

$$x_* = \arg \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(x)$$



Optimization Problems...

Exercise #1

Subhashis Mohanty

Distribution
<i>Optimization Problems And Their Algorithms And Mathematics</i> Students

This document contains 7 (seven) pages.

Date	Version
April 16 th , 2021	v1.0

Contents

1	Optimization Problems And Their Algorithms And Mathematics	5
1.1	METRIC TOPOLOGY	5
1.2	GRAPHICAL MINIMIZATION	5
1.3	ANALYTICAL MINIMIZATION	6
1.4	METRIC TOPOLOGY AND ANALYTICAL MINIMIZATION	6

Nil fieri ex nihilo, in nihilum nil posse reverti.

- Lucretius
99 – 55 BC

Nothing can be produced from nothing,
nothing can be reduced to nothing.

Isolated systems conserve mass over time.

- Einstein
1879 – 1955

For, lo, each thing is quicker marred than made.

- Lucretius
99 – 55 BC

The entropy of an isolated system never decreases.

- Carnot
1796 – 1832

Optimization Problems And Their Algorithms And Mathematics

NOTE: Exercises marked with a [†] are intended to be a bit more challenging than the others.

1.1 METRIC TOPOLOGY

EXERCISE 1: For $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$, define

$$\begin{aligned}d_1(x, y) &= (x - y)^2, \\d_2(x, y) &= \sqrt{|x - y|}, \\d_3(x, y) &= |x^2 - y^2|, \\d_4(x, y) &= |x - 2y|, \\d_5(x, y) &= \frac{|x - y|}{1 + |x - y|}.\end{aligned}$$

Determine, for each of these, whether it is a metric or not¹.

EXERCISE 2: The statement of Taylor's theorem, FONC, SONC, and SOSC all begin with "Let $E \subset \mathbb{R}$ be open ..." or "Let $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be open ...". Can you think of a reason for open sets in the hypothesis of these theorems?

1.2 GRAPHICAL MINIMIZATION

EXERCISE 3: Graphically determine a minimizer of the function

$$f(x) = (x_1 - 2)^2 + (x_2 - 1)^2,$$

subject to constraints

$$\begin{aligned}c_1 : \quad & x_1^2 - x_2 \leq 0, \\c_2 : \quad & x_1 + x_2 \leq 2.\end{aligned}$$

Use Python, numpy, and matplotlib to draw the function and the constraints, determine a minimizer visually, and justify your answer. Is the minimizer *local* or *global*?

Continued on next page \implies

¹ Cf. [2] Rudin, Exercise 2.11, p. 44.

1.3 ANALYTICAL MINIMIZATION

EXERCISE 4: Consider the function

$$f(x) = 100(x_2 - x_1^2)^2 + (1 - x_1)^2.$$

Answer the following questions relating to the point $t = [1, 1]^T$:

1. Compute the gradient $\nabla f(t)$.
2. Compute the Hessian $\nabla^2 f(t)$.
3. Is FONC satisfied at t ?
4. Is SONC satisfied at t ?
5. Is SOSC satisfied at t ?

What can you say about the point t ?

1.4 METRIC TOPOLOGY AND ANALYTICAL MINIMIZATION

[†] EXERCISE 1: Consider the function $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $f(x) = \|x\|^2$. Show that the sequence of iterates $\{x_k\}_{k=0}^\infty$ defined by

$$x_k = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^k}\right) \begin{bmatrix} \cos(k) \\ \sin(k) \end{bmatrix}$$

satisfies $f(x_{k+1}) < f(x_k)$ for $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$. Show that every point on the unit circle $\{x \mid \|x\|^2 = 1\}$ is a limit point for $\{x_k\}_{k=0}^\infty$.

Hint: Every $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$ is a limit point of the subsequence $\{\xi_k\}_{k=0}^\infty$ defined by

$$\xi_k = k \pmod{2\pi} = k - 2\pi \left\lfloor \frac{k}{2\pi} \right\rfloor,$$

where the operator $\lfloor \cdot \rfloor$ denotes rounding down to the next integer².

²Cf. [1] Nocedal and Wright, Exercise 2.5, p. 28.

Bibliography

- [1] NOCEDAL, J., AND WRIGHT, S. J. *Numerical Optimization, Second Edition*. Springer, New York, 2006.
- [2] WALTER RUDIN. *Walter Rudin's Principles of Mathematical Analysis, Third Edition*. McGraw-Hill, Inc., Department of Mathematics, University of Wisconsin, Madison, 1976.