: ||x||_{2}^{2} = ||\left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} k_{j} u_{j}\right)||_{2}^{2} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} k_{i}^{2}\right) \end{split}$$

lemma 得证

对 A 进行奇异值分解: $A = U\Sigma V$

$$||Ax||_2 = ||U\Sigma Vx||_2$$
$$(lemma) = ||\Sigma Vx||_2$$

 \diamondsuit : Vx = y

$$\begin{split} &=||\Sigma y||_2 \leq \left(\sum_i \left(\sum_j \sigma_{ij}^2 y_j^2\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \left(\sum_j \left(\sum_i sigma_{ij}^2 y_j^2\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \sigma_1 \left(\sum_j y_j^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sigma_1 ||y||_2 \\ &= \sigma_1 ||x||_2 = \sigma_1 \end{split}$$

当 $x = V_1$ 时,'='成立 QED

2.4 证明 (3)

 $Lemma: \forall V \in Orthogonal \quad matrix \Rightarrow ||VB||_F = ||B||_F \quad for: V \in R^{n \times n}B \in R^{n \times p}$

$$Proof: ||VB||_F = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^p \left(\sum_{k=1}^n v_{ik} b_{kj}\right)^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^p \left(\langle v_i, b_j \rangle\right)^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$= \left(\sum_{j=1}^p ||b_j||_2^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = ||B||_F$$

Lemma QED

分解奇异值 $A = U\Sigma V$

$$||AB||_{F} = ||U\Sigma VB||_{F} = ||\Sigma VB||_{F}$$

$$Suppose : VB = C \qquad \Sigma \in R^{m \times n} \qquad C \in R^{n \times p} \qquad \sigma_{i}, i = 1, 2, \dots, rank(\Sigma)$$

$$= ||\Sigma C||_{F} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{p} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (\sigma_{ik} C_{kj})^{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{p} (\sigma_{ii}^{2} C_{ij}^{2})^{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{p} (\sigma_{1}^{2} C_{ij}^{2})^{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \sigma_{1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{p} c_{ij}^{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= ||A||_{2}||C||_{F} = ||A||_{2}||B||_{F}$$

3 HW 3

3.1 问题重述

己知

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \log (1 + \exp (\langle \mathbf{a}_i, \mathbf{x} \rangle)) - \langle \mathbf{b}, A\mathbf{x} \rangle$$

是 Logistic 回归的目标函数,那么:

- (1) 请证明: $f(\mathbf{x})$ 是 β 是平滑的;
- (2) 写下 Logistic 回归的梯度下降算法的迭代公式.

3.2 证明(1)

$$\nabla f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(\frac{\exp \langle a_i, x \rangle}{1 + \exp \langle a_i, x \rangle} - b_i \right) a_i^{\mathrm{T}}$$

假设:

$$z_{i} = \langle \mathbf{a}_{i}, \mathbf{x} \rangle, g(z_{i}) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \log (1 + \exp(z_{i})) - b_{i} z_{i}$$
$$G(z) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} g(z_{i})$$
$$\nabla G(z)_{i} = \left(\frac{\exp(z_{i})}{1 + \exp(z_{i})} - b_{i}\right)$$

由通用公式:

$$\nabla f(x) = A^{\top} \nabla G(z) = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\exp(\langle \mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{x} \rangle)}{1 + \exp(\langle \mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{x} \rangle)} - b_1 \\ \frac{\exp(\langle \mathbf{a}_2, \mathbf{x} \rangle)}{1 + \exp(\langle \mathbf{a}_2, \mathbf{x} \rangle)} - b_2 \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\exp(\langle \mathbf{a}_m, \mathbf{x} \rangle)}{1 + \exp(\langle \mathbf{a}_m, \mathbf{x} \rangle)} - b_m \end{pmatrix}.$$

其中第 i 个

$$\frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x} = \sum_{j=1}^{m} a_{ij} \left(\frac{\exp\left(\langle \mathbf{a}_{j}, \mathbf{x} \rangle\right)}{1 + \exp\left(\langle \mathbf{a}_{j}, \mathbf{x} \rangle\right)} - b_{j} \right) = \sum_{j=1}^{m} a_{ij} \frac{\exp\left(\langle \mathbf{a}_{j}, \mathbf{x} \rangle\right)}{1 + \exp\left(\langle \mathbf{a}_{j}, \mathbf{x} \rangle\right)} - \sum_{j=1}^{m} a_{ij} b_{j}.$$

以上就是其梯度,下面计算海森矩阵: 假设:

$$t_{i} = \langle \mathbf{a}_{i}, \mathbf{x} \rangle \phi(t_{i}) = \sum_{j=1}^{m} a_{ij} \left(\frac{\exp(t_{j})}{1 + \exp(t_{j})} - b_{j} \right)$$
$$\Phi(t) = \sum_{j=1}^{m} \phi(t_{j}).$$

由通用公式,得:

$$\nabla^{2} f(x)_{i} = A^{\top} \nabla \Phi(t) = (a_{1}, a_{2}, \dots, a_{m}) \begin{pmatrix} a_{1}^{T} \frac{\exp(\mathbf{a}_{1}, \mathbf{x})}{(1 + \exp(\mathbf{a}_{1}, \mathbf{x}))^{2}} \\ a_{2}^{T} \frac{\exp(\mathbf{a}_{2}, \mathbf{x})}{(1 + \exp(\mathbf{a}_{2}, \mathbf{x}))^{2}} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m}^{T} \frac{\exp(\mathbf{a}_{m}, \mathbf{x})}{(1 + \exp(\mathbf{a}_{m}, \mathbf{x}))^{2}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\nabla^{2} f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\exp(\mathbf{a}_{1}, \mathbf{x})}{(1 + \exp(\mathbf{a}_{1}, \mathbf{x}))^{2}}, 0, \dots, 0 \\ 0, \frac{\exp(\mathbf{a}_{2}, \mathbf{x})}{(1 + \exp(\mathbf{a}_{2}, \mathbf{x}))^{2}}, \dots, 0 \\ \vdots, \ddots, \vdots \\ 0, 0, \dots, \frac{\exp(\mathbf{a}_{m}, \mathbf{x})}{(1 + \exp(\mathbf{a}_{m}, \mathbf{x}))^{2}} \end{pmatrix} A^{T} A.$$

特别地:

$$\frac{\partial^{2} f(x)}{\partial x_{i} \partial x_{j}} = \sum_{j=1}^{m} a_{ij}^{2} \left(\frac{\exp\left(\langle \mathbf{a}_{j}, \mathbf{x} \rangle\right)}{\left(1 + \exp\left(\langle \mathbf{a}_{j}, \mathbf{x} \rangle\right)\right)^{2}} \right)$$

下面计算 $\nabla^2 f(x)$ 的二范数:

首先注意到 $\nabla^2 f(x)$ 最左边的矩阵可以表示为 I 中每个矩阵元素乘以一个小于一的数的初等矩阵 E

$$||\nabla^2 f(x)||_2 = ||EA^{\mathsf{T}}A||_2 \le ||E||_2 ||A^2A||_2 \le ||A^{\mathsf{T}}A||_2 = \sigma_{max}^2.$$

因此, f(x) 是 $\sigma_{max}^2 - smooth$ 函数, 令 $\sigma_{max}^2 = \sigma_1^2$,

写作: $\sigma_1^2 - smooth$

3.3 解 (2)

1: 输入: 给出初值点 $x^0 \in dom(f)$, 容忍度 ϵ 和 t=0

2: while $f(x^t) \ge \epsilon do$

3:
$$x^{t+1} = x^t - \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2} (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\exp(\langle \mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{x} \rangle)}{1 + \exp(\langle \mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{x} \rangle)} - b_1 \\ \frac{\exp(\langle \mathbf{a}_2, \mathbf{x} \rangle)}{1 + \exp(\langle \mathbf{a}_2, \mathbf{x} \rangle)} - b_2 \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\exp(\langle \mathbf{a}_m, \mathbf{x} \rangle)}{1 + \exp(\langle \mathbf{a}_m, \mathbf{x} \rangle)} - b_m \end{pmatrix} ., t = t + 1$$

4: end while

5: 输出: x^T , 即循环最后的 x^{t+1} .

4 HW 4

4.1 问题重述

(1) $C \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ 是一个凸集, $\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_k \in C$, 取 $\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_k \in \mathbb{R}$ 满足 $\theta_i \geq 0, \sum_i \theta_i = 1$.

试证明 $\theta_1 \mathbf{x}_1 + \theta_2 \mathbf{x}_2 + \dots + \theta_k \mathbf{x}_k \in C$.

- (2) 证明椭球体 $E(\mathbf{x}_c) = \left\{ \mathbf{x} \mid (\mathbf{x} \mathbf{x}_c)^\top A (\mathbf{x} \mathbf{x}_c) \le 1, A \in \mathcal{S}_{++}^n \right\}$ 是一个凸集. (3) 设 f 是一个凸函数,并且表示该集合包含所有可以达到 f 的全局最小值的点,即 G请证明 G 是凸的.

4.2 证明 (1)

C 为凸集则 $\forall x_i, x_j \in C$ 满足:

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_i x_i + (1-\theta_i) x_j &\in C \\ Suppose : x_i = x_{k-1}, x_j = x_k \\ \Rightarrow x_{k-1}^\star &= \frac{\theta_{k-1}}{1-\theta_1-\theta_2-\ldots-\theta_{k-2}} x_{k-1} + \frac{\theta_k}{1-\theta_1-\theta_2-\ldots-\theta_{k-2}} x_k \in C \\ \Rightarrow x_{k-2}^\star &= \frac{\theta_{k-2}}{1-\theta_1-\theta_2-\ldots-\theta_{k-3}} x_{k-2} + \frac{\theta_{k-1}+\theta_k}{1-\theta_1-\theta_2-\ldots-\theta_{k-3}} x_{k-1}^\star \in C \\ & \qquad \cdots \\ \Rightarrow x_2^\star &= \frac{\theta_2}{1-\theta_1} x_2 + \frac{1-\theta_1-\theta_2}{1-\theta_1} x_k^\star \in C \Rightarrow \theta_1 x_1 + (1-\theta_1) x_2^\star \in C \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\theta_1 x_1 + (1 - \theta_1) x_2^* \in C$ 代入 $x_2^*, x_3^*, \dots, x_{k-1}^*$ 可以得到: $\theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \dots + \theta_k \mathbf{x}_k \in C$.

4.3 证明(2)

 $\forall \theta_i \neq 0$

$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in E(x_c) \quad , \forall \beta \in (0,1)$$

也就是:
$$(x_1 - x_c)^{\mathrm{T}} A x_1 - x_c \le 1; (x_2 - x_c)^{\mathrm{T}} A x_2 - x_c \le 1$$

$$(\theta x_1 + (1 - \theta)x_2 - x_c)^{\mathrm{T}} A(\theta x_1 + (1 - \theta)x_2 - x_c)$$

$$= (\theta (x_1 - x_c) + (1 - \theta)(x_2 - x_c))^{\mathrm{T}} A(\theta (x_1 - x_c) + (1 - \theta)(x_2 - x_c))$$

$$= \theta^2 (x_1 - x_c)^{\mathrm{T}} A(x_1 - x_c) + \theta (1 - \theta)(x_1 - x_c)^{\mathrm{T}} A(x_2 - x_c) +$$

$$\theta (1 - \theta)(x_2 - x_c)^{\mathrm{T}} A(x_1 - x_c) + (1 - \theta)^2 (x_2 - x_c)^{\mathrm{T}} A(x_2 - x_c)$$

$$< \theta^2 + (1 - \theta)^2 + \theta (1 - \theta)(x_1 - x_c)^{\mathrm{T}} A(x_2 - x_c) + (1 - \theta)\theta (x_2 - x_c)^{\mathrm{T}} A(x_1 - x_c)$$

$$= \theta^2 + (1 - \theta)^2 +$$

$$\theta (1 - \theta) \left((x_1 - x_2)^{\mathrm{T}} A(x_2 - x_c) + (x_2 - x_1)^{\mathrm{T}} A(x_1 - x_2) + (x_1 - x_2)^{\mathrm{T}} A(x_1 - x_c) + (x_2 - x_c)^{\mathrm{T}} A(x_2 - x_c) \right)$$

$$\leq \theta^2 + (1 - \theta)^2 + 2\theta (1 - \theta) = 1$$

QED

4.4 证明 (3)

$$\forall x_1 \in G, x_2 \in Gwhich means : \forall x \in dom(f), f(x) \ge f(x_1), f(x) \ge f(x_2) \quad and \quad f(x_1) = f(x_2)$$

 $f(x_1) \le f(\theta x_1 + (1 - \theta)x_2) \le \theta f(x_1) + (1 - \theta)f(x_2) = f(x_1)$

则:
$$f(\theta x_1 + (1 - \theta)x_2) = f(x_1)$$
, $\theta x_1 + (1 - \theta)x_2 \in G$
QED

5 HW5

5.1 问题重述

- (1) 设 a 和 b 是 \mathbb{R}^n 中的不同点. 表示比 b 更接近的所有点的集合是半空间.
- (2) 两个平行超平面 $\{\mathbf{x} \mid \mathbf{a}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{x} = b_1\}$ 和 $\{\mathbf{x} \mid \mathbf{a}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{x} = b_2\}$ 之间的距离是多少?

5.2 证明 (1)

首先: $\exists x_0 = \frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{2}b$ 满足 $||x_0 - a||_2 = ||x_0 - b||_2$ 且: $\forall x$ 满足

$$\langle x - x_0, b - a \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^{\mathsf{T}}b - x^{\mathsf{T}}a - \frac{1}{2}b^{\mathsf{T}}b + \frac{1}{2}a^{\mathsf{T}}a = 0$$
$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}b^{\mathsf{T}}b - x^{\mathsf{T}}b + \frac{1}{2}x^{\mathsf{T}}x = \frac{1}{2}a^{\mathsf{T}}a - x^{\mathsf{T}}a + \frac{1}{2}x^{\mathsf{T}}x$$
$$\Leftrightarrow \langle b - x, b - x \rangle = \langle a - x, a - x \rangle \Leftrightarrow d_1 = d_2$$

$$Suppose: d_1 = ||\vec{x} - \vec{a}||_2 = \sqrt{\langle \vec{x}, \vec{a} \rangle} \quad d_2 = ||\vec{x} - \vec{a}||_2 = \sqrt{\langle \vec{x}, \vec{a} \rangle}$$

$$d_1 < d_2 \Leftrightarrow \langle x - a, x - a \rangle < \langle x - b, x - b \rangle \quad \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} a^{\mathsf{T}} a - x^{\mathsf{T}} a + \frac{1}{2} x^{\mathsf{T}} x < \frac{1}{2} b^{\mathsf{T}} b - x^{\mathsf{T}} b + \frac{1}{2} x^{\mathsf{T}} x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} a^{\mathsf{T}} a - x^{\mathsf{T}} a < \frac{1}{2} b^{\mathsf{T}} b - x^{\mathsf{T}} b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} a^{\mathsf{T}} a - x^{\mathsf{T}} a - \frac{1}{2} b^{\mathsf{T}} b + x^{\mathsf{T}} b < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} x^{\mathsf{T}} b - x^{\mathsf{T}} a - \frac{1}{2} x_0^{\mathsf{T}} b + x_0^{\mathsf{T}} a < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \langle x, b - a \rangle - \langle x_0, b - a \rangle < 0 \Leftrightarrow \langle x - x_0, b - a \rangle < 0$$

是一个半空间,QED

5.3 解 (2)

$$\forall x_1 \in \{x || a^{\mathsf{T}} x = b_1\}, x_2 \in \{x | a^{\mathsf{T}} = b_2\}$$
$$|b_1 - b_2| = |\langle x_2 - x_1, a \rangle| \le ||a||_2 ||x_2 - x_1||_2$$
$$\Leftrightarrow ||x_2 - x_1||_2 \ge \frac{|b_2 - b_1|}{||a_2||_2}$$

距离是: $\frac{|b_2-b_1|}{||a_2||_2}$

6 HW 6

6.1 问题重述

证明下列函数是凸的。

- (1) 负熵: $f(x) = x \log(x), x > 0$.
- (2) 二次超线性函数: $f(x,y) = \frac{x^2}{y}$ 有 $dom(f) = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y > 0\}.$
- (3) $f(\mathbf{x}) = ||A\mathbf{x} b||.$
- (4) 支持函数: $S_C(\mathbf{x}) = \sup_{\mathbf{b} \in C} \mathbf{b}^\top \mathbf{x}$.
- (5) 点 x 到集合 $S \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 的距离 $d(\mathbf{x}, S) = \inf_{\mathbf{b} \in S} \|\mathbf{x} \mathbf{b}\|$.

6.2 证明 (1)

$$\nabla f(x) = \log(x) + 1 \tag{1}$$

$$\nabla^2 f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \ge 0 \tag{2}$$

则:: $f(x) = x \log(x), x > 0$ 是凸函数

6.3 证明 (2)

$$\nabla f(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2x}{y} \\ \frac{-x^2}{y^2} \end{bmatrix} \forall (x_1,y_1), (x_2,y_2) \in dom(f)$$

$$x_1^2 y_2^2 + x_2^2 y_1^2 - 2x_1 x_2 y_1 y_2 \ge 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x_1 y_2}{x_2^2 y_1^2} (2x_2 y_1 - x_1 y_2) \le 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x_1}{y_1} \left(\frac{2x_2 y_1 - x_1 y_2}{y_1} \right) \le \frac{x_2^2}{y_2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x_1^2}{y_1} + \frac{x_1}{y_1} \left(2x_2 - 2x_1 - \frac{x_1}{y_1 (y_2 - y - 1)} \right) \le f(x_2, y_2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(x_1, y_2) + \left(\frac{2x_1}{y_1}, \frac{-x_1^2}{y_1} \right) \left(\frac{x_2 - x_1}{y_2 - y_1} \right) \le f(x_2, y_2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(x_2, y_2) \ge f(x_1, y_1) + \langle \nabla f(x), (x_2, y_2) - (x_1, y_1) \rangle$$

因此, f(x,y) 是凸函数得证

6.4 证明 (3)

由通用公式,令 z=Ax,则 $G(z)=||z-b||_2$, $\nabla G(z)=\frac{z-b}{||z-b||_2}$, $\nabla f(x)=A^{\mathrm{T}}\frac{Ax-b}{||Ax-b||_2}$ 则 Hessian 矩阵:

$$\frac{\partial \nabla f(x)}{\partial x} = A^{\mathrm{T}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{Ax - b}{||Ax - b||_{2}} \\ = A^{\mathrm{T}} diag \left(\frac{||Ax - b||_{2}^{2} - (a_{1}^{\mathrm{T}}x - b)(a_{1}^{\mathrm{T}}x - b)^{\mathrm{T}}}{||Ax - b||_{2}^{2}}, \dots, \frac{||Ax - b||_{2}^{2} - (a_{n}^{\mathrm{T}}x - b)(a_{n}^{\mathrm{T}}x - b)^{\mathrm{T}}}{||Ax - b||_{2}^{2}} \right) A$$

显然 $\nabla^2 f(x)$ 是半正定阵,则 $||\nabla^2 f(x)||_2 \ge 0$ 成立,得证

6.5 证明 (4)

设函数 $f(x,b_i) = b_i^T x, b(i) \in C$. 显然: $f(x,b_i)$ 是凸函数.

则 $epi(f(x,b_i))$ 是凸集合。

则: $\bigcap_{b_i \in C} epi(f(x,b_i)) = epi(f(x)) = epi(\max_{b_i \in C} f(x,bi))$ 是凸集合。

其中: $f(x) = \sup_{\mathbf{b} \in C} b^{\mathrm{T}} x = S_c(x)$

可知: f(x) 是凸函数, 也就是 $S_c(x)$ 是凸函数

6.6 证明 (5)

设:
$$f(x,b) = ||x-b||$$

对 $\forall \epsilon \geq 0, \forall x_i \in dom(f(x,b)), i = 1, 2, \exists b_i, i = 1, 2$ 满足:

$$f(x_i, b_i) \le d(x_i, s) + \epsilon$$

$$d(\theta x_1 + (1 - \theta)x_2, s) = \inf_{\mathbf{b} \in S} f(\theta x_1 + (1 - \theta)x_2, b) \le f(\theta x_1 + (1 - \theta)x_2, \theta b_1 + (1 - \theta)b_2) \le \theta f(x_1, b_1) + (1 - \theta)f(x_2, \theta b_1) \le f(\theta x_1 + (1 - \theta)x_2, \theta b_1) \le f($$

7 HW 7

7.1 问题重述

已知
$$A = U\Sigma V = \begin{bmatrix} -0.91 & 0.37 & -0.18 \\ 0.19 & 0.78 & 0.59 \\ 0.36 & 0.50 & -0.78 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.25 & -0.73 & -0.62 \\ -0.74 & -0.56 & 0.35 \\ -0.61 & 0.37 & -0.69 \end{bmatrix}$$

且 $\mathbf{b} = (-0.29, -2.09, -0.98)^{\mathsf{T}}$ 然后求解 LS 问题:

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} \frac{1}{2} \|A\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}\|^2$$

- * 通过回溯线搜索实现梯度下降算法,以解决 LS 问题。
- *为 beta-平滑函数实现梯度下降,以解决 LS 问题。
- * 比较不同 A 的收敛速度。

$$A_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.91 & 0.37 & -0.18 \\ 0.19 & 0.78 & 0.59 \\ 0.36 & 0.50 & -0.78 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 10^{-2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.25 & -0.73 & -0.62 \\ -0.74 & -0.56 & 0.35 \\ -0.61 & 0.37 & -0.69 \end{bmatrix}$$

and

$$A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.91 & 0.37 & -0.18 \\ 0.19 & 0.78 & 0.59 \\ 0.36 & 0.50 & -0.78 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 10^{-6} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.25 & -0.73 & -0.62 \\ -0.74 & -0.56 & 0.35 \\ -0.61 & 0.37 & -0.69 \end{bmatrix}$$

7.2 求解过程

代码及完整运行结果见附页,运行结果如下:

第一种情况下,两种算法在迭代次数、时间和运行结果上相差不大,相对残差都比较小

```
结果是:
[[ 1.04442925]
[ 0.61473373]
[-0. 01459383]]
回退法相对残差、迭代次数及时间: {'迭代次数': 16, '相对残差:': 0.01300824454094233
Wall time: 168 ms
这是使用β法求解第一种情况:
默认s0是: 100
结果是:
[[ 1.05195036]
[ 0.59173225]
[-0. 01125154]]
β法结相对残差、迭代次数及时间: {'迭代次数': 47, '相对残差:': 0.01182450914789473
5}
Wall time: 24 ms
```

Figure 1: 情况一运行结果

```
结果是:
[[ 0.79076079]
[ 0.74915293]
[-0. 28764644]]
回退法相对残差、迭代次数及时间: {'迭代次数': 5, '相对残差:': 0.17811617184547832}
Wall time: 24 ms
这是使用β法求解第二种情况:
默认s0是: 100
结果是:
[[ 20.65956274]
[-11.48775518]
[ 22.11766537]]
B 法结相对残差、迭代次数及时间: {'迭代次数': 131138, '相对残差:': 0.0420197791869
6347}
Wall time: 29.4 s
```

Figure 2: 情况二运行结果

第二种情况下: 最终回退法没有收敛到 x^* 附近,相对残差比较大,运行速度可以接受 β 方法收敛到了 x^* 附近,相对残差较小,但运行速度较慢,在 30 秒左右第三种情况下: 两种算法在运行结果都差不多,相对残差都较大。

В 法相对残差、迭代次数及时间: {'迭代次数': 21, '相对残差:': 0.1779828155123108} Wall time: 9.98 ms

Figure 3: 情况三运行结果

参考文献