

作业 3

1. $F_0(z) = \int_0^z 0 e^{-0x} dx = 1 - e^{-0z}.$

$F_0^{-1}(z) = -\frac{1}{0} \ln(1-z)$ 设 $U \sim U[0,1]$ 则 \mathbb{P}

$P(F_0^{-1}(U) \leq x) = P(U \leq F_0(x)) = F_0(x) \Rightarrow F_0^{-1}(u) \sim \exp(0).$

$\therefore L(0) = E_{U \sim U[0,1]} [f(1 - \frac{1}{0} \ln(1-U))] = E_{U \sim U[0,1]} f(1 - \frac{1}{0} \ln U)$

2. 设是集合为 H .

(a) $H = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid a^T x \leq \beta\} \cap \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid a^T x \leq \beta\}$ 是两半平面的交集 $\therefore H$ 是凸集

(b) $H = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid a_1^T x \leq b_1\} \cap \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid a_2^T x \leq b_2\}$ 同(a)同理 H 是凸集

(c) $H = \bigcap_{y \in S} \{x \mid \|x - x_0\|_2 \leq \|x - y\|_2\}$

(d) $\|x - x_0\|_2 \leq \|x - y\|_2 \Leftrightarrow -2x_0^T x + x_0^T x_0 \leq -2y^T x + y^T y \Leftrightarrow 2(y - x_0)^T x \leq c.$
因此也是半平面. 是凸集 $\therefore H$ 也是凸集.

(e) 非凸 (不空) 考虑 \mathbb{R}^2 $S = \{(0,0), (1,1), (1,-1)\}$ 易知 $A(1, \frac{9}{10}) B(1, -\frac{9}{10}) \in H$
 $T = \{(\frac{3}{2}, 0)\}$ 但 $\frac{A+B}{2} = (1,0) \notin H$

(e)

非. $H = \bigcap_{S_1, S_2} \{x \mid x \in S_1 - S_2\}$ $\forall S_1, S_2$ 是凸集 $\therefore H$ 是凸集

(f) $\theta=1$ 为半平面 H 是凸集

$0 < \theta < 1$ $h(x) = \|x - a\|^2 - \theta^2 \|x - b\|^2 = (1 - \theta^2) x^T x - 2(a - \theta^2 b)^T x + (a^T a - \theta^2 b^T b).$

$\nabla^2 h(x) = 2(1 - \theta^2) I > 0 \therefore h(x)$ 是凸函数

$\Rightarrow H = \{x \mid h(x) \leq 0\}$ 是凸集. (若 $h(x_1) \leq 0, h(x_2) \leq 0$
则 $h(\frac{1}{\lambda} \theta x_1 + (1 - \theta)x_2) \leq \frac{\theta}{\lambda} h(x_1) + (1 - \frac{\theta}{\lambda}) h(x_2) \leq 0.$)

3. (a) $\text{conv}\{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x_1^2 = x_2\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x_1^2 \leq x_2\}$.

(b) $\text{conv}\{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x_1^2 \geq x_2, x_2 \geq 0\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x_1^2 \leq x_2, x_2 \geq 0\} \cup \{(0,0)\}$

(c) $\text{conv}\{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x_1 x_2 = 1\} = \mathbb{R}^2$

第四题在下一页。

4. $K = \{Ax \mid x \geq 0\}$. $K^* = \{y \mid A^T y \geq 0\}$
 $\in \mathbb{R}^m$

只需证 $y^T A x \geq 0 \quad \forall x \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow A^T y \geq 0$.

① 若 $y^T A x \geq 0, \forall x \geq 0$. 取 $x = e_i$ (单位向量) 知 $(A^T y)$ 的第 i 行 ≥ 0 $1 \leq i \leq n$
 仅第 i 行为 1

$\therefore A^T y \geq 0$

② 若 $A^T y \geq 0$ 对 $\forall x \geq 0$ 设 $A^T y = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)^T, a_i \geq 0, x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)^T$.

$y^T A x = (A^T y)^T x = \sum a_i x_i \geq 0$

综上 $K^* = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^m \mid A^T y \geq 0\}$

6. 证 $K_m^* = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \sum_{i=1}^k y_i \geq 0, 1 \leq k \leq n\}$.

只需证 $y^T x \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in K_m \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^k y_i \geq 0, 1 \leq k \leq n$

① 若 $y^T x \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in K_m$.

设 $\underbrace{(1, 1, \dots, 1, 0, 0, \dots, 0)}_{k \text{ 个 } 1} = \vec{\mu}_k \in K_m, y^T \vec{\mu}_k = \sum_{i=1}^k y_i \cdot 1 = \sum_{i=1}^k y_i \geq 0, 1 \leq k \leq n$

② 若 $\sum_{i=1}^k y_i \geq 0, 1 \leq k \leq n \quad \forall x \in K_m, x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), x_1 \geq x_2 \geq \dots \geq x_n \geq 0$.

$\Rightarrow y^T x = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left[(x_i - x_{i+1}) \sum_{j=1}^i y_j \right] + x_n \left(\sum_{j=1}^n y_j \right)$ (Abel变换)

上式每一项都是 ≥ 0 故 $y^T x \geq 0$. ~~Abel~~

综上 $K_m^* = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \sum_{i=1}^k y_i \geq 0, 1 \leq k \leq n\}$

这个链接有我写的latex版本的解答 (需要VPN)。

4. ~~conv~~ 设 $A = \{ \pm uu^T \mid \|u\|_2 = 1 \}$. ~~conv~~ $B = \{ M \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \mid M = M^T, \|M\|_* \leq 1 \}$.

① 证 $B = \text{conv} A$.

① $A \subseteq B$ $\forall \|u\|_2 = 1$ $\|\pm uu^T\|_* = \|uu^T\|_* = 1 \leq 1$. $\therefore \pm uu^T \in B \Rightarrow A \subseteq B$

\downarrow
 $(\text{rank}(uu^T) = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \text{tr}(uu^T) = \text{tr}(u^T u) = \|u\|_2^2 = 1)$
 $\lambda_i = 0 \quad \forall i > 1$

② $\forall M \in B$
 $B \subseteq \text{conv} A$

设 $M = P \Lambda P^T$ P 是正交矩阵 $\Lambda = \text{diag}\{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n\}$
 $P = (p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n)^T \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$
 $\text{则 } M = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i P_i P_i^T \quad \because P \text{ 正交} \quad \therefore \|P\|_2 = 1$
 $= \sum_{i=1}^n \text{sgn}(\lambda_i) |\lambda_i| P_i P_i^T \quad \because \|M\|_* \leq 1 \quad \therefore \sum |\lambda_i| \leq 1$
 $= \sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i| (\text{sgn}(\lambda_i) P_i P_i^T) + (1 - \sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|) (uu^T - uu^T) \quad \text{由 } \|u\|_2 = 1$
 $\therefore M$ 可表示为 A 中元素的组合 $\Rightarrow B \subseteq \text{conv} A$.

③ B 是凸的

$\forall M_1, M_2 \in B, \theta \in [0, 1], \theta M_1 + (1-\theta)M_2 =: M_0$ \nearrow $\| \cdot \|_*$ 是凸函数
 $M_0^T = \theta M_1^T + (1-\theta)M_2^T = \theta M_1 + (1-\theta)M_2 = M_0$
 $\|M_0\|_* = \|\theta M_1 + (1-\theta)M_2\|_* \leq \theta \|M_1\|_* + (1-\theta) \|M_2\|_* \leq \theta + (1-\theta) = 1$
 $\therefore M_0 \in B \Rightarrow B$ 是凸集

综合①②③ 知 B 是包含 A 的最小凸集 $\therefore B = \text{conv} A$.

$$7. A = \{x \mid \|x\|_2 = 1\} \quad B = \{x \mid \|x\|_2 \leq 1\} \quad S_2 = \{x \mid 2^T x \leq 1\}$$

$$\text{证} \mid B = \bigcap_{2 \in A} S_2$$

$$\textcircled{1} B \subseteq \bigcap_{2 \in A} S_2 \quad \forall 2 \in A \quad \forall x \in B \quad \exists \|2\|_2 = 1, \|x\|_2 \leq 1$$

$$\text{证} \mid 2^T x \leq \|2\|_2 \|x\|_2 \leq 1 \Rightarrow x \in S_2. \quad \text{由} 2 \text{ 任意性知 } B \subseteq \bigcap_{2 \in A} S_2$$

②

$$\bigcap_{2 \in A} S_2 \subseteq B$$

$$\forall x \in \bigcap_{2 \in A} S_2 \quad \exists \max_{\|2\|_2=1} 2^T x \leq 1 \quad \text{取 } 2 = \frac{x}{\|x\|_2} \quad \text{证} \mid \|x\|_2 = 1$$

$$\|x\|_2 = x^T x \leq \left(\frac{x}{\|x\|_2} \right)^T x = 2^T x \leq 1$$

$$\therefore x \in B \quad \Rightarrow \quad \bigcap_{2 \in A} S_2 \subseteq B.$$

$$\text{证} \mid 2. \quad B = \bigcap_{2 \in A} S_2 \quad A = \{x \mid \|x\|_2 = 1\} \quad S_2 = \{x \mid 2^T x \leq 1\}.$$