A “crash course” in nonsmooth convex optimization

Zev Woodstock
woodstock(at)zib.de*

1 Introduction

These notes are supplementary material to a “crash course” I am teaching in May of 2023. The topic is *proximity operators and nonsmooth convex optimization*. These notes are not meant to be used as a standalone resource. Please cite peer-reviewed material. As a general reference text, I suggest *Convex Analysis and Monotone Operator Theory*, 2nd ed., by Bauschke and Combettes, published by Springer. Virtually all of the results in these notes also apply to real Hilbert spaces; for proofs in full-generality, read the book. If unspecified, $\mathcal{H}$ is a real finite-dimensional vector space in Section 1 and a real finite-dimensional Hilbert space from Sections 2 onward (e.g., $\mathbb{R}^n$ with the Euclidean inner product is fine).

1.1 Optimization terminology and the extended real line

Notation 1.1 We will work with the **extended real line**, i.e., $[-\infty, +\infty] := \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty, +\infty\}$. Algebra on this field follows most “natural” rules one could expect (e.g., for $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $x + \infty = \infty$). However, the following quantities are **undefined**:

- Any subtraction of infinities: “$+\infty - (+\infty)$”
- Zero times infinity: “$0 \cdot (\pm\infty)$”
- Any quotient of infinities: “$\pm\infty / \pm\infty, \pm\infty / \mp\infty, \dots$”

As a result, if we work with extended-real-valued functions, we must be sure to avoid anything which is undefined (e.g., the objective function $f(x) + g(x)$ could be undefined if there exists z such that $g(z) = -\infty$ and $f(z) = \infty$.)

*Please report typos/errors found in these notes. Homework solutions should be handed in to my office ZIB 3107.

Definition 1.2 Given a real vector space $\mathcal{H}$, a function $f\colon \mathcal{H} \to [-\infty, +\infty]$, and a set $C \subset \mathcal{H}$, consider the following optimization problem.

$$\underset{x\in C}{\text{minimize}} \;\; f(x) \tag{1}$$

We call f the **objective function**. We call C a **constraint**. For any $x \in C$, we say x is **feasible**. Otherwise, for $x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus C$, x is infeasible. If a point $x^* \in C$ satisfies

$$(\forall x \in C) \quad f(x^*) \leq f(x), \tag{2}$$

we call x^* a **solution** to the optimization problem (1).

For this class, we consider minimization; to maximize f, just use the objective function $-f$.

Definition 1.3 For $I \subset [-\infty, +\infty]$, $a \in [-\infty, +\infty]$ is a **lower bound** (**upper bound**) if, for every $\xi \in I$, $a \leq \xi$ ($a \geq \xi$). The **greatest lower bound**, or **infimum**, of the set I is denoted $\inf I$. Analogously, the **least upper bound**, or **supremum**, of the set I is denoted $\sup I$. In general, $\inf I, \sup I \in [-\infty, +\infty]$. If, additionally, $\inf I \in I$ ($\sup I \in I$), we call it the **minimum** (**maximum**), and denote it $\min I$ ($\max I$). In these cases, we say the infimum (supremum) is *attained*.

A few things to mention:

(i) For $I \neq \varnothing$, we have $\inf I \leq \sup I$. For the empty set, $\inf \varnothing = +\infty$ and $\sup \varnothing = -\infty$.

(ii) While the $\inf$ and $\sup$ are always defined, $\max$ and $\min$ may not exist (e.g., consider $I = (0, 1)$ has $\inf I = 0$ and $\sup I = 1$. However, since $0, 1 \notin I$, neither $\max I$ nor $\min I$ exist.)

(iii) Let $f\colon \mathbb{R}^n \to [-\infty, +\infty]$. We adopt the notation that $\inf_{x\in C} f(x) = \inf\{f(x) \,|\, x \in C\}$.

(iv) It is common in optimization literature to abuse notation, and use

$$\min_{x\in C} f(x) \tag{3}$$

to describe the optimization problem (1). Technically, $\min_{x\in C} f(x)$ is not an optimization problem – it is the optimal value of the objective function at a solution, which may or may not exist.[1]

Definition 1.4 Let $f\colon \mathcal{H} \to [-\infty, +\infty]$. We will use the following terms.

(i) The **domain** of f is

$$\operatorname{dom} f = \left\{x \in \mathcal{H} \;\middle|\; f(x) < +\infty\right\} \tag{4}$$

[1]The *Weierstraß Theorem*, loosely stated, guarantees that a solution to (1) exists is if C is compact and f is lower-semicontinuous. For unconstrained functions, analytic notions of "coercivity" and "recession cones" can also yield existence results; however, they are not included in this class.

(ii) The **epigraph** of f is

$$\operatorname{epi} f = \big\{(x,\xi) \in \mathcal{H} \times \mathbb{R} \;\big|\; f(x) \leq \xi\big\} \tag{5}$$

(iii) The function f is **proper** if $\operatorname{dom} f \neq \varnothing$ and it never outputs the value $-\infty$ (i.e., $-\infty \notin f(\mathcal{H})$).

(iv) The function f is **lower semicontinuous** (sometimes abbreviated "lsc") at $x \in \mathcal{H}$ if, for every sequence $(x_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ satisfying $x_n \to x$, we have $f(x) \leq \liminf f(x_n)$

For this class, we will predominantly consider proper and lsc functions. A few things to note about the lsc assumption: (1) every continuous function is lsc, and (2) lower semicontinuity basically allows for a jump-discontinuity to occur at $x \in \mathcal{H}$, but requires that f takes the lowest possible limiting value at x (cf. the figures drawn in class, or here).

1.2 Inner product and norms

Definition 1.5 Let $\mathcal{H}$ be a real finite-dimensional vector space. A **scalar product** (sometimes called **inner product**) is a function $\langle \cdot \mid \cdot \rangle \colon \mathcal{H} \times \mathcal{H} \to \mathbb{R}$ which satisfies the following properties.

(i) $(\forall x \in \mathcal{H} \setminus \{0\}) \quad \langle x \mid x \rangle > 0$

(ii) $(\forall x, y \in \mathcal{H}) \quad \langle x \mid y \rangle = \langle y \mid x \rangle$

(iii) $(\forall x, y, z \in \mathcal{H})(\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}) \quad \langle \alpha x + y \mid z \rangle = \alpha \langle x \mid z \rangle + \langle y \mid z \rangle$

Exercise 1.6 Let $\mathbf{0} \in \mathcal{H}$ be the zero element of $\mathcal{H}$. Show that, for every $x \in \mathcal{H}$, $\langle \mathbf{0} \mid x \rangle = 0$.

Exercise 1.7 Consider $\mathcal{H} = \mathbb{R}^n$. For two vectors $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$, the *dot product* is given by $\langle x \mid y \rangle = x^\top y$. Show that the dot product on $\mathbb{R}^n$ is a scalar product.

Exercise 1.8 Consider the vector space of matrices $\mathbb{R}^{n\times n}$. For two matrices $A = (a_{i,j})_{1\leq i,j\leq n}$ and $B = (b_{i,j})_{1\leq i,j\leq n}$, the *Frobenius inner product* is given by

$$\langle A \mid B \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{i,j} b_{i,j} \tag{6}$$

Show (6) is an inner product.

Proposition 1.9 (Cauchy-Schwarz) *For every* $x, y \in \mathcal{H}$*,*

$$\langle x \mid y \rangle^2 \leq \langle x \mid x \rangle \langle y \mid y \rangle. \tag{7}$$

Proof. If $y = 0$, (7) holds. Now suppose that $y \neq 0$. By Definition 1.5, $\langle y \mid y \rangle > 0$. Set $\alpha = \langle x \mid y \rangle / \langle y \mid y \rangle$. First, we find

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \langle x - \alpha y \mid x - \alpha y \rangle && (8) \\ &= \langle x \mid x \rangle - 2\alpha \langle x \mid y \rangle + \alpha^2 \langle y \mid y \rangle && (9) \\ &= \langle x \mid x \rangle - 2\alpha \langle x \mid y \rangle + \alpha \langle x \mid y \rangle && (10) \\ &= \langle x \mid x \rangle - \alpha \langle x \mid y \rangle. && (11) \end{aligned}$$

Rearranging the inequality, we find that

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\langle x \mid y \rangle^2}{\langle y \mid y \rangle} = \alpha \langle x \mid y \rangle \leq \langle x \mid x \rangle && (12) \\ \Leftrightarrow \quad & \langle x \mid y \rangle^2 \leq \langle y \mid y \rangle \langle x \mid x \rangle. && (13) \end{aligned}$$

□

Definition 1.10 Let $\mathcal{H}$ be a real finite-dimensional vector space. A function $\| \cdot \| \colon \mathcal{H} \to \mathbb{R}$ is a **norm** if the following hold.

(i) $(\forall x \in \mathcal{H}) \quad \|x\| = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$

(ii) $(\forall x, y \in \mathcal{H}) \quad \|x + y\| \leq \|x\| + \|y\|$

(iii) $(\forall x \in \mathcal{H})(\forall \alpha \in \mathcal{H}) \quad \|\alpha x\| = |\alpha| \|x\|$

A norm is a way to measure magnitude of vectors, or the distance from one vector to another $\|x - y\|$.

Exercise 1.11 Let $\mathcal{H}$ be a real finite-dimensional vector space, and let $\langle \cdot \mid \cdot \rangle$ be a scalar product on $\mathcal{H}$. Show that the norm defined by

$$\| \cdot \| \colon \mathcal{H} \to \mathbb{R} \colon x \mapsto \sqrt{\langle x \mid x \rangle} \qquad (14)$$

satisfies the properties in Definition 1.10.

The **Euclidean norm** on $\mathbb{R}^n$, given by $(\xi_1, \ldots, \xi_n) \mapsto \sqrt{\xi_1^2 + \cdots + \xi_n^2}$, arises from the dot product. Exercise 1.11 yields the following formulation of the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality

$$(\forall x, y \in \mathcal{H}) \quad \langle x \mid y \rangle \leq \|x\| \|y\|. \qquad \text{(C-S)}$$

While the actual definition can get quite technical, for our class, when we say "**Hilbert space**", we are referring to the finite-dimensional vector space $\mathcal{H}$, equipped with a scalar product $\langle \cdot \mid \cdot \rangle$ and a norm who arises from the scalar product via $\| \cdot \| = \sqrt{\langle \cdot \mid \cdot \rangle}$. Some examples are $\mathbb{R}^n$ under the Euclidean inner product, or the space of real $n \times m$ matrices under the Frobenius inner product.

Exercise 1.12 Let $(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$. Show that

$$2x_1 - x_2^4 + 6x_3 \leq 4\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^8 + 9x_3^2}. \tag{15}$$

Can the coefficient 4 in (15) be reduced?

The following theorem is referenced a few times in the notes, so I will provide its statement here. Regretfully, this class does not have enough time to detail the topics of compact/closed/lsc. The following theorem is often used as a tool to ensure that a solution to an optimization problem exists.

Theorem 1.13 (Weierstraß) *Let $f\colon \mathcal{H} \to [-\infty, +\infty]$ be lower semicontinuous and let C be a compact subset of $\mathcal{H}$. Suppose that $C \cap \operatorname{dom} f \neq \varnothing$. Then f achieves its infimum over C.*