

国家税务总局徐州市税务局稽查局

Convex Opt HW 8

$$1. \quad \partial \|x\|_1^2, \quad \|x\|_1^2 = (|x_1| + \dots + |x_n|)^2$$

不妨令 $x_{a_1}, \dots, x_{a_r} \neq 0$, 剩余不为 0

则记 $e_i^k = -1$ 或 1, 有: $\|x\|_1^2 = \max_k (e_1^k x_1 + \dots + e_n^k x_n)^2$

而右侧可微, 故由 Danskin rule, $I(k) = \{ \vec{e}^k \mid e_i = \text{sgn}(x_i) \text{ 或 } e_i = -\text{sgn}(x_i) \}$
而 $\partial (e_1^k x_1 + \dots + e_n^k x_n)^2$

$$= 2(e_1^k x_1 + \dots + e_n^k x_n) \begin{bmatrix} e_1^k \\ \vdots \\ e_n^k \end{bmatrix} \text{ 对于 } k \in I(k), \quad \vec{e}^{k^T} \vec{x} = \pm \|x\|_1$$

$$\therefore \partial \|x\|_1^2 = \text{conv} \{ 2\|x\|_1 \begin{bmatrix} e_1^k \\ \vdots \\ e_n^k \end{bmatrix} \} = \{ 2\|x\|_1 \vec{e} \}, \text{ 其中 } \vec{e}_i = \begin{cases} \text{sgn}(x_i), & x_i \neq 0 \\ [-1, 1], & x_i = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$2. \quad \|x\|_M = \sqrt{x^T M x}$$

设 $f(\vec{x}) = \|x\|_2$. 则 $\|x\|_M = f(M^{\frac{1}{2}}x)$, f is convex & differential

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} x \neq 0, \quad \partial f(x) &= \frac{1}{\|x\|_2} \vec{x} \quad \therefore \partial \|x\|_M = (M^{\frac{1}{2}})^T \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^T M x}} (M^{\frac{1}{2}} \vec{x}) \\ &= \frac{1}{\|x\|_M} M \vec{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} x = 0, \quad \text{此时 } \partial f(x) = \{ g \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \|g\|_2 \leq 1 \} \quad \text{且} \quad \partial \|x\|_M = \{ Mx \mid x^T M^T x \leq 1 \}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \max_{\vec{x}} \vec{x} = \max_{\vec{x}} (e_i^T \vec{x}) \quad = \{ y \mid y^T M^{-1} y \leq 1 \}$$

设 $x_i, i = a_1, \dots, a_r$ 处取最值, 故由 danskin's rule,

$$\begin{aligned} \partial \max_{\vec{x}} \vec{x} &= \text{conv} \{ \vec{e}_i \mid i = a_1, \dots, a_r \} \\ &= \{ \vec{e} \mid e_i = \begin{cases} 0, & i \neq a_j \\ \theta_{a_j}, & i = a_j \end{cases}, \text{ 其中 } \theta_{a_j} \geq 0, \sum \theta_{a_j} = 1 \} \end{aligned}$$

$$4. \|X\|_2 = \max_{\|a\|_2=1} \|Xa\|_2$$

$$\text{而 } \partial \|Xa\|_2 = \frac{1}{\|Xa\|_2} Xaa^T$$

且若 $\|Xa\|_2 = \max_{\|b\|_2=1} \|Xb\|_2$, 则需有: 设 $X = U \Sigma V^T$, $\vec{X}\vec{a} = b \cdot e_1$, $\|b\|_2 = 1$
 $\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \sigma_k \end{bmatrix}$, 则需 $a \in I = \{a \in \text{Null}(X = G_1 I)\}$

故 $\partial \|X\|_2 = \text{conv}_{a \in I} \left\{ \frac{Xaa^T}{\|X\|_2} \right\}$, 而 for $a \in I$, $\vec{X}\vec{a} = \vec{e}_1$, $\vec{b} = \|X\|_2 \vec{b}$
 其中 $\|b\|_2 = 1$

对于满足 $\underset{\|a\|_2=1}{\|Xa\|_2} = \|X\|_2$ 的 a , 由 SVD, 有: (设等于 σ_1 的奇异值有 k 个)

$a \in \text{span}\{u_1, \dots, u_k\}$, $b \in \text{span}\{v_1, \dots, v_k\}$, $Xa = b$, $\|a\|_2 = \|b\|_2 = 1$

u_i, v_i 为左右特征向量. 记 $[u_1, \dots, u_k] = U$, $[v_1, \dots, v_k] = V$

则以上可写作: $\partial \|X\|_2 = \text{conv}\{U\alpha \cdot (V\alpha)^T \mid \|\alpha\|_2 = 1\}$

由于 $\text{conv}\{\alpha\alpha^T \mid \|\alpha\|_2 = 1\} = \{W \mid W \geq 0, \text{tr}W = 1\}$

故可知: $\partial \|X\|_2 = \{UWV^T \mid W \geq 0, \text{tr}W = 1\}, X \neq 0$

同理, 若 $X = 0$, $\partial \|X\|_2 = \text{conv}\{UV^T \mid \|U\|_2 = \|V\|_2 = 1\} = \{W \mid \|W\|_* \leq 1\}$

5. $f(x), g(x) > 0$. 则 $\forall \theta \in [0, 1]$, $x, y \in J^\circ$, $f(\theta x + (1-\theta)y)$, $g(\theta x + (1-\theta)y)$ 有:

$$f(\theta x + (1-\theta)y) g(\theta x + (1-\theta)y) \geq (\theta f(x) + (1-\theta)f(y)) (\theta g(x) + (1-\theta)g(y))$$

$$= \theta^2 f(x)g(x) + \theta(1-\theta)(f(x)g(y) + g(x)f(y)) + (1-\theta)^2 f(y)g(y)$$

$$\geq \theta^2 f(x)g(x) + \theta(1-\theta)(f(x)g(x) + f(y)g(y)) + (1-\theta)^2 f(y)g(y) = \theta f(x)g(x) + (1-\theta)f(y)g(y)$$

(排序不等式)
故 $f(x)g(x)$ is convex.

$$\textcircled{1} f \partial g + g \partial f \subseteq \partial(fg)$$

Proof: $\forall a \in f \partial g + g \partial f$, $a = b + c$, $b \in f \partial g$, $c \in g \partial f$

$$\text{则 } \frac{b}{f(x)} \in \partial g, \frac{c}{g(x)} \in \partial f. \text{ 有: } f(x+y)g(x+y) \geq (f(x) + \frac{c}{g(x)}) \cdot y \cdot (g(x) + \frac{b}{f(x)}) \cdot y$$

$$\geq f(x)g(x) + (b+c) \cdot y \\ = f(x)g(x) + a^T y$$

∴ $a \in \partial(fg)$, 得证.

国家税务总局徐州市税务局稽查局

② $\partial f g \subseteq f \partial g + g \partial f$, proof:

取 $\alpha \in \partial f g$, 有: $f(x+y)g(x+y) \geq f(x)g(x) + \alpha \cdot y, \forall y$.
由于 $\partial f, \partial g$ 为 convex & closed set, 不妨设 $\partial f = [a, b], \partial g = [c, d]$

则 $f \partial g + g \partial f = [cf(x) + ag(x), df(x) + bg(x)]$

在 x_0 处, 考虑函数 $f(x_0)g(x) + g(x_0)f(x) \triangleq F(x)$

$$\partial F(x) = f(x_0)\partial g(x) + g(x_0)\partial f(x) = [cf(x_0) + ag(x_0), df(x_0) + bg(x_0)] = f \partial g + g \partial f$$

故若 $\alpha \notin f \partial g + g \partial f$, $\exists \varepsilon, s.t. f(x)g(x+y) + g(x)f(x+y) < f(x)g(x) + \alpha y, \forall y \in (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon)$
记 $f(x+y) - f(x) = \Delta f$, 由于 f, g 在 J° 上连续, 故有: $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists y', s.t. \Delta f, \Delta g < \varepsilon$

故当 y' 足够小时, 一定有: $f \Delta g + g \Delta f + \alpha y' < \alpha y'$, 与 $\alpha \in \partial f g$ 矛盾.

综上, $\partial f g = f \partial g + g \partial f$

6. 由排序不等式: 对于 $a_1 \leq a_2 \dots \leq a_n, b_{n+1} \leq \dots \leq b_n$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i \geq \sum_{i=1}^n a_{c_i} b_{d_i}, c_i, d_i \text{ 为其它顺序}$$

故取 $a_n = \alpha_1, \dots, a_{n+r} = \alpha_r, a_{n+r} = 0, \dots$

$$b_n = x_{[c_1]}, \dots, b_1 = x_{[c_n]}$$

有: $f(\vec{x}) = \max_{\substack{k=1, \dots, n \\ \text{为全部组合}}} \vec{a^k}^T \vec{x}$, 而 $\vec{a^k}^T \vec{x}$ 为线性函数, 故 convex

$\therefore f(\vec{x})$ 为一系列凸函数最大值

$\therefore f(\vec{x})$ is convex

7. 设 $g(\vec{y}) = \log\left(\sum_{i=1}^n e^{y_i}\right)$, 其为 convex

则 $\log\left(\sum_{i=1}^m e^{a_i^T x + b_i}\right) = g(Ax+b)$ 为线性变换, 为 convex

在 $\text{dom } f$ 上, $-\log|x|$ is convex & non increasing

$-g(Ax+b)$ is concave

故 $-\log(-g(Ax+b))$ is convex on $\text{dom } f$

8. $h(\vec{x}) = 1/(1+e^{-w^T x})$, 又因为若 $F(x)$ 为凸, 则 $F(\alpha^T \vec{y})$ 关于 \vec{y} 也为凸.

设 $-\ln(h(\vec{x})) = g_1(w^T x)$, 其中 $g_1(y) = -\ln(1/(1+e^{-y})) = \ln(1+e^{-y})$

$g_1''(y) = \frac{e^y}{(1+e^y)^2} > 0$ ($g_1(y)$ is convex) $\therefore -\ln(h(\vec{x})) = g_1(w^T x)$

设 $-\ln(1-h(\vec{x})) = g_2(w^T x)$ is convex with respect to \vec{w} .

$g_2(y) = -\ln(1-1/(1+e^{-y}))$, $g_2''(y) = \frac{e^y}{(1+e^y)^2} > 0$

$\therefore g_2(y)$ is convex, $\therefore -\ln(1-h(\vec{x})) = g_2(w^T x)$ is convex with respect to \vec{w} .

故: $H(w)$ 是以上两种凸函数的和

$\therefore H(w)$ is convex.