

优化问题

$$1. \textcircled{1} \exists x \geq 0 \quad Ax=b \Rightarrow \exists \lambda \quad A^T \lambda \geq 0 \quad A^T \lambda \neq 0 \quad b^T \lambda \leq 0$$

先证引理: 若 $Cx=d$ 对 $\forall x$ 均成立 $Ax=b$ 成立. 则 $\exists \lambda$, s.t. $C=A^T \lambda$, $d=b^T \lambda$

$\because b \in \text{Range}(A) \therefore \{x | Ax=b\}$ 非空. 由线性代数知 $\{x | Ax=b\} = x_0 + \text{Null}(A)$.
其中 $Ax_0=b$.

$$C^T x = d \Rightarrow C^T (x_0 + x_p) = d \quad \forall x_p \in \text{Null}(A)$$

$$\Rightarrow C^T x_p = 0, C^T x_0 = d. \quad \forall x_p \in \text{Null}(A). \Rightarrow C \in (\text{Null}(A))^{\perp}$$

$$\Rightarrow C \in \text{Range}(A^T) \Rightarrow \exists \lambda \quad C = A^T \lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow d = C^T x_0 = (A^T \lambda)^T x_0 = \lambda^T A x_0 = \lambda^T b \quad \text{证得!}$$

考察 $S_1 = \{x | Ax=b\}$ $S_2 = \{x | x \geq 0\}$ 则 $S_1 \cap S_2 = \emptyset$. S_1, S_2 凸. \therefore 有强对偶性

$$\Rightarrow \exists C \in \mathbb{R}^n, C \neq 0, \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall x \in S_1, C^T x \leq \alpha. \text{ 且 } \forall x \in S_2, C^T x > \alpha.$$

$$\therefore \forall x \in S_2, C^T x > \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha = 0 \text{ 且 } C \geq 0$$

$$\text{又 } S_1 = x_0 + N(A) \quad \therefore \forall x \in S_1, x = x_0 + x_p \quad x_p \in N(A)$$

$$C^T x = C^T x_0 + C^T x_p \quad \because N(A) \text{ 是线性子空间 } C^T x \leq \alpha \text{ 恒成立对 } \forall x \in S_1$$

$$\Rightarrow C^T x_p = 0$$

$$\therefore \forall x \in S_1, C^T x = C^T x_0 \leq \alpha$$

$$\text{由引理 } \exists \lambda \quad C^T = A^T \lambda, C^T x_0 = b^T \lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow A^T \lambda = C^T \geq 0 \text{ 且 } C \neq 0 \quad b^T \lambda = C^T x_0 \leq 0$$

证毕!

$$\textcircled{2} \exists x \geq 0 \quad Ax=b \Rightarrow \nexists \lambda \quad A^T \lambda \geq 0, A^T \lambda \neq 0, b^T \lambda \leq 0$$

$$\text{设 } Ax_0=b \quad \forall \lambda \neq 0 \text{ 若 } A^T \lambda \geq 0 \Rightarrow x_0^T A^T \lambda = (Ax_0)^T \lambda = b^T \lambda \leq 0 \quad \text{矛盾.}$$

$x_0 \geq 0$

$$2. \partial C = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \|x\|_\infty = 1\}$$

• $H = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^n : a^T y = 2\}$ 是支持超平面 则

$$\textcircled{1} x \in H \Rightarrow 2 = a^T x$$

$$\textcircled{2} \max_{y \in C} a^T y \leq 2. \quad y \in C \Leftrightarrow |y_i| \leq 1 \quad \forall i. \quad \max_{y \in C} a^T y = \sum_{i=1}^n |a_i|. \quad (\text{取 } y_i = \text{sgn}(a_i))$$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^n |a_i| \leq 2 = a^T x \Rightarrow a_i \begin{cases} = 0 & |x_i| < 1 \\ \geq 0 & x_i = 1 \\ \leq 0 & x_i = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{综上, 对 } x \in \partial C \quad H = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^n : a^T y = a^T x, a_i \begin{cases} = 0 & |x_i| < 1 \\ \geq 0 & x_i = 1 \\ \leq 0 & x_i = -1 \end{cases}$$

3. (a) 13 $f'(x) = e^x > 0$ 且 \mathbb{R} 上 $\nabla^2 f(x) = e^x$ 无正负
非强凸

(b) 非凸 $\nabla^2 f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $\eta_{1,2} = \pm 1$ 不定

(c) 凸, 非强凸. $\nabla^2 f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{x_1^3 x_2} & \frac{1}{x_1^2 x_2^2} \\ \frac{1}{x_1^2 x_2^2} & \frac{2}{x_1 x_2^3} \end{bmatrix}$ $\det(\nabla^2 f(x)) > 0$ 正负不定. \therefore 不定 \Rightarrow 13

无正负

(d) ~~非强凸~~ $\nabla^2 f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{x_1^2} \\ -\frac{1}{x_2^2} & \frac{2x_1}{x_2^3} \end{bmatrix}$ $\det(\nabla^2 f(x)) < 0$ 正负不定 \Rightarrow 非凸

(e) 13. 非强凸 $\nabla^2 f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{x_2} & -\frac{2x_1}{x_2^2} \\ \frac{2x_1}{x_2^2} & \frac{2x_1^2}{x_2^3} \end{bmatrix}$ $\det(\nabla^2 f(x)) = 0$ 半正定

(f) 14. 非强凸 $\nabla^2 f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 2(2-1)x_1^{2-2}x_2^{-2} & 2(1-2)x_1^{2-1}x_2^{-2} \\ 2(1-2)x_1^{2-1}x_2^{-2} & (1-2)2x_1^2x_2^{-2-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x_2^{-2} & -2x_1x_2^{-2} \\ -2x_1x_2^{-2} & -2x_1^2x_2^{-3} \end{bmatrix}$
 $= (1-2)2 \begin{bmatrix} -x_1^{2-2}x_2^{-2} & x_1^{2-1}x_2^{-2} \\ x_1^{2-1}x_2^{-2} & -x_1^2x_2^{-2-1} \end{bmatrix}$ $\det \nabla^2 f(x) = 0$. 半负定

$$4. f'(t) = \ln \frac{1}{t+1} + (t-1) \frac{1}{t(t+1)}$$

$$f''(t) = \frac{1}{-t(t+1)} + \frac{1}{t(t+1)} + (t-1) \frac{-2t-1}{(t(t+1))^2} = \frac{-t^2+t-2t^2-2t-t+1}{t^2(t+1)^2} = \frac{-3t^2-3t+1}{t^2(t+1)^2} > 0, \quad t > 0 \text{ 13}$$

$\therefore f(t)$ 强凸.

5. 对 $p \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $\sum p_i = 1$ $p_i > 0$ $P = \{p \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \sum p_i = 1, p_i > 0\}$ 是凸集.

$$f(p) = \sum p_i \ln p_i \quad (\nabla^2 f(p))_{(i,j)} = \begin{cases} \ln p_i + \frac{1}{p_i} & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \nabla^2 f(p) \geq I \quad (\because p_i \leq 1 \therefore \frac{1}{p_i} \geq 1)$$

$\therefore f(p)$ 是 1-强凸的

6. 不妨 $a_3 = 1$ (否则两边同除以 $a_2 + a_3$ 即可) $\Rightarrow a_1 + a_2 = 1$.

$$\text{由 1 所条件} \quad \langle \nabla f(x_3), x_i - x_3 \rangle \leq f(x_i) - f(x_3) \quad i=1,2.$$

$$\therefore \text{LHS} = a_1 \langle \nabla f(x_3), x_1 - x_3 \rangle + a_2 \langle \nabla f(x_3), x_2 - x_3 \rangle$$

$$\leq a_1 (f(x_1) - f(x_3)) + a_2 (f(x_2) - f(x_3)) = a_1 f(x_1) + a_2 f(x_2) - f(x_3) = \text{RHS.}$$

证毕