

国家税务总局徐州市税务局稽查局

Convex Opt

1. (a) 若 $x, y \in S$, i.e., $\alpha \leq a^T x \leq b, \alpha \leq a^T y \leq b$

则 $\forall \theta \in [0, 1]$,

$\alpha \leq a^T (\theta x + (1-\theta)y) \leq b$. 故 S 为 convex set.

(b) 若 $x, y \in W$, i.e. $\begin{cases} a_1^T x \leq b_1 \\ a_2^T x \leq b_2 \end{cases}$ 且 $\begin{cases} a_1^T y \leq b_1 \\ a_2^T y \leq b_2 \end{cases}$

则 $\forall \theta \in [0, 1]$, $\begin{cases} a_1^T (\theta x + (1-\theta)y) \leq \theta b_1 + (1-\theta)b_2 = b_1 \\ a_2^T (\theta x + (1-\theta)y) \leq \theta b_2 + (1-\theta)b_1 = b_2 \end{cases}$ 故 W is a convex set.

(c) 其可以表示为:

$$\cap \{x \mid \|x - x_0\|_2 \leq \|x - y\|_2\}, \forall y \in S$$

而 $\left\{\|x - x_0\|_2 \leq \|x - y\|_2\right\} = \left\{x \mid (x - \frac{x_0+y}{2})^T \cdot (x_0-y) \geq 0\right\}$
为 convex set.

故其为一系列 convex set 之交, 其为 convex set.

(d) 否.

$$S = \{(1, 0), (-1, 0)\}, T = \{(0, 0)\}$$

则 $x_1 = (-1, 0) \in$ 原集合, $x_2 = (1, 0) \in$ 原集合, 而 $\frac{x_1+x_2}{2} = (0, 0) \notin$ 原集合.

故不为 convex

(e) 即为: $S = \{x \mid x+u \in S_1, \forall u \in S_2\}$

而若 $x_1, x_2 \in S$

有: $\forall u \in S_2, x_1+u \in S_1, x_2+u \in S_1$

$x_1+u \in S_1$ 为 convex set $\therefore \theta(x_1+u) + (1-\theta)(x_2+u) \in S_1, \forall \theta \in [0, 1]$
故 $\theta x_1 + (1-\theta)x_2 \in S_1, \forall \theta \in [0, 1]$

故 $\theta x_1 + (1-\theta)x_2 \in S, \forall \theta \in [0, 1]$, S 为 convex set.

H) ① $\theta \in [0, 1]$

即为: $\{ \vec{x} \mid \sum (x_i - a_i)^2 - \theta^2 (x_i - b_i)^2 \leq 0 \}$

$$= \{ \vec{x} \mid \sum (1-\theta^2)x_i^2 - (2a_i - 2\theta b_i)x_i + a_i^2 - \theta^2 b_i^2 \leq 0 \}$$

$$= \{ \vec{x} \mid \sum x_i^2 - 2 \frac{a_i - \theta b_i}{1-\theta^2} x_i + \frac{a_i^2 - \theta^2 b_i^2}{1-\theta^2} \leq 0 \}$$

$$= \{ \vec{x} \mid \| \vec{x} - \frac{\vec{a} - \theta \vec{b}}{1-\theta^2} \|_2 \leq \sqrt{\frac{(a_i - \theta b_i)^2}{1-\theta^2}} - \frac{a_i^2 - \theta^2 b_i^2}{1-\theta^2} \}$$

易知其为 convex set. 是一个 n 维球.

② $\theta = 1$,

即为: $\{ \vec{x} \mid (\vec{x} - \frac{\vec{a} + \vec{b}}{2})^\top \cdot (\vec{b} - \vec{a}) \geq 0 \}$. 为 halfspace, 故为 convex set.

2. 其为:

$$\{ X \in S \mid \|X\|_* \leq 1 \}$$

proof: 记 $S_0 = \{ \pm uu^\top \mid \|u\|=1 \}$, $T_0 = \{ X \in S \mid \|X\|_* \leq 1 \}$

" \Rightarrow ": $\forall X_0 \in \text{conv } S_0$, $X_0 = \sum_k \theta_k (\pm 1) u_k u_k^\top$, 其中 $\sum_k \theta_k = 1$

故 $\forall u^\top u = I$, $V^\top V = I$, 有:

$$|\text{tr}(u X_0 V)| = |\sum_k (\pm \theta_k) \cdot \text{tr}(u u_k u_k^\top V)|$$

$$= |\sum_k (\pm \theta_k) \cdot u_k^\top \cdot V u \cdot u_k|. \text{ 而且 } VU \text{ 也是正交阵, 故 } \|u_k^\top VU u_k\|_2$$

$$\therefore |\text{tr}(u X_0 V)| \leq \sum_k (\pm \theta_k) \leq 1, \text{ 即, } \|X_0\|_* \leq 1$$

$\text{故 } \text{conv } S_0 \subseteq T_0$

" \Leftarrow ": $\forall X_0 \in T_0$, 对 X_0 做谱展开,

$$X_0 = \sum_i \lambda_i u_i u_i^\top, \text{ 其中 } \sum_i |\lambda_i| \leq 1$$

则令 $X_0 = \theta_1 u_1 u_1^\top - \theta_2 u_2 u_2^\top + \sum_{i=2}^n \text{sgn}(\lambda_i) \cdot \theta_i u_i u_i^\top$

其中: $\begin{cases} \theta_1 = \frac{1}{2} (|\lambda_1| + 1 - |\lambda_2| - \dots - |\lambda_n|) \\ \theta_2 = \frac{1}{2} (1 - |\lambda_1| - |\lambda_2| - \dots - |\lambda_n|) \\ \theta_i = |\lambda_i|, i=2, \dots, n \end{cases}$

则满足: $\begin{cases} \theta_i \geq 0 \\ \sum \theta_i = 1 \end{cases}$ 即证: $X_0 \in \text{conv}(S_0)$

故: $\text{conv}(S_0) = \{ X \in S : \|X\|_* \leq 1 \}$

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3. 即为: $\{y \mid A\vec{x} \geq 0, y^T A \vec{x} \geq 0\}$

$$= \{y \mid A\vec{x} \geq 0, (A^T y)^T \vec{x} \geq 0\}$$

若 $A^T y \geq 0$ 不满足, 则有: $(A^T y)_i < 0$, 则取 $\vec{x} = e_i$, 有 $(A^T y)^T \vec{x} < 0$

若有 $A^T y \geq 0$, 则显然: $(A^T y)^T \vec{x} \geq 0$

故: $K^* = \{y \mid A^T y \geq 0\}$

4. 我们断言, $K_{m+}^* = \{\vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid y_1 \geq 0, y_1 + y_2 \geq 0, y_1 + y_2 + y_3 \geq 0, \dots, y_1 + \dots + y_n \geq 0\}$

下证:

Lemma: ① 若 $\vec{y} \in K_{m+}^*$, 则 $x^T y \geq 0$:

Proof: $\because \vec{x} = x_h \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + (x_{h-1} - x_h) \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + (x_{h-2} - x_{h-1}) \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \dots + (x_1 - x_2) \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\therefore x^T y = x_h \left(\sum_{k=1}^h y_k \right) + (x_{h-1} - x_h) \sum_{k=1}^{h-1} y_k + \dots + (x_1 - x_2) \sum_{k=1}^1 y_k \geq 0$$

Lemma: ② 若 $\vec{y} \notin K_{m+}^*$, 则 $\exists x \in K_{m+}$, s.t. $x^T y < 0$

Proof: 若 $\vec{y} \notin K_{m+}^*$, 则 $\exists i$, s.t. $y_1 + \dots + y_i < 0$

则令 $x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}_{i+1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}_{h-i-1} \dots \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}_h$, 则 $x^T y = \sum_{k=1}^i y_k < 0$.

综上, 得证.

5. 其为: $\bigcap_{x_0} \{x \mid \langle x - x_0, s \rangle \leq 0\}$

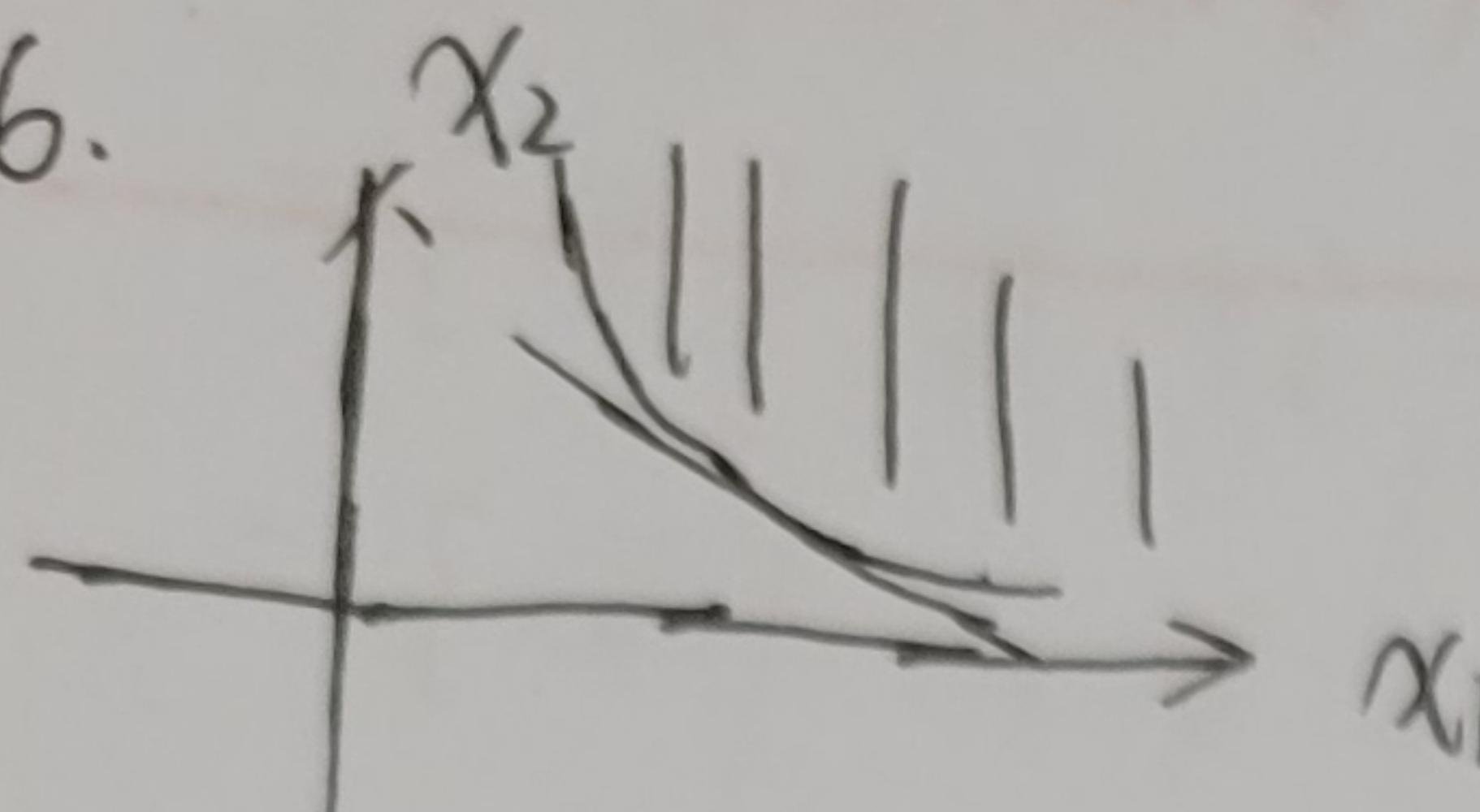
其中 $\|x_0\|_2 = 1$, 令 x_0 的 SVD 为 $x_0 = U \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix} V^T$

则 $s = U \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix} V^T = u_1 v_1^T$, u_1, v_1 是对应的左、右特征向量

(构造方式: 由于其为凸集,

故按照 $\bigcap \{x \mid \langle x - x_0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \rangle \leq 0\}$
的形式构造, $s \in \frac{\partial \|x\|_2}{\partial x}$)

6.



$$\text{令 } \{x \in \mathbb{R}_+^2 \mid x_1, x_2 \geq 1\} = S$$

由几何易知：

$$S = \bigcap_{a>0} \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}_+^2 \mid \left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} a \\ \frac{1}{a} \end{bmatrix} \right)^T \begin{bmatrix} 1/a \\ a \end{bmatrix} \geq 0 \right\}$$

即为包络。