

# 1. Introduction

- mathematical optimization
- least-squares and linear programming
- convex optimization
- example
- course goals and topics
- nonlinear optimization
- brief history of convex optimization

# Mathematical optimization

## (mathematical) optimization problem

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & f_0(x) \\ \text{subject to} & f_i(x) \leq b_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, m\end{array}$$

- $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ : optimization variables
- $f_0 : \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ : objective function
- $f_i : \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}, i = 1, \dots, m$ : constraint functions

**optimal solution**  $x^*$  has smallest value of  $f_0$  among all vectors that satisfy the constraints

# Examples

## **portfolio optimization**

- variables: amounts invested in different assets
- constraints: budget, max./min. investment per asset, minimum return
- objective: overall risk or return variance

## **device sizing in electronic circuits**

- variables: device widths and lengths
- constraints: manufacturing limits, timing requirements, maximum area
- objective: power consumption

## **data fitting**

- variables: model parameters
- constraints: prior information, parameter limits
- objective: measure of misfit or prediction error

# Solving optimization problems

## general optimization problem

- very difficult to solve
- methods involve some compromise, *e.g.*, very long computation time, or not always finding the solution

**exceptions:** certain problem classes can be solved efficiently and reliably

- least-squares problems
- linear programming problems
- convex optimization problems

# Least-squares

$$\text{minimize } \|Ax - b\|_2^2$$

## solving least-squares problems

- analytical solution:  $x^* = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T b$
- reliable and efficient algorithms and software
- computation time proportional to  $n^2 k$  ( $A \in \mathbf{R}^{k \times n}$ ); less if structured
- a mature technology

## using least-squares

- least-squares problems are easy to recognize
- a few standard techniques increase flexibility (*e.g.*, including weights, adding regularization terms)

# Linear programming

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & c^T x \\ \text{subject to} & a_i^T x \leq b_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, m\end{array}$$

## solving linear programs

- no analytical formula for solution
- reliable and efficient algorithms and software
- computation time proportional to  $n^2m$  if  $m \geq n$ ; less with structure
- a mature technology

## using linear programming

- not as easy to recognize as least-squares problems
- a few standard tricks used to convert problems into linear programs  
(*e.g.*, problems involving  $\ell_1$ - or  $\ell_\infty$ -norms, piecewise-linear functions)

# Convex optimization problem

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & f_0(x) \\ \text{subject to} & f_i(x) \leq b_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, m\end{array}$$

- objective and constraint functions are convex:

$$f_i(\alpha x + \beta y) \leq \alpha f_i(x) + \beta f_i(y)$$

if  $\alpha + \beta = 1$ ,  $\alpha \geq 0$ ,  $\beta \geq 0$

- includes least-squares problems and linear programs as special cases

## **solving convex optimization problems**

- no analytical solution
- reliable and efficient algorithms
- computation time (roughly) proportional to  $\max\{n^3, n^2m, F\}$ , where  $F$  is cost of evaluating  $f_i$ 's and their first and second derivatives
- almost a technology

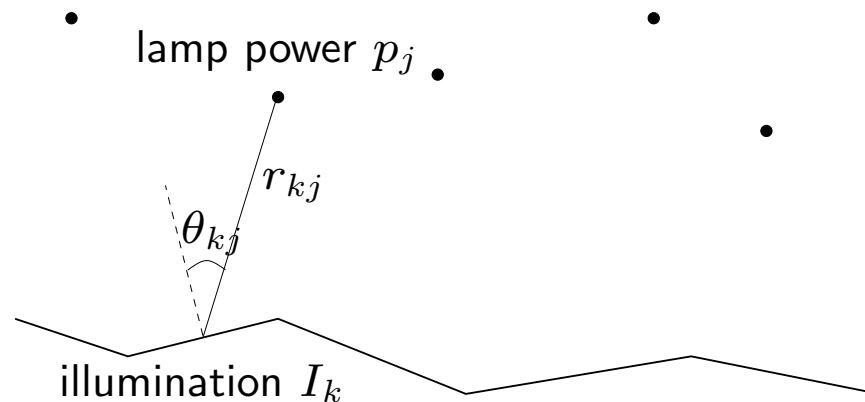
## **using convex optimization**

- often difficult to recognize
- many tricks for transforming problems into convex form
- surprisingly many problems can be solved via convex optimization



# Example

$m$  lamps illuminating  $n$  (small, flat) patches



intensity  $I_k$  at patch  $k$  depends linearly on lamp powers  $p_j$ :

$$I_k = \sum_{j=1}^m a_{kj} p_j, \quad a_{kj} = r_{kj}^{-2} \max\{\cos \theta_{kj}, 0\}$$

**problem:** achieve desired illumination  $I_{\text{des}}$  with bounded lamp powers

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & \max_{k=1, \dots, n} |\log I_k - \log I_{\text{des}}| \\ \text{subject to} & 0 \leq p_j \leq p_{\text{max}}, \quad j = 1, \dots, m \end{array}$$

## how to solve?

1. use uniform power:  $p_j = p$ , vary  $p$
2. use least-squares:

$$\text{minimize } \sum_{k=1}^n (I_k - I_{\text{des}})^2$$

round  $p_j$  if  $p_j > p_{\text{max}}$  or  $p_j < 0$

3. use weighted least-squares:

$$\text{minimize } \sum_{k=1}^n (I_k - I_{\text{des}})^2 + \sum_{j=1}^m w_j (p_j - p_{\text{max}}/2)^2$$

iteratively adjust weights  $w_j$  until  $0 \leq p_j \leq p_{\text{max}}$

4. use linear programming:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & \max_{k=1, \dots, n} |I_k - I_{\text{des}}| \\ \text{subject to} & 0 \leq p_j \leq p_{\text{max}}, \quad j = 1, \dots, m \end{array}$$

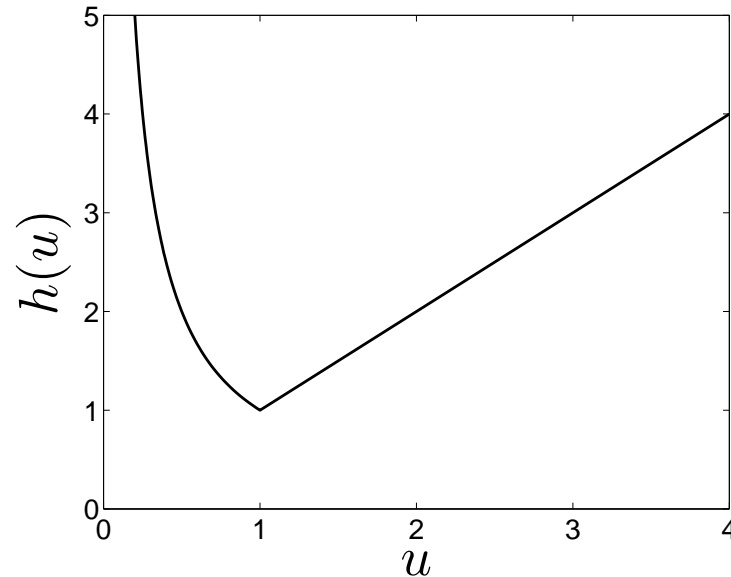
which can be solved via linear programming

of course these are approximate (suboptimal) ‘solutions’

5. use convex optimization: problem is equivalent to

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & f_0(p) = \max_{k=1,\dots,n} h(I_k/I_{\text{des}}) \\ \text{subject to} & 0 \leq p_j \leq p_{\max}, \quad j = 1, \dots, m \end{array}$$

with  $h(u) = \max\{u, 1/u\}$



$f_0$  is convex because maximum of convex functions is convex

**exact** solution obtained with effort  $\approx$  modest factor  $\times$  least-squares effort

**additional constraints:** does adding 1 or 2 below complicate the problem?

1. no more than half of total power is in any 10 lamps

2. no more than half of the lamps are on ( $p_j > 0$ )

- answer: with (1), still easy to solve; with (2), extremely difficult
- moral: (untrained) intuition doesn't always work; without the proper background very easy problems can appear quite similar to very difficult problems

# Course goals and topics

## goals

1. recognize/formulate problems (such as the illumination problem) as convex optimization problems
2. develop code for problems of moderate size (1000 lamps, 5000 patches)
3. characterize optimal solution (optimal power distribution), give limits of performance, etc.

## topics

1. convex sets, functions, optimization problems
2. examples and applications
3. algorithms

# Nonlinear optimization

traditional techniques for general nonconvex problems involve compromises

## **local optimization methods** (nonlinear programming)

- find a point that minimizes  $f_0$  among feasible points near it
- fast, can handle large problems
- require initial guess
- provide no information about distance to (global) optimum

## **global optimization methods**

- find the (global) solution
- worst-case complexity grows exponentially with problem size

these algorithms are often based on solving convex subproblems

# Brief history of convex optimization

**theory (convex analysis):** ca1900–1970

## **algorithms**

- 1947: simplex algorithm for linear programming (Dantzig)
- 1960s: early interior-point methods (Fiacco & McCormick, Dikin, . . . )
- 1970s: ellipsoid method and other subgradient methods
- 1980s: polynomial-time interior-point methods for linear programming (Karmarkar 1984)
- late 1980s–now: polynomial-time interior-point methods for nonlinear convex optimization (Nesterov & Nemirovski 1994)

## **applications**

- before 1990: mostly in operations research; few in engineering
- since 1990: many new applications in engineering (control, signal processing, communications, circuit design, . . . ); new problem classes (semidefinite and second-order cone programming, robust optimization)

## 2. Convex sets

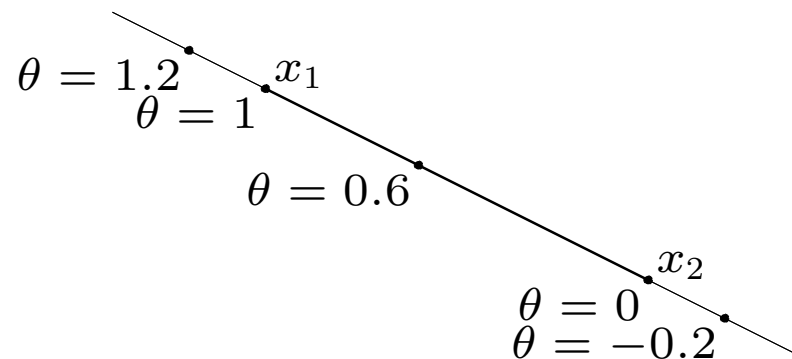
- affine and convex sets
- some important examples
- operations that preserve convexity
- generalized inequalities
- separating and supporting hyperplanes
- dual cones and generalized inequalities



# Affine set

**line** through  $x_1, x_2$ : all points

$$x = \theta x_1 + (1 - \theta)x_2 \quad (\theta \in \mathbf{R})$$



**affine set**: contains the line through any two distinct points in the set

**example**: solution set of linear equations  $\{x \mid Ax = b\}$

(conversely, every affine set can be expressed as solution set of system of linear equations)

# Convex set

**line segment** between  $x_1$  and  $x_2$ : all points

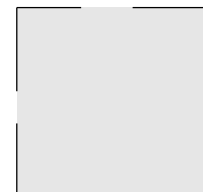
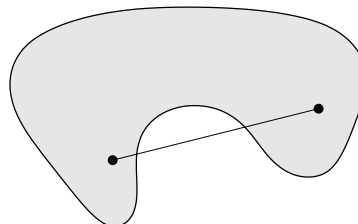
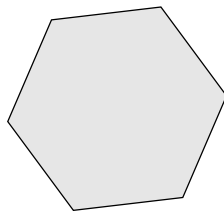
$$x = \theta x_1 + (1 - \theta)x_2$$

with  $0 \leq \theta \leq 1$

**convex set**: contains line segment between any two points in the set

$$x_1, x_2 \in C, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 1 \quad \implies \quad \theta x_1 + (1 - \theta)x_2 \in C$$

**examples** (one convex, two nonconvex sets)



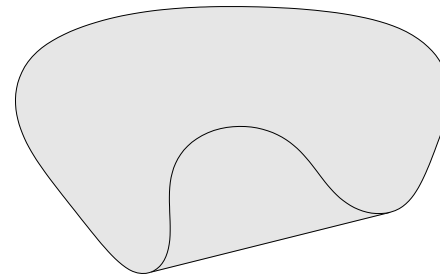
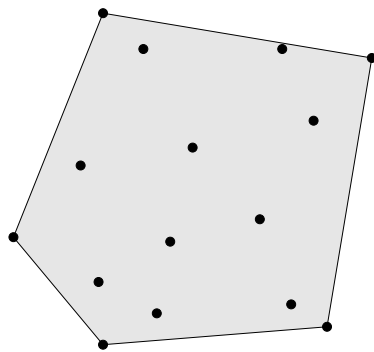
# Convex combination and convex hull

**convex combination** of  $x_1, \dots, x_k$ : any point  $x$  of the form

$$x = \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \dots + \theta_k x_k$$

with  $\theta_1 + \dots + \theta_k = 1$ ,  $\theta_i \geq 0$

**convex hull**  $\text{conv } S$ : set of all convex combinations of points in  $S$

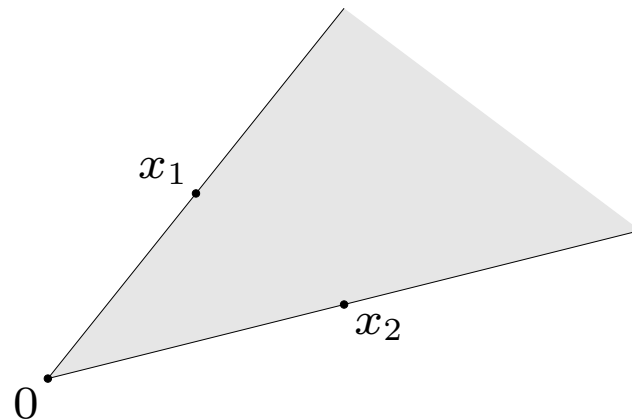


# Convex cone

**conic (nonnegative) combination** of  $x_1$  and  $x_2$ : any point of the form

$$x = \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2$$

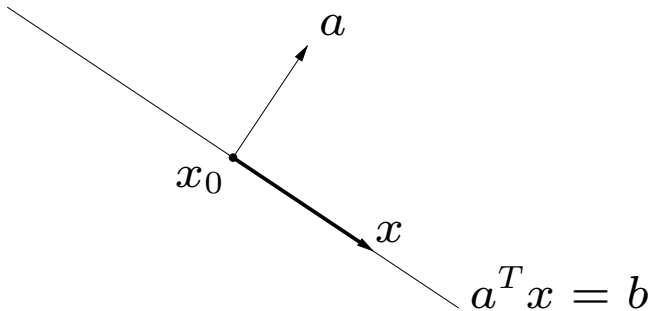
with  $\theta_1 \geq 0$ ,  $\theta_2 \geq 0$



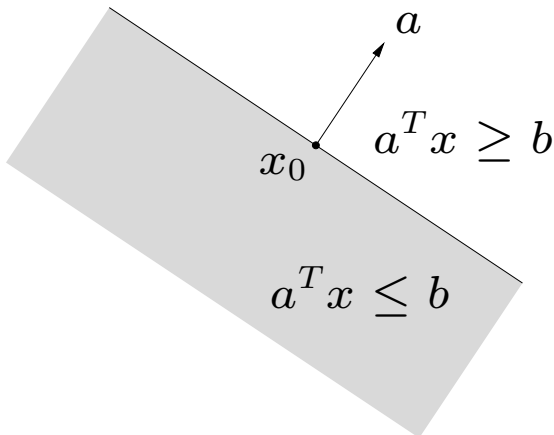
**convex cone**: set that contains all conic combinations of points in the set

# Hyperplanes and halfspaces

**hyperplane:** set of the form  $\{x \mid a^T x = b\}$  ( $a \neq 0$ )



**halfspace:** set of the form  $\{x \mid a^T x \leq b\}$  ( $a \neq 0$ )



- $a$  is the normal vector
- hyperplanes are affine and convex; halfspaces are convex

# Euclidean balls and ellipsoids

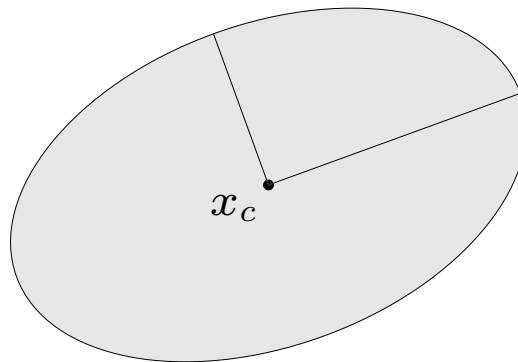
**(Euclidean) ball** with center  $x_c$  and radius  $r$ :

$$B(x_c, r) = \{x \mid \|x - x_c\|_2 \leq r\} = \{x_c + ru \mid \|u\|_2 \leq 1\}$$

**ellipsoid:** set of the form

$$\{x \mid (x - x_c)^T P^{-1} (x - x_c) \leq 1\}$$

with  $P \in \mathbf{S}_{++}^n$  (*i.e.*,  $P$  symmetric positive definite)



other representation:  $\{x_c + Au \mid \|u\|_2 \leq 1\}$  with  $A$  square and nonsingular

# Norm balls and norm cones

**norm:** a function  $\|\cdot\|$  that satisfies

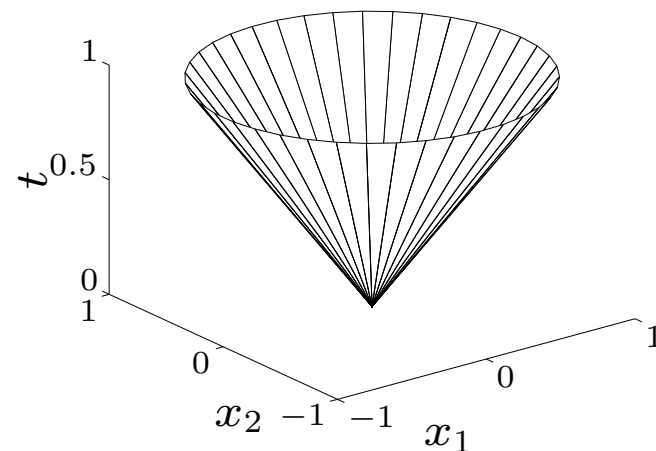
- $\|x\| \geq 0$ ;  $\|x\| = 0$  if and only if  $x = 0$
- $\|tx\| = |t| \|x\|$  for  $t \in \mathbf{R}$
- $\|x + y\| \leq \|x\| + \|y\|$

notation:  $\|\cdot\|$  is general (unspecified) norm;  $\|\cdot\|_{\text{symb}}$  is particular norm

**norm ball** with center  $x_c$  and radius  $r$ :  $\{x \mid \|x - x_c\| \leq r\}$

**norm cone:**  $\{(x, t) \mid \|x\| \leq t\}$

Euclidean norm cone is called second-order cone



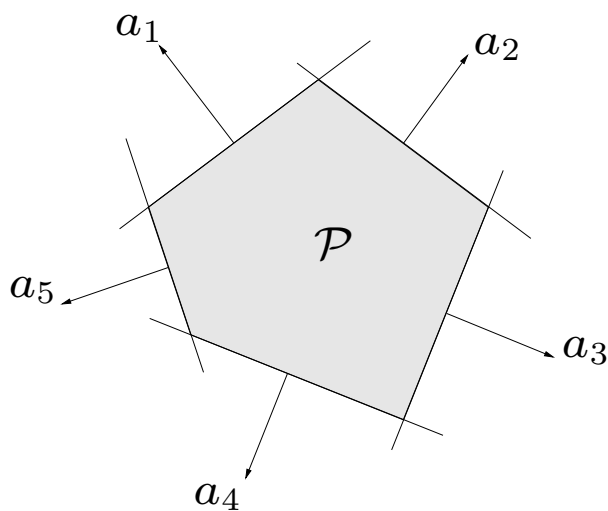
norm balls and cones are convex

# Polyhedra

solution set of finitely many linear inequalities and equalities

$$Ax \preceq b, \quad Cx = d$$

( $A \in \mathbf{R}^{m \times n}$ ,  $C \in \mathbf{R}^{p \times n}$ ,  $\preceq$  is componentwise inequality)



polyhedron is intersection of finite number of halfspaces and hyperplanes



# Positive semidefinite cone

notation:

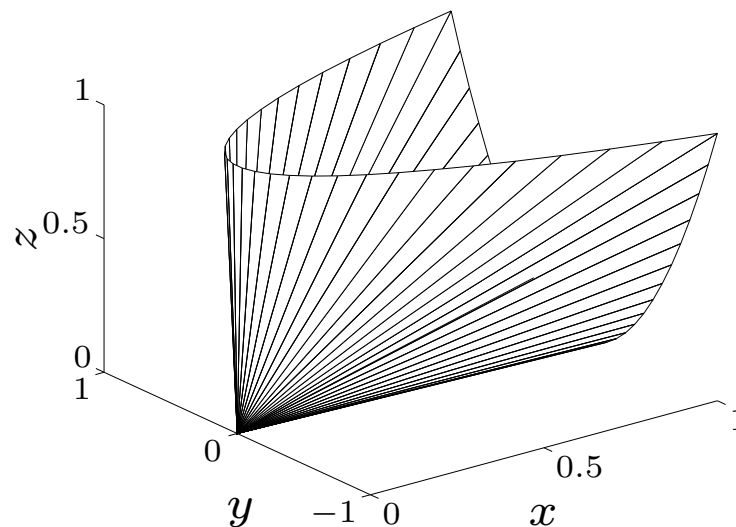
- $\mathbf{S}^n$  is set of symmetric  $n \times n$  matrices
- $\mathbf{S}_+^n = \{X \in \mathbf{S}^n \mid X \succeq 0\}$ : positive semidefinite  $n \times n$  matrices

$$X \in \mathbf{S}_+^n \iff z^T X z \geq 0 \text{ for all } z$$

$\mathbf{S}_+^n$  is a convex cone

- $\mathbf{S}_{++}^n = \{X \in \mathbf{S}^n \mid X \succ 0\}$ : positive definite  $n \times n$  matrices

example:  $\begin{bmatrix} x & y \\ y & z \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{S}_+^2$



# Operations that preserve convexity

practical methods for establishing convexity of a set  $C$

1. apply definition

$$x_1, x_2 \in C, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 1 \quad \implies \quad \theta x_1 + (1 - \theta)x_2 \in C$$

2. show that  $C$  is obtained from simple convex sets (hyperplanes, halfspaces, norm balls, . . . ) by operations that preserve convexity

- intersection
- affine functions
- perspective function
- linear-fractional functions

# Intersection

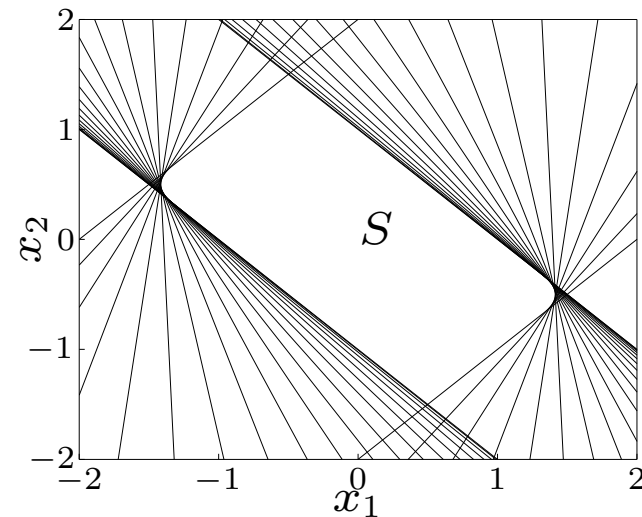
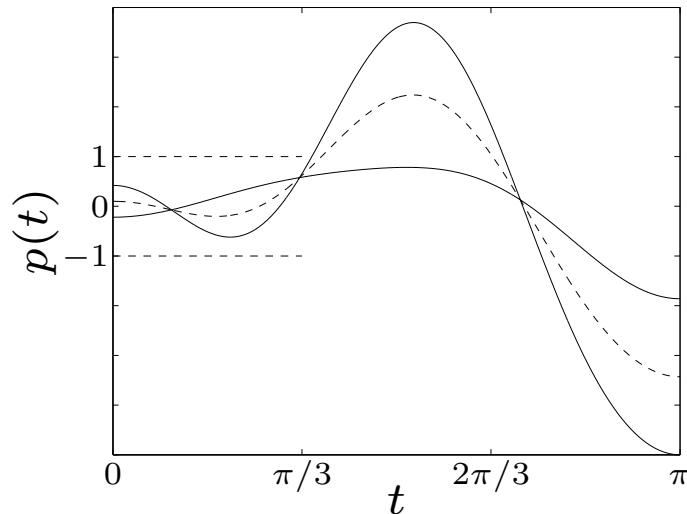
the intersection of (any number of) convex sets is convex

**example:**

$$S = \{x \in \mathbf{R}^m \mid |p(t)| \leq 1 \text{ for } |t| \leq \pi/3\}$$

where  $p(t) = x_1 \cos t + x_2 \cos 2t + \cdots + x_m \cos mt$

for  $m = 2$ :



# Affine function

suppose  $f : \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^m$  is affine ( $f(x) = Ax + b$  with  $A \in \mathbf{R}^{m \times n}$ ,  $b \in \mathbf{R}^m$ )

- the image of a convex set under  $f$  is convex

$$S \subseteq \mathbf{R}^n \text{ convex} \implies f(S) = \{f(x) \mid x \in S\} \text{ convex}$$

- the inverse image  $f^{-1}(C)$  of a convex set under  $f$  is convex

$$C \subseteq \mathbf{R}^m \text{ convex} \implies f^{-1}(C) = \{x \in \mathbf{R}^n \mid f(x) \in C\} \text{ convex}$$

## examples

- scaling, translation, projection
- solution set of linear matrix inequality  $\{x \mid x_1 A_1 + \cdots + x_m A_m \preceq B\}$   
(with  $A_i, B \in \mathbf{S}^p$ )
- hyperbolic cone  $\{x \mid x^T P x \leq (c^T x)^2, c^T x \geq 0\}$  (with  $P \in \mathbf{S}_+^n$ )

# Perspective and linear-fractional function

**perspective function**  $P : \mathbf{R}^{n+1} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$ :

$$P(x, t) = x/t, \quad \text{dom } P = \{(x, t) \mid t > 0\}$$

images and inverse images of convex sets under perspective are convex

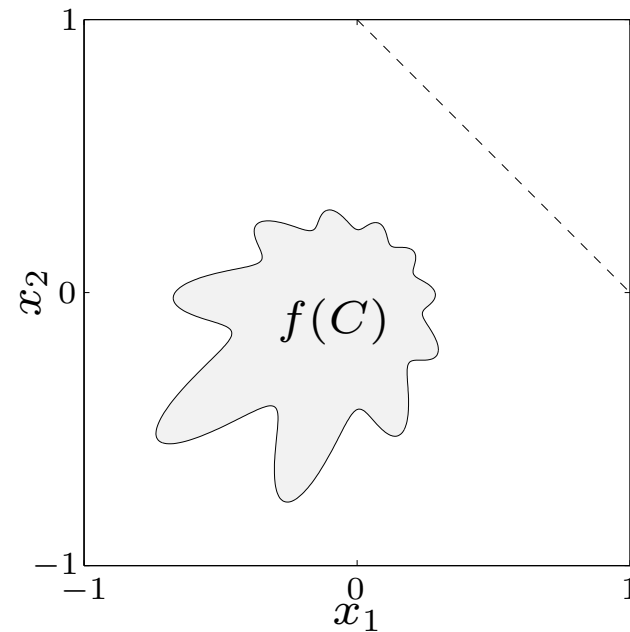
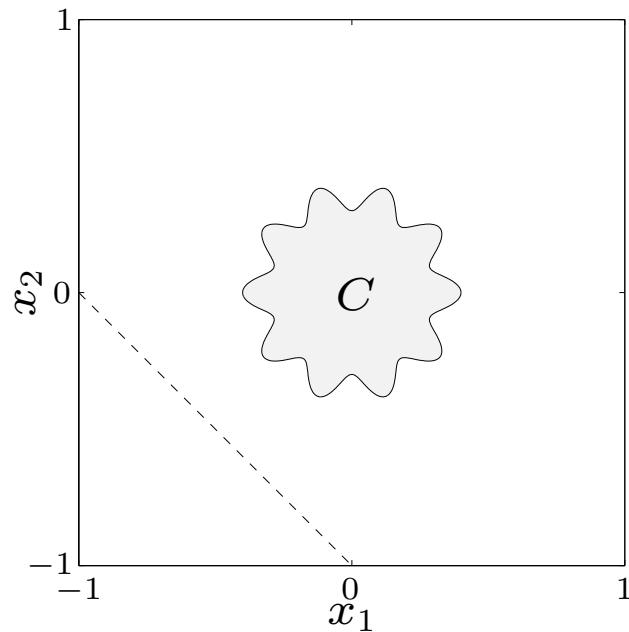
**linear-fractional function**  $f : \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^m$ :

$$f(x) = \frac{Ax + b}{c^T x + d}, \quad \text{dom } f = \{x \mid c^T x + d > 0\}$$

images and inverse images of convex sets under linear-fractional functions are convex

**example** of a linear-fractional function

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x_1 + x_2 + 1}x$$



# Generalized inequalities

a convex cone  $K \subseteq \mathbf{R}^n$  is a **proper cone** if

- $K$  is closed (contains its boundary)
- $K$  is solid (has nonempty interior)
- $K$  is pointed (contains no line)

## examples

- nonnegative orthant  $K = \mathbf{R}_+^n = \{x \in \mathbf{R}^n \mid x_i \geq 0, i = 1, \dots, n\}$
- positive semidefinite cone  $K = \mathbf{S}_+^n$
- nonnegative polynomials on  $[0, 1]$ :

$$K = \{x \in \mathbf{R}^n \mid x_1 + x_2 t + x_3 t^2 + \dots + x_n t^{n-1} \geq 0 \text{ for } t \in [0, 1]\}$$

**generalized inequality** defined by a proper cone  $K$ :

$$x \preceq_K y \iff y - x \in K, \quad x \prec_K y \iff y - x \in \mathbf{int} K$$

### examples

- componentwise inequality ( $K = \mathbf{R}_+^n$ )

$$x \preceq_{\mathbf{R}_+^n} y \iff x_i \leq y_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$

- matrix inequality ( $K = \mathbf{S}_+^n$ )

$$X \preceq_{\mathbf{S}_+^n} Y \iff Y - X \text{ positive semidefinite}$$

these two types are so common that we drop the subscript in  $\preceq_K$

**properties:** many properties of  $\preceq_K$  are similar to  $\leq$  on  $\mathbf{R}$ , *e.g.*,

$$x \preceq_K y, \quad u \preceq_K v \implies x + u \preceq_K y + v$$



# Minimum and minimal elements

$\preceq_K$  is not in general a *linear ordering*: we can have  $x \not\preceq_K y$  and  $y \not\preceq_K x$

$x \in S$  is **the minimum element** of  $S$  with respect to  $\preceq_K$  if

$$y \in S \implies x \preceq_K y$$

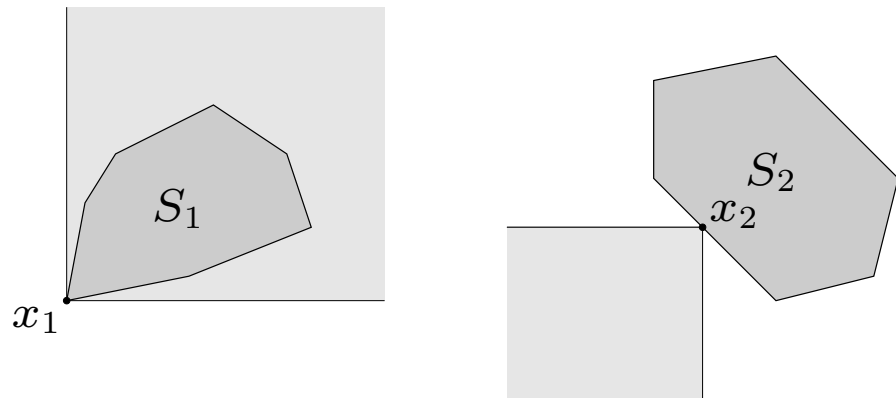
$x \in S$  is **a minimal element** of  $S$  with respect to  $\preceq_K$  if

$$y \in S, \quad y \preceq_K x \implies y = x$$

**example** ( $K = \mathbf{R}_+^2$ )

$x_1$  is the minimum element of  $S_1$

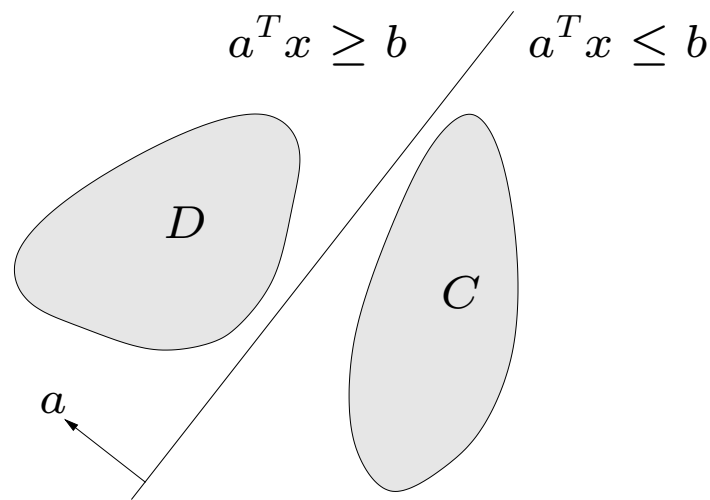
$x_2$  is a minimal element of  $S_2$



# Separating hyperplane theorem

if  $C$  and  $D$  are disjoint convex sets, then there exists  $a \neq 0$ ,  $b$  such that

$$a^T x \leq b \text{ for } x \in C, \quad a^T x \geq b \text{ for } x \in D$$



the hyperplane  $\{x \mid a^T x = b\}$  separates  $C$  and  $D$

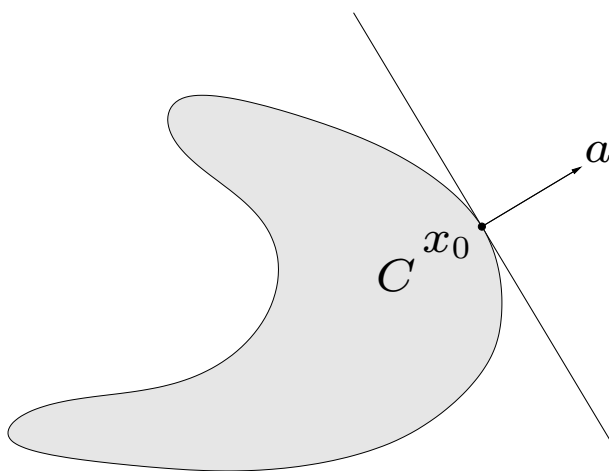
strict separation requires additional assumptions (*e.g.*,  $C$  is closed,  $D$  is a singleton)

# Supporting hyperplane theorem

**supporting hyperplane** to set  $C$  at boundary point  $x_0$ :

$$\{x \mid a^T x = a^T x_0\}$$

where  $a \neq 0$  and  $a^T x \leq a^T x_0$  for all  $x \in C$



**supporting hyperplane theorem:** if  $C$  is convex, then there exists a supporting hyperplane at every boundary point of  $C$

# Dual cones and generalized inequalities

**dual cone** of a cone  $K$ :

$$K^* = \{y \mid y^T x \geq 0 \text{ for all } x \in K\}$$

examples

- $K = \mathbf{R}_+^n$ :  $K^* = \mathbf{R}_+^n$
- $K = \mathbf{S}_+^n$ :  $K^* = \mathbf{S}_+^n$
- $K = \{(x, t) \mid \|x\|_2 \leq t\}$ :  $K^* = \{(x, t) \mid \|x\|_2 \leq t\}$
- $K = \{(x, t) \mid \|x\|_1 \leq t\}$ :  $K^* = \{(x, t) \mid \|x\|_\infty \leq t\}$

first three examples are **self-dual** cones

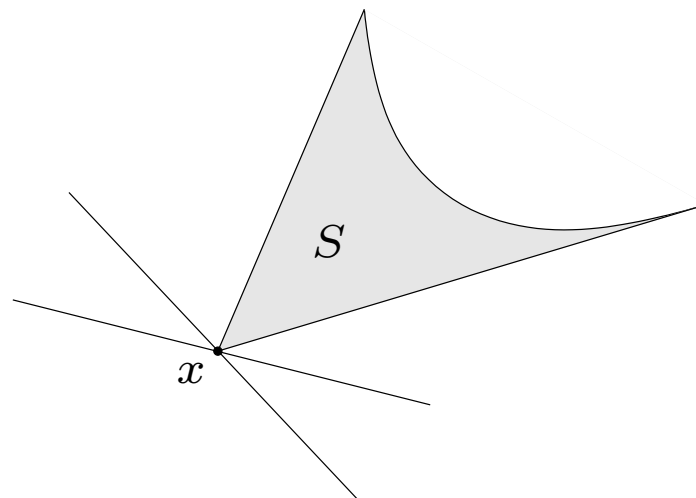
dual cones of proper cones are proper, hence define generalized inequalities:

$$y \succeq_{K^*} 0 \iff y^T x \geq 0 \text{ for all } x \succeq_K 0$$

# Minimum and minimal elements via dual inequalities

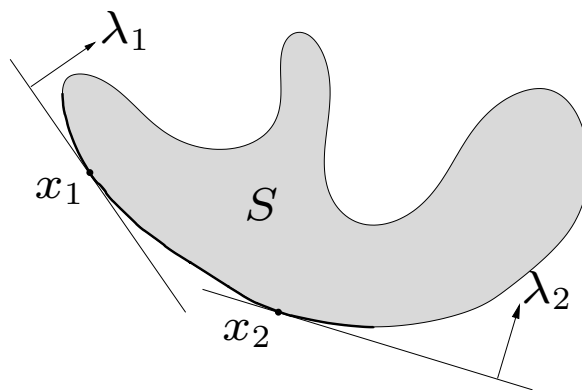
**minimum element** w.r.t.  $\preceq_K$

$x$  is minimum element of  $S$  iff for all  $\lambda \succ_{K^*} 0$ ,  $x$  is the unique minimizer of  $\lambda^T z$  over  $S$



**minimal element** w.r.t.  $\preceq_K$

- if  $x$  minimizes  $\lambda^T z$  over  $S$  for some  $\lambda \succ_{K^*} 0$ , then  $x$  is minimal



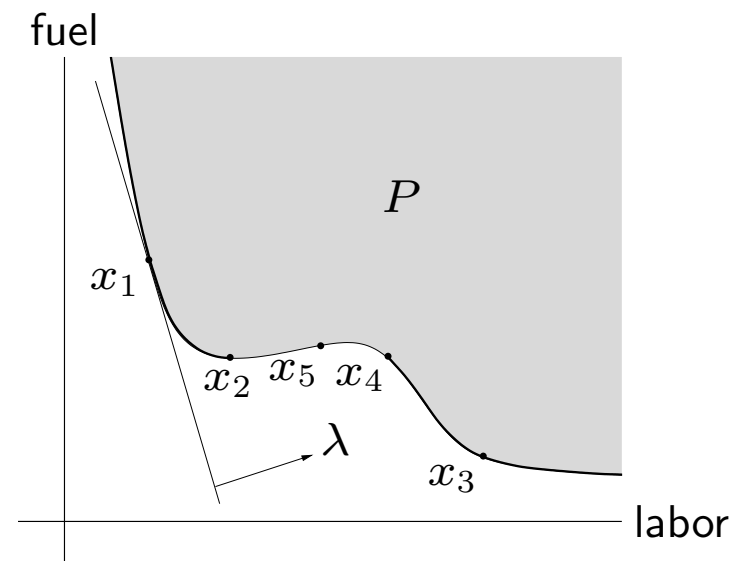
- if  $x$  is a minimal element of a *convex* set  $S$ , then there exists a nonzero  $\lambda \succeq_{K^*} 0$  such that  $x$  minimizes  $\lambda^T z$  over  $S$

## optimal production frontier

- different production methods use different amounts of resources  $x \in \mathbf{R}^n$
- production set  $P$ : resource vectors  $x$  for all possible production methods
- efficient (Pareto optimal) methods correspond to resource vectors  $x$  that are minimal w.r.t.  $\mathbf{R}_+^n$

### example ( $n = 2$ )

$x_1, x_2, x_3$  are efficient;  $x_4, x_5$  are not



## 3. Convex functions

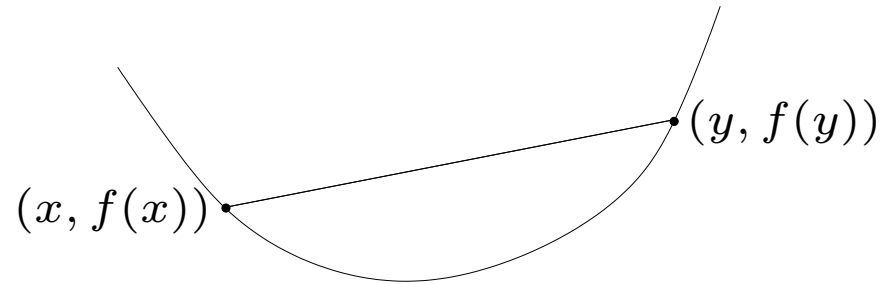
- basic properties and examples
- operations that preserve convexity
- the conjugate function
- quasiconvex functions
- log-concave and log-convex functions
- convexity with respect to generalized inequalities

## Definition

$f : \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  is convex if  $\mathbf{dom} f$  is a convex set and

$$f(\theta x + (1 - \theta)y) \leq \theta f(x) + (1 - \theta)f(y)$$

for all  $x, y \in \mathbf{dom} f$ ,  $0 \leq \theta \leq 1$



- $f$  is concave if  $-f$  is convex
- $f$  is strictly convex if  $\mathbf{dom} f$  is convex and

$$f(\theta x + (1 - \theta)y) < \theta f(x) + (1 - \theta)f(y)$$

for  $x, y \in \mathbf{dom} f$ ,  $x \neq y$ ,  $0 < \theta < 1$



## Examples on $\mathbf{R}$

convex:

- affine:  $ax + b$  on  $\mathbf{R}$ , for any  $a, b \in \mathbf{R}$
- exponential:  $e^{ax}$ , for any  $a \in \mathbf{R}$
- powers:  $x^\alpha$  on  $\mathbf{R}_{++}$ , for  $\alpha \geq 1$  or  $\alpha \leq 0$
- powers of absolute value:  $|x|^p$  on  $\mathbf{R}$ , for  $p \geq 1$
- negative entropy:  $x \log x$  on  $\mathbf{R}_{++}$

concave:

- affine:  $ax + b$  on  $\mathbf{R}$ , for any  $a, b \in \mathbf{R}$
- powers:  $x^\alpha$  on  $\mathbf{R}_{++}$ , for  $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$
- logarithm:  $\log x$  on  $\mathbf{R}_{++}$

## Examples on $\mathbf{R}^n$ and $\mathbf{R}^{m \times n}$

affine functions are convex and concave; all norms are convex

### examples on $\mathbf{R}^n$

- affine function  $f(x) = a^T x + b$
- norms:  $\|x\|_p = (\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^p)^{1/p}$  for  $p \geq 1$ ;  $\|x\|_\infty = \max_k |x_k|$

### examples on $\mathbf{R}^{m \times n}$ ( $m \times n$ matrices)

- affine function

$$f(X) = \mathbf{tr}(A^T X) + b = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n A_{ij} X_{ij} + b$$

- spectral (maximum singular value) norm

$$f(X) = \|X\|_2 = \sigma_{\max}(X) = (\lambda_{\max}(X^T X))^{1/2}$$

## Restriction of a convex function to a line

$f : \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  is convex if and only if the function  $g : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ ,

$$g(t) = f(x + tv), \quad \text{dom } g = \{t \mid x + tv \in \text{dom } f\}$$

is convex (in  $t$ ) for any  $x \in \text{dom } f$ ,  $v \in \mathbf{R}^n$

can check convexity of  $f$  by checking convexity of functions of one variable

**example.**  $f : \mathbf{S}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  with  $f(X) = \log \det X$ ,  $\text{dom } f = \mathbf{S}_{++}^n$

$$\begin{aligned} g(t) = \log \det(X + tV) &= \log \det X + \log \det(I + tX^{-1/2}VX^{-1/2}) \\ &= \log \det X + \sum_{i=1}^n \log(1 + t\lambda_i) \end{aligned}$$

where  $\lambda_i$  are the eigenvalues of  $X^{-1/2}VX^{-1/2}$

$g$  is concave in  $t$  (for any choice of  $X \succ 0$ ,  $V$ ); hence  $f$  is concave

## Extended-value extension

extended-value extension  $\tilde{f}$  of  $f$  is

$$\tilde{f}(x) = f(x), \quad x \in \mathbf{dom} f, \quad \tilde{f}(x) = \infty, \quad x \notin \mathbf{dom} f$$

often simplifies notation; for example, the condition

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 1 \implies \tilde{f}(\theta x + (1 - \theta)y) \leq \theta \tilde{f}(x) + (1 - \theta) \tilde{f}(y)$$

(as an inequality in  $\mathbf{R} \cup \{\infty\}$ ), means the same as the two conditions

- $\mathbf{dom} f$  is convex
- for  $x, y \in \mathbf{dom} f$ ,

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 1 \implies f(\theta x + (1 - \theta)y) \leq \theta f(x) + (1 - \theta)f(y)$$

# First-order condition

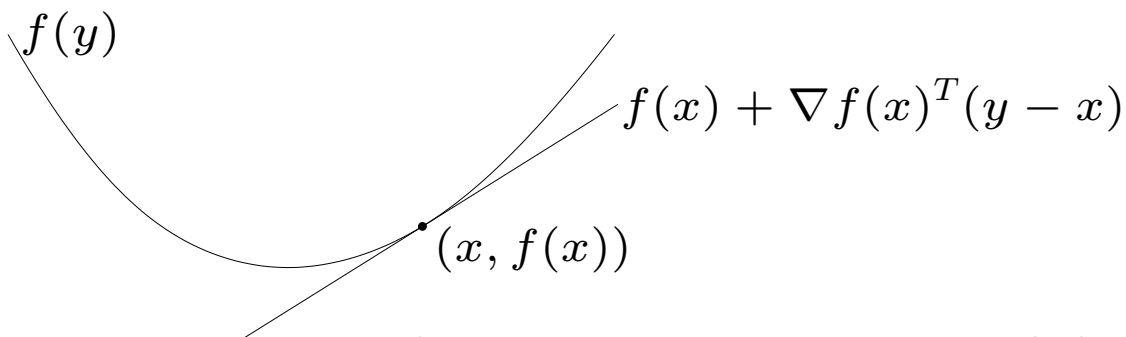
$f$  is **differentiable** if  $\text{dom } f$  is open and the gradient

$$\nabla f(x) = \left( \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_n} \right)$$

exists at each  $x \in \text{dom } f$

**1st-order condition:** differentiable  $f$  with convex domain is convex iff

$$f(y) \geq f(x) + \nabla f(x)^T (y - x) \quad \text{for all } x, y \in \text{dom } f$$



first-order approximation of  $f$  is global underestimator

## Second-order conditions

$f$  is **twice differentiable** if  $\text{dom } f$  is open and the Hessian  $\nabla^2 f(x) \in \mathbf{S}^n$ ,

$$\nabla^2 f(x)_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}, \quad i, j = 1, \dots, n,$$

exists at each  $x \in \text{dom } f$

**2nd-order conditions:** for twice differentiable  $f$  with convex domain

- $f$  is convex if and only if

$$\nabla^2 f(x) \succeq 0 \quad \text{for all } x \in \text{dom } f$$

- if  $\nabla^2 f(x) \succ 0$  for all  $x \in \text{dom } f$ , then  $f$  is strictly convex

## Examples

**quadratic function:**  $f(x) = (1/2)x^T P x + q^T x + r$  (with  $P \in \mathbf{S}^n$ )

$$\nabla f(x) = Px + q, \quad \nabla^2 f(x) = P$$

convex if  $P \succeq 0$

**least-squares objective:**  $f(x) = \|Ax - b\|_2^2$

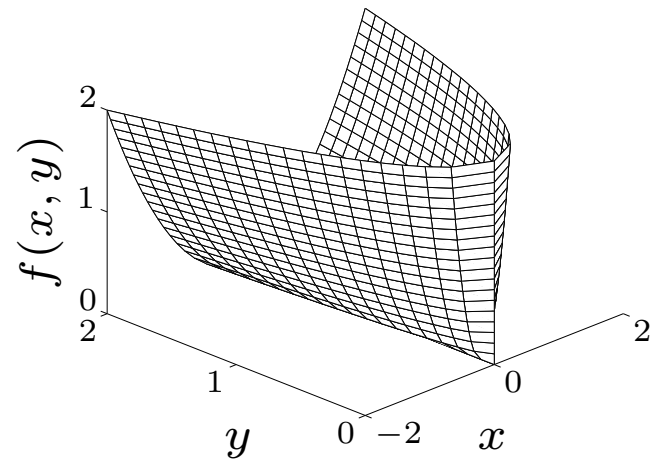
$$\nabla f(x) = 2A^T(Ax - b), \quad \nabla^2 f(x) = 2A^T A$$

convex (for any  $A$ )

**quadratic-over-linear:**  $f(x, y) = x^2/y$

$$\nabla^2 f(x, y) = \frac{2}{y^3} \begin{bmatrix} y \\ -x \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y \\ -x \end{bmatrix}^T \succeq 0$$

convex for  $y > 0$



**log-sum-exp:**  $f(x) = \log \sum_{k=1}^n \exp x_k$  is convex

$$\nabla^2 f(x) = \frac{1}{\mathbf{1}^T z} \mathbf{diag}(z) - \frac{1}{(\mathbf{1}^T z)^2} z z^T \quad (z_k = \exp x_k)$$

to show  $\nabla^2 f(x) \succeq 0$ , we must verify that  $v^T \nabla^2 f(x) v \geq 0$  for all  $v$ :

$$v^T \nabla^2 f(x) v = \frac{(\sum_k z_k v_k^2)(\sum_k z_k) - (\sum_k v_k z_k)^2}{(\sum_k z_k)^2} \geq 0$$

since  $(\sum_k v_k z_k)^2 \leq (\sum_k z_k v_k^2)(\sum_k z_k)$  (from Cauchy-Schwarz inequality)

**geometric mean:**  $f(x) = (\prod_{k=1}^n x_k)^{1/n}$  on  $\mathbf{R}_{++}^n$  is concave

(similar proof as for log-sum-exp)



# Epigraph and sublevel set

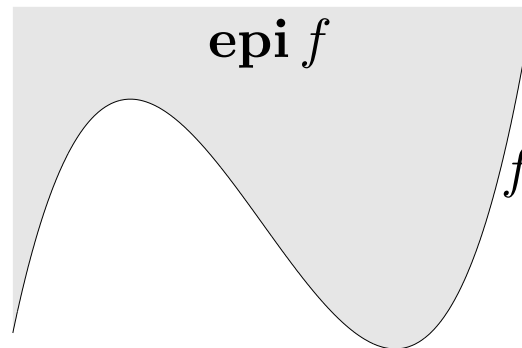
$\alpha$ -sublevel set of  $f : \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ :

$$C_\alpha = \{x \in \mathbf{dom} f \mid f(x) \leq \alpha\}$$

sublevel sets of convex functions are convex (converse is false)

**epigraph** of  $f : \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ :

$$\mathbf{epi} f = \{(x, t) \in \mathbf{R}^{n+1} \mid x \in \mathbf{dom} f, f(x) \leq t\}$$



$f$  is convex if and only if  $\mathbf{epi} f$  is a convex set

# Jensen's inequality

**basic inequality:** if  $f$  is convex, then for  $0 \leq \theta \leq 1$ ,

$$f(\theta x + (1 - \theta)y) \leq \theta f(x) + (1 - \theta)f(y)$$

**extension:** if  $f$  is convex, then

$$f(\mathbf{E} z) \leq \mathbf{E} f(z)$$

for any random variable  $z$

basic inequality is special case with discrete distribution

$$\mathbf{prob}(z = x) = \theta, \quad \mathbf{prob}(z = y) = 1 - \theta$$

# Operations that preserve convexity

practical methods for establishing convexity of a function

1. verify definition (often simplified by restricting to a line)
2. for twice differentiable functions, show  $\nabla^2 f(x) \succeq 0$
3. show that  $f$  is obtained from simple convex functions by operations that preserve convexity
  - nonnegative weighted sum
  - composition with affine function
  - pointwise maximum and supremum
  - composition
  - minimization
  - perspective

# Positive weighted sum & composition with affine function

**nonnegative multiple:**  $\alpha f$  is convex if  $f$  is convex,  $\alpha \geq 0$

**sum:**  $f_1 + f_2$  convex if  $f_1, f_2$  convex (extends to infinite sums, integrals)

**composition with affine function:**  $f(Ax + b)$  is convex if  $f$  is convex

## examples

- log barrier for linear inequalities

$$f(x) = -\sum_{i=1}^m \log(b_i - a_i^T x), \quad \text{dom } f = \{x \mid a_i^T x < b_i, i = 1, \dots, m\}$$

- (any) norm of affine function:  $f(x) = \|Ax + b\|$

## Pointwise maximum

if  $f_1, \dots, f_m$  are convex, then  $f(x) = \max\{f_1(x), \dots, f_m(x)\}$  is convex

### examples

- piecewise-linear function:  $f(x) = \max_{i=1, \dots, m} (a_i^T x + b_i)$  is convex
- sum of  $r$  largest components of  $x \in \mathbf{R}^n$ :

$$f(x) = x_{[1]} + x_{[2]} + \dots + x_{[r]}$$

is convex ( $x_{[i]}$  is  $i$ th largest component of  $x$ )

proof:

$$f(x) = \max\{x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \dots + x_{i_r} \mid 1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_r \leq n\}$$

## Pointwise supremum

if  $f(x, y)$  is convex in  $x$  for each  $y \in \mathcal{A}$ , then

$$g(x) = \sup_{y \in \mathcal{A}} f(x, y)$$

is convex

### examples

- support function of a set  $C$ :  $S_C(x) = \sup_{y \in C} y^T x$  is convex
- distance to farthest point in a set  $C$ :

$$f(x) = \sup_{y \in C} \|x - y\|$$

- maximum eigenvalue of symmetric matrix: for  $X \in \mathbf{S}^n$ ,

$$\lambda_{\max}(X) = \sup_{\|y\|_2=1} y^T X y$$

# Composition with scalar functions

composition of  $g : \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  and  $h : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ :

$$f(x) = h(g(x))$$

$f$  is convex if  $\begin{array}{l} g \text{ convex, } h \text{ convex, } \tilde{h} \text{ nondecreasing} \\ g \text{ concave, } h \text{ convex, } \tilde{h} \text{ nonincreasing} \end{array}$

- proof (for  $n = 1$ , differentiable  $g, h$ )

$$f''(x) = h''(g(x))g'(x)^2 + h'(g(x))g''(x)$$

- note: monotonicity must hold for extended-value extension  $\tilde{h}$

## examples

- $\exp g(x)$  is convex if  $g$  is convex
- $1/g(x)$  is convex if  $g$  is concave and positive

# Vector composition

composition of  $g : \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^k$  and  $h : \mathbf{R}^k \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ :

$$f(x) = h(g(x)) = h(g_1(x), g_2(x), \dots, g_k(x))$$

$f$  is convex if  $\begin{array}{l} g_i \text{ convex, } h \text{ convex, } \tilde{h} \text{ nondecreasing in each argument} \\ g_i \text{ concave, } h \text{ convex, } \tilde{h} \text{ nonincreasing in each argument} \end{array}$

proof (for  $n = 1$ , differentiable  $g, h$ )

$$f''(x) = g'(x)^T \nabla^2 h(g(x)) g'(x) + \nabla h(g(x))^T g''(x)$$

## examples

- $\sum_{i=1}^m \log g_i(x)$  is concave if  $g_i$  are concave and positive
- $\log \sum_{i=1}^m \exp g_i(x)$  is convex if  $g_i$  are convex



# Minimization

if  $f(x, y)$  is convex in  $(x, y)$  and  $C$  is a convex set, then

$$g(x) = \inf_{y \in C} f(x, y)$$

is convex

## examples

- $f(x, y) = x^T A x + 2x^T B y + y^T C y$  with

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ B^T & C \end{bmatrix} \succeq 0, \quad C \succ 0$$

minimizing over  $y$  gives  $g(x) = \inf_y f(x, y) = x^T (A - B C^{-1} B^T) x$

$g$  is convex, hence Schur complement  $A - B C^{-1} B^T \succeq 0$

- distance to a set:  $\mathbf{dist}(x, S) = \inf_{y \in S} \|x - y\|$  is convex if  $S$  is convex

# Perspective

the **perspective** of a function  $f : \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  is the function  $g : \mathbf{R}^n \times \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ ,

$$g(x, t) = tf(x/t), \quad \text{dom } g = \{(x, t) \mid x/t \in \text{dom } f, t > 0\}$$

$g$  is convex if  $f$  is convex

## examples

- $f(x) = x^T x$  is convex; hence  $g(x, t) = x^T x/t$  is convex for  $t > 0$
- negative logarithm  $f(x) = -\log x$  is convex; hence relative entropy  $g(x, t) = t \log t - t \log x$  is convex on  $\mathbf{R}_{++}^2$
- if  $f$  is convex, then

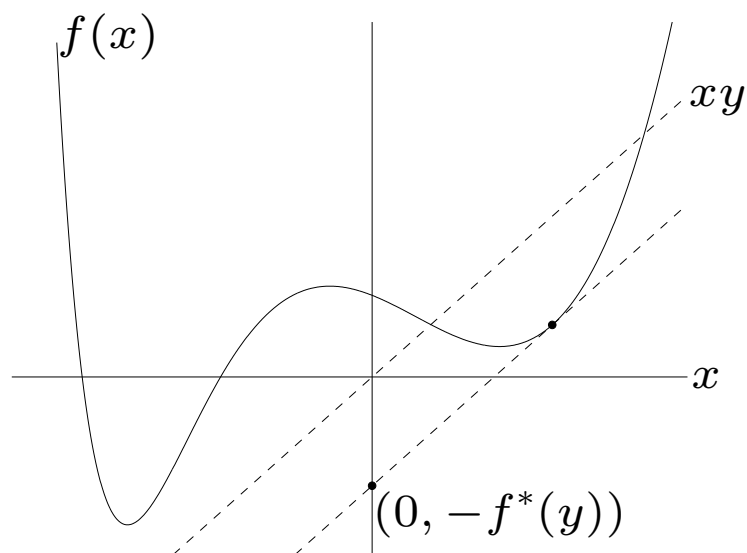
$$g(x) = (c^T x + d)f((Ax + b)/(c^T x + d))$$

is convex on  $\{x \mid c^T x + d > 0, (Ax + b)/(c^T x + d) \in \text{dom } f\}$

# The conjugate function

the **conjugate** of a function  $f$  is

$$f^*(y) = \sup_{x \in \text{dom } f} (y^T x - f(x))$$



- $f^*$  is convex (even if  $f$  is not)
- will be useful in chapter 5

## examples

- negative logarithm  $f(x) = -\log x$

$$\begin{aligned} f^*(y) &= \sup_{x>0} (xy + \log x) \\ &= \begin{cases} -1 - \log(-y) & y < 0 \\ \infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

- strictly convex quadratic  $f(x) = (1/2)x^T Qx$  with  $Q \in \mathbf{S}_{++}^n$

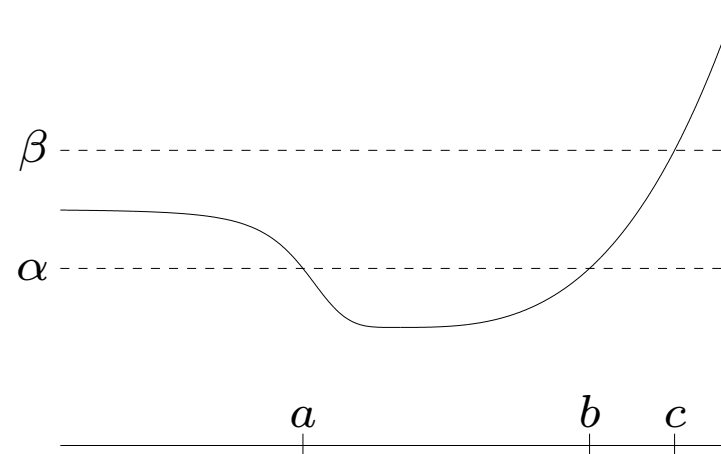
$$\begin{aligned} f^*(y) &= \sup_x (y^T x - (1/2)x^T Qx) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} y^T Q^{-1} y \end{aligned}$$

# Quasiconvex functions

$f : \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  is quasiconvex if  $\mathbf{dom} f$  is convex and the sublevel sets

$$S_\alpha = \{x \in \mathbf{dom} f \mid f(x) \leq \alpha\}$$

are convex for all  $\alpha$



- $f$  is quasiconcave if  $-f$  is quasiconvex
- $f$  is quasilinear if it is quasiconvex and quasiconcave

## Examples

- $\sqrt{|x|}$  is quasiconvex on  $\mathbf{R}$
- $\text{ceil}(x) = \inf\{z \in \mathbf{Z} \mid z \geq x\}$  is quasilinear
- $\log x$  is quasilinear on  $\mathbf{R}_{++}$
- $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1 x_2$  is quasiconcave on  $\mathbf{R}_{++}^2$
- linear-fractional function

$$f(x) = \frac{a^T x + b}{c^T x + d}, \quad \text{dom } f = \{x \mid c^T x + d > 0\}$$

is quasilinear

- distance ratio

$$f(x) = \frac{\|x - a\|_2}{\|x - b\|_2}, \quad \text{dom } f = \{x \mid \|x - a\|_2 \leq \|x - b\|_2\}$$

is quasiconvex

## internal rate of return

- cash flow  $x = (x_0, \dots, x_n)$ ;  $x_i$  is payment in period  $i$  (to us if  $x_i > 0$ )
- we assume  $x_0 < 0$  and  $x_0 + x_1 + \dots + x_n > 0$
- present value of cash flow  $x$ , for interest rate  $r$ :

$$\text{PV}(x, r) = \sum_{i=0}^n (1+r)^{-i} x_i$$

- internal rate of return is smallest interest rate for which  $\text{PV}(x, r) = 0$ :

$$\text{IRR}(x) = \inf\{r \geq 0 \mid \text{PV}(x, r) = 0\}$$

IRR is quasiconcave: superlevel set is intersection of open halfspaces

$$\text{IRR}(x) \geq R \iff \sum_{i=0}^n (1+r)^{-i} x_i > 0 \text{ for } 0 \leq r < R$$

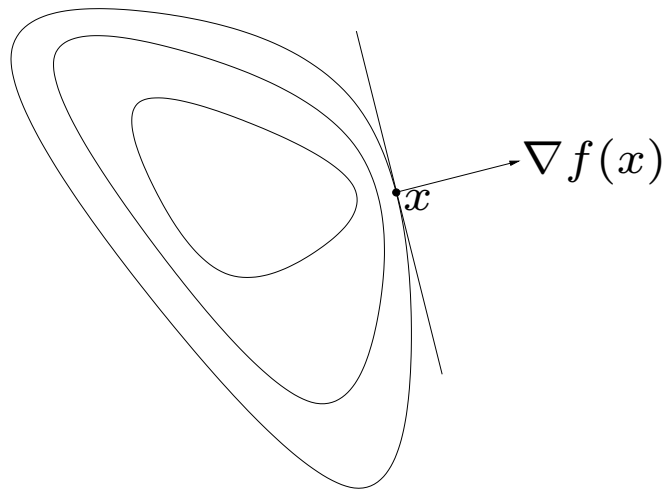
# Properties

**modified Jensen inequality:** for quasiconvex  $f$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 1 \implies f(\theta x + (1 - \theta)y) \leq \max\{f(x), f(y)\}$$

**first-order condition:** differentiable  $f$  with cvx domain is quasiconvex iff

$$f(y) \leq f(x) \implies \nabla f(x)^T (y - x) \leq 0$$



**sums** of quasiconvex functions are not necessarily quasiconvex



## Log-concave and log-convex functions

a positive function  $f$  is log-concave if  $\log f$  is concave:

$$f(\theta x + (1 - \theta)y) \geq f(x)^\theta f(y)^{1-\theta} \quad \text{for } 0 \leq \theta \leq 1$$

$f$  is log-convex if  $\log f$  is convex

- powers:  $x^a$  on  $\mathbf{R}_{++}$  is log-convex for  $a \leq 0$ , log-concave for  $a \geq 0$
- many common probability densities are log-concave, *e.g.*, normal:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^n \det \Sigma}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x-\bar{x})^T \Sigma^{-1}(x-\bar{x})}$$

- cumulative Gaussian distribution function  $\Phi$  is log-concave

$$\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-u^2/2} du$$

# Properties of log-concave functions

- twice differentiable  $f$  with convex domain is log-concave if and only if

$$f(x)\nabla^2 f(x) \preceq \nabla f(x)\nabla f(x)^T$$

for all  $x \in \text{dom } f$

- product of log-concave functions is log-concave
- sum of log-concave functions is not always log-concave
- integration: if  $f : \mathbf{R}^n \times \mathbf{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  is log-concave, then

$$g(x) = \int f(x, y) \, dy$$

is log-concave (not easy to show)

## consequences of integration property

- convolution  $f * g$  of log-concave functions  $f, g$  is log-concave

$$(f * g)(x) = \int f(x - y)g(y)dy$$

- if  $C \subseteq \mathbf{R}^n$  convex and  $y$  is a random variable with log-concave pdf then

$$f(x) = \mathbf{prob}(x + y \in C)$$

is log-concave

proof: write  $f(x)$  as integral of product of log-concave functions

$$f(x) = \int g(x + y)p(y) dy, \quad g(u) = \begin{cases} 1 & u \in C \\ 0 & u \notin C, \end{cases}$$

$p$  is pdf of  $y$

## example: yield function

$$Y(x) = \mathbf{prob}(x + w \in S)$$

- $x \in \mathbf{R}^n$ : nominal parameter values for product
- $w \in \mathbf{R}^n$ : random variations of parameters in manufactured product
- $S$ : set of acceptable values

if  $S$  is convex and  $w$  has a log-concave pdf, then

- $Y$  is log-concave
- yield regions  $\{x \mid Y(x) \geq \alpha\}$  are convex

# Convexity with respect to generalized inequalities

$f : \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^m$  is  $K$ -convex if  $\text{dom } f$  is convex and

$$f(\theta x + (1 - \theta)y) \preceq_K \theta f(x) + (1 - \theta)f(y)$$

for  $x, y \in \text{dom } f$ ,  $0 \leq \theta \leq 1$

**example**  $f : \mathbf{S}^m \rightarrow \mathbf{S}^m$ ,  $f(X) = X^2$  is  $\mathbf{S}_+^m$ -convex

proof: for fixed  $z \in \mathbf{R}^m$ ,  $z^T X^2 z = \|Xz\|_2^2$  is convex in  $X$ , *i.e.*,

$$z^T (\theta X + (1 - \theta)Y)^2 z \leq \theta z^T X^2 z + (1 - \theta) z^T Y^2 z$$

for  $X, Y \in \mathbf{S}^m$ ,  $0 \leq \theta \leq 1$

therefore  $(\theta X + (1 - \theta)Y)^2 \preceq \theta X^2 + (1 - \theta)Y^2$

## 4. Convex optimization problems

- optimization problem in standard form
- convex optimization problems
- quasiconvex optimization
- linear optimization
- quadratic optimization
- geometric programming
- generalized inequality constraints
- semidefinite programming
- vector optimization

# Optimization problem in standard form

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & f_0(x) \\ \text{subject to} & f_i(x) \leq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \\ & h_i(x) = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, p\end{array}$$

- $x \in \mathbf{R}^n$  is the optimization variable
- $f_0 : \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  is the objective or cost function
- $f_i : \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, m$ , are the inequality constraint functions
- $h_i : \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  are the equality constraint functions

**optimal value:**

$$p^* = \inf \{ f_0(x) \mid f_i(x) \leq 0, \ i = 1, \dots, m, \ h_i(x) = 0, \ i = 1, \dots, p \}$$

- $p^* = \infty$  if problem is infeasible (no  $x$  satisfies the constraints)
- $p^* = -\infty$  if problem is unbounded below

# Optimal and locally optimal points

$x$  is **feasible** if  $x \in \text{dom } f_0$  and it satisfies the constraints

a feasible  $x$  is **optimal** if  $f_0(x) = p^*$ ;  $X_{\text{opt}}$  is the set of optimal points

$x$  is **locally optimal** if there is an  $R > 0$  such that  $x$  is optimal for

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize (over } z) & f_0(z) \\ \text{subject to} & f_i(z) \leq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m, \quad h_i(z) = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, p \\ & \|z - x\|_2 \leq R \end{array}$$

**examples** (with  $n = 1$ ,  $m = p = 0$ )

- $f_0(x) = 1/x$ ,  $\text{dom } f_0 = \mathbf{R}_{++}$ :  $p^* = 0$ , no optimal point
- $f_0(x) = -\log x$ ,  $\text{dom } f_0 = \mathbf{R}_{++}$ :  $p^* = -\infty$
- $f_0(x) = x \log x$ ,  $\text{dom } f_0 = \mathbf{R}_{++}$ :  $p^* = -1/e$ ,  $x = 1/e$  is optimal
- $f_0(x) = x^3 - 3x$ ,  $p^* = -\infty$ , local optimum at  $x = 1$



# Implicit constraints

the standard form optimization problem has an **implicit constraint**

$$x \in \mathcal{D} = \bigcap_{i=0}^m \text{dom } f_i \cap \bigcap_{i=1}^p \text{dom } h_i,$$

- we call  $\mathcal{D}$  the **domain** of the problem
- the constraints  $f_i(x) \leq 0$ ,  $h_i(x) = 0$  are the explicit constraints
- a problem is **unconstrained** if it has no explicit constraints ( $m = p = 0$ )

**example:**

$$\text{minimize } f_0(x) = -\sum_{i=1}^k \log(b_i - a_i^T x)$$

is an unconstrained problem with implicit constraints  $a_i^T x < b_i$

# Feasibility problem

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{find} & x \\ \text{subject to} & f_i(x) \leq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \\ & h_i(x) = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, p\end{array}$$

can be considered a special case of the general problem with  $f_0(x) = 0$ :

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & 0 \\ \text{subject to} & f_i(x) \leq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \\ & h_i(x) = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, p\end{array}$$

- $p^* = 0$  if constraints are feasible; any feasible  $x$  is optimal
- $p^* = \infty$  if constraints are infeasible

# Convex optimization problem

## standard form convex optimization problem

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & f_0(x) \\ \text{subject to} & f_i(x) \leq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \\ & a_i^T x = b_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, p\end{array}$$

- $f_0, f_1, \dots, f_m$  are convex; equality constraints are affine
- problem is *quasiconvex* if  $f_0$  is quasiconvex (and  $f_1, \dots, f_m$  convex)

often written as

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & f_0(x) \\ \text{subject to} & f_i(x) \leq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \\ & Ax = b\end{array}$$

important property: feasible set of a convex optimization problem is convex

## example

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & f_0(x) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 \\ \text{subject to} & f_1(x) = x_1/(1 + x_2^2) \leq 0 \\ & h_1(x) = (x_1 + x_2)^2 = 0\end{array}$$

- $f_0$  is convex; feasible set  $\{(x_1, x_2) \mid x_1 = -x_2 \leq 0\}$  is convex
- not a convex problem (according to our definition):  $f_1$  is not convex,  $h_1$  is not affine
- equivalent (but not identical) to the convex problem

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & x_1^2 + x_2^2 \\ \text{subject to} & x_1 \leq 0 \\ & x_1 + x_2 = 0\end{array}$$

## Local and global optima

any locally optimal point of a convex problem is (globally) optimal

**proof:** suppose  $x$  is locally optimal and  $y$  is optimal with  $f_0(y) < f_0(x)$

$x$  locally optimal means there is an  $R > 0$  such that

$$z \text{ feasible, } \|z - x\|_2 \leq R \implies f_0(z) \geq f_0(x)$$

consider  $z = \theta y + (1 - \theta)x$  with  $\theta = R/(2\|y - x\|_2)$

- $\|y - x\|_2 > R$ , so  $0 < \theta < 1/2$
- $z$  is a convex combination of two feasible points, hence also feasible
- $\|z - x\|_2 = R/2$  and

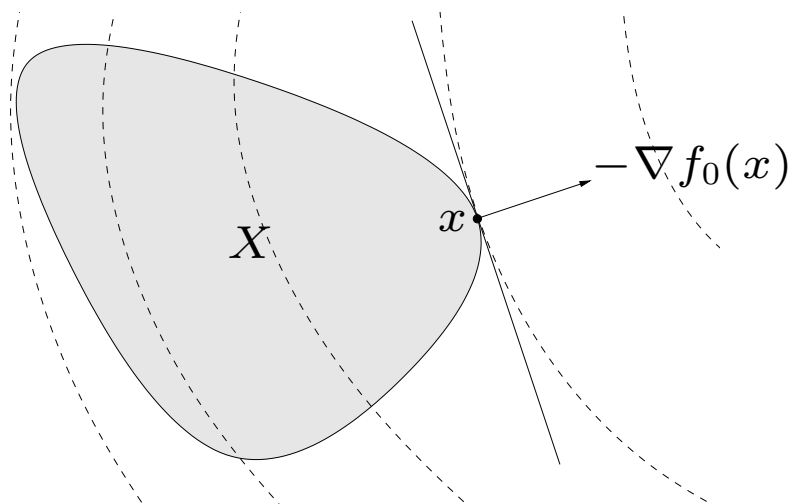
$$f_0(z) \leq \theta f_0(y) + (1 - \theta)f_0(x) < f_0(x)$$

which contradicts our assumption that  $x$  is locally optimal

## Optimality criterion for differentiable $f_0$

$x$  is optimal if and only if it is feasible and

$$\nabla f_0(x)^T(y - x) \geq 0 \quad \text{for all feasible } y$$



if nonzero,  $\nabla f_0(x)$  defines a supporting hyperplane to feasible set  $X$  at  $x$

- **unconstrained problem:**  $x$  is optimal if and only if

$$x \in \mathbf{dom} f_0, \quad \nabla f_0(x) = 0$$

- **equality constrained problem**

$$\text{minimize } f_0(x) \quad \text{subject to } Ax = b$$

$x$  is optimal if and only if there exists a  $\nu$  such that

$$x \in \mathbf{dom} f_0, \quad Ax = b, \quad \nabla f_0(x) + A^T \nu = 0$$

- **minimization over nonnegative orthant**

$$\text{minimize } f_0(x) \quad \text{subject to } x \succeq 0$$

$x$  is optimal if and only if

$$x \in \mathbf{dom} f_0, \quad x \succeq 0, \quad \begin{cases} \nabla f_0(x)_i \geq 0 & x_i = 0 \\ \nabla f_0(x)_i = 0 & x_i > 0 \end{cases}$$

## Equivalent convex problems

two problems are (informally) **equivalent** if the solution of one is readily obtained from the solution of the other, and vice-versa

some common transformations that preserve convexity:

- **eliminating equality constraints**

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & f_0(x) \\ \text{subject to} & f_i(x) \leq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \\ & Ax = b\end{array}$$

is equivalent to

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize (over } z) & f_0(Fz + x_0) \\ \text{subject to} & f_i(Fz + x_0) \leq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m\end{array}$$

where  $F$  and  $x_0$  are such that

$$Ax = b \iff x = Fz + x_0 \text{ for some } z$$



- **introducing equality constraints**

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & f_0(A_0x + b_0) \\ \text{subject to} & f_i(A_ix + b_i) \leq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m\end{array}$$

is equivalent to

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize (over } x, y_i) & f_0(y_0) \\ \text{subject to} & f_i(y_i) \leq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \\ & y_i = A_ix + b_i, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, m\end{array}$$

- **introducing slack variables for linear inequalities**

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & f_0(x) \\ \text{subject to} & a_i^T x \leq b_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, m\end{array}$$

is equivalent to

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize (over } x, s) & f_0(x) \\ \text{subject to} & a_i^T x + s_i = b_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \\ & s_i \geq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m\end{array}$$

- **epigraph form:** standard form convex problem is equivalent to

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize (over } x, t) & t \\ \text{subject to} & f_0(x) - t \leq 0 \\ & f_i(x) \leq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \\ & Ax = b \end{array}$$

- **minimizing over some variables**

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & f_0(x_1, x_2) \\ \text{subject to} & f_i(x_1) \leq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \end{array}$$

is equivalent to

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & \tilde{f}_0(x_1) \\ \text{subject to} & f_i(x_1) \leq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \end{array}$$

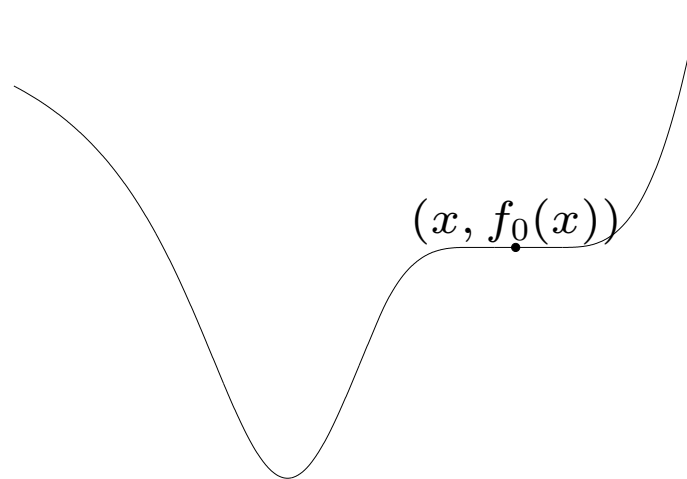
where  $\tilde{f}_0(x_1) = \inf_{x_2} f_0(x_1, x_2)$

# Quasiconvex optimization

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & f_0(x) \\ \text{subject to} & f_i(x) \leq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \\ & Ax = b\end{array}$$

with  $f_0 : \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  quasiconvex,  $f_1, \dots, f_m$  convex

can have locally optimal points that are not (globally) optimal



## convex representation of sublevel sets of $f_0$

if  $f_0$  is quasiconvex, there exists a family of functions  $\phi_t$  such that:

- $\phi_t(x)$  is convex in  $x$  for fixed  $t$
- $t$ -sublevel set of  $f_0$  is 0-sublevel set of  $\phi_t$ , *i.e.*,

$$f_0(x) \leq t \iff \phi_t(x) \leq 0$$

### example

$$f_0(x) = \frac{p(x)}{q(x)}$$

with  $p$  convex,  $q$  concave, and  $p(x) \geq 0$ ,  $q(x) > 0$  on  $\text{dom } f_0$

can take  $\phi_t(x) = p(x) - tq(x)$ :

- for  $t \geq 0$ ,  $\phi_t$  convex in  $x$
- $p(x)/q(x) \leq t$  if and only if  $\phi_t(x) \leq 0$

## quasiconvex optimization via convex feasibility problems

$$\phi_t(x) \leq 0, \quad f_i(x) \leq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m, \quad Ax = b \quad (1)$$

- for fixed  $t$ , a convex feasibility problem in  $x$
- if feasible, we can conclude that  $t \geq p^*$ ; if infeasible,  $t \leq p^*$

---

*Bisection method for quasiconvex optimization*

**given**  $l \leq p^*$ ,  $u \geq p^*$ , tolerance  $\epsilon > 0$ .

**repeat**

1.  $t := (l + u)/2$ .

2. Solve the convex feasibility problem (1).

3. **if** (1) is feasible,  $u := t$ ; **else**  $l := t$ .

**until**  $u - l \leq \epsilon$ .

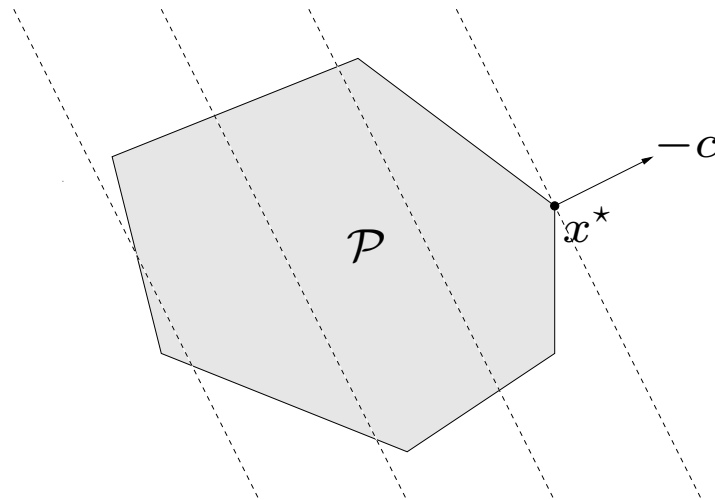
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requires exactly  $\lceil \log_2((u - l)/\epsilon) \rceil$  iterations (where  $u, l$  are initial values)

# Linear program (LP)

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & c^T x + d \\ \text{subject to} & Gx \preceq h \\ & Ax = b\end{array}$$

- convex problem with affine objective and constraint functions
- feasible set is a polyhedron



# Examples

**diet problem:** choose quantities  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  of  $n$  foods

- one unit of food  $j$  costs  $c_j$ , contains amount  $a_{ij}$  of nutrient  $i$
- healthy diet requires nutrient  $i$  in quantity at least  $b_i$

to find cheapest healthy diet,

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & c^T x \\ \text{subject to} & Ax \succeq b, \quad x \succeq 0\end{array}$$

**piecewise-linear minimization**

$$\text{minimize} \quad \max_{i=1,\dots,m} (a_i^T x + b_i)$$

equivalent to an LP

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & t \\ \text{subject to} & a_i^T x + b_i \leq t, \quad i = 1, \dots, m\end{array}$$

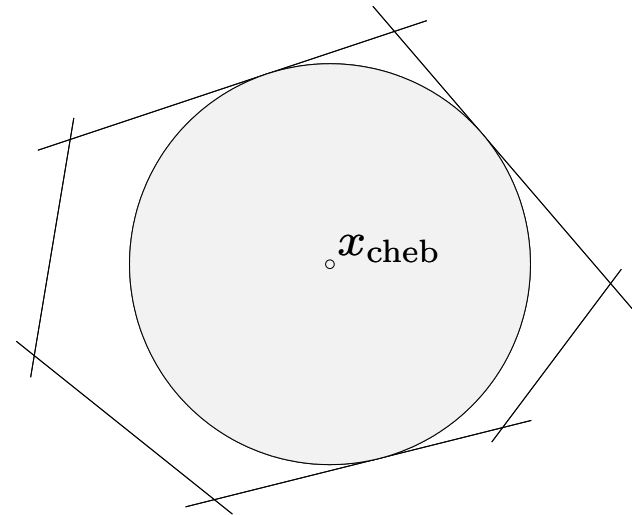
## Chebyshev center of a polyhedron

Chebyshev center of

$$\mathcal{P} = \{x \mid a_i^T x \leq b_i, \ i = 1, \dots, m\}$$

is center of largest inscribed ball

$$\mathcal{B} = \{x_c + u \mid \|u\|_2 \leq r\}$$



- $a_i^T x \leq b_i$  for all  $x \in \mathcal{B}$  if and only if

$$\sup\{a_i^T (x_c + u) \mid \|u\|_2 \leq r\} = a_i^T x_c + r\|a_i\|_2 \leq b_i$$

- hence,  $x_c, r$  can be determined by solving the LP

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{maximize} & r \\ \text{subject to} & a_i^T x_c + r\|a_i\|_2 \leq b_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \end{array}$$



# Linear-fractional program

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & f_0(x) \\ \text{subject to} & Gx \preceq h \\ & Ax = b\end{array}$$

## linear-fractional program

$$f_0(x) = \frac{c^T x + d}{e^T x + f}, \quad \text{dom } f_0(x) = \{x \mid e^T x + f > 0\}$$

- a quasiconvex optimization problem; can be solved by bisection
- also equivalent to the LP (variables  $y, z$ )

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & c^T y + dz \\ \text{subject to} & Gy \preceq hz \\ & Ay = bz \\ & e^T y + fz = 1 \\ & z \geq 0\end{array}$$

## generalized linear-fractional program

$$f_0(x) = \max_{i=1,\dots,r} \frac{c_i^T x + d_i}{e_i^T x + f_i}, \quad \text{dom } f_0(x) = \{x \mid e_i^T x + f_i > 0, i = 1, \dots, r\}$$

a quasiconvex optimization problem; can be solved by bisection

**example:** Von Neumann model of a growing economy

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{maximize (over } x, x^+) & \min_{i=1,\dots,n} x_i^+ / x_i \\ \text{subject to} & x^+ \succeq 0, \quad Bx^+ \preceq Ax \end{array}$$

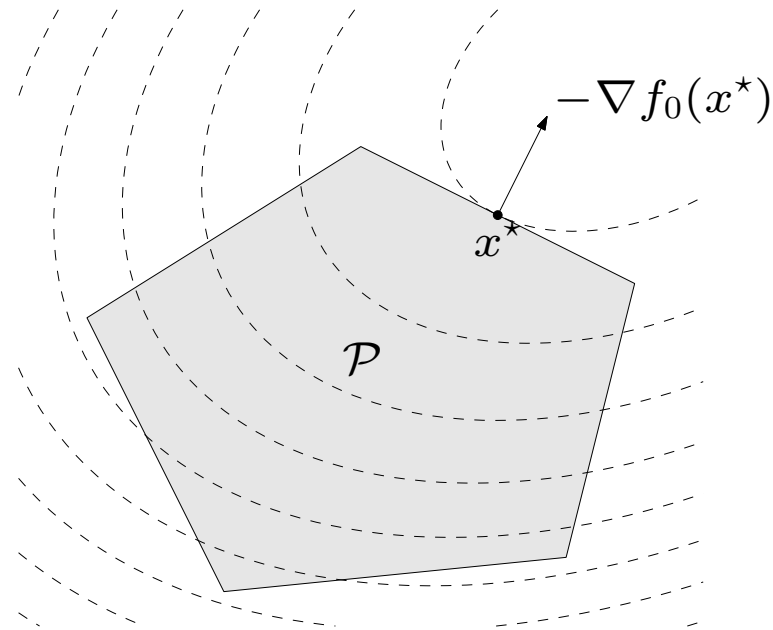
- $x, x^+ \in \mathbf{R}^n$ : activity levels of  $n$  sectors, in current and next period
- $(Ax)_i, (Bx^+)_i$ : produced, resp. consumed, amounts of good  $i$
- $x_i^+ / x_i$ : growth rate of sector  $i$

allocate activity to maximize growth rate of slowest growing sector

# Quadratic program (QP)

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & (1/2)x^T P x + q^T x + r \\ \text{subject to} & Gx \preceq h \\ & Ax = b\end{array}$$

- $P \in \mathbf{S}_{+}^n$ , so objective is convex quadratic
- minimize a convex quadratic function over a polyhedron



# Examples

## least-squares

$$\text{minimize} \quad \|Ax - b\|_2^2$$

- analytical solution  $x^* = A^\dagger b$  ( $A^\dagger$  is pseudo-inverse)
- can add linear constraints, *e.g.*,  $l \preceq x \preceq u$

## linear program with random cost

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & \bar{c}^T x + \gamma x^T \Sigma x = \mathbf{E} c^T x + \gamma \mathbf{var}(c^T x) \\ \text{subject to} & Gx \preceq h, \quad Ax = b \end{array}$$

- $c$  is random vector with mean  $\bar{c}$  and covariance  $\Sigma$
- hence,  $c^T x$  is random variable with mean  $\bar{c}^T x$  and variance  $x^T \Sigma x$
- $\gamma > 0$  is risk aversion parameter; controls the trade-off between expected cost and variance (risk)

# Quadratically constrained quadratic program (QCQP)

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & (1/2)x^T P_0 x + q_0^T x + r_0 \\ \text{subject to} & (1/2)x^T P_i x + q_i^T x + r_i \leq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \\ & Ax = b\end{array}$$

- $P_i \in \mathbf{S}_{+}^n$ ; objective and constraints are convex quadratic
- if  $P_1, \dots, P_m \in \mathbf{S}_{++}^n$ , feasible region is intersection of  $m$  ellipsoids and an affine set

## Second-order cone programming

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & f^T x \\ \text{subject to} & \|A_i x + b_i\|_2 \leq c_i^T x + d_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \\ & Fx = g\end{array}$$

$$(A_i \in \mathbf{R}^{n_i \times n}, F \in \mathbf{R}^{p \times n})$$

- inequalities are called second-order cone (SOC) constraints:

$$(A_i x + b_i, c_i^T x + d_i) \in \text{second-order cone in } \mathbf{R}^{n_i+1}$$

- for  $n_i = 0$ , reduces to an LP; if  $c_i = 0$ , reduces to a QCQP
- more general than QCQP and LP

# Robust linear programming

the parameters in optimization problems are often uncertain, *e.g.*, in an LP

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & c^T x \\ \text{subject to} & a_i^T x \leq b_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, m,\end{array}$$

there can be uncertainty in  $c$ ,  $a_i$ ,  $b_i$

two common approaches to handling uncertainty (in  $a_i$ , for simplicity)

- deterministic model: constraints must hold for all  $a_i \in \mathcal{E}_i$

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & c^T x \\ \text{subject to} & a_i^T x \leq b_i \text{ for all } a_i \in \mathcal{E}_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, m,\end{array}$$

- stochastic model:  $a_i$  is random variable; constraints must hold with probability  $\eta$

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & c^T x \\ \text{subject to} & \mathbf{prob}(a_i^T x \leq b_i) \geq \eta, \quad i = 1, \dots, m\end{array}$$

## deterministic approach via SOCP

- choose an ellipsoid as  $\mathcal{E}_i$ :

$$\mathcal{E}_i = \{\bar{a}_i + P_i u \mid \|u\|_2 \leq 1\} \quad (\bar{a}_i \in \mathbf{R}^n, \quad P_i \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n})$$

center is  $\bar{a}_i$ , semi-axes determined by singular values/vectors of  $P_i$

- robust LP

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & c^T x \\ \text{subject to} & a_i^T x \leq b_i \quad \forall a_i \in \mathcal{E}_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \end{array}$$

is equivalent to the SOCP

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & c^T x \\ \text{subject to} & \bar{a}_i^T x + \|P_i^T x\|_2 \leq b_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \end{array}$$

(follows from  $\sup_{\|u\|_2 \leq 1} (\bar{a}_i + P_i u)^T x = \bar{a}_i^T x + \|P_i^T x\|_2$ )



## stochastic approach via SOCP

- assume  $a_i$  is Gaussian with mean  $\bar{a}_i$ , covariance  $\Sigma_i$  ( $a_i \sim \mathcal{N}(\bar{a}_i, \Sigma_i)$ )
- $a_i^T x$  is Gaussian r.v. with mean  $\bar{a}_i^T x$ , variance  $x^T \Sigma_i x$ ; hence

$$\mathbf{prob}(a_i^T x \leq b_i) = \Phi \left( \frac{b_i - \bar{a}_i^T x}{\|\Sigma_i^{1/2} x\|_2} \right)$$

where  $\Phi(x) = (1/\sqrt{2\pi}) \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-t^2/2} dt$  is CDF of  $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$

- robust LP

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & c^T x \\ \text{subject to} & \mathbf{prob}(a_i^T x \leq b_i) \geq \eta, \quad i = 1, \dots, m, \end{array}$$

with  $\eta \geq 1/2$ , is equivalent to the SOCP

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & c^T x \\ \text{subject to} & \bar{a}_i^T x + \Phi^{-1}(\eta) \|\Sigma_i^{1/2} x\|_2 \leq b_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \end{array}$$

# Geometric programming

## monomial function

$$f(x) = cx_1^{a_1}x_2^{a_2}\cdots x_n^{a_n}, \quad \text{dom } f = \mathbf{R}_{++}^n$$

with  $c > 0$ ; exponent  $a_i$  can be any real number

**posynomial function:** sum of monomials

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^K c_k x_1^{a_{1k}} x_2^{a_{2k}} \cdots x_n^{a_{nk}}, \quad \text{dom } f = \mathbf{R}_{++}^n$$

## geometric program (GP)

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & f_0(x) \\ \text{subject to} & f_i(x) \leq 1, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \\ & h_i(x) = 1, \quad i = 1, \dots, p \end{array}$$

with  $f_i$  posynomial,  $h_i$  monomial

## Geometric program in convex form

change variables to  $y_i = \log x_i$ , and take logarithm of cost, constraints

- monomial  $f(x) = cx_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n}$  transforms to

$$\log f(e^{y_1}, \dots, e^{y_n}) = a^T y + b \quad (b = \log c)$$

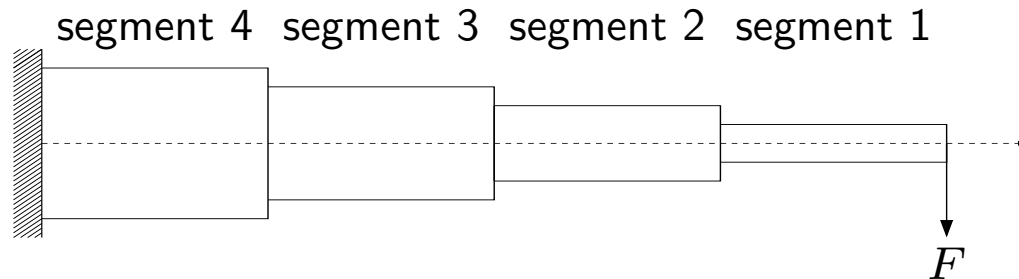
- posynomial  $f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^K c_k x_1^{a_{1k}} x_2^{a_{2k}} \cdots x_n^{a_{nk}}$  transforms to

$$\log f(e^{y_1}, \dots, e^{y_n}) = \log \left( \sum_{k=1}^K e^{a_k^T y + b_k} \right) \quad (b_k = \log c_k)$$

- geometric program transforms to convex problem

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{minimize} && \log \left( \sum_{k=1}^K \exp(a_{0k}^T y + b_{0k}) \right) \\ & \text{subject to} && \log \left( \sum_{k=1}^K \exp(a_{ik}^T y + b_{ik}) \right) \leq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \\ & && Gy + d = 0 \end{aligned}$$

# Design of cantilever beam



- $N$  segments with unit lengths, rectangular cross-sections of size  $w_i \times h_i$
- given vertical force  $F$  applied at the right end

## design problem

minimize    total weight

subject to    upper & lower bounds on  $w_i, h_i$

                 upper bound & lower bounds on aspect ratios  $h_i/w_i$

                 upper bound on stress in each segment

                 upper bound on vertical deflection at the end of the beam

variables:  $w_i, h_i$  for  $i = 1, \dots, N$

## objective and constraint functions

- total weight  $w_1h_1 + \cdots + w_Nh_N$  is posynomial
- aspect ratio  $h_i/w_i$  and inverse aspect ratio  $w_i/h_i$  are monomials
- maximum stress in segment  $i$  is given by  $6iF/(w_ih_i^2)$ , a monomial
- the vertical deflection  $y_i$  and slope  $v_i$  of central axis at the right end of segment  $i$  are defined recursively as

$$v_i = 12(i - 1/2) \frac{F}{Ew_ih_i^3} + v_{i+1}$$
$$y_i = 6(i - 1/3) \frac{F}{Ew_ih_i^3} + v_{i+1} + y_{i+1}$$

for  $i = N, N - 1, \dots, 1$ , with  $v_{N+1} = y_{N+1} = 0$  ( $E$  is Young's modulus)

$v_i$  and  $y_i$  are posynomial functions of  $w, h$

## formulation as a GP

$$\begin{aligned} \text{minimize} \quad & w_1 h_1 + \cdots + w_N h_N \\ \text{subject to} \quad & w_{\max}^{-1} w_i \leq 1, \quad w_{\min} w_i^{-1} \leq 1, \quad i = 1, \dots, N \\ & h_{\max}^{-1} h_i \leq 1, \quad h_{\min} h_i^{-1} \leq 1, \quad i = 1, \dots, N \\ & S_{\max}^{-1} w_i^{-1} h_i \leq 1, \quad S_{\min} w_i h_i^{-1} \leq 1, \quad i = 1, \dots, N \\ & 6iF\sigma_{\max}^{-1} w_i^{-1} h_i^{-2} \leq 1, \quad i = 1, \dots, N \\ & y_{\max}^{-1} y_1 \leq 1 \end{aligned}$$

note

- we write  $w_{\min} \leq w_i \leq w_{\max}$  and  $h_{\min} \leq h_i \leq h_{\max}$

$$w_{\min}/w_i \leq 1, \quad w_i/w_{\max} \leq 1, \quad h_{\min}/h_i \leq 1, \quad h_i/h_{\max} \leq 1$$

- we write  $S_{\min} \leq h_i/w_i \leq S_{\max}$  as

$$S_{\min} w_i / h_i \leq 1, \quad h_i / (w_i S_{\max}) \leq 1$$

# Minimizing spectral radius of nonnegative matrix

## Perron-Frobenius eigenvalue $\lambda_{\text{pf}}(A)$

- exists for (elementwise) positive  $A \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$
- a real, positive eigenvalue of  $A$ , equal to spectral radius  $\max_i |\lambda_i(A)|$
- determines asymptotic growth (decay) rate of  $A^k$ :  $A^k \sim \lambda_{\text{pf}}^k$  as  $k \rightarrow \infty$
- alternative characterization:  $\lambda_{\text{pf}}(A) = \inf\{\lambda \mid Av \preceq \lambda v \text{ for some } v \succ 0\}$

## minimizing spectral radius of matrix of posynomials

- minimize  $\lambda_{\text{pf}}(A(x))$ , where the elements  $A(x)_{ij}$  are posynomials of  $x$
- equivalent geometric program:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & \lambda \\ \text{subject to} & \sum_{j=1}^n A(x)_{ij} v_j / (\lambda v_i) \leq 1, \quad i = 1, \dots, n \end{array}$$

variables  $\lambda, v, x$

# Generalized inequality constraints

**convex problem with generalized inequality constraints**

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & f_0(x) \\ \text{subject to} & f_i(x) \preceq_{K_i} 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \\ & Ax = b\end{array}$$

- $f_0 : \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  convex;  $f_i : \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^{k_i}$   $K_i$ -convex w.r.t. proper cone  $K_i$
- same properties as standard convex problem (convex feasible set, local optimum is global, etc.)

**conic form problem:** special case with affine objective and constraints

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & c^T x \\ \text{subject to} & Fx + g \preceq_K 0 \\ & Ax = b\end{array}$$

extends linear programming ( $K = \mathbf{R}_+^m$ ) to nonpolyhedral cones



## Semidefinite program (SDP)

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & c^T x \\ \text{subject to} & x_1 F_1 + x_2 F_2 + \cdots + x_n F_n + G \preceq 0 \\ & Ax = b\end{array}$$

with  $F_i, G \in \mathbf{S}^k$

- inequality constraint is called linear matrix inequality (LMI)
- includes problems with multiple LMI constraints: for example,

$$x_1 \hat{F}_1 + \cdots + x_n \hat{F}_n + \hat{G} \preceq 0, \quad x_1 \tilde{F}_1 + \cdots + x_n \tilde{F}_n + \tilde{G} \preceq 0$$

is equivalent to single LMI

$$x_1 \begin{bmatrix} \hat{F}_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \tilde{F}_1 \end{bmatrix} + x_2 \begin{bmatrix} \hat{F}_2 & 0 \\ 0 & \tilde{F}_2 \end{bmatrix} + \cdots + x_n \begin{bmatrix} \hat{F}_n & 0 \\ 0 & \tilde{F}_n \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \hat{G} & 0 \\ 0 & \tilde{G} \end{bmatrix} \preceq 0$$

# LP and SOCP as SDP

## LP and equivalent SDP

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{LP:} & \begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & c^T x \\ \text{subject to} & Ax \preceq b \end{array} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ll} \text{SDP:} & \begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & c^T x \\ \text{subject to} & \mathbf{diag}(Ax - b) \preceq 0 \end{array} \end{array}$$

(note different interpretation of generalized inequality  $\preceq$ )

## SOCP and equivalent SDP

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{SOCP:} & \begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & f^T x \\ \text{subject to} & \|A_i x + b_i\|_2 \leq c_i^T x + d_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{SDP:} & \begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & f^T x \\ \text{subject to} & \begin{bmatrix} (c_i^T x + d_i)I & A_i x + b_i \\ (A_i x + b_i)^T & c_i^T x + d_i \end{bmatrix} \succeq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \end{array} \end{array}$$

# Eigenvalue minimization

$$\text{minimize } \lambda_{\max}(A(x))$$

where  $A(x) = A_0 + x_1 A_1 + \cdots + x_n A_n$  (with given  $A_i \in \mathbf{S}^k$ )

equivalent SDP

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & t \\ \text{subject to} & A(x) \preceq tI \end{array}$$

- variables  $x \in \mathbf{R}^n$ ,  $t \in \mathbf{R}$
- follows from

$$\lambda_{\max}(A) \leq t \iff A \preceq tI$$

## Matrix norm minimization

$$\text{minimize} \quad \|A(x)\|_2 = \left( \lambda_{\max}(A(x)^T A(x)) \right)^{1/2}$$

where  $A(x) = A_0 + x_1 A_1 + \cdots + x_n A_n$  (with given  $A_i \in \mathbf{R}^{p \times q}$ )

equivalent SDP

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & t \\ \text{subject to} & \begin{bmatrix} tI & A(x) \\ A(x)^T & tI \end{bmatrix} \succeq 0 \end{array}$$

- variables  $x \in \mathbf{R}^n$ ,  $t \in \mathbf{R}$
- constraint follows from

$$\begin{aligned} \|A\|_2 \leq t & \iff A^T A \preceq t^2 I, \quad t \geq 0 \\ & \iff \begin{bmatrix} tI & A \\ A^T & tI \end{bmatrix} \succeq 0 \end{aligned}$$

# Vector optimization

## general vector optimization problem

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize (w.r.t. } K) & f_0(x) \\ \text{subject to} & f_i(x) \leq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \\ & h_i(x) = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, p\end{array}$$

vector objective  $f_0 : \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^q$ , minimized w.r.t. proper cone  $K \in \mathbf{R}^q$

## convex vector optimization problem

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize (w.r.t. } K) & f_0(x) \\ \text{subject to} & f_i(x) \leq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \\ & Ax = b\end{array}$$

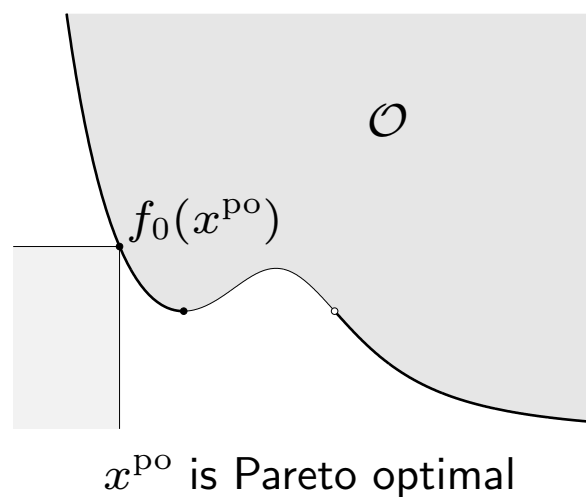
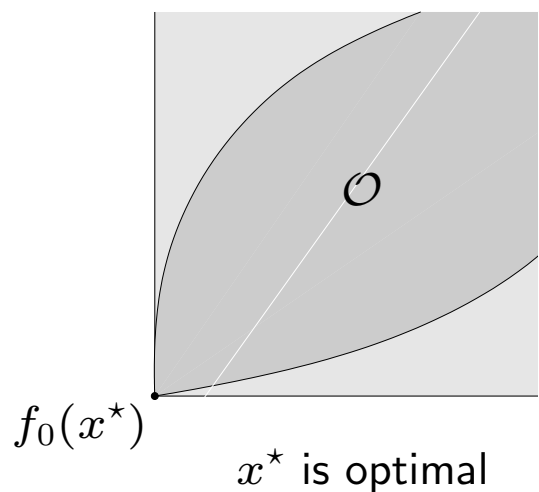
with  $f_0$   $K$ -convex,  $f_1, \dots, f_m$  convex

# Optimal and Pareto optimal points

set of achievable objective values

$$\mathcal{O} = \{f_0(x) \mid x \text{ feasible}\}$$

- feasible  $x$  is **optimal** if  $f_0(x)$  is the minimum value of  $\mathcal{O}$
- feasible  $x$  is **Pareto optimal** if  $f_0(x)$  is a minimal value of  $\mathcal{O}$



# Multicriterion optimization

vector optimization problem with  $K = \mathbf{R}_+^q$

$$f_0(x) = (F_1(x), \dots, F_q(x))$$

- $q$  different objectives  $F_i$ ; roughly speaking we want all  $F_i$ 's to be small
- feasible  $x^*$  is optimal if

$$y \text{ feasible} \implies f_0(x^*) \preceq f_0(y)$$

if there exists an optimal point, the objectives are noncompeting

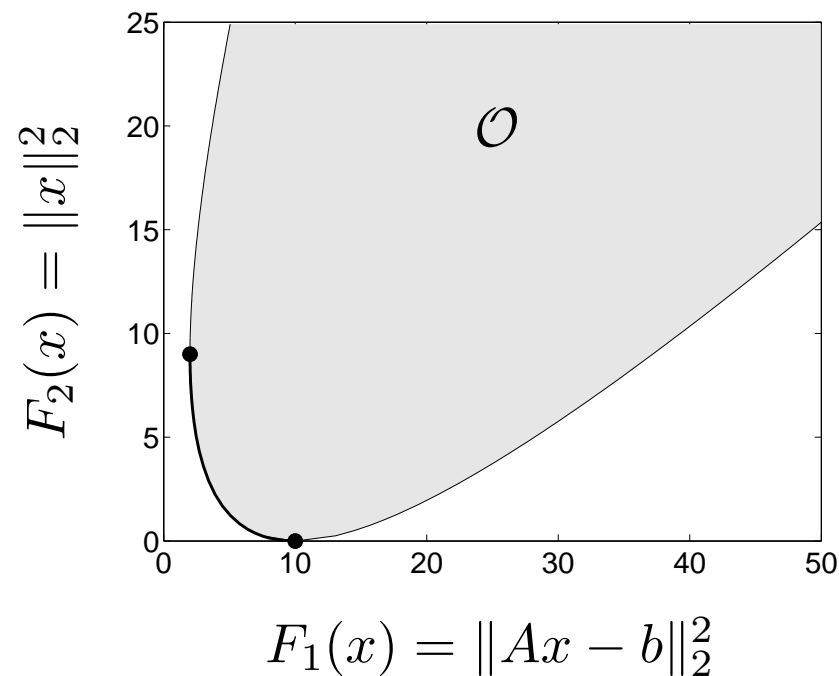
- feasible  $x^{\text{po}}$  is Pareto optimal if

$$y \text{ feasible, } f_0(y) \preceq f_0(x^{\text{po}}) \implies f_0(x^{\text{po}}) = f_0(y)$$

if there are multiple Pareto optimal values, there is a trade-off between the objectives

# Regularized least-squares

$$\text{minimize (w.r.t. } \mathbf{R}_+^2) \quad (\|Ax - b\|_2^2, \|x\|_2^2)$$



example for  $A \in \mathbf{R}^{100 \times 10}$ ; heavy line is formed by Pareto optimal points

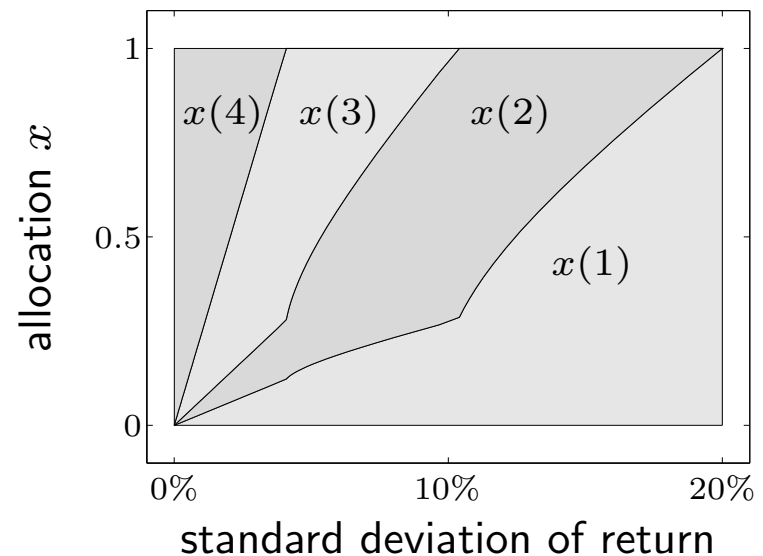
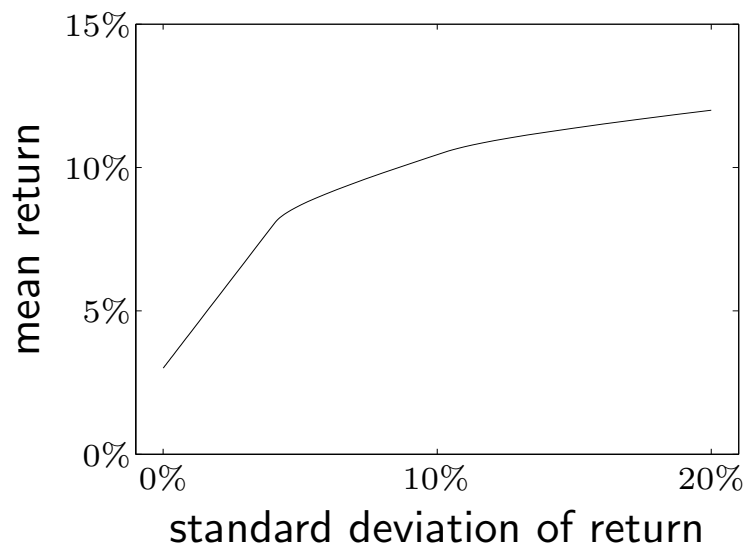


# Risk return trade-off in portfolio optimization

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize (w.r.t. } \mathbf{R}_+^2) & (-\bar{p}^T x, x^T \Sigma x) \\ \text{subject to} & \mathbf{1}^T x = 1, \quad x \succeq 0 \end{array}$$

- $x \in \mathbf{R}^n$  is investment portfolio;  $x_i$  is fraction invested in asset  $i$
- $p \in \mathbf{R}^n$  is vector of relative asset price changes; modeled as a random variable with mean  $\bar{p}$ , covariance  $\Sigma$
- $\bar{p}^T x = \mathbf{E} r$  is expected return;  $x^T \Sigma x = \mathbf{var} r$  is return variance

## example

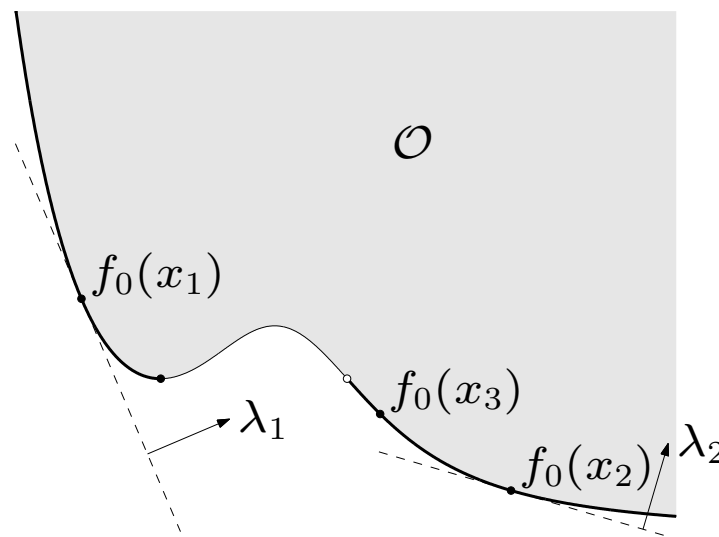


# Scalarization

to find Pareto optimal points: choose  $\lambda \succ_{K^*} 0$  and solve scalar problem

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & \lambda^T f_0(x) \\ \text{subject to} & f_i(x) \leq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \\ & h_i(x) = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, p \end{array}$$

if  $x$  is optimal for scalar problem,  
then it is Pareto-optimal for vector  
optimization problem



for convex vector optimization problems, can find (almost) all Pareto  
optimal points by varying  $\lambda \succ_{K^*} 0$

# Scalarization for multicriterion problems

to find Pareto optimal points, minimize positive weighted sum

$$\lambda^T f_0(x) = \lambda_1 F_1(x) + \cdots + \lambda_q F_q(x)$$

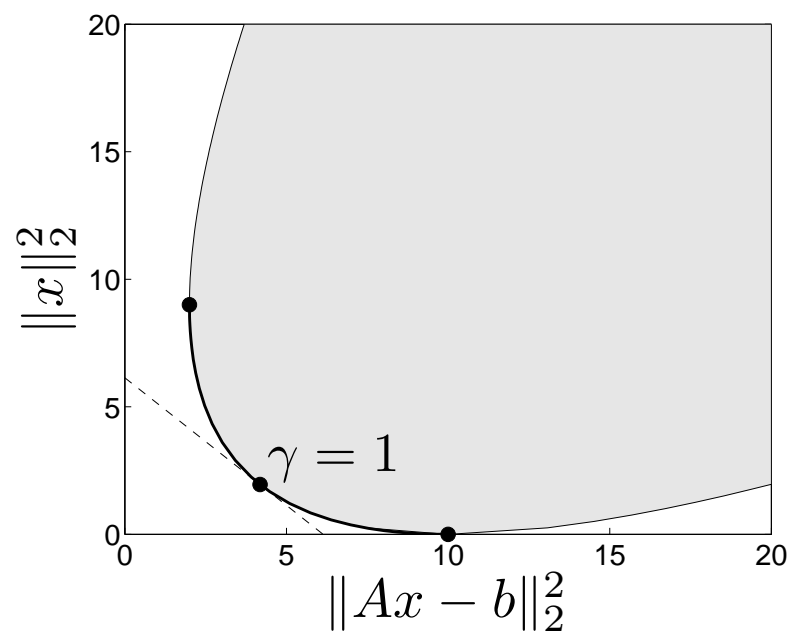
## examples

- regularized least-squares problem of page 4–43

take  $\lambda = (1, \gamma)$  with  $\gamma > 0$

minimize  $\|Ax - b\|_2^2 + \gamma \|x\|_2^2$

for fixed  $\gamma$ , a LS problem



- risk-return trade-off of page 4–44

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & -\bar{p}^T x + \gamma x^T \Sigma x \\ \text{subject to} & \mathbf{1}^T x = 1, \quad x \succeq 0\end{array}$$

for fixed  $\gamma > 0$ , a quadratic program

## 5. Duality

- Lagrange dual problem
- weak and strong duality
- geometric interpretation
- optimality conditions
- perturbation and sensitivity analysis
- examples
- generalized inequalities

# Lagrangian

**standard form problem** (not necessarily convex)

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & f_0(x) \\ \text{subject to} & f_i(x) \leq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \\ & h_i(x) = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, p\end{array}$$

variable  $x \in \mathbf{R}^n$ , domain  $\mathcal{D}$ , optimal value  $p^*$

**Lagrangian:**  $L : \mathbf{R}^n \times \mathbf{R}^m \times \mathbf{R}^p \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ , with  $\text{dom } L = \mathcal{D} \times \mathbf{R}^m \times \mathbf{R}^p$ ,

$$L(x, \lambda, \nu) = f_0(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i f_i(x) + \sum_{i=1}^p \nu_i h_i(x)$$

- weighted sum of objective and constraint functions
- $\lambda_i$  is Lagrange multiplier associated with  $f_i(x) \leq 0$
- $\nu_i$  is Lagrange multiplier associated with  $h_i(x) = 0$

# Lagrange dual function

**Lagrange dual function:**  $g : \mathbf{R}^m \times \mathbf{R}^p \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} g(\lambda, \nu) &= \inf_{x \in \mathcal{D}} L(x, \lambda, \nu) \\ &= \inf_{x \in \mathcal{D}} \left( f_0(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i f_i(x) + \sum_{i=1}^p \nu_i h_i(x) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$g$  is concave, can be  $-\infty$  for some  $\lambda, \nu$

**lower bound property:** if  $\lambda \succeq 0$ , then  $g(\lambda, \nu) \leq p^*$

proof: if  $\tilde{x}$  is feasible and  $\lambda \succeq 0$ , then

$$f_0(\tilde{x}) \geq L(\tilde{x}, \lambda, \nu) \geq \inf_{x \in \mathcal{D}} L(x, \lambda, \nu) = g(\lambda, \nu)$$

minimizing over all feasible  $\tilde{x}$  gives  $p^* \geq g(\lambda, \nu)$

# Least-norm solution of linear equations

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & x^T x \\ \text{subject to} & Ax = b \end{array}$$

## dual function

- Lagrangian is  $L(x, \nu) = x^T x + \nu^T (Ax - b)$
- to minimize  $L$  over  $x$ , set gradient equal to zero:

$$\nabla_x L(x, \nu) = 2x + A^T \nu = 0 \quad \implies \quad x = -(1/2)A^T \nu$$

- plug in in  $L$  to obtain  $g$ :

$$g(\nu) = L((-1/2)A^T \nu, \nu) = -\frac{1}{4}\nu^T A A^T \nu - b^T \nu$$

a concave function of  $\nu$

**lower bound property:**  $p^* \geq -(1/4)\nu^T A A^T \nu - b^T \nu$  for all  $\nu$



## Standard form LP

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & c^T x \\ \text{subject to} & Ax = b, \quad x \succeq 0\end{array}$$

### dual function

- Lagrangian is

$$\begin{aligned}L(x, \lambda, \nu) &= c^T x + \nu^T (Ax - b) - \lambda^T x \\ &= -b^T \nu + (c + A^T \nu - \lambda)^T x\end{aligned}$$

- $L$  is affine in  $x$ , hence

$$g(\lambda, \nu) = \inf_x L(x, \lambda, \nu) = \begin{cases} -b^T \nu & A^T \nu - \lambda + c = 0 \\ -\infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$g$  is linear on affine domain  $\{(\lambda, \nu) \mid A^T \nu - \lambda + c = 0\}$ , hence concave

**lower bound property:**  $p^* \geq -b^T \nu$  if  $A^T \nu + c \succeq 0$

# Equality constrained norm minimization

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & \|x\| \\ \text{subject to} & Ax = b\end{array}$$

## dual function

$$g(\nu) = \inf_x (\|x\| - \nu^T Ax + b^T \nu) = \begin{cases} b^T \nu & \|A^T \nu\|_* \leq 1 \\ -\infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where  $\|v\|_* = \sup_{\|u\| \leq 1} u^T v$  is dual norm of  $\|\cdot\|$

proof: follows from  $\inf_x (\|x\| - y^T x) = 0$  if  $\|y\|_* \leq 1$ ,  $-\infty$  otherwise

- if  $\|y\|_* \leq 1$ , then  $\|x\| - y^T x \geq 0$  for all  $x$ , with equality if  $x = 0$
- if  $\|y\|_* > 1$ , choose  $x = tu$  where  $\|u\| \leq 1$ ,  $u^T y = \|y\|_* > 1$ :

$$\|x\| - y^T x = t(\|u\| - \|y\|_*) \rightarrow -\infty \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow \infty$$

**lower bound property:**  $p^* \geq b^T \nu$  if  $\|A^T \nu\|_* \leq 1$

## Two-way partitioning

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & x^T W x \\ \text{subject to} & x_i^2 = 1, \quad i = 1, \dots, n\end{array}$$

- a nonconvex problem; feasible set contains  $2^n$  discrete points
- interpretation: partition  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  in two sets;  $W_{ij}$  is cost of assigning  $i, j$  to the same set;  $-W_{ij}$  is cost of assigning to different sets

### dual function

$$\begin{aligned}g(\nu) &= \inf_x (x^T W x + \sum_i \nu_i (x_i^2 - 1)) = \inf_x x^T (W + \mathbf{diag}(\nu)) x - \mathbf{1}^T \nu \\ &= \begin{cases} -\mathbf{1}^T \nu & W + \mathbf{diag}(\nu) \succeq 0 \\ -\infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}\end{aligned}$$

**lower bound property:**  $p^* \geq -\mathbf{1}^T \nu$  if  $W + \mathbf{diag}(\nu) \succeq 0$

example:  $\nu = -\lambda_{\min}(W)\mathbf{1}$  gives bound  $p^* \geq n\lambda_{\min}(W)$

# Lagrange dual and conjugate function

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & f_0(x) \\ \text{subject to} & Ax \preceq b, \quad Cx = d\end{array}$$

## dual function

$$\begin{aligned}g(\lambda, \nu) &= \inf_{x \in \text{dom } f_0} (f_0(x) + (A^T \lambda + C^T \nu)^T x - b^T \lambda - d^T \nu) \\ &= -f_0^*(-A^T \lambda - C^T \nu) - b^T \lambda - d^T \nu\end{aligned}$$

- recall definition of conjugate  $f^*(y) = \sup_{x \in \text{dom } f} (y^T x - f(x))$
- simplifies derivation of dual if conjugate of  $f_0$  is known

## example: entropy maximization

$$f_0(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \log x_i, \quad f_0^*(y) = \sum_{i=1}^n e^{y_i - 1}$$

# The dual problem

## Lagrange dual problem

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{maximize} & g(\lambda, \nu) \\ \text{subject to} & \lambda \succeq 0\end{array}$$

- finds best lower bound on  $p^*$ , obtained from Lagrange dual function
- a convex optimization problem; optimal value denoted  $d^*$
- $\lambda, \nu$  are dual feasible if  $\lambda \succeq 0, (\lambda, \nu) \in \mathbf{dom} g$
- often simplified by making implicit constraint  $(\lambda, \nu) \in \mathbf{dom} g$  explicit

**example:** standard form LP and its dual (page 5–5)

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & c^T x \\ \text{subject to} & Ax = b \\ & x \succeq 0\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{maximize} & -b^T \nu \\ \text{subject to} & A^T \nu + c \succeq 0\end{array}$$

## Weak and strong duality

**weak duality:**  $d^* \leq p^*$

- always holds (for convex and nonconvex problems)
- can be used to find nontrivial lower bounds for difficult problems  
for example, solving the SDP

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{maximize} & -\mathbf{1}^T \nu \\ \text{subject to} & W + \mathbf{diag}(\nu) \succeq 0 \end{array}$$

gives a lower bound for the two-way partitioning problem on page 5–7

**strong duality:**  $d^* = p^*$

- does not hold in general
- (usually) holds for convex problems
- conditions that guarantee strong duality in convex problems are called **constraint qualifications**

# Slater's constraint qualification

strong duality holds for a convex problem

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & f_0(x) \\ \text{subject to} & f_i(x) \leq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \\ & Ax = b\end{array}$$

if it is strictly feasible, *i.e.*,

$$\exists x \in \mathbf{int} \mathcal{D} : \quad f_i(x) < 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m, \quad Ax = b$$

- also guarantees that the dual optimum is attained (if  $p^* > -\infty$ )
- can be sharpened: *e.g.*, can replace  $\mathbf{int} \mathcal{D}$  with  $\mathbf{relint} \mathcal{D}$  (interior relative to affine hull); linear inequalities do not need to hold with strict inequality, . . .
- there exist many other types of constraint qualifications

# Inequality form LP

**primal problem**

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & c^T x \\ \text{subject to} & Ax \preceq b\end{array}$$

**dual function**

$$g(\lambda) = \inf_x ((c + A^T \lambda)^T x - b^T \lambda) = \begin{cases} -b^T \lambda & A^T \lambda + c = 0 \\ -\infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

**dual problem**

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{maximize} & -b^T \lambda \\ \text{subject to} & A^T \lambda + c = 0, \quad \lambda \succeq 0\end{array}$$

- from Slater's condition:  $p^* = d^*$  if  $A\tilde{x} \prec b$  for some  $\tilde{x}$
- in fact,  $p^* = d^*$  except when primal and dual are infeasible



# Quadratic program

**primal problem** (assume  $P \in \mathbf{S}_{++}^n$ )

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & x^T P x \\ \text{subject to} & Ax \preceq b\end{array}$$

**dual function**

$$g(\lambda) = \inf_x (x^T P x + \lambda^T (Ax - b)) = -\frac{1}{4} \lambda^T A P^{-1} A^T \lambda - b^T \lambda$$

**dual problem**

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{maximize} & -(1/4) \lambda^T A P^{-1} A^T \lambda - b^T \lambda \\ \text{subject to} & \lambda \succeq 0\end{array}$$

- from Slater's condition:  $p^* = d^*$  if  $A\tilde{x} \prec b$  for some  $\tilde{x}$
- in fact,  $p^* = d^*$  always

## A nonconvex problem with strong duality

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & x^T A x + 2b^T x \\ \text{subject to} & x^T x \leq 1\end{array}$$

$A \not\succeq 0$ , hence nonconvex

**dual function:**  $g(\lambda) = \inf_x (x^T (A + \lambda I)x + 2b^T x - \lambda)$

- unbounded below if  $A + \lambda I \not\succeq 0$  or if  $A + \lambda I \succeq 0$  and  $b \notin \mathcal{R}(A + \lambda I)$
- minimized by  $x = -(A + \lambda I)^\dagger b$  otherwise:  $g(\lambda) = -b^T (A + \lambda I)^\dagger b - \lambda$

**dual problem** and equivalent SDP:

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{maximize} & -b^T (A + \lambda I)^\dagger b - \lambda \\ \text{subject to} & A + \lambda I \succeq 0 \\ & b \in \mathcal{R}(A + \lambda I)\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{maximize} & -t - \lambda \\ \text{subject to} & \begin{bmatrix} A + \lambda I & b \\ b^T & t \end{bmatrix} \succeq 0\end{array}$$

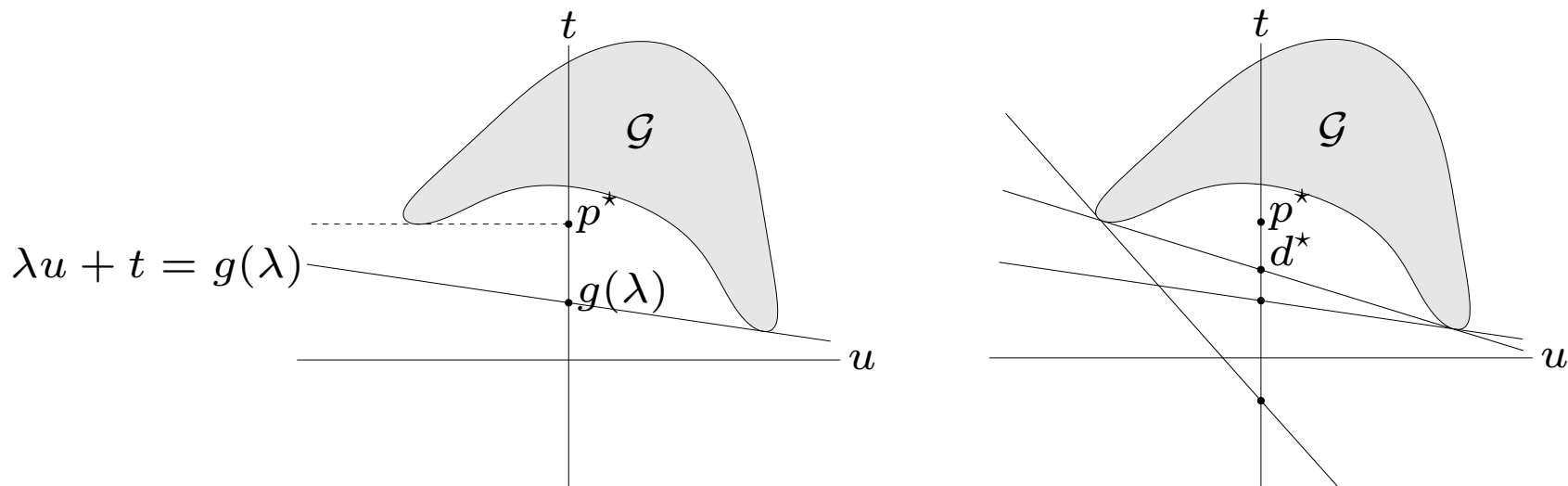
strong duality although primal problem is not convex (not easy to show)

# Geometric interpretation

for simplicity, consider problem with one constraint  $f_1(x) \leq 0$

**interpretation of dual function:**

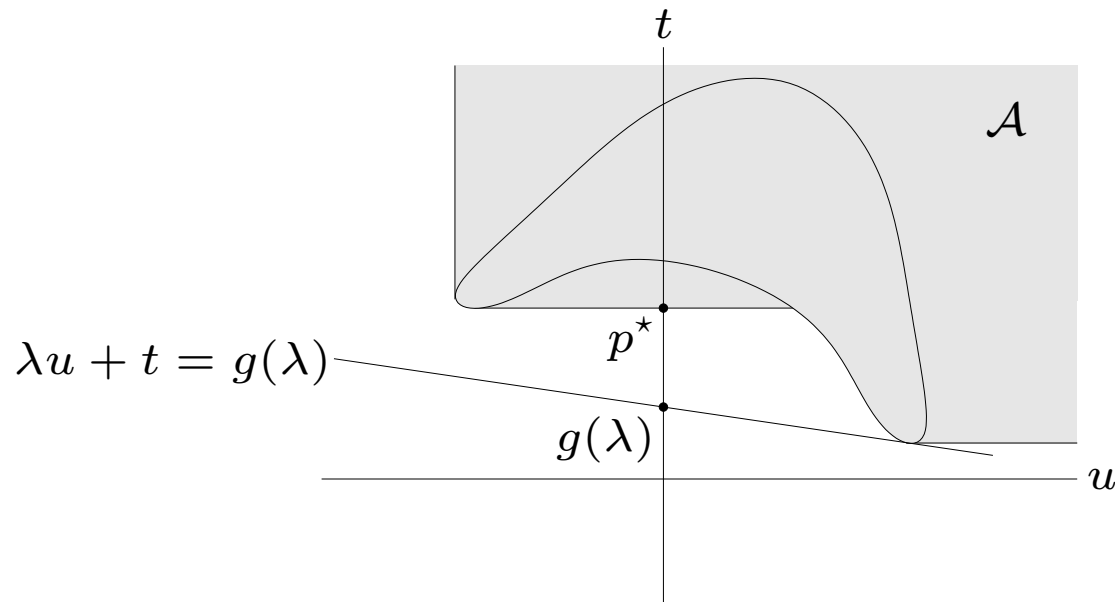
$$g(\lambda) = \inf_{(u,t) \in \mathcal{G}} (t + \lambda u), \quad \text{where } \mathcal{G} = \{(f_1(x), f_0(x)) \mid x \in \mathcal{D}\}$$



- $\lambda u + t = g(\lambda)$  is (non-vertical) supporting hyperplane to  $\mathcal{G}$
- hyperplane intersects  $t$ -axis at  $t = g(\lambda)$

**epigraph variation:** same interpretation if  $\mathcal{G}$  is replaced with

$$\mathcal{A} = \{(u, t) \mid f_1(x) \leq u, f_0(x) \leq t \text{ for some } x \in \mathcal{D}\}$$



### strong duality

- holds if there is a non-vertical supporting hyperplane to  $\mathcal{A}$  at  $(0, p^*)$
- for convex problem,  $\mathcal{A}$  is convex, hence has supp. hyperplane at  $(0, p^*)$
- Slater's condition: if there exist  $(\tilde{u}, \tilde{t}) \in \mathcal{A}$  with  $\tilde{u} < 0$ , then supporting hyperplanes at  $(0, p^*)$  must be non-vertical

## Complementary slackness

assume strong duality holds,  $x^*$  is primal optimal,  $(\lambda^*, \nu^*)$  is dual optimal

$$\begin{aligned} f_0(x^*) = g(\lambda^*, \nu^*) &= \inf_x \left( f_0(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^* f_i(x) + \sum_{i=1}^p \nu_i^* h_i(x) \right) \\ &\leq f_0(x^*) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^* f_i(x^*) + \sum_{i=1}^p \nu_i^* h_i(x^*) \\ &\leq f_0(x^*) \end{aligned}$$

hence, the two inequalities hold with equality

- $x^*$  minimizes  $L(x, \lambda^*, \nu^*)$
- $\lambda_i^* f_i(x^*) = 0$  for  $i = 1, \dots, m$  (known as complementary slackness):

$$\lambda_i^* > 0 \implies f_i(x^*) = 0, \quad f_i(x^*) < 0 \implies \lambda_i^* = 0$$

# Karush-Kuhn-Tucker (KKT) conditions

the following four conditions are called KKT conditions (for a problem with differentiable  $f_i, h_i$ ):

1. primal constraints:  $f_i(x) \leq 0, i = 1, \dots, m, h_i(x) = 0, i = 1, \dots, p$
2. dual constraints:  $\lambda \succeq 0$
3. complementary slackness:  $\lambda_i f_i(x) = 0, i = 1, \dots, m$
4. gradient of Lagrangian with respect to  $x$  vanishes:

$$\nabla f_0(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \nabla f_i(x) + \sum_{i=1}^p \nu_i \nabla h_i(x) = 0$$

from page 5–17: if strong duality holds and  $x, \lambda, \nu$  are optimal, then they must satisfy the KKT conditions

## KKT conditions for convex problem

if  $\tilde{x}, \tilde{\lambda}, \tilde{\nu}$  satisfy KKT for a convex problem, then they are optimal:

- from complementary slackness:  $f_0(\tilde{x}) = L(\tilde{x}, \tilde{\lambda}, \tilde{\nu})$
- from 4th condition (and convexity):  $g(\tilde{\lambda}, \tilde{\nu}) = L(\tilde{x}, \tilde{\lambda}, \tilde{\nu})$

hence,  $f_0(\tilde{x}) = g(\tilde{\lambda}, \tilde{\nu})$

if **Slater's condition** is satisfied:

$x$  is optimal if and only if there exist  $\lambda, \nu$  that satisfy KKT conditions

- recall that Slater implies strong duality, and dual optimum is attained
- generalizes optimality condition  $\nabla f_0(x) = 0$  for unconstrained problem

**example: water-filling** (assume  $\alpha_i > 0$ )

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & -\sum_{i=1}^n \log(x_i + \alpha_i) \\ \text{subject to} & x \succeq 0, \quad \mathbf{1}^T x = 1 \end{array}$$

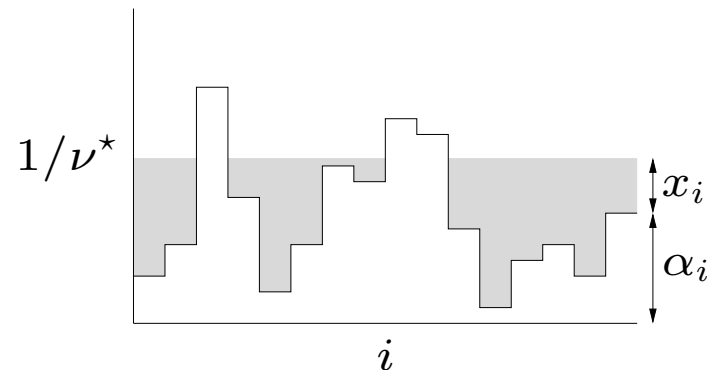
$x$  is optimal iff  $x \succeq 0$ ,  $\mathbf{1}^T x = 1$ , and there exist  $\lambda \in \mathbf{R}^n$ ,  $\nu \in \mathbf{R}$  such that

$$\lambda \succeq 0, \quad \lambda_i x_i = 0, \quad \frac{1}{x_i + \alpha_i} + \lambda_i = \nu$$

- if  $\nu < 1/\alpha_i$ :  $\lambda_i = 0$  and  $x_i = 1/\nu - \alpha_i$
- if  $\nu \geq 1/\alpha_i$ :  $\lambda_i = \nu - 1/\alpha_i$  and  $x_i = 0$
- determine  $\nu$  from  $\mathbf{1}^T x = \sum_{i=1}^n \max\{0, 1/\nu - \alpha_i\} = 1$

### interpretation

- $n$  patches; level of patch  $i$  is at height  $\alpha_i$
- flood area with unit amount of water
- resulting level is  $1/\nu^*$





# Perturbation and sensitivity analysis

## (unperturbed) optimization problem and its dual

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & f_0(x) \\ \text{subject to} & f_i(x) \leq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \\ & h_i(x) = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, p\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{maximize} & g(\lambda, \nu) \\ \text{subject to} & \lambda \succeq 0\end{array}$$

## perturbed problem and its dual

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{min.} & f_0(x) \\ \text{s.t.} & f_i(x) \leq u_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \\ & h_i(x) = v_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, p\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{max.} & g(\lambda, \nu) - u^T \lambda - v^T \nu \\ \text{s.t.} & \lambda \succeq 0\end{array}$$

- $x$  is primal variable;  $u, v$  are parameters
- $p^*(u, v)$  is optimal value as a function of  $u, v$
- we are interested in information about  $p^*(u, v)$  that we can obtain from the solution of the unperturbed problem and its dual

## global sensitivity result

assume strong duality holds for unperturbed problem, and that  $\lambda^*, \nu^*$  are dual optimal for unperturbed problem

apply weak duality to perturbed problem:

$$\begin{aligned} p^*(u, v) &\geq g(\lambda^*, \nu^*) - u^T \lambda^* - v^T \nu^* \\ &= p^*(0, 0) - u^T \lambda^* - v^T \nu^* \end{aligned}$$

## sensitivity interpretation

- if  $\lambda_i^*$  large:  $p^*$  increases greatly if we tighten constraint  $i$  ( $u_i < 0$ )
- if  $\lambda_i^*$  small:  $p^*$  does not decrease much if we loosen constraint  $i$  ( $u_i > 0$ )
- if  $\nu_i^*$  large and positive:  $p^*$  increases greatly if we take  $v_i < 0$ ;  
if  $\nu_i^*$  large and negative:  $p^*$  increases greatly if we take  $v_i > 0$
- if  $\nu_i^*$  small and positive:  $p^*$  does not decrease much if we take  $v_i > 0$ ;  
if  $\nu_i^*$  small and negative:  $p^*$  does not decrease much if we take  $v_i < 0$

**local sensitivity:** if (in addition)  $p^*(u, v)$  is differentiable at  $(0, 0)$ , then

$$\lambda_i^* = -\frac{\partial p^*(0, 0)}{\partial u_i}, \quad \nu_i^* = -\frac{\partial p^*(0, 0)}{\partial v_i}$$

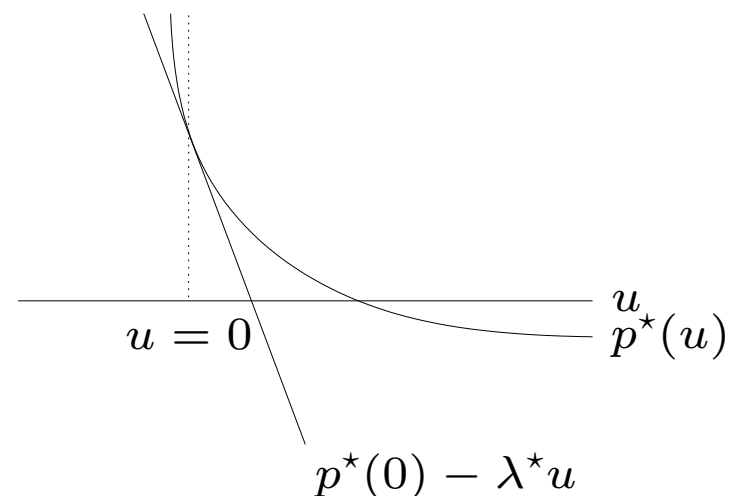
proof (for  $\lambda_i^*$ ): from global sensitivity result,

$$\frac{\partial p^*(0, 0)}{\partial u_i} = \lim_{t \searrow 0} \frac{p^*(te_i, 0) - p^*(0, 0)}{t} \geq -\lambda_i^*$$

$$\frac{\partial p^*(0, 0)}{\partial u_i} = \lim_{t \nearrow 0} \frac{p^*(te_i, 0) - p^*(0, 0)}{t} \leq -\lambda_i^*$$

hence, equality

$p^*(u)$  for a problem with one (inequality) constraint:



# Duality and problem reformulations

- equivalent formulations of a problem can lead to very different duals
- reformulating the primal problem can be useful when the dual is difficult to derive, or uninteresting

## common reformulations

- introduce new variables and equality constraints
- make explicit constraints implicit or vice-versa
- transform objective or constraint functions  
*e.g.*, replace  $f_0(x)$  by  $\phi(f_0(x))$  with  $\phi$  convex, increasing

# Introducing new variables and equality constraints

$$\text{minimize } f_0(Ax + b)$$

- dual function is constant:  $g = \inf_x L(x) = \inf_x f_0(Ax + b) = p^*$
- we have strong duality, but dual is quite useless

## reformulated problem and its dual

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & f_0(y) \\ \text{subject to} & Ax + b - y = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{maximize} & b^T \nu - f_0^*(\nu) \\ \text{subject to} & A^T \nu = 0 \end{array}$$

dual function follows from

$$\begin{aligned} g(\nu) &= \inf_{x,y} (f_0(y) - \nu^T y + \nu^T Ax + b^T \nu) \\ &= \begin{cases} -f_0^*(\nu) + b^T \nu & A^T \nu = 0 \\ -\infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

**norm approximation problem:** minimize  $\|Ax - b\|$

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & \|y\| \\ \text{subject to} & y = Ax - b\end{array}$$

can look up conjugate of  $\|\cdot\|$ , or derive dual directly

$$\begin{aligned}g(\nu) &= \inf_{x,y} (\|y\| + \nu^T y - \nu^T Ax + b^T \nu) \\ &= \begin{cases} b^T \nu + \inf_y (\|y\| + \nu^T y) & A^T \nu = 0 \\ -\infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\ &= \begin{cases} b^T \nu & A^T \nu = 0, \quad \|\nu\|_* \leq 1 \\ -\infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}\end{aligned}$$

(see page 5–4)

**dual of norm approximation problem**

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{maximize} & b^T \nu \\ \text{subject to} & A^T \nu = 0, \quad \|\nu\|_* \leq 1\end{array}$$

# Implicit constraints

**LP with box constraints:** primal and dual problem

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & c^T x \\ \text{subject to} & Ax = b \\ & -\mathbf{1} \preceq x \preceq \mathbf{1} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ll} \text{maximize} & -b^T \nu - \mathbf{1}^T \lambda_1 - \mathbf{1}^T \lambda_2 \\ \text{subject to} & c + A^T \nu + \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 = 0 \\ & \lambda_1 \succeq 0, \quad \lambda_2 \succeq 0 \end{array}$$

**reformulation with box constraints made implicit**

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & f_0(x) = \begin{cases} c^T x & -\mathbf{1} \preceq x \preceq \mathbf{1} \\ \infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\ \text{subject to} & Ax = b \end{array}$$

dual function

$$\begin{aligned} g(\nu) &= \inf_{-\mathbf{1} \preceq x \preceq \mathbf{1}} (c^T x + \nu^T (Ax - b)) \\ &= -b^T \nu - \|A^T \nu + c\|_1 \end{aligned}$$

**dual problem:** maximize  $-b^T \nu - \|A^T \nu + c\|_1$

# Problems with generalized inequalities

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & f_0(x) \\ \text{subject to} & f_i(x) \preceq_{K_i} 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \\ & h_i(x) = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, p\end{array}$$

$\preceq_{K_i}$  is generalized inequality on  $\mathbf{R}^{k_i}$

**definitions** are parallel to scalar case:

- Lagrange multiplier for  $f_i(x) \preceq_{K_i} 0$  is vector  $\lambda_i \in \mathbf{R}^{k_i}$
- Lagrangian  $L : \mathbf{R}^n \times \mathbf{R}^{k_1} \times \dots \times \mathbf{R}^{k_m} \times \mathbf{R}^p \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ , is defined as

$$L(x, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m, \nu) = f_0(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^T f_i(x) + \sum_{i=1}^p \nu_i h_i(x)$$

- dual function  $g : \mathbf{R}^{k_1} \times \dots \times \mathbf{R}^{k_m} \times \mathbf{R}^p \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ , is defined as

$$g(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m, \nu) = \inf_{x \in \mathcal{D}} L(x, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m, \nu)$$



**lower bound property:** if  $\lambda_i \succeq_{K_i^*} 0$ , then  $g(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m, \nu) \leq p^*$

proof: if  $\tilde{x}$  is feasible and  $\lambda \succeq_{K_i^*} 0$ , then

$$\begin{aligned} f_0(\tilde{x}) &\geq f_0(\tilde{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^T f_i(\tilde{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^p \nu_i h_i(\tilde{x}) \\ &\geq \inf_{x \in \mathcal{D}} L(x, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m, \nu) \\ &= g(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m, \nu) \end{aligned}$$

minimizing over all feasible  $\tilde{x}$  gives  $p^* \geq g(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m, \nu)$

## dual problem

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{maximize} && g(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m, \nu) \\ &\text{subject to} && \lambda_i \succeq_{K_i^*} 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \end{aligned}$$

- weak duality:  $p^* \geq d^*$  always
- strong duality:  $p^* = d^*$  for convex problem with constraint qualification (for example, Slater's: primal problem is strictly feasible)

# Semidefinite program

**primal SDP** ( $F_i, G \in \mathbf{S}^k$ )

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & c^T x \\ \text{subject to} & x_1 F_1 + \cdots + x_n F_n \preceq G\end{array}$$

- Lagrange multiplier is matrix  $Z \in \mathbf{S}^k$
- Lagrangian  $L(x, Z) = c^T x + \mathbf{tr}(Z(x_1 F_1 + \cdots + x_n F_n - G))$
- dual function

$$g(Z) = \inf_x L(x, Z) = \begin{cases} -\mathbf{tr}(GZ) & \mathbf{tr}(F_i Z) + c_i = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, n \\ -\infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

**dual SDP**

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{maximize} & -\mathbf{tr}(GZ) \\ \text{subject to} & Z \succeq 0, \quad \mathbf{tr}(F_i Z) + c_i = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, n\end{array}$$

$p^* = d^*$  if primal SDP is strictly feasible ( $\exists x$  with  $x_1 F_1 + \cdots + x_n F_n \prec G$ )

## 6. Approximation and fitting

- norm approximation
- least-norm problems
- regularized approximation
- robust approximation

# Norm approximation

$$\text{minimize } \|Ax - b\|$$

( $A \in \mathbf{R}^{m \times n}$  with  $m \geq n$ ,  $\|\cdot\|$  is a norm on  $\mathbf{R}^m$ )

interpretations of solution  $x^* = \operatorname{argmin}_x \|Ax - b\|$ :

- **geometric:**  $Ax^*$  is point in  $\mathcal{R}(A)$  closest to  $b$
- **estimation:** linear measurement model

$$y = Ax + v$$

$y$  are measurements,  $x$  is unknown,  $v$  is measurement error

given  $y = b$ , best guess of  $x$  is  $x^*$

- **optimal design:**  $x$  are design variables (input),  $Ax$  is result (output)  
 $x^*$  is design that best approximates desired result  $b$

## examples

- least-squares approximation ( $\|\cdot\|_2$ ): solution satisfies normal equations

$$A^T A x = A^T b$$

$$(x^* = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T b \text{ if } \mathbf{rank} A = n)$$

- Chebyshev approximation ( $\|\cdot\|_\infty$ ): can be solved as an LP

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & t \\ \text{subject to} & -t\mathbf{1} \preceq Ax - b \preceq t\mathbf{1} \end{array}$$

- sum of absolute residuals approximation ( $\|\cdot\|_1$ ): can be solved as an LP

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & \mathbf{1}^T y \\ \text{subject to} & -y \preceq Ax - b \preceq y \end{array}$$

# Penalty function approximation

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & \phi(r_1) + \cdots + \phi(r_m) \\ \text{subject to} & r = Ax - b \end{array}$$

( $A \in \mathbf{R}^{m \times n}$ ,  $\phi : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  is a convex penalty function)

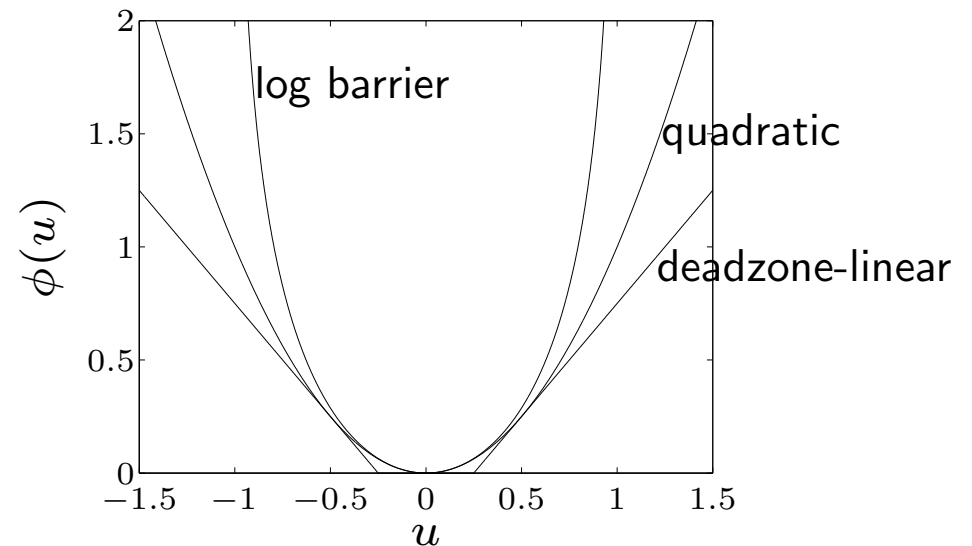
## examples

- quadratic:  $\phi(u) = u^2$
- deadzone-linear with width  $a$ :

$$\phi(u) = \max\{0, |u| - a\}$$

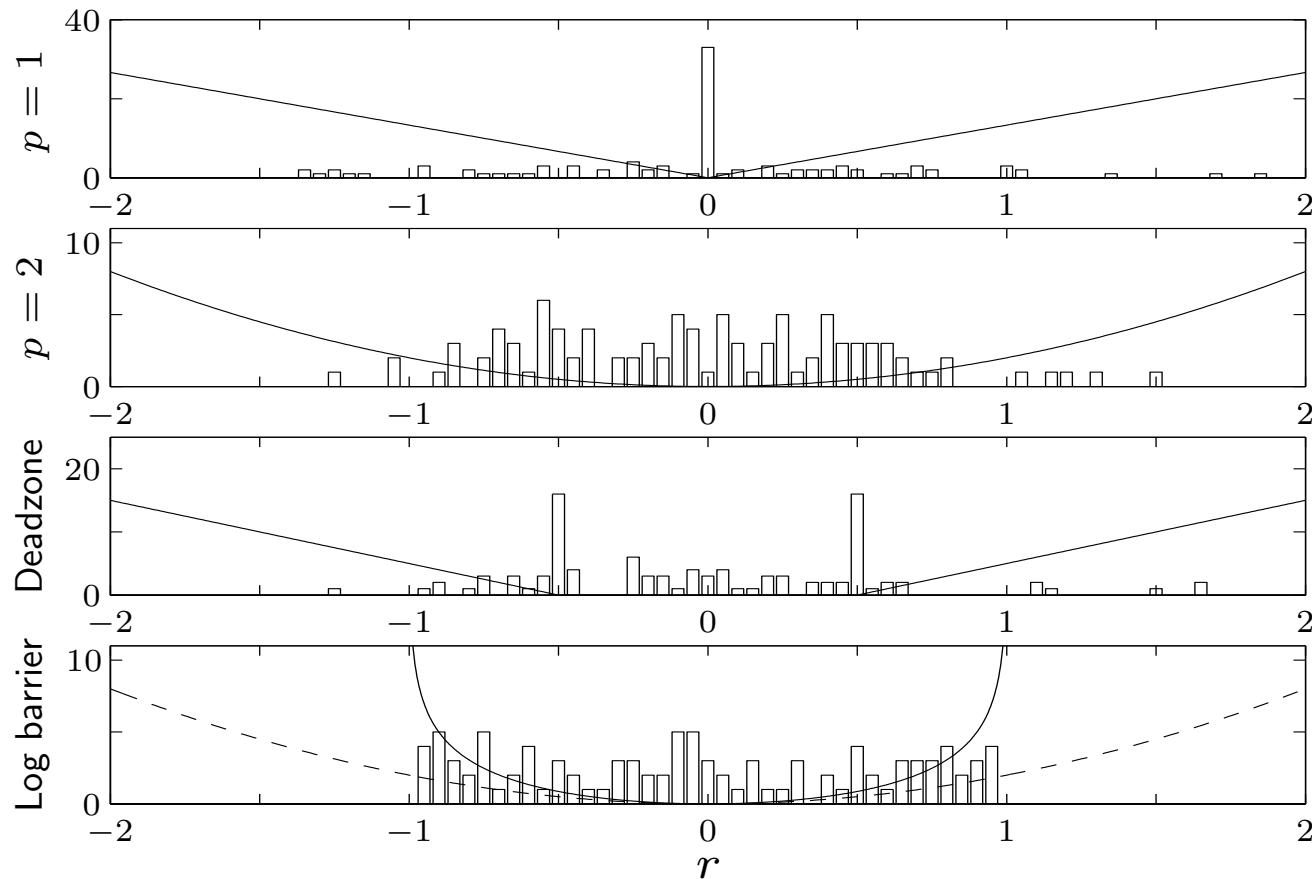
- log-barrier with limit  $a$ :

$$\phi(u) = \begin{cases} -a^2 \log(1 - (u/a)^2) & |u| < a \\ \infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



**example** ( $m = 100, n = 30$ ): histogram of residuals for penalties

$$\phi(u) = |u|, \quad \phi(u) = u^2, \quad \phi(u) = \max\{0, |u| - a\}, \quad \phi(u) = -\log(1 - u^2)$$

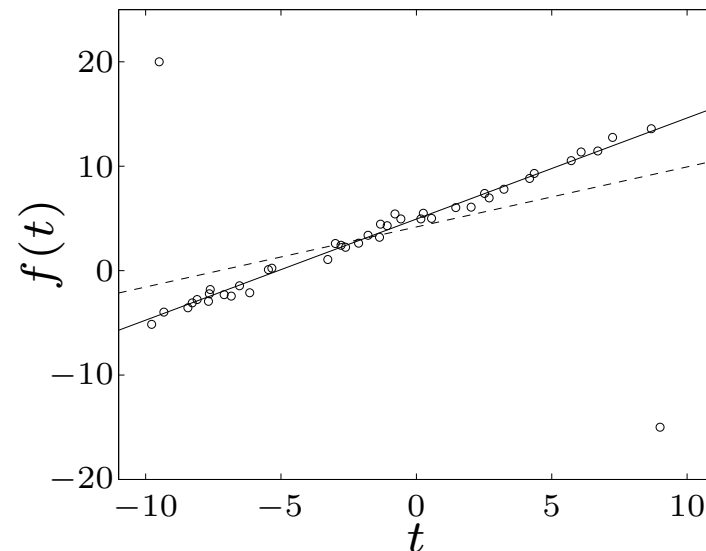
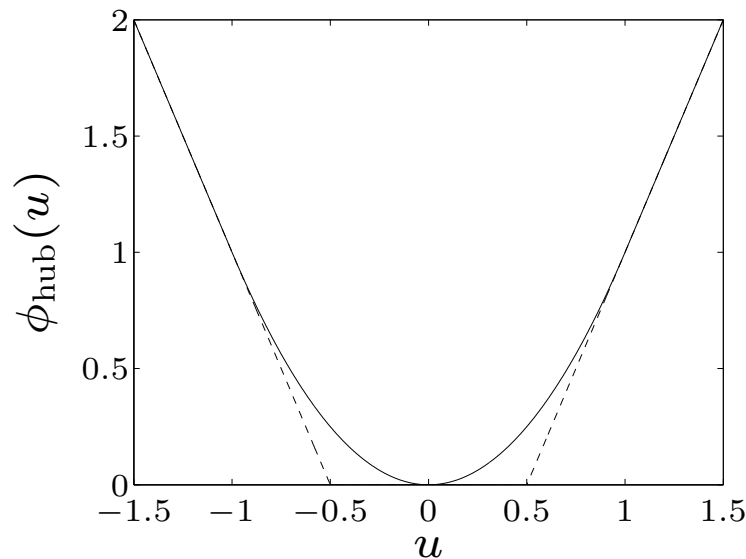


shape of penalty function has large effect on distribution of residuals

## Huber penalty function (with parameter $M$ )

$$\phi_{\text{hub}}(u) = \begin{cases} u^2 & |u| \leq M \\ M(2|u| - M) & |u| > M \end{cases}$$

linear growth for large  $u$  makes approximation less sensitive to outliers



- left: Huber penalty for  $M = 1$
- right: affine function  $f(t) = \alpha + \beta t$  fitted to 42 points  $t_i, y_i$  (circles) using quadratic (dashed) and Huber (solid) penalty



# Least-norm problems

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & \|x\| \\ \text{subject to} & Ax = b \end{array}$$

( $A \in \mathbf{R}^{m \times n}$  with  $m \leq n$ ,  $\|\cdot\|$  is a norm on  $\mathbf{R}^n$ )

interpretations of solution  $x^* = \operatorname{argmin}_{Ax=b} \|x\|$ :

- **geometric:**  $x^*$  is point in affine set  $\{x \mid Ax = b\}$  with minimum distance to 0
- **estimation:**  $b = Ax$  are (perfect) measurements of  $x$ ;  $x^*$  is smallest ('most plausible') estimate consistent with measurements
- **design:**  $x$  are design variables (inputs);  $b$  are required results (outputs)  
 $x^*$  is smallest ('most efficient') design that satisfies requirements

## examples

- least-squares solution of linear equations ( $\|\cdot\|_2$ ):  
can be solved via optimality conditions

$$2x + A^T \nu = 0, \quad Ax = b$$

- minimum sum of absolute values ( $\|\cdot\|_1$ ): can be solved as an LP

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & \mathbf{1}^T y \\ \text{subject to} & -y \preceq x \preceq y, \quad Ax = b \end{array}$$

tends to produce sparse solution  $x^\star$

## extension: least-penalty problem

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & \phi(x_1) + \cdots + \phi(x_n) \\ \text{subject to} & Ax = b \end{array}$$

$\phi : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  is convex penalty function

# Regularized approximation

$$\text{minimize (w.r.t. } \mathbf{R}_+^2 \text{)} \quad (\|Ax - b\|, \|x\|)$$

$A \in \mathbf{R}^{m \times n}$ , norms on  $\mathbf{R}^m$  and  $\mathbf{R}^n$  can be different

interpretation: find good approximation  $Ax \approx b$  with small  $x$

- **estimation:** linear measurement model  $y = Ax + v$ , with prior knowledge that  $\|x\|$  is small
- **optimal design:** small  $x$  is cheaper or more efficient, or the linear model  $y = Ax$  is only valid for small  $x$
- **robust approximation:** good approximation  $Ax \approx b$  with small  $x$  is less sensitive to errors in  $A$  than good approximation with large  $x$

## Scalarized problem

$$\text{minimize} \quad \|Ax - b\| + \gamma \|x\|$$

- solution for  $\gamma > 0$  traces out optimal trade-off curve
- other common method: minimize  $\|Ax - b\|^2 + \delta \|x\|^2$  with  $\delta > 0$

## Tikhonov regularization

$$\text{minimize} \quad \|Ax - b\|_2^2 + \delta \|x\|_2^2$$

can be solved as a least-squares problem

$$\text{minimize} \quad \left\| \begin{bmatrix} A \\ \sqrt{\delta} I \end{bmatrix} x - \begin{bmatrix} b \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\|_2^2$$

$$\text{solution } x^* = (A^T A + \delta I)^{-1} A^T b$$

# Optimal input design

**linear dynamical system** with impulse response  $h$ :

$$y(t) = \sum_{\tau=0}^t h(\tau)u(t-\tau), \quad t = 0, 1, \dots, N$$

**input design problem:** multicriterion problem with 3 objectives

1. tracking error with desired output  $y_{\text{des}}$ :  $J_{\text{track}} = \sum_{t=0}^N (y(t) - y_{\text{des}}(t))^2$
2. input magnitude:  $J_{\text{mag}} = \sum_{t=0}^N u(t)^2$
3. input variation:  $J_{\text{der}} = \sum_{t=0}^{N-1} (u(t+1) - u(t))^2$

track desired output using a small and slowly varying input signal

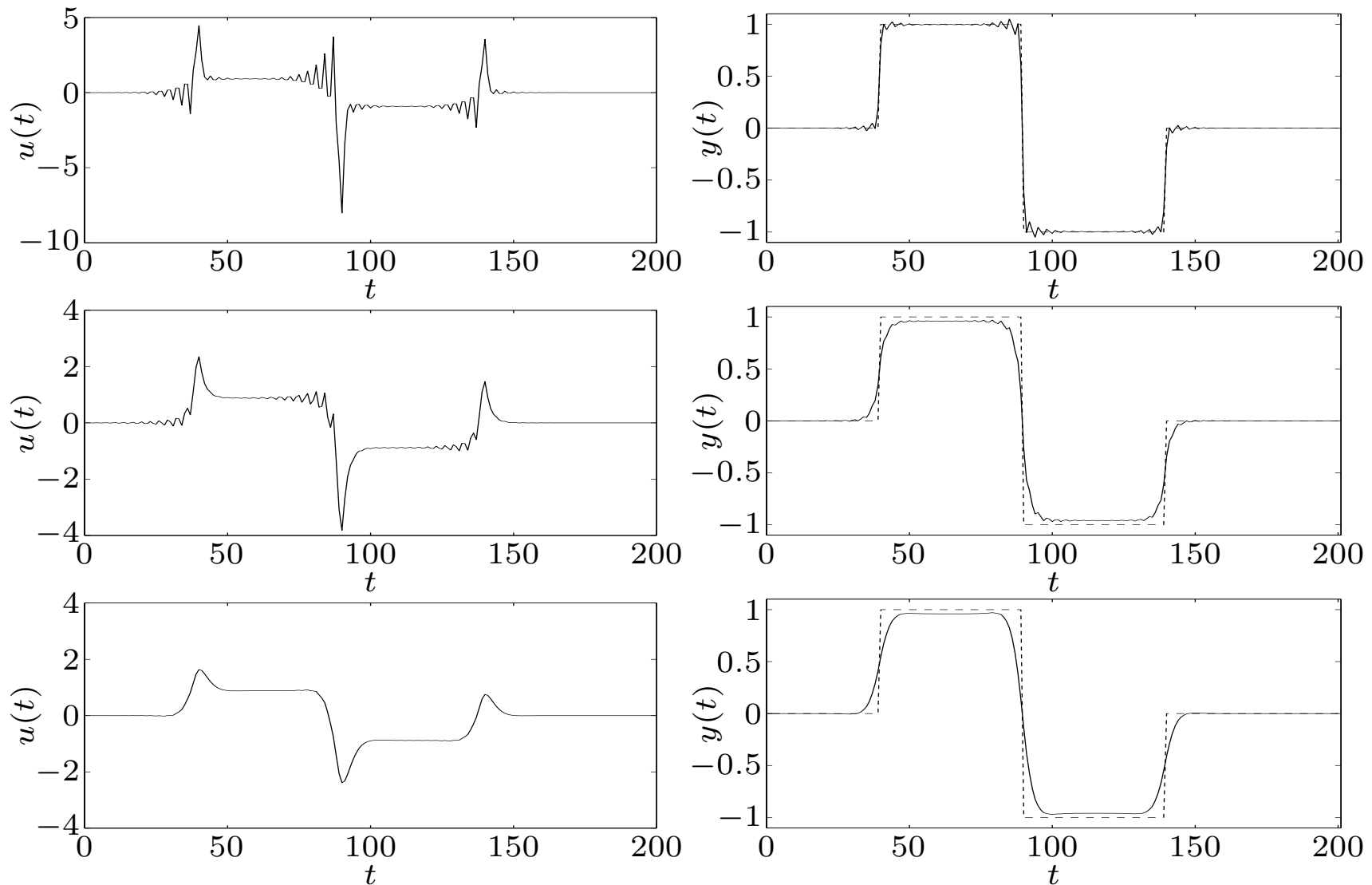
**regularized least-squares formulation**

$$\text{minimize} \quad J_{\text{track}} + \delta J_{\text{der}} + \eta J_{\text{mag}}$$

for fixed  $\delta, \eta$ , a least-squares problem in  $u(0), \dots, u(N)$

**example:** 3 solutions on optimal trade-off surface

(top)  $\delta = 0$ , small  $\eta$ ; (middle)  $\delta = 0$ , larger  $\eta$ ; (bottom) large  $\delta$



# Signal reconstruction

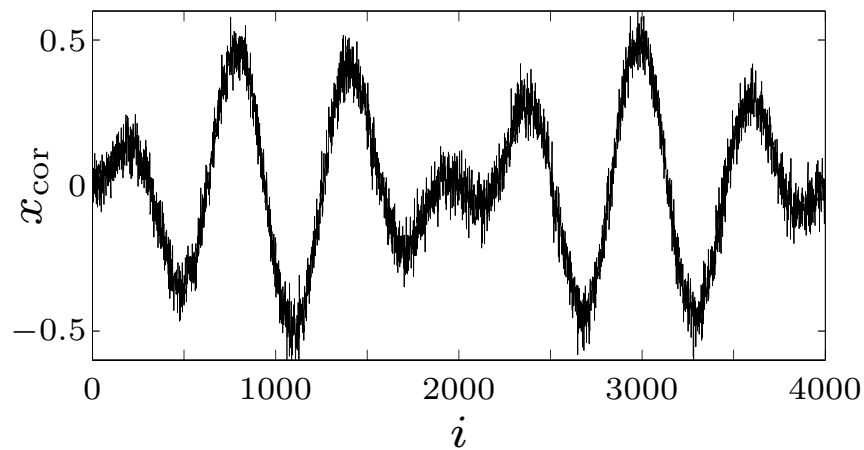
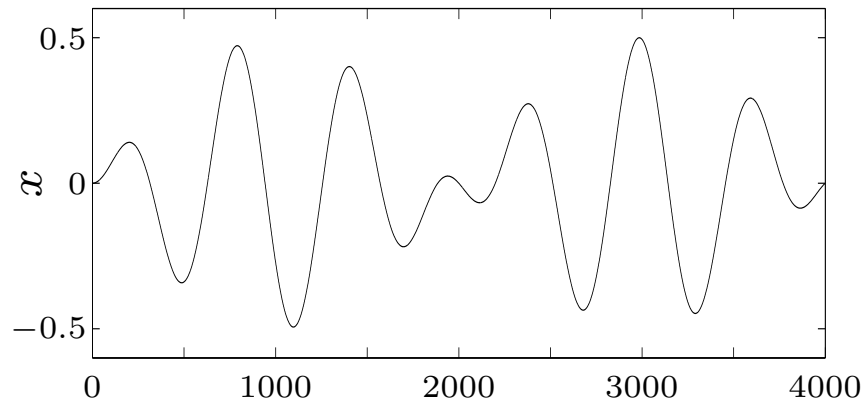
$$\text{minimize (w.r.t. } \mathbf{R}_+^2) \quad (\|\hat{x} - x_{\text{cor}}\|_2, \phi(\hat{x}))$$

- $x \in \mathbf{R}^n$  is unknown signal
- $x_{\text{cor}} = x + v$  is (known) corrupted version of  $x$ , with additive noise  $v$
- variable  $\hat{x}$  (reconstructed signal) is estimate of  $x$
- $\phi : \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  is regularization function or smoothing objective

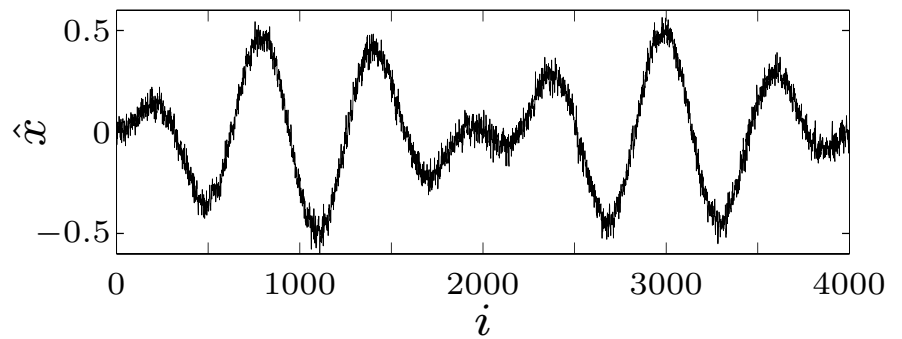
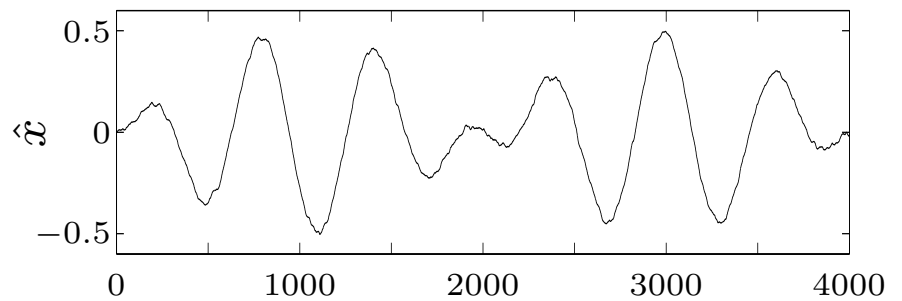
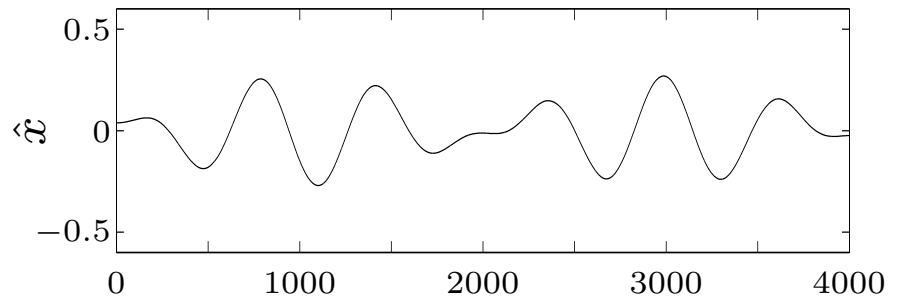
**examples:** quadratic smoothing, total variation smoothing:

$$\phi_{\text{quad}}(\hat{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (\hat{x}_{i+1} - \hat{x}_i)^2, \quad \phi_{\text{tv}}(\hat{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} |\hat{x}_{i+1} - \hat{x}_i|$$

## quadratic smoothing example



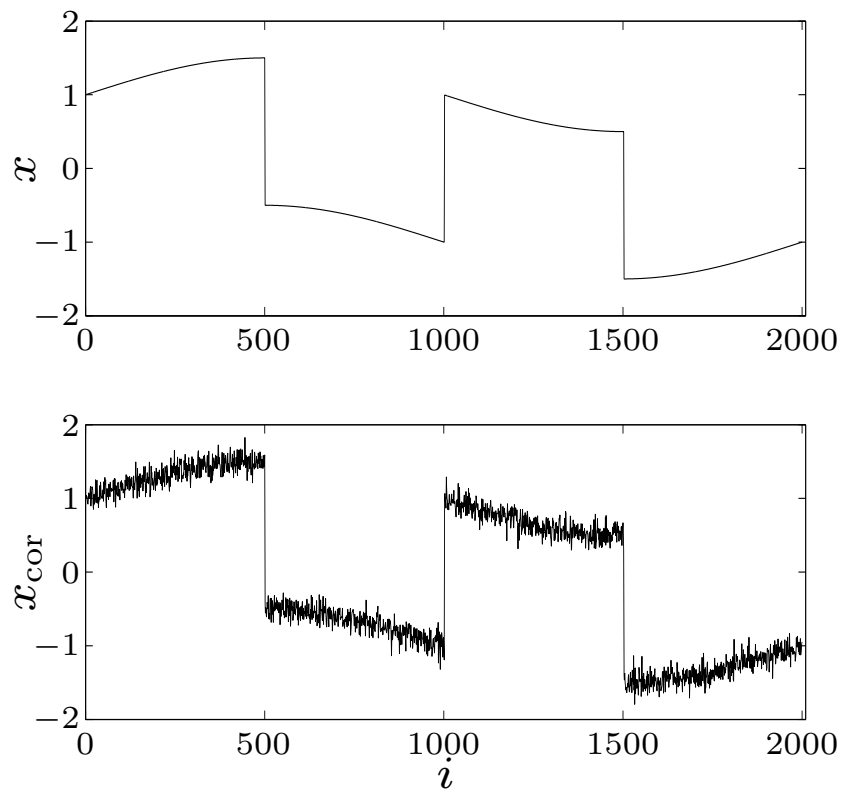
original signal  $x$  and noisy  
signal  $x_{\text{cor}}$



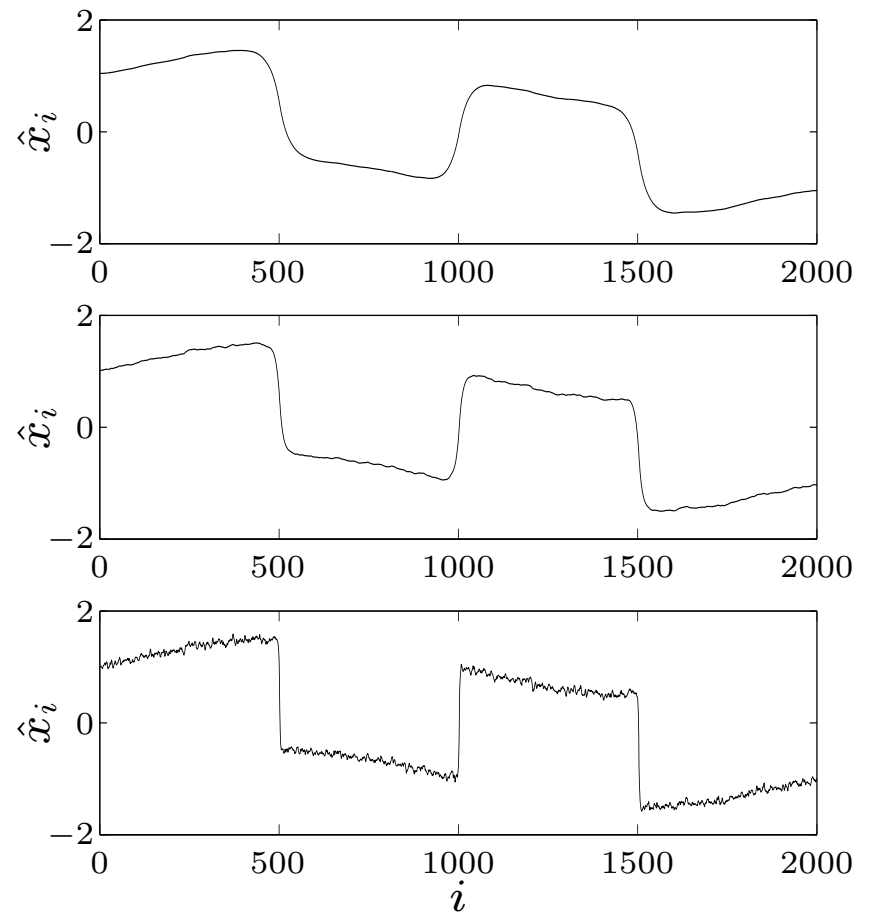
three solutions on trade-off curve  
 $\|\hat{x} - x_{\text{cor}}\|_2$  versus  $\phi_{\text{quad}}(\hat{x})$



## total variation reconstruction example

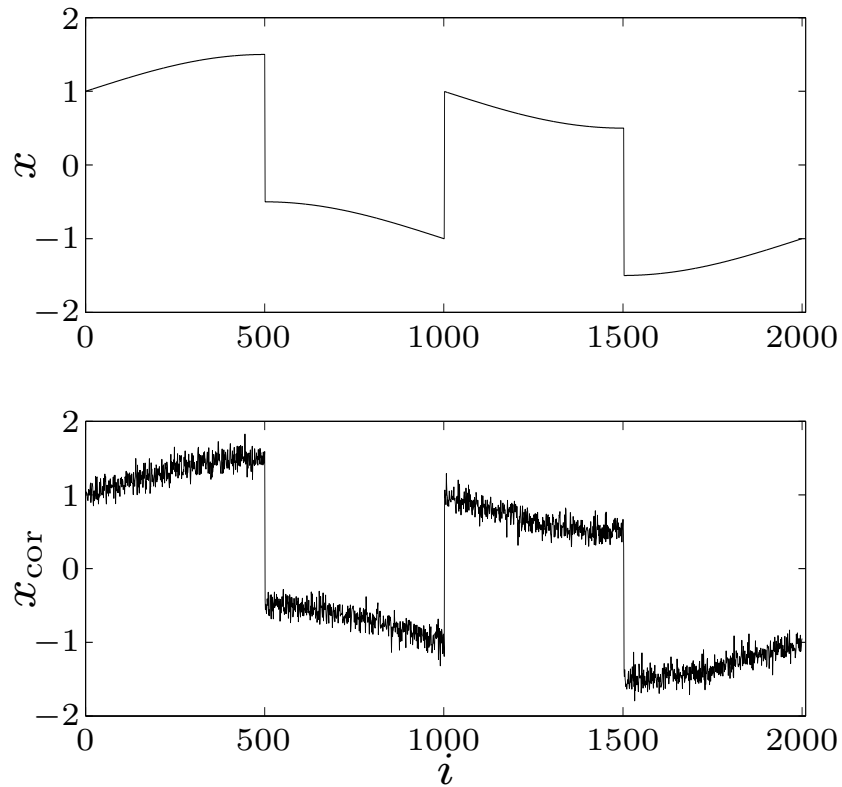


original signal  $x$  and noisy  
signal  $x_{\text{cor}}$

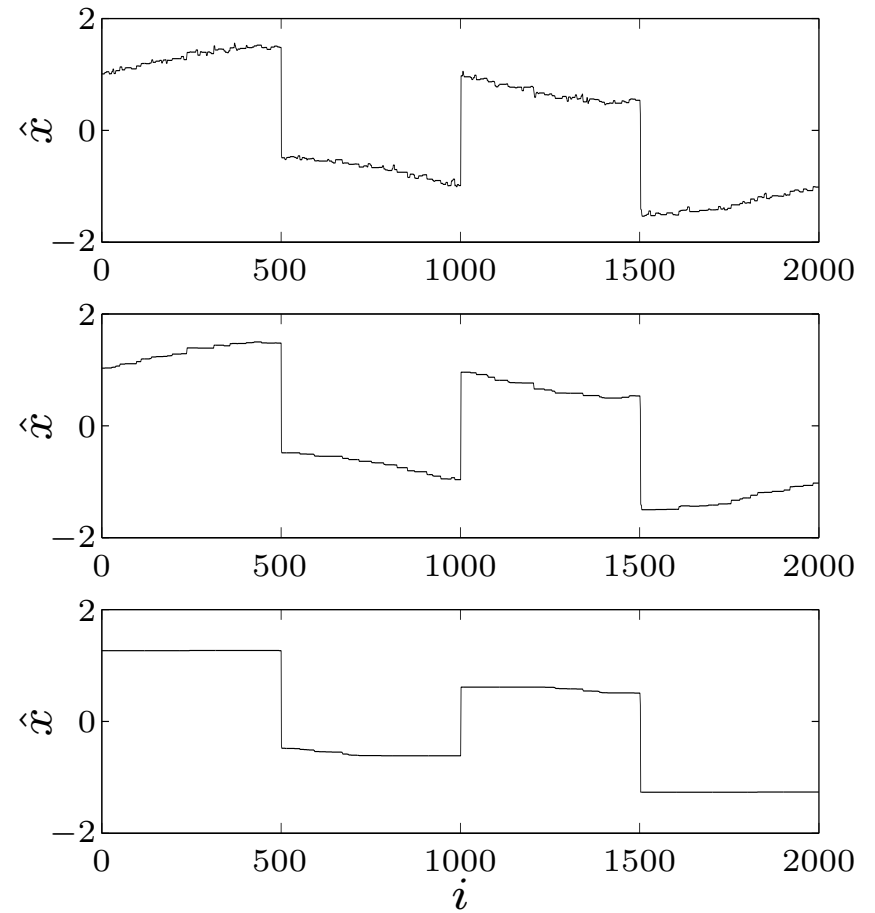


three solutions on trade-off curve  
 $\|\hat{x} - x_{\text{cor}}\|_2$  versus  $\phi_{\text{quad}}(\hat{x})$

quadratic smoothing smooths out noise **and** sharp transitions in signal



original signal  $x$  and noisy  
signal  $x_{\text{cor}}$



three solutions on trade-off curve  
 $\|\hat{x} - x_{\text{cor}}\|_2$  versus  $\phi_{\text{tv}}(\hat{x})$

total variation smoothing preserves sharp transitions in signal

# Robust approximation

minimize  $\|Ax - b\|$  with uncertain  $A$

two approaches:

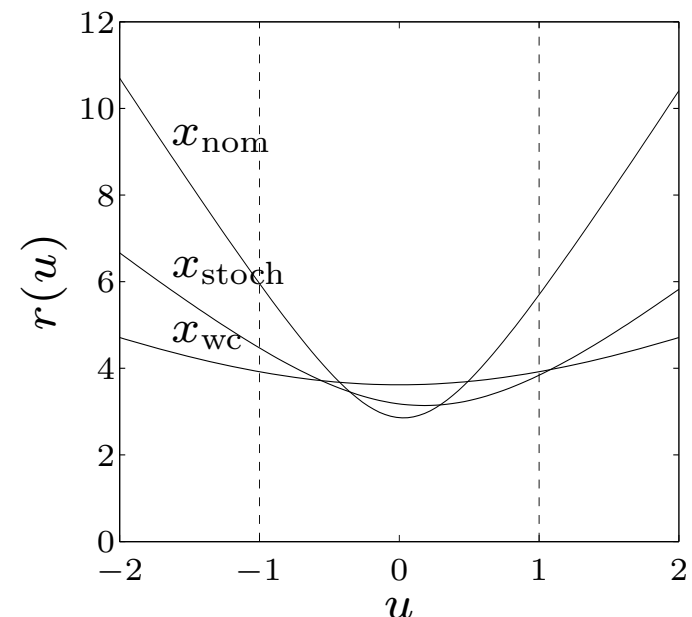
- **stochastic:** assume  $A$  is random, minimize  $\mathbf{E} \|Ax - b\|$
- **worst-case:** set  $\mathcal{A}$  of possible values of  $A$ , minimize  $\sup_{A \in \mathcal{A}} \|Ax - b\|$

tractable only in special cases (certain norms  $\|\cdot\|$ , distributions, sets  $\mathcal{A}$ )

**example:**  $A(u) = A_0 + uA_1$

- $x_{\text{nom}}$  minimizes  $\|A_0x - b\|_2^2$
- $x_{\text{stoch}}$  minimizes  $\mathbf{E} \|A(u)x - b\|_2^2$   
with  $u$  uniform on  $[-1, 1]$
- $x_{\text{wc}}$  minimizes  $\sup_{-1 \leq u \leq 1} \|A(u)x - b\|_2^2$

figure shows  $r(u) = \|A(u)x - b\|_2$



**stochastic robust LS** with  $A = \bar{A} + U$ ,  $U$  random,  $\mathbf{E} U = 0$ ,  $\mathbf{E} U^T U = P$

$$\text{minimize } \mathbf{E} \|(\bar{A} + U)x - b\|_2^2$$

- explicit expression for objective:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E} \|Ax - b\|_2^2 &= \mathbf{E} \|\bar{A}x - b + Ux\|_2^2 \\ &= \|\bar{A}x - b\|_2^2 + \mathbf{E} x^T U^T U x \\ &= \|\bar{A}x - b\|_2^2 + x^T P x \end{aligned}$$

- hence, robust LS problem is equivalent to LS problem

$$\text{minimize } \|\bar{A}x - b\|_2^2 + \|P^{1/2}x\|_2^2$$

- for  $P = \delta I$ , get Tikhonov regularized problem

$$\text{minimize } \|\bar{A}x - b\|_2^2 + \delta \|x\|_2^2$$

**worst-case robust LS** with  $\mathcal{A} = \{\bar{A} + u_1 A_1 + \cdots + u_p A_p \mid \|u\|_2 \leq 1\}$

$$\text{minimize} \quad \sup_{A \in \mathcal{A}} \|Ax - b\|_2^2 = \sup_{\|u\|_2 \leq 1} \|P(x)u + q(x)\|_2^2$$

where  $P(x) = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 x & A_2 x & \cdots & A_p x \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $q(x) = \bar{A}x - b$

- from page 5–14, strong duality holds between the following problems

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{maximize} & \|Pu + q\|_2^2 \\ \text{subject to} & \|u\|_2^2 \leq 1 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & t + \lambda \\ \text{subject to} & \begin{bmatrix} I & P & q \\ P^T & \lambda I & 0 \\ q^T & 0 & t \end{bmatrix} \succeq 0 \end{array}$$

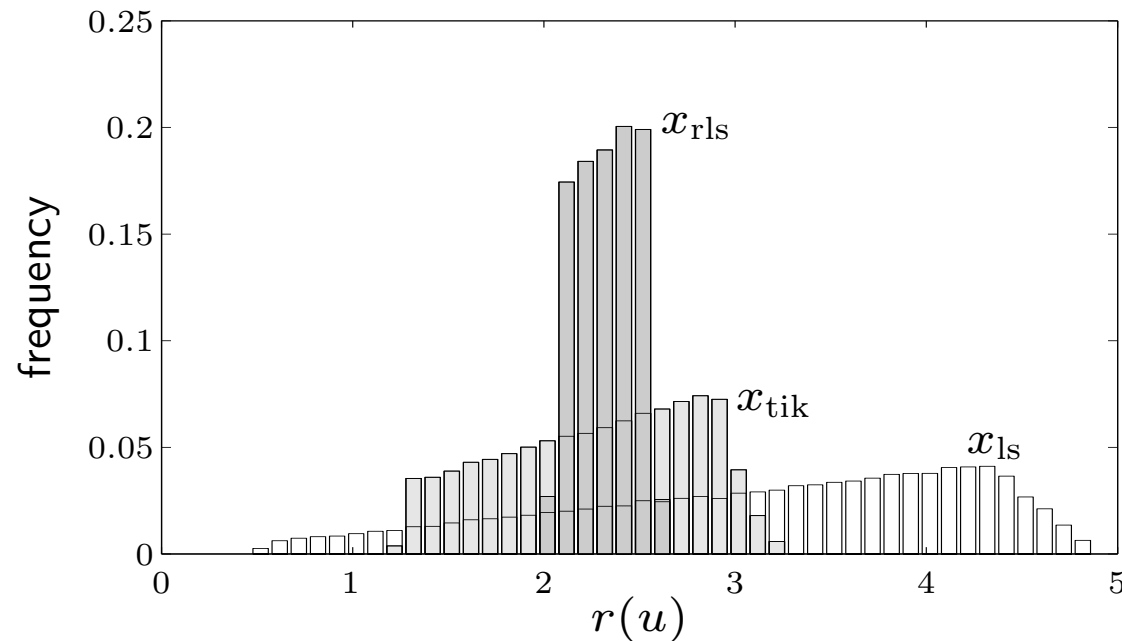
- hence, robust LS problem is equivalent to SDP

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & t + \lambda \\ \text{subject to} & \begin{bmatrix} I & P(x) & q(x) \\ P(x)^T & \lambda I & 0 \\ q(x)^T & 0 & t \end{bmatrix} \succeq 0 \end{array}$$

**example:** histogram of residuals

$$r(u) = \|(A_0 + u_1 A_1 + u_2 A_2)x - b\|_2$$

with  $u$  uniformly distributed on unit disk, for three values of  $x$



- $x_{\text{ls}}$  minimizes  $\|A_0 x - b\|_2$
- $x_{\text{tik}}$  minimizes  $\|A_0 x - b\|_2^2 + \delta \|x\|_2^2$  (Tikhonov solution)
- $x_{\text{rls}}$  minimizes  $\sup_{\|u\|_2 \leq 1} \|A_0 x - b\|_2^2 + \|x\|_2^2$

## 7. Statistical estimation

- maximum likelihood estimation
- optimal detector design
- experiment design

# Parametric distribution estimation

- distribution estimation problem: estimate probability density  $p(y)$  of a random variable from observed values
- parametric distribution estimation: choose from a family of densities  $p_x(y)$ , indexed by a parameter  $x$

## maximum likelihood estimation

$$\text{maximize (over } x) \quad \log p_x(y)$$

- $y$  is observed value
- $l(x) = \log p_x(y)$  is called log-likelihood function
- can add constraints  $x \in C$  explicitly, or define  $p_x(y) = 0$  for  $x \notin C$
- a convex optimization problem if  $\log p_x(y)$  is concave in  $x$  for fixed  $y$



# Linear measurements with IID noise

## linear measurement model

$$y_i = a_i^T x + v_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, m$$

- $x \in \mathbf{R}^n$  is vector of unknown parameters
- $v_i$  is IID measurement noise, with density  $p(z)$
- $y_i$  is measurement:  $y \in \mathbf{R}^m$  has density  $p_x(y) = \prod_{i=1}^m p(y_i - a_i^T x)$

**maximum likelihood estimate:** any solution  $x$  of

$$\text{maximize } l(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m \log p(y_i - a_i^T x)$$

( $y$  is observed value)

## examples

- Gaussian noise  $\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$ :  $p(z) = (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-1/2} e^{-z^2/(2\sigma^2)}$ ,

$$l(x) = -\frac{m}{2} \log(2\pi\sigma^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^m (a_i^T x - y_i)^2$$

ML estimate is LS solution

- Laplacian noise:  $p(z) = (1/(2a)) e^{-|z|/a}$ ,

$$l(x) = -m \log(2a) - \frac{1}{a} \sum_{i=1}^m |a_i^T x - y_i|$$

ML estimate is  $\ell_1$ -norm solution

- uniform noise on  $[-a, a]$ :

$$l(x) = \begin{cases} -m \log(2a) & |a_i^T x - y_i| \leq a, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \\ -\infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

ML estimate is any  $x$  with  $|a_i^T x - y_i| \leq a$

# Logistic regression

random variable  $y \in \{0, 1\}$  with distribution

$$p = \mathbf{prob}(y = 1) = \frac{\exp(a^T u + b)}{1 + \exp(a^T u + b)}$$

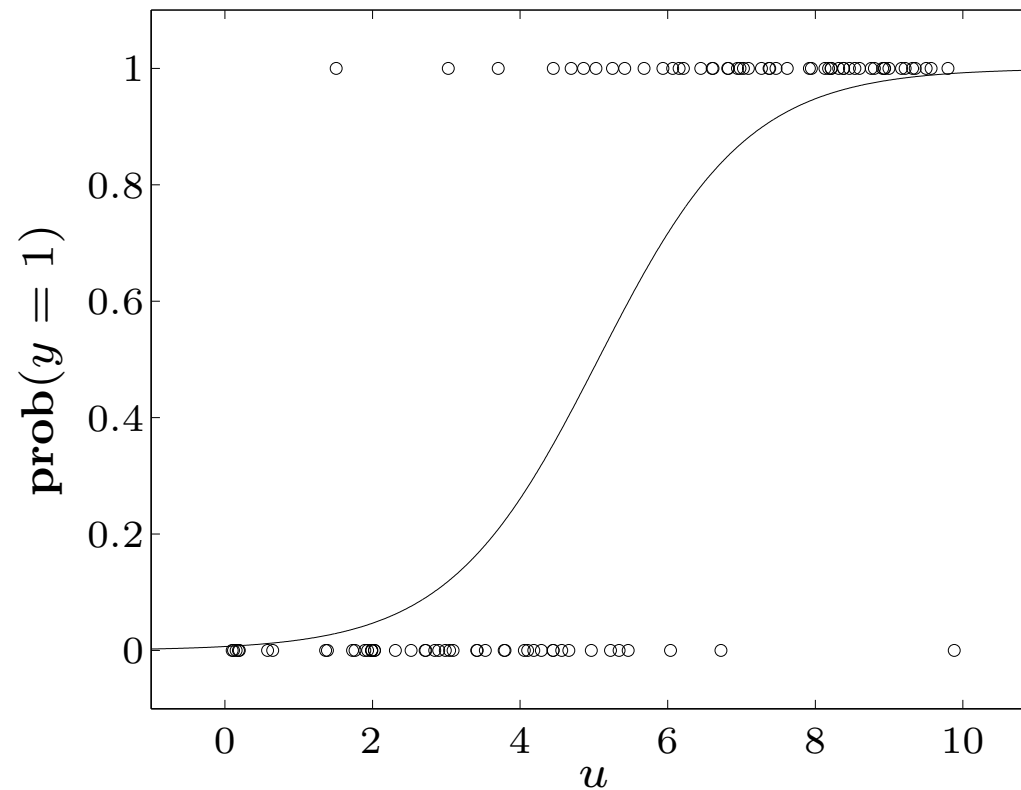
- $a, b$  are parameters;  $u \in \mathbf{R}^n$  are (observable) explanatory variables
- estimation problem: estimate  $a, b$  from  $m$  observations  $(u_i, y_i)$

**log-likelihood function** (for  $y_1 = \dots = y_k = 1, y_{k+1} = \dots = y_m = 0$ ):

$$\begin{aligned} l(a, b) &= \log \left( \prod_{i=1}^k \frac{\exp(a^T u_i + b)}{1 + \exp(a^T u_i + b)} \prod_{i=k+1}^m \frac{1}{1 + \exp(a^T u_i + b)} \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^k (a^T u_i + b) - \sum_{i=1}^m \log(1 + \exp(a^T u_i + b)) \end{aligned}$$

concave in  $a, b$

**example** ( $n = 1$ ,  $m = 50$  measurements)



- circles show 50 points  $(u_i, y_i)$
- solid curve is ML estimate of  $p = \exp(au + b) / (1 + \exp(au + b))$

# (Binary) hypothesis testing

## detection (hypothesis testing) problem

given observation of a random variable  $X \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ , choose between:

- hypothesis 1:  $X$  was generated by distribution  $p = (p_1, \dots, p_n)$
- hypothesis 2:  $X$  was generated by distribution  $q = (q_1, \dots, q_n)$

## randomized detector

- a nonnegative matrix  $T \in \mathbf{R}^{2 \times n}$ , with  $\mathbf{1}^T T = \mathbf{1}^T$
- if we observe  $X = k$ , we choose hypothesis 1 with probability  $t_{1k}$ , hypothesis 2 with probability  $t_{2k}$
- if all elements of  $T$  are 0 or 1, it is called a deterministic detector

## detection probability matrix:

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} T_p & T_q \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - P_{\text{fp}} & P_{\text{fn}} \\ P_{\text{fp}} & 1 - P_{\text{fn}} \end{bmatrix}$$

- $P_{\text{fp}}$  is probability of selecting hypothesis 2 if  $X$  is generated by distribution 1 (false positive)
- $P_{\text{fn}}$  is probability of selecting hypothesis 1 if  $X$  is generated by distribution 2 (false negative)

## multicriterion formulation of detector design

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize (w.r.t. } \mathbf{R}_+^2) & (P_{\text{fp}}, P_{\text{fn}}) = ((Tp)_2, (Tq)_1) \\ \text{subject to} & t_{1k} + t_{2k} = 1, \quad k = 1, \dots, n \\ & t_{ik} \geq 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \quad k = 1, \dots, n \end{array}$$

variable  $T \in \mathbf{R}^{2 \times n}$

**scalarization** (with weight  $\lambda > 0$ )

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & (Tp)_2 + \lambda(Tq)_1 \\ \text{subject to} & t_{1k} + t_{2k} = 1, \quad t_{ik} \geq 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \quad k = 1, \dots, n\end{array}$$

an LP with a simple analytical solution

$$(t_{1k}, t_{2k}) = \begin{cases} (1, 0) & p_k \geq \lambda q_k \\ (0, 1) & p_k < \lambda q_k \end{cases}$$

- a deterministic detector, given by a likelihood ratio test
- if  $p_k = \lambda q_k$  for some  $k$ , any value  $0 \leq t_{1k} \leq 1$ ,  $t_{1k} = 1 - t_{2k}$  is optimal (*i.e.*, Pareto-optimal detectors include non-deterministic detectors)

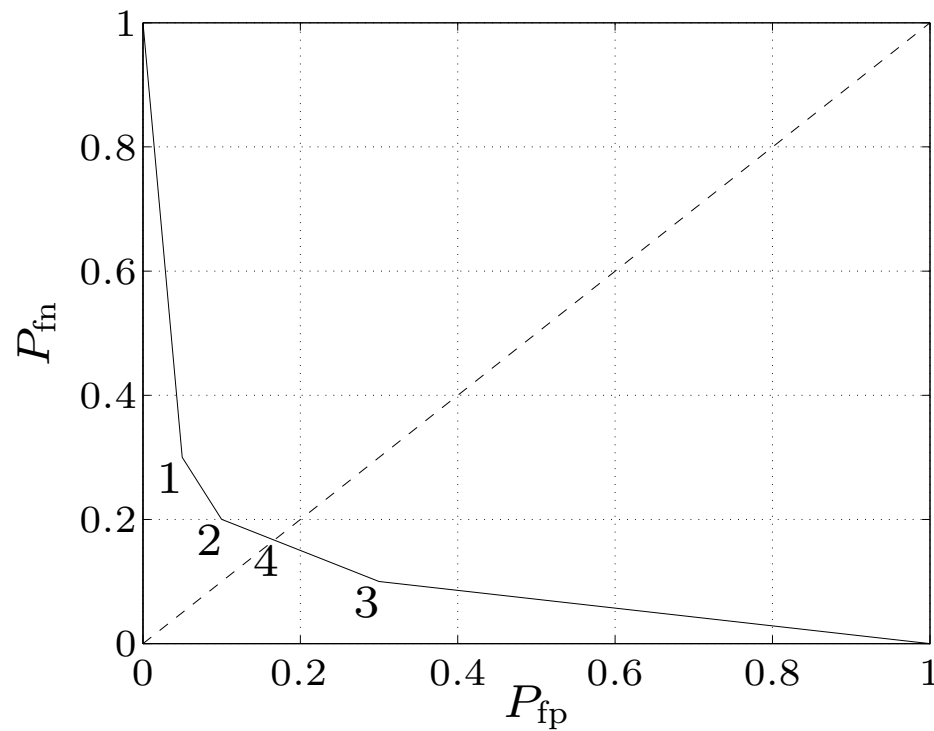
**minimax detector**

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & \max\{P_{\text{fp}}, P_{\text{fn}}\} = \max\{(Tp)_2, (Tq)_1\} \\ \text{subject to} & t_{1k} + t_{2k} = 1, \quad t_{ik} \geq 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \quad k = 1, \dots, n\end{array}$$

an LP; solution is usually not deterministic

example

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 0.70 & 0.10 \\ 0.20 & 0.10 \\ 0.05 & 0.70 \\ 0.05 & 0.10 \end{bmatrix}$$



solutions 1, 2, 3 (and endpoints) are deterministic; 4 is minimax detector



# Experiment design

$m$  linear measurements  $y_i = a_i^T x + w_i$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, m$  of unknown  $x \in \mathbf{R}^n$

- measurement errors  $w_i$  are IID  $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$
- ML (least-squares) estimate is

$$\hat{x} = \left( \sum_{i=1}^m a_i a_i^T \right)^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^m y_i a_i$$

- error  $e = \hat{x} - x$  has zero mean and covariance

$$E = \mathbf{E} e e^T = \left( \sum_{i=1}^m a_i a_i^T \right)^{-1}$$

confidence ellipsoids are given by  $\{x \mid (x - \hat{x})^T E^{-1} (x - \hat{x}) \leq \beta\}$

**experiment design:** choose  $a_i \in \{v_1, \dots, v_p\}$  (a set of possible test vectors) to make  $E$  'small'

## vector optimization formulation

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize (w.r.t. } \mathbf{S}_+^n) & E = \left( \sum_{k=1}^p m_k v_k v_k^T \right)^{-1} \\ \text{subject to} & m_k \geq 0, \quad m_1 + \cdots + m_p = m \\ & m_k \in \mathbf{Z} \end{array}$$

- variables are  $m_k$  ( $\neq$  vectors  $a_i$  equal to  $v_k$ )
- difficult in general, due to integer constraint

## relaxed experiment design

assume  $m \gg p$ , use  $\lambda_k = m_k/m$  as (continuous) real variable

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize (w.r.t. } \mathbf{S}_+^n) & E = (1/m) \left( \sum_{k=1}^p \lambda_k v_k v_k^T \right)^{-1} \\ \text{subject to} & \lambda \succeq 0, \quad \mathbf{1}^T \lambda = 1 \end{array}$$

- common scalarizations: minimize  $\log \det E$ ,  $\mathbf{tr} E$ ,  $\lambda_{\max}(E)$ ,  $\dots$
- can add other convex constraints, *e.g.*, bound experiment cost  $c^T \lambda \leq B$

## ***D*-optimal design**

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & \log \det \left( \sum_{k=1}^p \lambda_k v_k v_k^T \right)^{-1} \\ \text{subject to} & \lambda \succeq 0, \quad \mathbf{1}^T \lambda = 1\end{array}$$

interpretation: minimizes volume of confidence ellipsoids

## **dual problem**

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{maximize} & \log \det W + n \log n \\ \text{subject to} & v_k^T W v_k \leq 1, \quad k = 1, \dots, p\end{array}$$

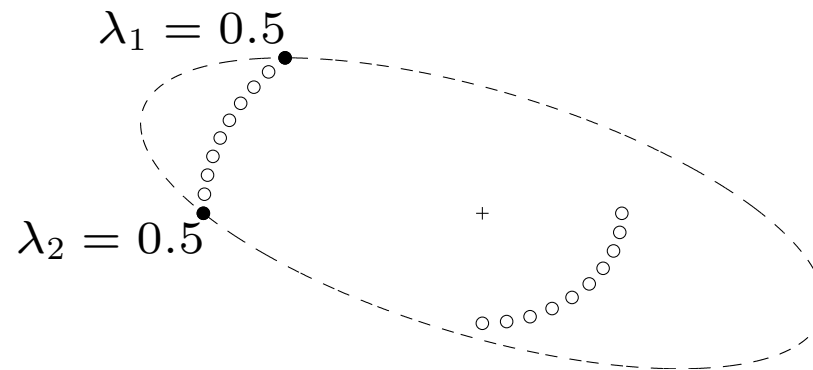
interpretation:  $\{x \mid x^T W x \leq 1\}$  is minimum volume ellipsoid centered at origin, that includes all test vectors  $v_k$

**complementary slackness:** for  $\lambda$ ,  $W$  primal and dual optimal

$$\lambda_k (1 - v_k^T W v_k) = 0, \quad k = 1, \dots, p$$

optimal experiment uses vectors  $v_k$  on boundary of ellipsoid defined by  $W$

**example** ( $p = 20$ )



design uses two vectors, on boundary of ellipse defined by optimal  $W$

## derivation of dual of page 7–13

first reformulate primal problem with new variable  $X$ :

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & \log \det X^{-1} \\ \text{subject to} & X = \sum_{k=1}^p \lambda_k v_k v_k^T, \quad \lambda \succeq 0, \quad \mathbf{1}^T \lambda = 1\end{array}$$

$$L(X, \lambda, Z, z, \nu) = \log \det X^{-1} + \text{tr} \left( Z \left( X - \sum_{k=1}^p \lambda_k v_k v_k^T \right) \right) - z^T \lambda + \nu (\mathbf{1}^T \lambda - 1)$$

- minimize over  $X$  by setting gradient to zero:  $-X^{-1} + Z = 0$
- minimum over  $\lambda_k$  is  $-\infty$  unless  $-v_k^T Z v_k - z_k + \nu = 0$

dual problem

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{maximize} & n + \log \det Z - \nu \\ \text{subject to} & v_k^T Z v_k \leq \nu, \quad k = 1, \dots, p\end{array}$$

change variable  $W = Z/\nu$ , and optimize over  $\nu$  to get dual of page 7–13

## 8. Geometric problems

- extremal volume ellipsoids
- centering
- classification
- placement and facility location

# Minimum volume ellipsoid around a set

**Löwner-John ellipsoid** of a set  $C$ : minimum volume ellipsoid  $\mathcal{E}$  s.t.  $C \subseteq \mathcal{E}$

- parametrize  $\mathcal{E}$  as  $\mathcal{E} = \{v \mid \|Av + b\|_2 \leq 1\}$ ; w.l.o.g. assume  $A \in \mathbf{S}_{++}^n$
- $\text{vol } \mathcal{E}$  is proportional to  $\det A^{-1}$ ; to compute minimum volume ellipsoid,

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize (over } A, b) & \log \det A^{-1} \\ \text{subject to} & \sup_{v \in C} \|Av + b\|_2 \leq 1 \end{array}$$

convex, but evaluating the constraint can be hard (for general  $C$ )

**finite set**  $C = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ :

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize (over } A, b) & \log \det A^{-1} \\ \text{subject to} & \|Ax_i + b\|_2 \leq 1, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \end{array}$$

also gives Löwner-John ellipsoid for polyhedron  $\text{conv}\{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$

# Maximum volume inscribed ellipsoid

maximum volume ellipsoid  $\mathcal{E}$  inside a convex set  $C \subseteq \mathbf{R}^n$

- parametrize  $\mathcal{E}$  as  $\mathcal{E} = \{Bu + d \mid \|u\|_2 \leq 1\}$ ; w.l.o.g. assume  $B \in \mathbf{S}_{++}^n$
- $\text{vol } \mathcal{E}$  is proportional to  $\det B$ ; can compute  $\mathcal{E}$  by solving

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{maximize} & \log \det B \\ \text{subject to} & \sup_{\|u\|_2 \leq 1} I_C(Bu + d) \leq 0\end{array}$$

(where  $I_C(x) = 0$  for  $x \in C$  and  $I_C(x) = \infty$  for  $x \notin C$ )

convex, but evaluating the constraint can be hard (for general  $C$ )

**polyhedron**  $\{x \mid a_i^T x \leq b_i, i = 1, \dots, m\}$ :

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{maximize} & \log \det B \\ \text{subject to} & \|Ba_i\|_2 + a_i^T d \leq b_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, m\end{array}$$

(constraint follows from  $\sup_{\|u\|_2 \leq 1} a_i^T (Bu + d) = \|Ba_i\|_2 + a_i^T d$ )

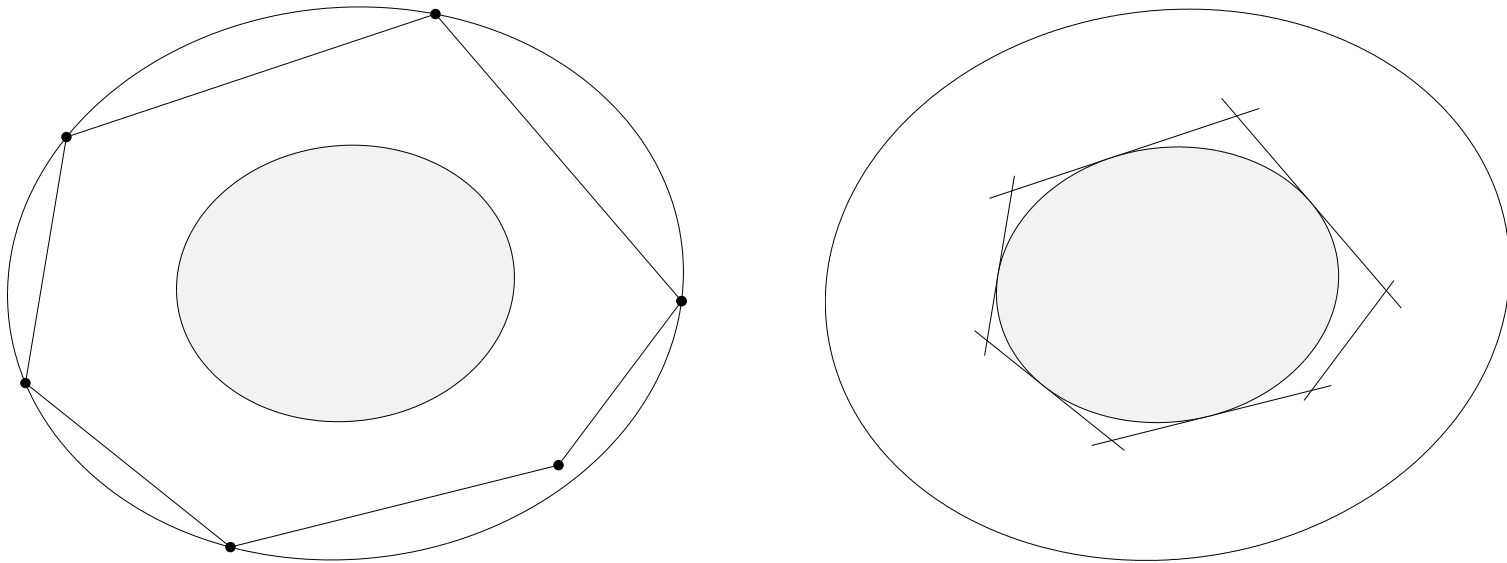


# Efficiency of ellipsoidal approximations

$C \subseteq \mathbf{R}^n$  convex, bounded, with nonempty interior

- Löwner-John ellipsoid, shrunk by a factor  $n$ , lies inside  $C$
- maximum volume inscribed ellipsoid, expanded by a factor  $n$ , covers  $C$

**example** (for two polyhedra in  $\mathbf{R}^2$ )

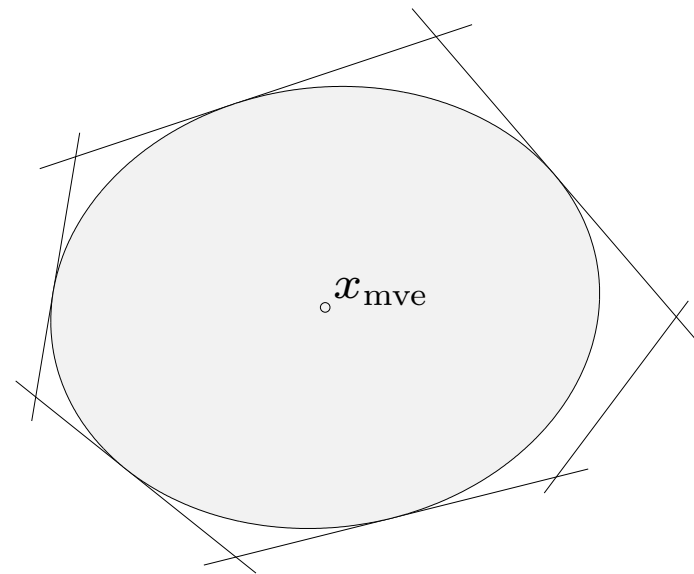
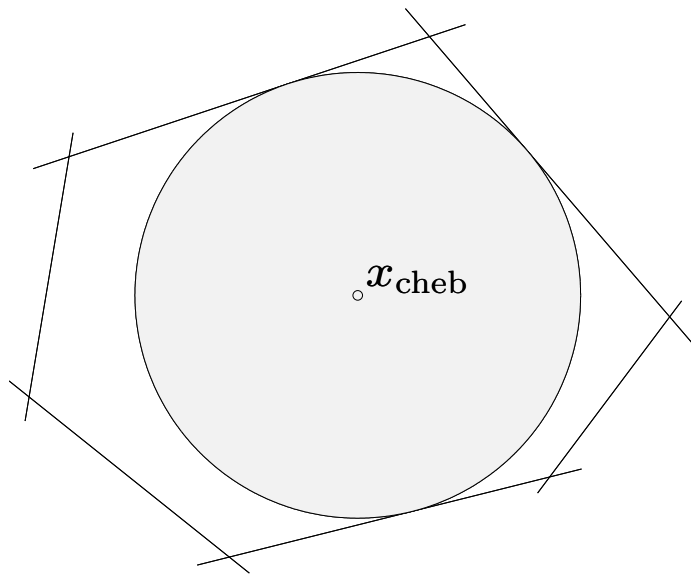


factor  $n$  can be improved to  $\sqrt{n}$  if  $C$  is symmetric

# Centering

some possible definitions of 'center' of a convex set  $C$ :

- center of largest inscribed ball ('Chebyshev center')  
for polyhedron, can be computed via linear programming (page 4–19)
- center of maximum volume inscribed ellipsoid (page 8–3)



MVE center is invariant under affine coordinate transformations

# Analytic center of a set of inequalities

the analytic center of set of convex inequalities and linear equations

$$f_i(x) \leq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m, \quad Fx = g$$

is defined as the optimal point of

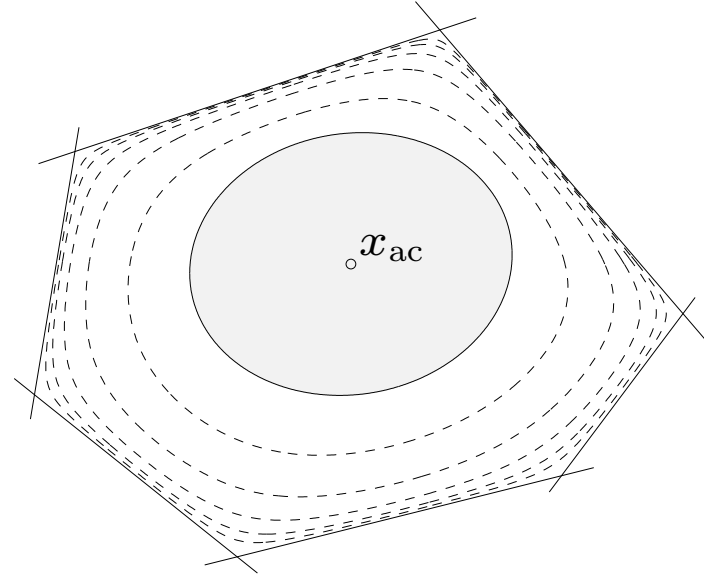
$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & -\sum_{i=1}^m \log(-f_i(x)) \\ \text{subject to} & Fx = g \end{array}$$

- more easily computed than MVE or Chebyshev center (see later)
- not just a property of the feasible set: two sets of inequalities can describe the same set, but have different analytic centers

**analytic center of linear inequalities**  $a_i^T x \leq b_i, i = 1, \dots, m$

$x_{ac}$  is minimizer of

$$\phi(x) = - \sum_{i=1}^m \log(b_i - a_i^T x)$$



inner and outer ellipsoids from analytic center:

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{inner}} \subseteq \{x \mid a_i^T x \leq b_i, i = 1, \dots, m\} \subseteq \mathcal{E}_{\text{outer}}$$

where

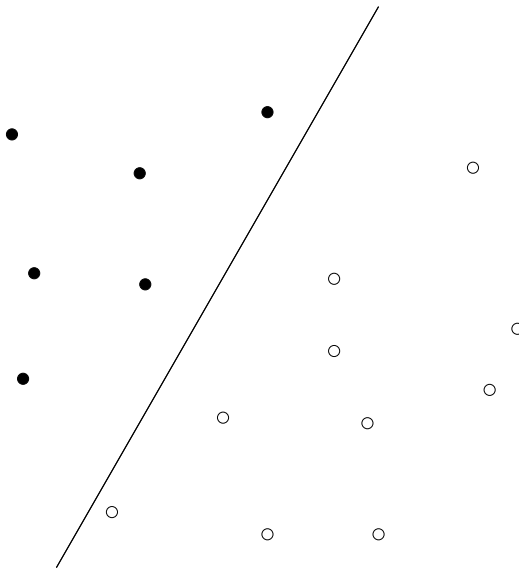
$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{inner}} = \{x \mid (x - x_{ac})^T \nabla^2 \phi(x_{ac})(x - x_{ac}) \leq 1\}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{outer}} = \{x \mid (x - x_{ac})^T \nabla^2 \phi(x_{ac})(x - x_{ac}) \leq m(m - 1)\}$$

# Linear discrimination

separate two sets of points  $\{x_1, \dots, x_N\}$ ,  $\{y_1, \dots, y_M\}$  by a hyperplane:

$$a^T x_i + b > 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, N, \quad a^T y_i + b < 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, M$$



homogeneous in  $a$ ,  $b$ , hence equivalent to

$$a^T x_i + b \geq 1, \quad i = 1, \dots, N, \quad a^T y_i + b \leq -1, \quad i = 1, \dots, M$$

a set of linear inequalities in  $a$ ,  $b$

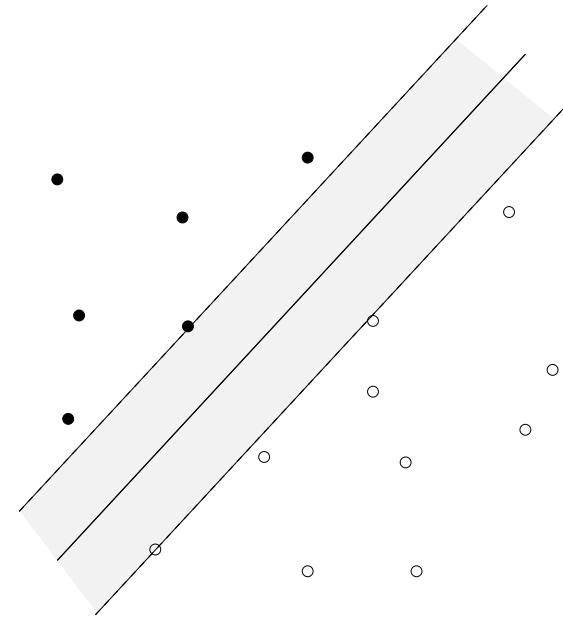
# Robust linear discrimination

(Euclidean) distance between hyperplanes

$$\mathcal{H}_1 = \{z \mid a^T z + b = 1\}$$

$$\mathcal{H}_2 = \{z \mid a^T z + b = -1\}$$

is  $\text{dist}(\mathcal{H}_1, \mathcal{H}_2) = 2/\|a\|_2$



to separate two sets of points by maximum margin,

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{minimize} && (1/2)\|a\|_2 \\ & \text{subject to} && a^T x_i + b \geq 1, \quad i = 1, \dots, N \\ & && a^T y_i + b \leq -1, \quad i = 1, \dots, M \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

(after squaring objective) a QP in  $a, b$

## Lagrange dual of maximum margin separation problem (1)

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{maximize} && \mathbf{1}^T \lambda + \mathbf{1}^T \mu \\ & \text{subject to} && 2 \left\| \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i x_i - \sum_{i=1}^M \mu_i y_i \right\|_2 \leq 1 \\ & && \mathbf{1}^T \lambda = \mathbf{1}^T \mu, \quad \lambda \succeq 0, \quad \mu \succeq 0 \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

from duality, optimal value is inverse of maximum margin of separation

### interpretation

- change variables to  $\theta_i = \lambda_i / \mathbf{1}^T \lambda$ ,  $\gamma_i = \mu_i / \mathbf{1}^T \mu$ ,  $t = 1 / (\mathbf{1}^T \lambda + \mathbf{1}^T \mu)$
- invert objective to minimize  $1 / (\mathbf{1}^T \lambda + \mathbf{1}^T \mu) = t$

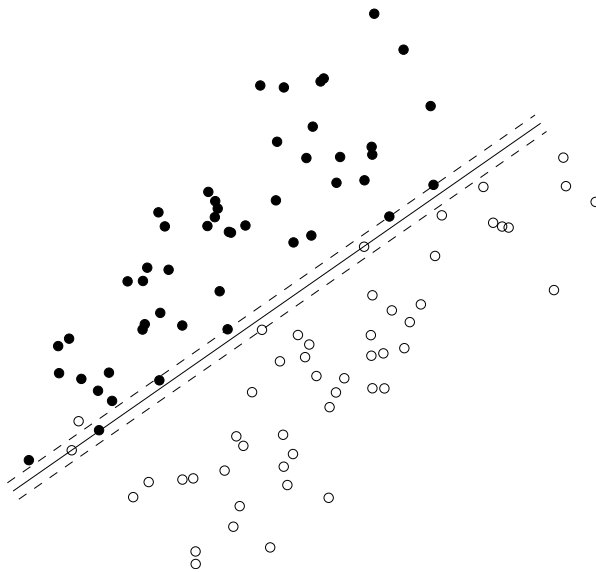
$$\begin{aligned} & \text{minimize} && t \\ & \text{subject to} && \left\| \sum_{i=1}^N \theta_i x_i - \sum_{i=1}^M \gamma_i y_i \right\|_2 \leq t \\ & && \theta \succeq 0, \quad \mathbf{1}^T \theta = 1, \quad \gamma \succeq 0, \quad \mathbf{1}^T \gamma = 1 \end{aligned}$$

optimal value is distance between convex hulls

# Approximate linear separation of non-separable sets

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & \mathbf{1}^T u + \mathbf{1}^T v \\ \text{subject to} & a^T x_i + b \geq 1 - u_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, N \\ & a^T y_i + b \leq -1 + v_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, M \\ & u \succeq 0, \quad v \succeq 0\end{array}$$

- an LP in  $a, b, u, v$
- at optimum,  $u_i = \max\{0, 1 - a^T x_i - b\}$ ,  $v_i = \max\{0, 1 + a^T y_i + b\}$
- can be interpreted as a heuristic for minimizing #misclassified points



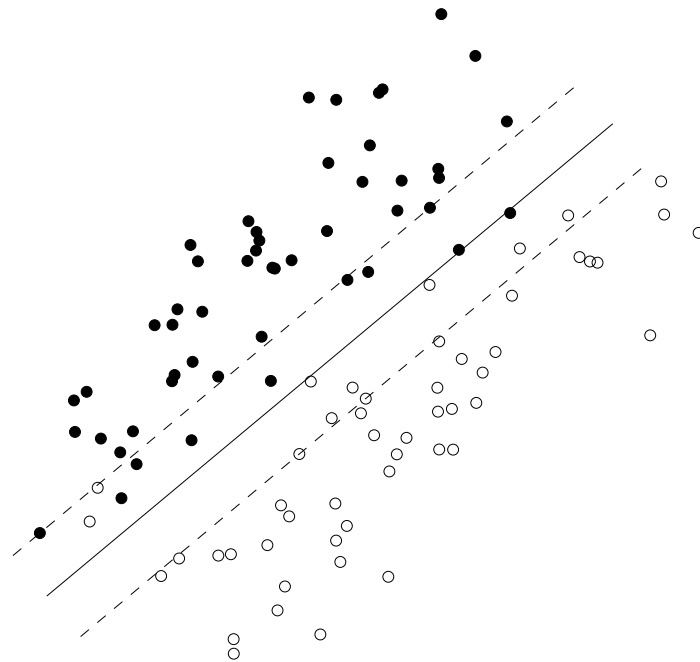


# Support vector classifier

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{minimize} && \|a\|_2 + \gamma(\mathbf{1}^T u + \mathbf{1}^T v) \\ &\text{subject to} && a^T x_i + b \geq 1 - u_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, N \\ & && a^T y_i + b \leq -1 + v_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, M \\ & && u \succeq 0, \quad v \succeq 0 \end{aligned}$$

produces point on trade-off curve between inverse of margin  $2/\|a\|_2$  and classification error, measured by total slack  $\mathbf{1}^T u + \mathbf{1}^T v$

same example as previous page,  
with  $\gamma = 0.1$ :



# Nonlinear discrimination

separate two sets of points by a nonlinear function:

$$f(x_i) > 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, N, \quad f(y_i) < 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, M$$

- choose a linearly parametrized family of functions

$$f(z) = \theta^T F(z)$$

$F = (F_1, \dots, F_k) : \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^k$  are basis functions

- solve a set of linear inequalities in  $\theta$ :

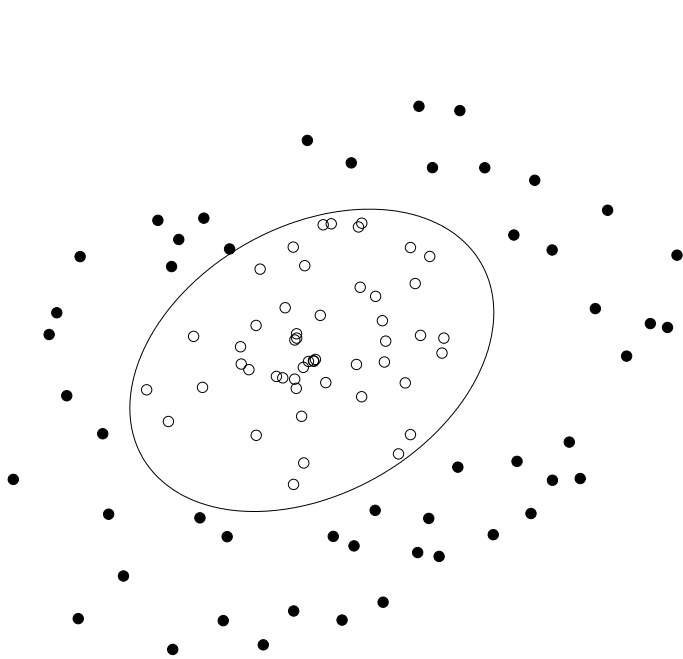
$$\theta^T F(x_i) \geq 1, \quad i = 1, \dots, N, \quad \theta^T F(y_i) \leq -1, \quad i = 1, \dots, M$$

**quadratic discrimination:**  $f(z) = z^T P z + q^T z + r$

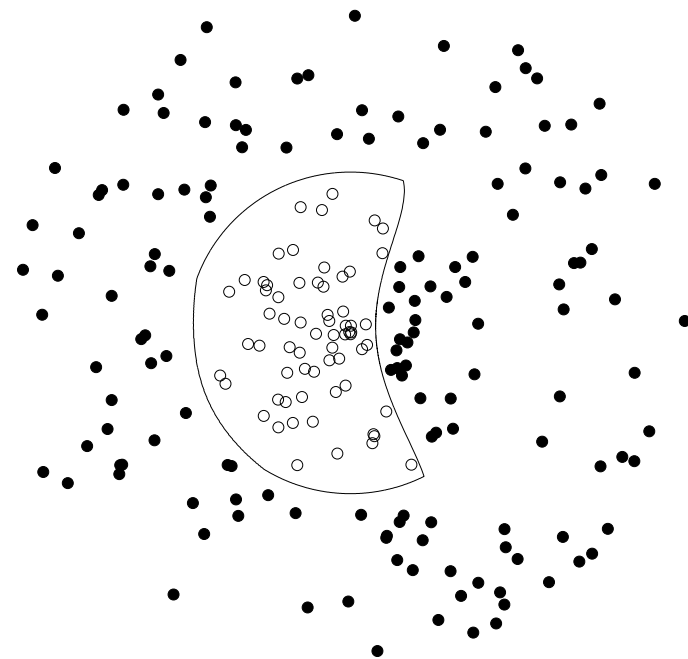
$$x_i^T P x_i + q^T x_i + r \geq 1, \quad y_i^T P y_i + q^T y_i + r \leq -1$$

can add additional constraints (*e.g.*,  $P \preceq -I$  to separate by an ellipsoid)

**polynomial discrimination:**  $F(z)$  are all monomials up to a given degree



separation by ellipsoid



separation by 4th degree polynomial

# Placement and facility location

- $N$  points with coordinates  $x_i \in \mathbf{R}^2$  (or  $\mathbf{R}^3$ )
- some positions  $x_i$  are given; the other  $x_i$ 's are variables
- for each pair of points, a cost function  $f_{ij}(x_i, x_j)$

## placement problem

$$\text{minimize } \sum_{i \neq j} f_{ij}(x_i, x_j)$$

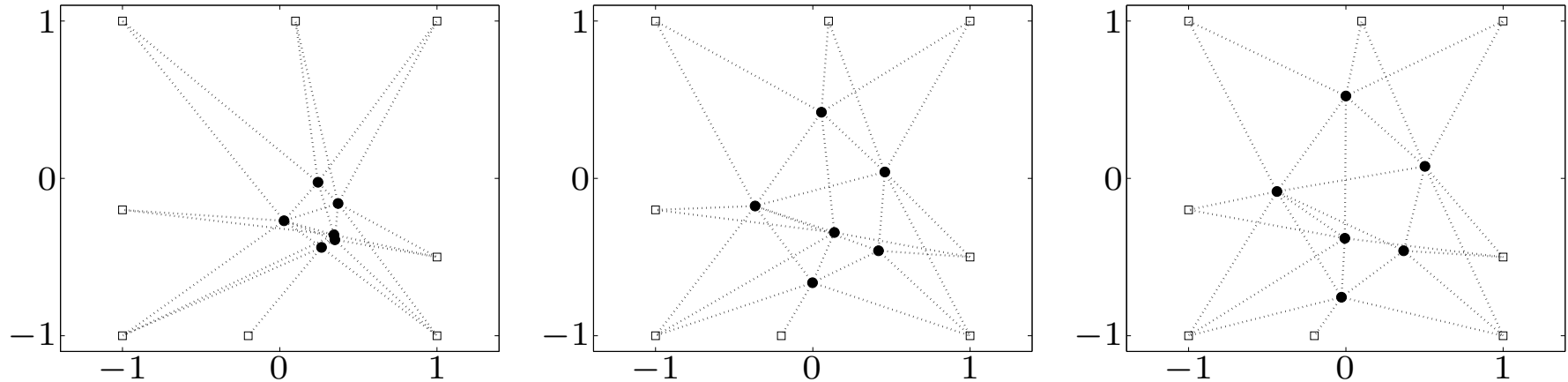
variables are positions of free points

## interpretations

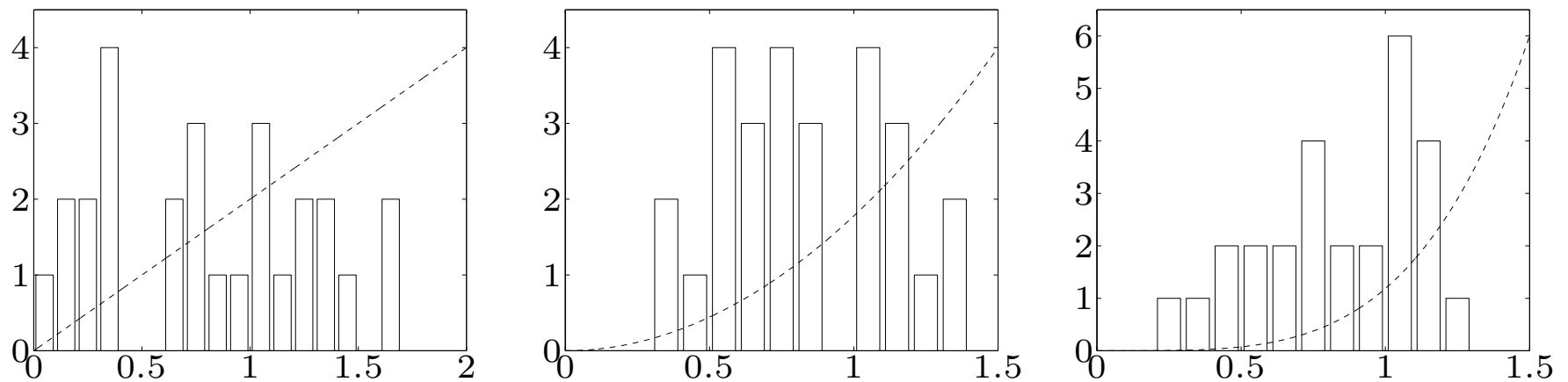
- points represent plants or warehouses;  $f_{ij}$  is transportation cost between facilities  $i$  and  $j$
- points represent cells on an IC;  $f_{ij}$  represents wirelength

**example:** minimize  $\sum_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{A}} h(\|x_i - x_j\|_2)$ , with 6 free points, 27 links

optimal placement for  $h(z) = z$ ,  $h(z) = z^2$ ,  $h(z) = z^4$



histograms of connection lengths  $\|x_i - x_j\|_2$



## 9. Numerical linear algebra background

- matrix structure and algorithm complexity
- solving linear equations with factored matrices
- LU, Cholesky,  $\text{LDL}^T$  factorization
- block elimination and the matrix inversion lemma
- solving underdetermined equations

# Matrix structure and algorithm complexity

cost (execution time) of solving  $Ax = b$  with  $A \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$

- for general methods, grows as  $n^3$
- less if  $A$  is structured (banded, sparse, Toeplitz, . . . )

## flop counts

- flop (floating-point operation): one addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division of two floating-point numbers
- to estimate complexity of an algorithm: express number of flops as a (polynomial) function of the problem dimensions, and simplify by keeping only the leading terms
- not an accurate predictor of computation time on modern computers
- useful as a rough estimate of complexity

### **vector-vector operations** ( $x, y \in \mathbf{R}^n$ )

- inner product  $x^T y$ :  $2n - 1$  flops (or  $2n$  if  $n$  is large)
- sum  $x + y$ , scalar multiplication  $\alpha x$ :  $n$  flops

### **matrix-vector product** $y = Ax$ with $A \in \mathbf{R}^{m \times n}$

- $m(2n - 1)$  flops (or  $2mn$  if  $n$  large)
- $2N$  if  $A$  is sparse with  $N$  nonzero elements
- $2p(n + m)$  if  $A$  is given as  $A = UV^T$ ,  $U \in \mathbf{R}^{m \times p}$ ,  $V \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times p}$

### **matrix-matrix product** $C = AB$ with $A \in \mathbf{R}^{m \times n}$ , $B \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times p}$

- $mp(2n - 1)$  flops (or  $2mnp$  if  $n$  large)
- less if  $A$  and/or  $B$  are sparse
- $(1/2)m(m + 1)(2n - 1) \approx m^2 n$  if  $m = p$  and  $C$  symmetric



# Linear equations that are easy to solve

**diagonal matrices** ( $a_{ij} = 0$  if  $i \neq j$ ):  $n$  flops

$$x = A^{-1}b = (b_1/a_{11}, \dots, b_n/a_{nn})$$

**lower triangular** ( $a_{ij} = 0$  if  $j > i$ ):  $n^2$  flops

$$x_1 := b_1/a_{11}$$

$$x_2 := (b_2 - a_{21}x_1)/a_{22}$$

$$x_3 := (b_3 - a_{31}x_1 - a_{32}x_2)/a_{33}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$x_n := (b_n - a_{n1}x_1 - a_{n2}x_2 - \dots - a_{n,n-1}x_{n-1})/a_{nn}$$

called forward substitution

**upper triangular** ( $a_{ij} = 0$  if  $j < i$ ):  $n^2$  flops via backward substitution

**orthogonal matrices:**  $A^{-1} = A^T$

- $2n^2$  flops to compute  $x = A^T b$  for general  $A$
- less with structure, *e.g.*, if  $A = I - 2uu^T$  with  $\|u\|_2 = 1$ , we can compute  $x = A^T b = b - 2(u^T b)u$  in  $4n$  flops

**permutation matrices:**

$$a_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & j = \pi_i \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where  $\pi = (\pi_1, \pi_2, \dots, \pi_n)$  is a permutation of  $(1, 2, \dots, n)$

- interpretation:  $Ax = (x_{\pi_1}, \dots, x_{\pi_n})$
- satisfies  $A^{-1} = A^T$ , hence cost of solving  $Ax = b$  is 0 flops

example:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A^{-1} = A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

## The factor-solve method for solving $Ax = b$

- factor  $A$  as a product of simple matrices (usually 2 or 3):

$$A = A_1 A_2 \cdots A_k$$

( $A_i$  diagonal, upper or lower triangular, etc)

- compute  $x = A^{-1}b = A_k^{-1} \cdots A_2^{-1} A_1^{-1}b$  by solving  $k$  ‘easy’ equations

$$A_1 x_1 = b, \quad A_2 x_2 = x_1, \quad \dots, \quad A_k x_k = x_{k-1}$$

cost of factorization step usually dominates cost of solve step

**equations with multiple righthand sides**

$$Ax_1 = b_1, \quad Ax_2 = b_2, \quad \dots, \quad Ax_m = b_m$$

cost: one factorization plus  $m$  solves

# LU factorization

every nonsingular matrix  $A$  can be factored as

$$A = PLU$$

with  $P$  a permutation matrix,  $L$  lower triangular,  $U$  upper triangular

cost:  $(2/3)n^3$  flops

---

*Solving linear equations by LU factorization.*

**given** a set of linear equations  $Ax = b$ , with  $A$  nonsingular.

1. *LU factorization.* Factor  $A$  as  $A = PLU$   $((2/3)n^3$  flops).
2. *Permutation.* Solve  $Pz_1 = b$  (0 flops).
3. *Forward substitution.* Solve  $Lz_2 = z_1$  ( $n^2$  flops).
4. *Backward substitution.* Solve  $Ux = z_2$  ( $n^2$  flops).

---

cost:  $(2/3)n^3 + 2n^2 \approx (2/3)n^3$  for large  $n$

## sparse LU factorization

$$A = P_1 L U P_2$$

- adding permutation matrix  $P_2$  offers possibility of sparser  $L$ ,  $U$  (hence, cheaper factor and solve steps)
- $P_1$  and  $P_2$  chosen (heuristically) to yield sparse  $L$ ,  $U$
- choice of  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  depends on sparsity pattern and values of  $A$
- cost is usually much less than  $(2/3)n^3$ ; exact value depends in a complicated way on  $n$ , number of zeros in  $A$ , sparsity pattern

# Cholesky factorization

every positive definite  $A$  can be factored as

$$A = LL^T$$

with  $L$  lower triangular

cost:  $(1/3)n^3$  flops

---

*Solving linear equations by Cholesky factorization.*

**given** a set of linear equations  $Ax = b$ , with  $A \in \mathbf{S}_{++}^n$ .

1. *Cholesky factorization.* Factor  $A$  as  $A = LL^T$  ( $(1/3)n^3$  flops).
2. *Forward substitution.* Solve  $Lz_1 = b$  ( $n^2$  flops).
3. *Backward substitution.* Solve  $L^T x = z_1$  ( $n^2$  flops).

---

cost:  $(1/3)n^3 + 2n^2 \approx (1/3)n^3$  for large  $n$

## sparse Cholesky factorization

$$A = PLL^T P^T$$

- adding permutation matrix  $P$  offers possibility of sparser  $L$
- $P$  chosen (heuristically) to yield sparse  $L$
- choice of  $P$  only depends on sparsity pattern of  $A$  (unlike sparse LU)
- cost is usually much less than  $(1/3)n^3$ ; exact value depends in a complicated way on  $n$ , number of zeros in  $A$ , sparsity pattern

# LDL<sup>T</sup> factorization

every nonsingular symmetric matrix  $A$  can be factored as

$$A = PLDL^T P^T$$

with  $P$  a permutation matrix,  $L$  lower triangular,  $D$  block diagonal with  $1 \times 1$  or  $2 \times 2$  diagonal blocks

cost:  $(1/3)n^3$

- cost of solving symmetric sets of linear equations by LDL<sup>T</sup> factorization:  
 $(1/3)n^3 + 2n^2 \approx (1/3)n^3$  for large  $n$
- for sparse  $A$ , can choose  $P$  to yield sparse  $L$ ; cost  $\ll (1/3)n^3$



## Equations with structured sub-blocks

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

- variables  $x_1 \in \mathbf{R}^{n_1}$ ,  $x_2 \in \mathbf{R}^{n_2}$ ; blocks  $A_{ij} \in \mathbf{R}^{n_i \times n_j}$
- if  $A_{11}$  is nonsingular, can eliminate  $x_1$ :  $x_1 = A_{11}^{-1}(b_1 - A_{12}x_2)$ ; to compute  $x_2$ , solve

$$(A_{22} - A_{21}A_{11}^{-1}A_{12})x_2 = b_2 - A_{21}A_{11}^{-1}b_1$$

---

*Solving linear equations by block elimination.*

**given** a nonsingular set of linear equations (1), with  $A_{11}$  nonsingular.

1. Form  $A_{11}^{-1}A_{12}$  and  $A_{11}^{-1}b_1$ .
  2. Form  $S = A_{22} - A_{21}A_{11}^{-1}A_{12}$  and  $\tilde{b} = b_2 - A_{21}A_{11}^{-1}b_1$ .
  3. Determine  $x_2$  by solving  $Sx_2 = \tilde{b}$ .
  4. Determine  $x_1$  by solving  $A_{11}x_1 = b_1 - A_{12}x_2$ .
-

## dominant terms in flop count

- step 1:  $f + n_2 s$  ( $f$  is cost of factoring  $A_{11}$ ;  $s$  is cost of solve step)
- step 2:  $2n_2^2 n_1$  (cost dominated by product of  $A_{21}$  and  $A_{11}^{-1} A_{12}$ )
- step 3:  $(2/3)n_2^3$

total:  $f + n_2 s + 2n_2^2 n_1 + (2/3)n_2^3$

## examples

- general  $A_{11}$  ( $f = (2/3)n_1^3$ ,  $s = 2n_1^2$ ): no gain over standard method

$$\text{\#flops} = (2/3)n_1^3 + 2n_1^2 n_2 + 2n_2^2 n_1 + (2/3)n_2^3 = (2/3)(n_1 + n_2)^3$$

- block elimination is useful for structured  $A_{11}$  ( $f \ll n_1^3$ )

for example, diagonal ( $f = 0$ ,  $s = n_1$ ):  $\text{\#flops} \approx 2n_2^2 n_1 + (2/3)n_2^3$

## Structured matrix plus low rank term

$$(A + BC)x = b$$

- $A \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$ ,  $B \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times p}$ ,  $C \in \mathbf{R}^{p \times n}$
- assume  $A$  has structure ( $Ax = b$  easy to solve)

first write as

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & -I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

now apply block elimination: solve

$$(I + CA^{-1}B)y = CA^{-1}b,$$

then solve  $Ax = b - By$

this proves the **matrix inversion lemma**: if  $A$  and  $A + BC$  nonsingular,

$$(A + BC)^{-1} = A^{-1} - A^{-1}B(I + CA^{-1}B)^{-1}CA^{-1}$$

**example:**  $A$  diagonal,  $B, C$  dense

- method 1: form  $D = A + BC$ , then solve  $Dx = b$

cost:  $(2/3)n^3 + 2pn^2$

- method 2 (via matrix inversion lemma): solve

$$(I + CA^{-1}B)y = CA^{-1}b, \quad (2)$$

then compute  $x = A^{-1}b - A^{-1}By$

total cost is dominated by (2):  $2p^2n + (2/3)p^3$  (*i.e.*, linear in  $n$ )

# Underdetermined linear equations

if  $A \in \mathbf{R}^{p \times n}$  with  $p < n$ ,  $\text{rank } A = p$ ,

$$\{x \mid Ax = b\} = \{Fz + \hat{x} \mid z \in \mathbf{R}^{n-p}\}$$

- $\hat{x}$  is (any) particular solution
- columns of  $F \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times (n-p)}$  span nullspace of  $A$
- there exist several numerical methods for computing  $F$   
(QR factorization, rectangular LU factorization, . . . )

## 10. Unconstrained minimization

- terminology and assumptions
- gradient descent method
- steepest descent method
- Newton's method
- self-concordant functions
- implementation

# Unconstrained minimization

$$\text{minimize } f(x)$$

- $f$  convex, twice continuously differentiable (hence  $\text{dom } f$  open)
- we assume optimal value  $p^* = \inf_x f(x)$  is attained (and finite)

## unconstrained minimization methods

- produce sequence of points  $x^{(k)} \in \text{dom } f$ ,  $k = 0, 1, \dots$  with

$$f(x^{(k)}) \rightarrow p^*$$

- can be interpreted as iterative methods for solving optimality condition

$$\nabla f(x^*) = 0$$

## Initial point and sublevel set

algorithms in this chapter require a starting point  $x^{(0)}$  such that

- $x^{(0)} \in \mathbf{dom} f$
- sublevel set  $S = \{x \mid f(x) \leq f(x^{(0)})\}$  is closed

2nd condition is hard to verify, except when *all* sublevel sets are closed:

- equivalent to condition that  $\mathbf{epi} f$  is closed
- true if  $\mathbf{dom} f = \mathbf{R}^n$
- true if  $f(x) \rightarrow \infty$  as  $x \rightarrow \mathbf{bd} \mathbf{dom} f$

examples of differentiable functions with closed sublevel sets:

$$f(x) = \log\left(\sum_{i=1}^m \exp(a_i^T x + b_i)\right), \quad f(x) = -\sum_{i=1}^m \log(b_i - a_i^T x)$$



## Strong convexity and implications

$f$  is strongly convex on  $S$  if there exists an  $m > 0$  such that

$$\nabla^2 f(x) \succeq mI \quad \text{for all } x \in S$$

### implications

- for  $x, y \in S$ ,

$$f(y) \geq f(x) + \nabla f(x)^T (y - x) + \frac{m}{2} \|x - y\|_2^2$$

hence,  $S$  is bounded

- $p^\star > -\infty$ , and for  $x \in S$ ,

$$f(x) - p^\star \leq \frac{1}{2m} \|\nabla f(x)\|_2^2$$

useful as stopping criterion (if you know  $m$ )

# Descent methods

$$x^{(k+1)} = x^{(k)} + t^{(k)} \Delta x^{(k)} \quad \text{with } f(x^{(k+1)}) < f(x^{(k)})$$

- other notations:  $x^+ = x + t\Delta x$ ,  $x := x + t\Delta x$
- $\Delta x$  is the *step*, or *search direction*;  $t$  is the *step size*, or *step length*
- from convexity,  $f(x^+) < f(x)$  implies  $\nabla f(x)^T \Delta x < 0$   
(*i.e.*,  $\Delta x$  is a *descent direction*)

---

*General descent method.*

**given** a starting point  $x \in \text{dom } f$ .

**repeat**

1. Determine a descent direction  $\Delta x$ .
2. *Line search.* Choose a step size  $t > 0$ .
3. *Update.*  $x := x + t\Delta x$ .

**until** stopping criterion is satisfied.

---

# Line search types

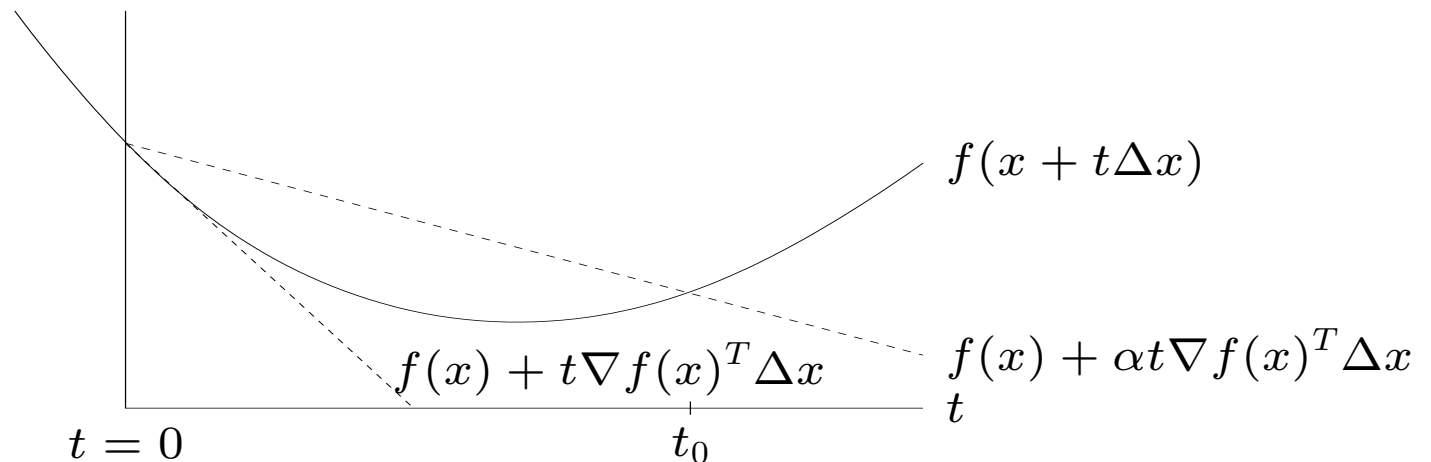
**exact line search:**  $t = \operatorname{argmin}_{t>0} f(x + t\Delta x)$

**backtracking line search** (with parameters  $\alpha \in (0, 1/2)$ ,  $\beta \in (0, 1)$ )

- starting at  $t = 1$ , repeat  $t := \beta t$  until

$$f(x + t\Delta x) < f(x) + \alpha t \nabla f(x)^T \Delta x$$

- graphical interpretation: backtrack until  $t \leq t_0$



# Gradient descent method

general descent method with  $\Delta x = -\nabla f(x)$

---

**given** a starting point  $x \in \text{dom } f$ .

**repeat**

1.  $\Delta x := -\nabla f(x)$ .
2. *Line search*. Choose step size  $t$  via exact or backtracking line search.
3. *Update*.  $x := x + t\Delta x$ .

**until** stopping criterion is satisfied.

---

- stopping criterion usually of the form  $\|\nabla f(x)\|_2 \leq \epsilon$
- convergence result: for strongly convex  $f$ ,

$$f(x^{(k)}) - p^* \leq c^k (f(x^{(0)}) - p^*)$$

$c \in (0, 1)$  depends on  $m$ ,  $x^{(0)}$ , line search type

- very simple, but often very slow; rarely used in practice

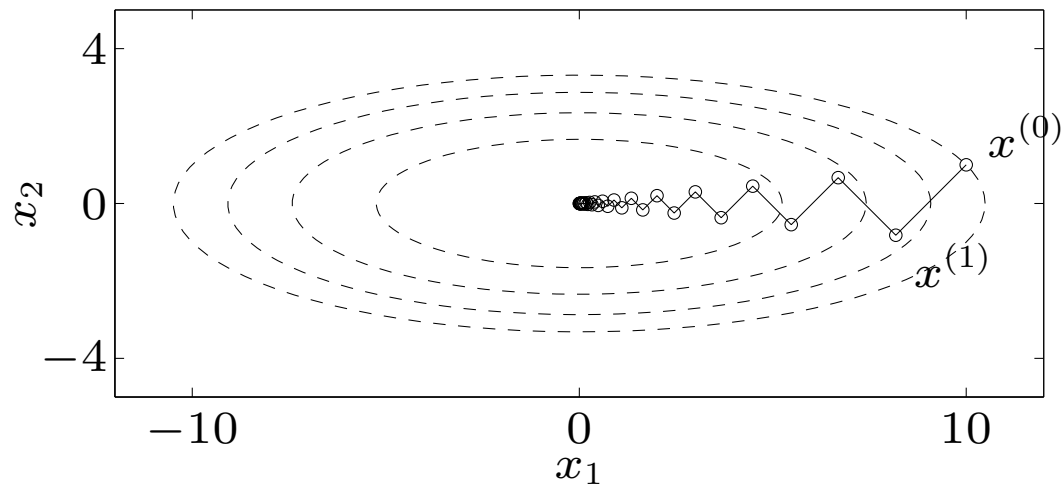
## quadratic problem in $\mathbf{R}^2$

$$f(x) = (1/2)(x_1^2 + \gamma x_2^2) \quad (\gamma > 0)$$

with exact line search, starting at  $x^{(0)} = (\gamma, 1)$ :

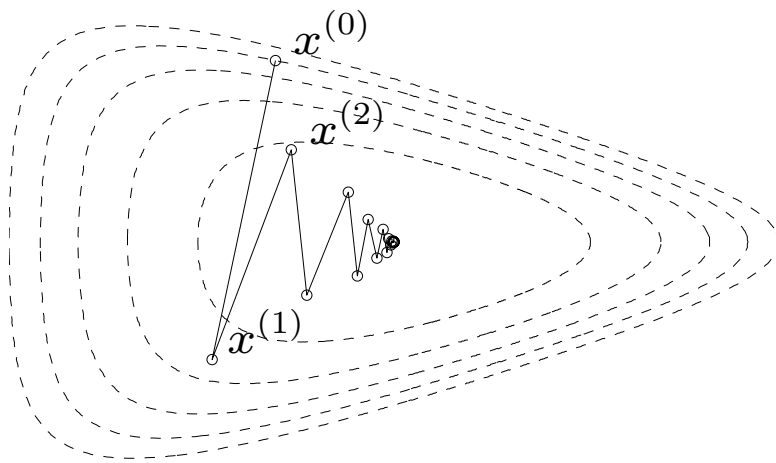
$$x_1^{(k)} = \gamma \left( \frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma + 1} \right)^k, \quad x_2^{(k)} = \left( -\frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma + 1} \right)^k$$

- very slow if  $\gamma \gg 1$  or  $\gamma \ll 1$
- example for  $\gamma = 10$ :

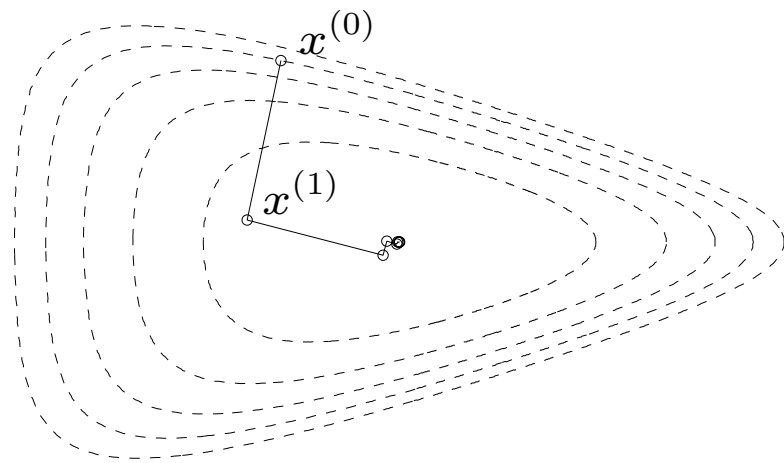


## nonquadratic example

$$f(x_1, x_2) = e^{x_1+3x_2-0.1} + e^{x_1-3x_2-0.1} + e^{-x_1-0.1}$$



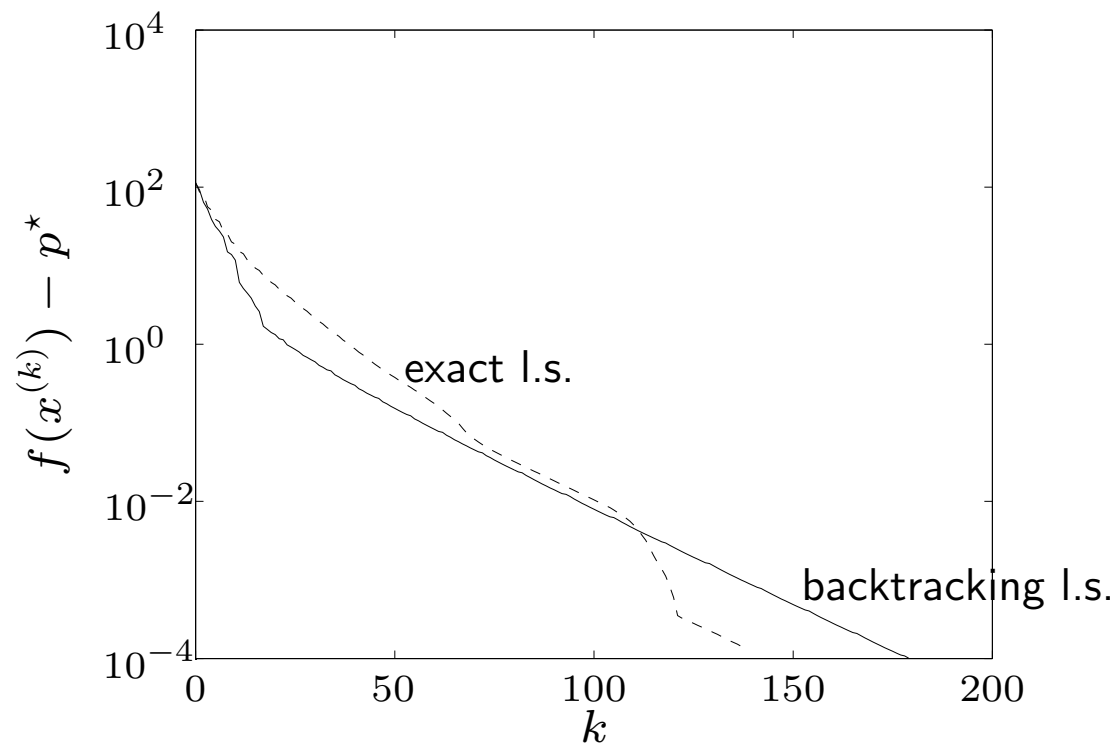
backtracking line search



exact line search

a problem in  $\mathbf{R}^{100}$

$$f(x) = c^T x - \sum_{i=1}^{500} \log(b_i - a_i^T x)$$



‘linear’ convergence, *i.e.*, a straight line on a semilog plot

# Steepest descent method

**normalized steepest descent direction** (at  $x$ , for norm  $\|\cdot\|$ ):

$$\Delta x_{\text{nsd}} = \operatorname{argmin}\{\nabla f(x)^T v \mid \|v\| = 1\}$$

interpretation: for small  $v$ ,  $f(x + v) \approx f(x) + \nabla f(x)^T v$ ;  
direction  $\Delta x_{\text{nsd}}$  is unit-norm step with most negative directional derivative

**(unnormalized) steepest descent direction**

$$\Delta x_{\text{sd}} = \|\nabla f(x)\|_* \Delta x_{\text{nsd}}$$

satisfies  $\nabla f(x)^T \Delta x_{\text{sd}} = -\|\nabla f(x)\|_*^2$

**steepest descent method**

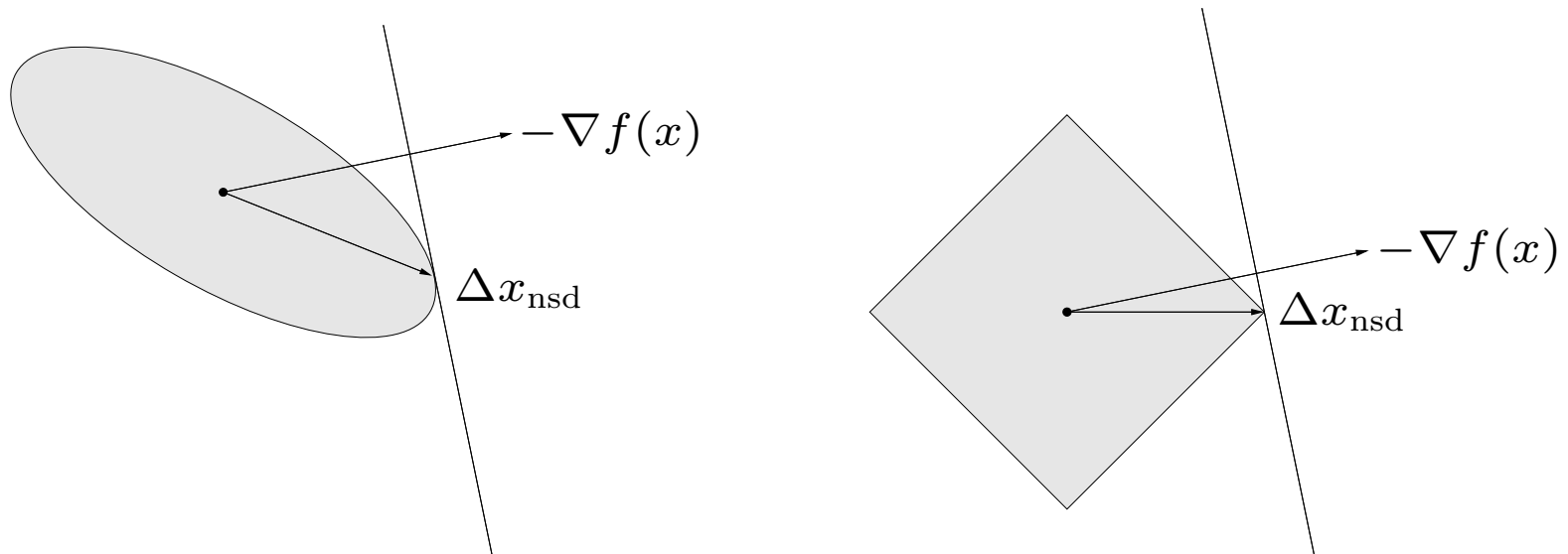
- general descent method with  $\Delta x = \Delta x_{\text{sd}}$
- convergence properties similar to gradient descent



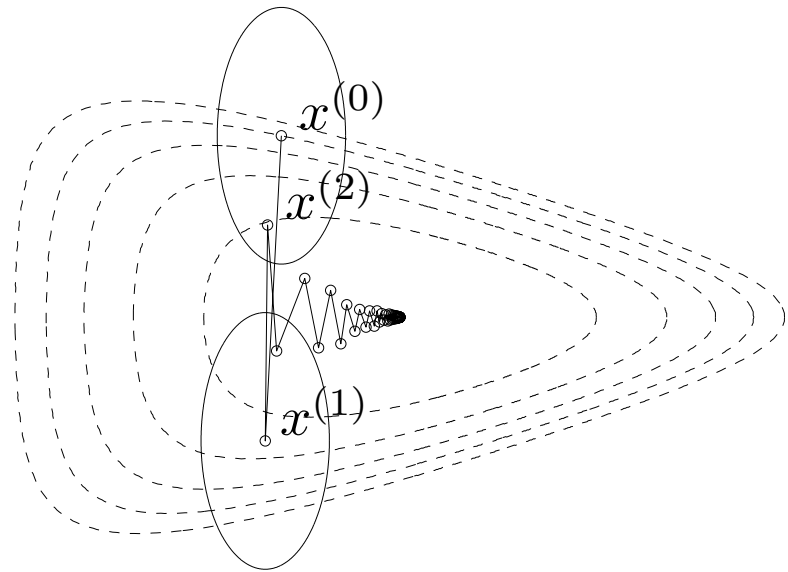
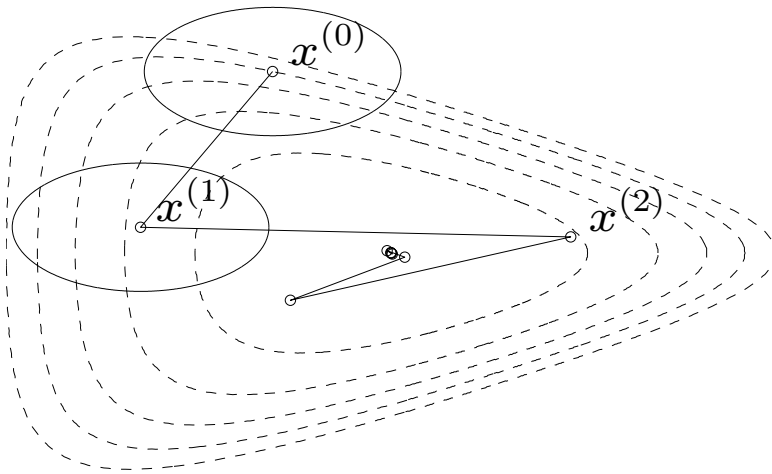
## examples

- Euclidean norm:  $\Delta x_{\text{sd}} = -\nabla f(x)$
- quadratic norm  $\|x\|_P = (x^T P x)^{1/2}$  ( $P \in \mathbf{S}_{++}^n$ ):  $\Delta x_{\text{sd}} = -P^{-1} \nabla f(x)$
- $\ell_1$ -norm:  $\Delta x_{\text{sd}} = -(\partial f(x)/\partial x_i)e_i$ , where  $|\partial f(x)/\partial x_i| = \|\nabla f(x)\|_\infty$

unit balls and normalized steepest descent directions for a quadratic norm and the  $\ell_1$ -norm:



## choice of norm for steepest descent



- steepest descent with backtracking line search for two quadratic norms
- ellipses show  $\{x \mid \|x - x^{(k)}\|_P = 1\}$
- equivalent interpretation of steepest descent with quadratic norm  $\|\cdot\|_P$ : gradient descent after change of variables  $\bar{x} = P^{1/2}x$

shows choice of  $P$  has strong effect on speed of convergence

# Newton step

$$\Delta x_{\text{nt}} = -\nabla^2 f(x)^{-1} \nabla f(x)$$

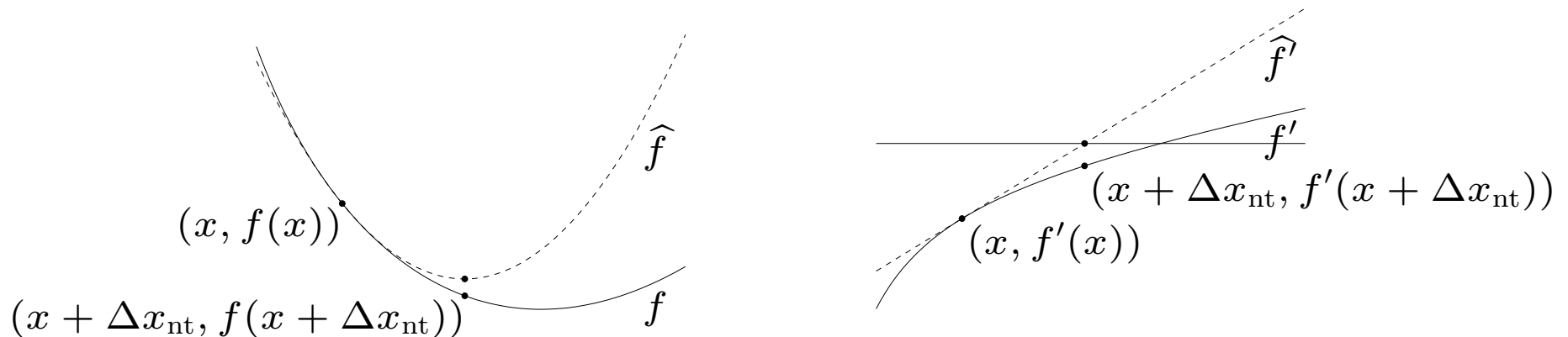
## interpretations

- $x + \Delta x_{\text{nt}}$  minimizes second order approximation

$$\hat{f}(x + v) = f(x) + \nabla f(x)^T v + \frac{1}{2} v^T \nabla^2 f(x) v$$

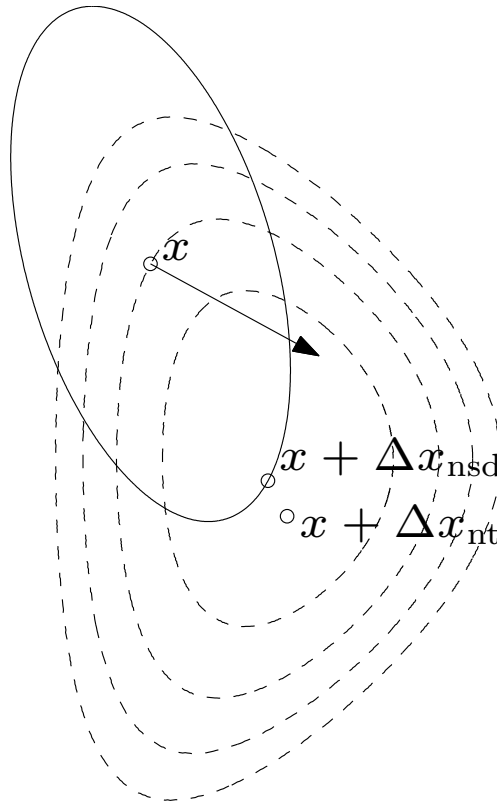
- $x + \Delta x_{\text{nt}}$  solves linearized optimality condition

$$\nabla f(x + v) \approx \nabla \hat{f}(x + v) = \nabla f(x) + \nabla^2 f(x) v = 0$$



- $\Delta x_{\text{nt}}$  is steepest descent direction at  $x$  in local Hessian norm

$$\|u\|_{\nabla^2 f(x)} = (u^T \nabla^2 f(x) u)^{1/2}$$



dashed lines are contour lines of  $f$ ; ellipse is  $\{x + v \mid v^T \nabla^2 f(x) v = 1\}$

arrow shows  $-\nabla f(x)$

# Newton decrement

$$\lambda(x) = \left( \nabla f(x)^T \nabla^2 f(x)^{-1} \nabla f(x) \right)^{1/2}$$

a measure of the proximity of  $x$  to  $x^*$

## properties

- gives an estimate of  $f(x) - p^*$ , using quadratic approximation  $\hat{f}$ :

$$f(x) - \inf_y \hat{f}(y) = \frac{1}{2} \lambda(x)^2$$

- equal to the norm of the Newton step in the quadratic Hessian norm

$$\lambda(x) = \left( \Delta x_{\text{nt}}^T \nabla^2 f(x) \Delta x_{\text{nt}} \right)^{1/2}$$

- directional derivative in the Newton direction:  $\nabla f(x)^T \Delta x_{\text{nt}} = -\lambda(x)^2$
- affine invariant (unlike  $\|\nabla f(x)\|_2$ )

# Newton's method

---

**given** a starting point  $x \in \text{dom } f$ , tolerance  $\epsilon > 0$ .

**repeat**

1. *Compute the Newton step and decrement.*

$$\Delta x_{\text{nt}} := -\nabla^2 f(x)^{-1} \nabla f(x); \quad \lambda^2 := \nabla f(x)^T \nabla^2 f(x)^{-1} \nabla f(x).$$

2. *Stopping criterion.* **quit** if  $\lambda^2/2 \leq \epsilon$ .

3. *Line search.* Choose step size  $t$  by backtracking line search.

4. *Update.*  $x := x + t\Delta x_{\text{nt}}$ .

---

affine invariant, *i.e.*, independent of linear changes of coordinates:

Newton iterates for  $\tilde{f}(y) = f(Ty)$  with starting point  $y^{(0)} = T^{-1}x^{(0)}$  are

$$y^{(k)} = T^{-1}x^{(k)}$$

# Classical convergence analysis

## assumptions

- $f$  strongly convex on  $S$  with constant  $m$
- $\nabla^2 f$  is Lipschitz continuous on  $S$ , with constant  $L > 0$ :

$$\|\nabla^2 f(x) - \nabla^2 f(y)\|_2 \leq L\|x - y\|_2$$

( $L$  measures how well  $f$  can be approximated by a quadratic function)

**outline:** there exist constants  $\eta \in (0, m^2/L)$ ,  $\gamma > 0$  such that

- if  $\|\nabla f(x)\|_2 \geq \eta$ , then  $f(x^{(k+1)}) - f(x^{(k)}) \leq -\gamma$
- if  $\|\nabla f(x)\|_2 < \eta$ , then

$$\frac{L}{2m^2} \|\nabla f(x^{(k+1)})\|_2 \leq \left( \frac{L}{2m^2} \|\nabla f(x^{(k)})\|_2 \right)^2$$

### **damped Newton phase** ( $\|\nabla f(x)\|_2 \geq \eta$ )

- most iterations require backtracking steps
- function value decreases by at least  $\gamma$
- if  $p^* > -\infty$ , this phase ends after at most  $(f(x^{(0)}) - p^*)/\gamma$  iterations

### **quadratically convergent phase** ( $\|\nabla f(x)\|_2 < \eta$ )

- all iterations use step size  $t = 1$
- $\|\nabla f(x)\|_2$  converges to zero quadratically: if  $\|\nabla f(x^{(k)})\|_2 < \eta$ , then

$$\frac{L}{2m^2} \|\nabla f(x^l)\|_2 \leq \left( \frac{L}{2m^2} \|\nabla f(x^k)\|_2 \right)^{2^{l-k}} \leq \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{2^{l-k}}, \quad l \geq k$$



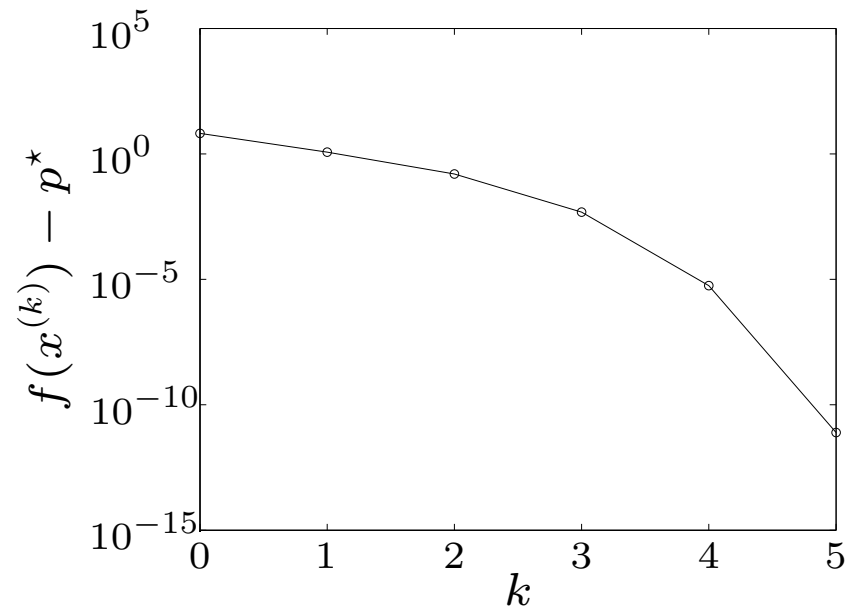
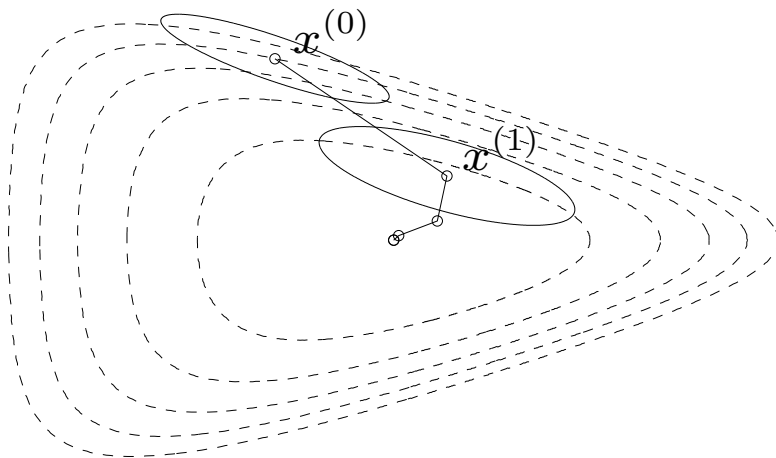
**conclusion:** number of iterations until  $f(x) - p^* \leq \epsilon$  is bounded above by

$$\frac{f(x^{(0)}) - p^*}{\gamma} + \log_2 \log_2(\epsilon_0/\epsilon)$$

- $\gamma, \epsilon_0$  are constants that depend on  $m, L, x^{(0)}$
- second term is small (of the order of 6) and almost constant for practical purposes
- in practice, constants  $m, L$  (hence  $\gamma, \epsilon_0$ ) are usually unknown
- provides qualitative insight in convergence properties (*i.e.*, explains two algorithm phases)

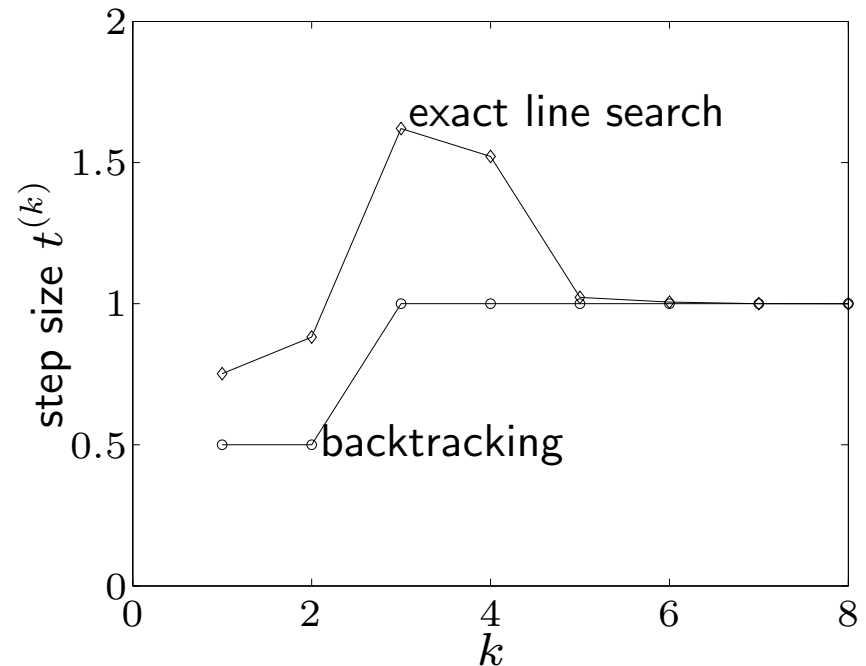
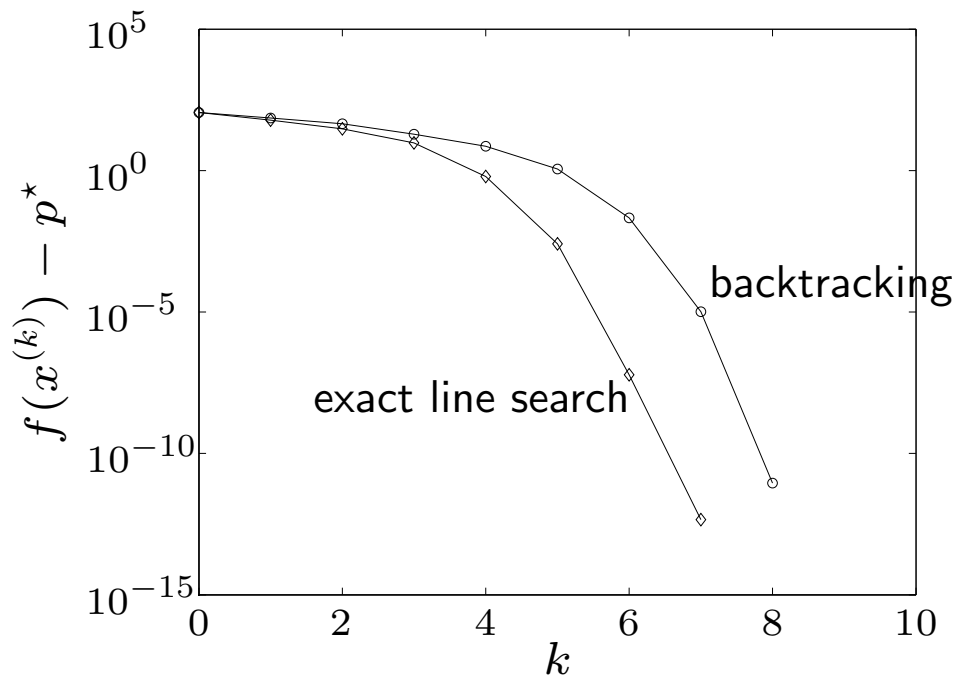
# Examples

example in  $\mathbf{R}^2$  (page 10–9)



- backtracking parameters  $\alpha = 0.1$ ,  $\beta = 0.7$
- converges in only 5 steps
- quadratic local convergence

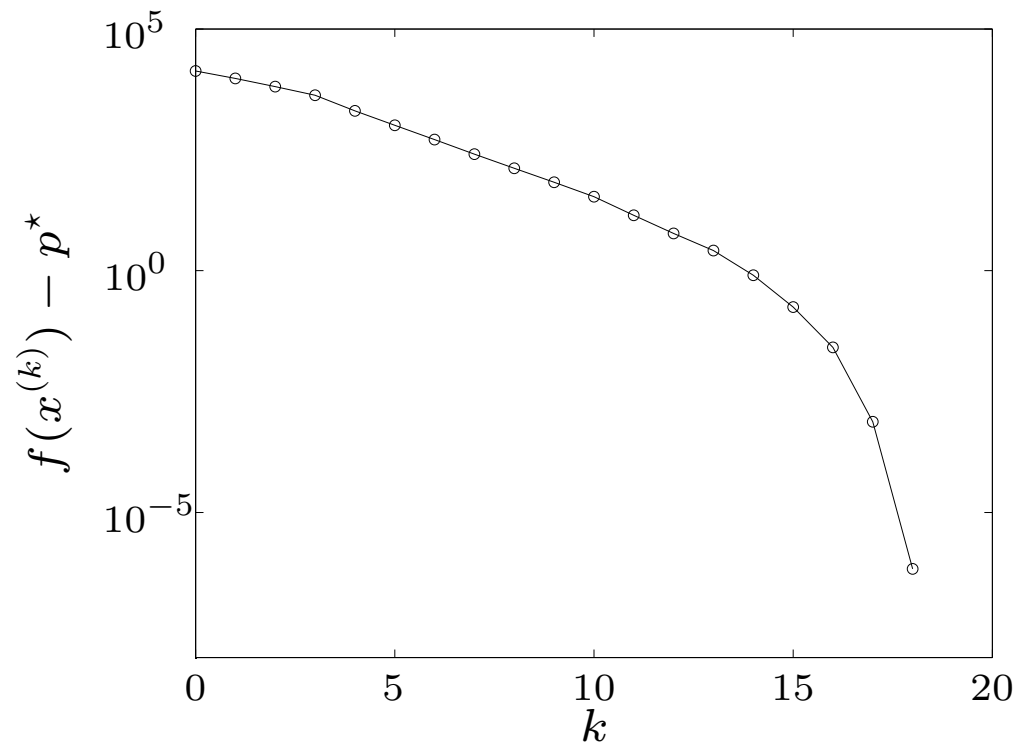
## example in $\mathbf{R}^{100}$ (page 10–10)



- backtracking parameters  $\alpha = 0.01$ ,  $\beta = 0.5$
- backtracking line search almost as fast as exact l.s. (and much simpler)
- clearly shows two phases in algorithm

example in  $\mathbf{R}^{10000}$  (with sparse  $a_i$ )

$$f(x) = - \sum_{i=1}^{10000} \log(1 - x_i^2) - \sum_{i=1}^{100000} \log(b_i - a_i^T x)$$



- backtracking parameters  $\alpha = 0.01$ ,  $\beta = 0.5$ .
- performance similar as for small examples

# Self-concordance

## shortcomings of classical convergence analysis

- depends on unknown constants  $(m, L, \dots)$
- bound is not affinely invariant, although Newton's method is

## convergence analysis via self-concordance (Nesterov and Nemirovski)

- does not depend on any unknown constants
- gives affine-invariant bound
- applies to special class of convex functions ('self-concordant' functions)
- developed to analyze polynomial-time interior-point methods for convex optimization

# Self-concordant functions

## definition

- convex  $f : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  is self-concordant if  $|f'''(x)| \leq 2f''(x)^{3/2}$  for all  $x \in \text{dom } f$
- $f : \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  is self-concordant if  $g(t) = f(x + tv)$  is self-concordant for all  $x \in \text{dom } f$ ,  $v \in \mathbf{R}^n$

## examples on $\mathbf{R}$

- linear and quadratic functions
- negative logarithm  $f(x) = -\log x$
- negative entropy plus negative logarithm:  $f(x) = x \log x - \log x$

**affine invariance:** if  $f : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  is s.c., then  $\tilde{f}(y) = f(ay + b)$  is s.c.:

$$\tilde{f}'''(y) = a^3 f'''(ay + b), \quad \tilde{f}''(y) = a^2 f''(ay + b)$$

# Self-concordant calculus

## properties

- preserved under positive scaling  $\alpha \geq 1$ , and sum
- preserved under composition with affine function
- if  $g$  is convex with  $\text{dom } g = \mathbf{R}_{++}$  and  $|g'''(x)| \leq 3g''(x)/x$  then

$$f(x) = \log(-g(x)) - \log x$$

is self-concordant

**examples:** properties can be used to show that the following are s.c.

- $f(x) = -\sum_{i=1}^m \log(b_i - a_i^T x)$  on  $\{x \mid a_i^T x < b_i, i = 1, \dots, m\}$
- $f(X) = -\log \det X$  on  $\mathbf{S}_{++}^n$
- $f(x) = -\log(y^2 - x^T x)$  on  $\{(x, y) \mid \|x\|_2 < y\}$

# Convergence analysis for self-concordant functions

**summary:** there exist constants  $\eta \in (0, 1/4]$ ,  $\gamma > 0$  such that

- if  $\lambda(x) > \eta$ , then

$$f(x^{(k+1)}) - f(x^{(k)}) \leq -\gamma$$

- if  $\lambda(x) \leq \eta$ , then

$$2\lambda(x^{(k+1)}) \leq \left(2\lambda(x^{(k)})\right)^2$$

( $\eta$  and  $\gamma$  only depend on backtracking parameters  $\alpha, \beta$ )

**complexity bound:** number of Newton iterations bounded by

$$\frac{f(x^{(0)}) - p^*}{\gamma} + \log_2 \log_2(1/\epsilon)$$

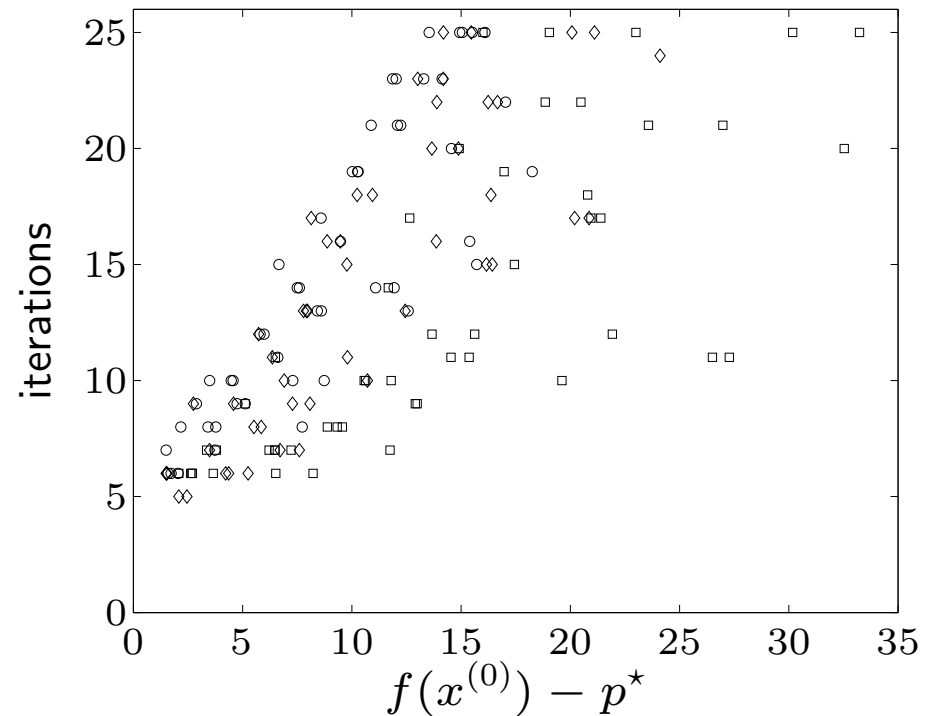
for  $\alpha = 0.1$ ,  $\beta = 0.8$ ,  $\epsilon = 10^{-10}$ , bound evaluates to  $375(f(x^{(0)}) - p^*) + 6$



**numerical example:** 150 randomly generated instances of

$$\text{minimize } f(x) = -\sum_{i=1}^m \log(b_i - a_i^T x)$$

○:  $m = 100, n = 50$   
□:  $m = 1000, n = 500$   
◇:  $m = 1000, n = 50$



- number of iterations much smaller than  $375(f(x^{(0)}) - p^*) + 6$
- bound of the form  $c(f(x^{(0)}) - p^*) + 6$  with smaller  $c$  (empirically) valid

# Implementation

main effort in each iteration: evaluate derivatives and solve Newton system

$$H\Delta x = g$$

where  $H = \nabla^2 f(x)$ ,  $g = -\nabla f(x)$

**via Cholesky factorization**

$$H = LL^T, \quad \Delta x_{\text{nt}} = L^{-T}L^{-1}g, \quad \lambda(x) = \|L^{-1}g\|_2$$

- cost  $(1/3)n^3$  flops for unstructured system
- cost  $\ll (1/3)n^3$  if  $H$  sparse, banded

## example of dense Newton system with structure

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \psi_i(x_i) + \psi_0(Ax + b), \quad H = D + A^T H_0 A$$

- assume  $A \in \mathbf{R}^{p \times n}$ , dense, with  $p \ll n$
- $D$  diagonal with diagonal elements  $\psi_i''(x_i)$ ;  $H_0 = \nabla^2 \psi_0(Ax + b)$

**method 1:** form  $H$ , solve via dense Cholesky factorization: (cost  $(1/3)n^3$ )

**method 2** (page 9–15): factor  $H_0 = L_0 L_0^T$ ; write Newton system as

$$D\Delta x + A^T L_0 w = -g, \quad L_0^T A\Delta x - w = 0$$

eliminate  $\Delta x$  from first equation; compute  $w$  and  $\Delta x$  from

$$(I + L_0^T A D^{-1} A^T L_0)w = -L_0^T A D^{-1} g, \quad D\Delta x = -g - A^T L_0 w$$

cost:  $2p^2n$  (dominated by computation of  $L_0^T A D^{-1} A^T L_0$ )

# 11. Equality constrained minimization

- equality constrained minimization
- eliminating equality constraints
- Newton's method with equality constraints
- infeasible start Newton method
- implementation

# Equality constrained minimization

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & f(x) \\ \text{subject to} & Ax = b\end{array}$$

- $f$  convex, twice continuously differentiable
- $A \in \mathbf{R}^{p \times n}$  with  $\text{rank } A = p$
- we assume  $p^*$  is finite and attained

**optimality conditions:**  $x^*$  is optimal iff there exists a  $\nu^*$  such that

$$\nabla f(x^*) + A^T \nu^* = 0, \quad Ax^* = b$$

## equality constrained quadratic minimization (with $P \in \mathbf{S}_+^n$ )

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & (1/2)x^T P x + q^T x + r \\ \text{subject to} & Ax = b \end{array}$$

optimality condition:

$$\begin{bmatrix} P & A^T \\ A & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x^* \\ \nu^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -q \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$

- coefficient matrix is called KKT matrix
- KKT matrix is nonsingular if and only if

$$Ax = 0, \quad x \neq 0 \quad \implies \quad x^T P x > 0$$

- equivalent condition for nonsingularity:  $P + A^T A \succ 0$

## Eliminating equality constraints

represent solution of  $\{x \mid Ax = b\}$  as

$$\{x \mid Ax = b\} = \{Fz + \hat{x} \mid z \in \mathbf{R}^{n-p}\}$$

- $\hat{x}$  is (any) particular solution
- range of  $F \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times (n-p)}$  is nullspace of  $A$  ( $\text{rank } F = n - p$  and  $AF = 0$ )

**reduced or eliminated problem**

$$\text{minimize } f(Fz + \hat{x})$$

- an unconstrained problem with variable  $z \in \mathbf{R}^{n-p}$
- from solution  $z^*$ , obtain  $x^*$  and  $\nu^*$  as

$$x^* = Fz^* + \hat{x}, \quad \nu^* = -(AA^T)^{-1}A\nabla f(x^*)$$

**example:** optimal allocation with resource constraint

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & f_1(x_1) + f_2(x_2) + \cdots + f_n(x_n) \\ \text{subject to} & x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n = b\end{array}$$

eliminate  $x_n = b - x_1 - \cdots - x_{n-1}$ , *i.e.*, choose

$$\hat{x} = be_n, \quad F = \begin{bmatrix} I \\ -\mathbf{1}^T \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times (n-1)}$$

reduced problem:

$$\text{minimize} \quad f_1(x_1) + \cdots + f_{n-1}(x_{n-1}) + f_n(b - x_1 - \cdots - x_{n-1})$$

(variables  $x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}$ )



# Newton step

Newton step  $\Delta x_{\text{nt}}$  of  $f$  at feasible  $x$  is given by solution  $v$  of

$$\begin{bmatrix} \nabla^2 f(x) & A^T \\ A & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v \\ w \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\nabla f(x) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

## interpretations

- $\Delta x_{\text{nt}}$  solves second order approximation (with variable  $v$ )

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & \hat{f}(x+v) = f(x) + \nabla f(x)^T v + (1/2)v^T \nabla^2 f(x)v \\ \text{subject to} & A(x+v) = b \end{array}$$

- $\Delta x_{\text{nt}}$  equations follow from linearizing optimality conditions

$$\nabla f(x+v) + A^T w \approx \nabla f(x) + \nabla^2 f(x)v + A^T w = 0, \quad A(x+v) = b$$

# Newton decrement

$$\lambda(x) = (\Delta x_{\text{nt}}^T \nabla^2 f(x) \Delta x_{\text{nt}})^{1/2} = (-\nabla f(x)^T \Delta x_{\text{nt}})^{1/2}$$

## properties

- gives an estimate of  $f(x) - p^*$  using quadratic approximation  $\hat{f}$ :

$$f(x) - \inf_{Ay=b} \hat{f}(y) = \frac{1}{2} \lambda(x)^2$$

- directional derivative in Newton direction:

$$\left. \frac{d}{dt} f(x + t \Delta x_{\text{nt}}) \right|_{t=0} = -\lambda(x)^2$$

- in general,  $\lambda(x) \neq (\nabla f(x)^T \nabla^2 f(x)^{-1} \nabla f(x))^{1/2}$

# Newton's method with equality constraints

---

**given** starting point  $x \in \text{dom } f$  with  $Ax = b$ , tolerance  $\epsilon > 0$ .

**repeat**

1. Compute the Newton step and decrement  $\Delta x_{\text{nt}}, \lambda(x)$ .
  2. *Stopping criterion.* **quit** if  $\lambda^2/2 \leq \epsilon$ .
  3. *Line search.* Choose step size  $t$  by backtracking line search.
  4. *Update.*  $x := x + t\Delta x_{\text{nt}}$ .
- 

- a feasible descent method:  $x^{(k)}$  feasible and  $f(x^{(k+1)}) < f(x^{(k)})$
- affine invariant

# Newton's method and elimination

## Newton's method for reduced problem

$$\text{minimize } \tilde{f}(z) = f(Fz + \hat{x})$$

- variables  $z \in \mathbf{R}^{n-p}$
- $\hat{x}$  satisfies  $A\hat{x} = b$ ; **rank**  $F = n - p$  and  $AF = 0$
- Newton's method for  $\tilde{f}$ , started at  $z^{(0)}$ , generates iterates  $z^{(k)}$

## Newton's method with equality constraints

when started at  $x^{(0)} = Fz^{(0)} + \hat{x}$ , iterates are

$$x^{(k+1)} = Fz^{(k)} + \hat{x}$$

hence, don't need separate convergence analysis

## Newton step at infeasible points

2nd interpretation of page 11–6 extends to infeasible  $x$  (*i.e.*,  $Ax \neq b$ )

linearizing optimality conditions at infeasible  $x$  (with  $x \in \text{dom } f$ ) gives

$$\begin{bmatrix} \nabla^2 f(x) & A^T \\ A & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta x_{\text{nt}} \\ w \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(x) \\ Ax - b \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

### primal-dual interpretation

- write optimality condition as  $r(y) = 0$ , where

$$y = (x, \nu), \quad r(y) = (\nabla f(x) + A^T \nu, Ax - b)$$

- linearizing  $r(y) = 0$  gives  $r(y + \Delta y) \approx r(y) + Dr(y)\Delta y = 0$ :

$$\begin{bmatrix} \nabla^2 f(x) & A^T \\ A & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta x_{\text{nt}} \\ \Delta \nu_{\text{nt}} \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(x) + A^T \nu \\ Ax - b \end{bmatrix}$$

same as (1) with  $w = \nu + \Delta \nu_{\text{nt}}$

# Infeasible start Newton method

---

**given** starting point  $x \in \text{dom } f$ ,  $\nu$ , tolerance  $\epsilon > 0$ ,  $\alpha \in (0, 1/2)$ ,  $\beta \in (0, 1)$ .

**repeat**

1. Compute primal and dual Newton steps  $\Delta x_{\text{nt}}$ ,  $\Delta \nu_{\text{nt}}$ .

2. *Backtracking line search* on  $\|r\|_2$ .

$t := 1$ .

**while**  $\|r(x + t\Delta x_{\text{nt}}, \nu + t\Delta \nu_{\text{nt}})\|_2 > (1 - \alpha t)\|r(x, \nu)\|_2$ ,  $t := \beta t$ .

3. *Update*.  $x := x + t\Delta x_{\text{nt}}$ ,  $\nu := \nu + t\Delta \nu_{\text{nt}}$ .

**until**  $Ax = b$  and  $\|r(x, \nu)\|_2 \leq \epsilon$ .

---

- not a descent method:  $f(x^{(k+1)}) > f(x^{(k)})$  is possible
- directional derivative of  $\|r(y)\|_2$  in direction  $\Delta y = (\Delta x_{\text{nt}}, \Delta \nu_{\text{nt}})$  is

$$\left. \frac{d}{dt} \|r(y + t\Delta y)\|_2 \right|_{t=0} = -\|r(y)\|_2$$

# Solving KKT systems

$$\begin{bmatrix} H & A^T \\ A & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v \\ w \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} g \\ h \end{bmatrix}$$

## solution methods

- LDL<sup>T</sup> factorization
- elimination (if  $H$  nonsingular)

$$AH^{-1}A^Tw = h - AH^{-1}g, \quad Hv = -(g + A^Tw)$$

- elimination with singular  $H$ : write as

$$\begin{bmatrix} H + A^TQA & A^T \\ A & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v \\ w \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} g + A^TQh \\ h \end{bmatrix}$$

with  $Q \succeq 0$  for which  $H + A^TQA \succ 0$ , and apply elimination

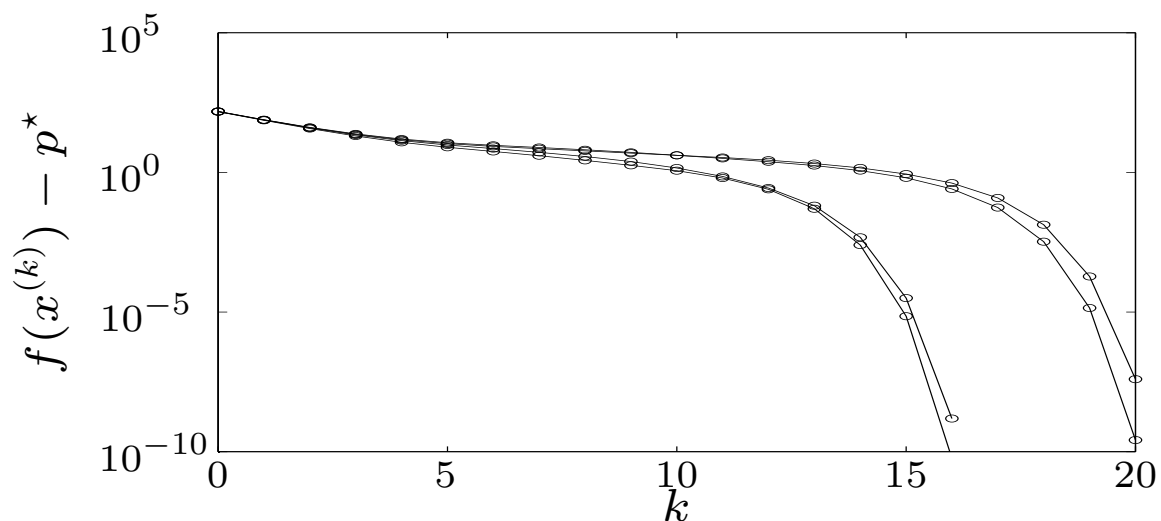
# Equality constrained analytic centering

**primal problem:** minimize  $-\sum_{i=1}^n \log x_i$  subject to  $Ax = b$

**dual problem:** maximize  $-b^T \nu + \sum_{i=1}^n \log(A^T \nu)_i + n$

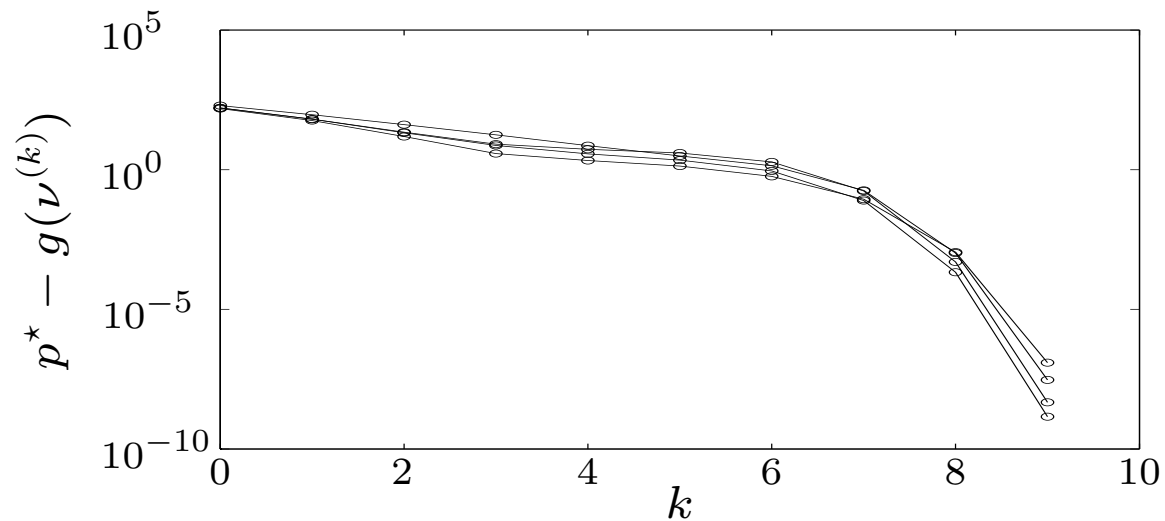
three methods for an example with  $A \in \mathbf{R}^{100 \times 500}$ , different starting points

1. Newton method with equality constraints (requires  $x^{(0)} \succ 0$ ,  $Ax^{(0)} = b$ )

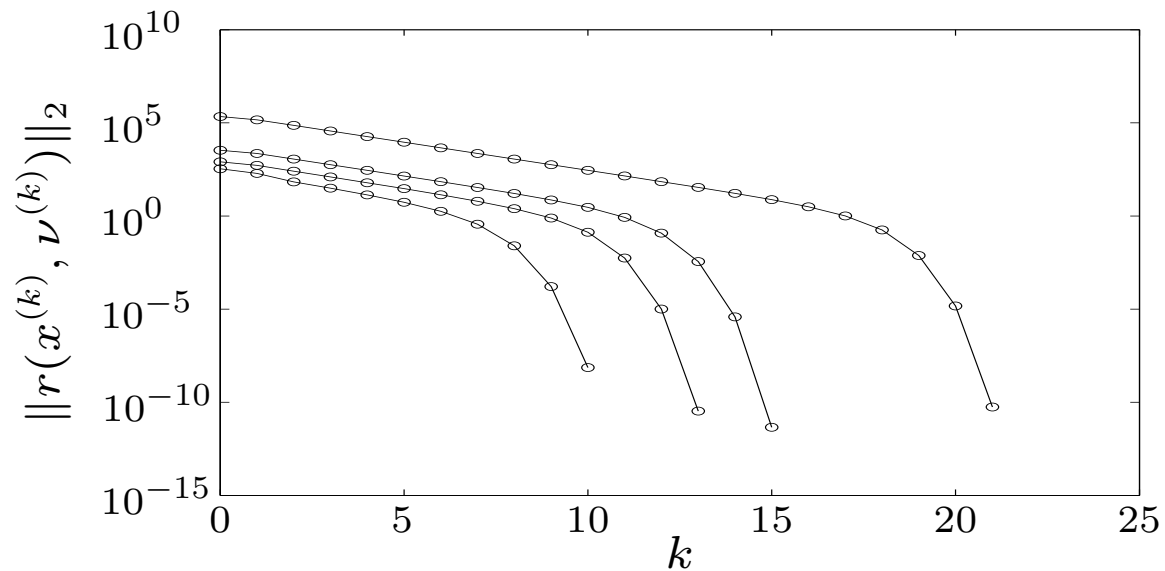




2. Newton method applied to dual problem (requires  $A^T \nu^{(0)} \succ 0$ )



3. infeasible start Newton method (requires  $x^{(0)} \succ 0$ )



**complexity per iteration of three methods is identical**

1. use block elimination to solve KKT system

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{diag}(x)^{-2} & A^T \\ A & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta x \\ w \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{diag}(x)^{-1} \mathbf{1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

reduces to solving  $A \mathbf{diag}(x)^2 A^T w = b$

2. solve Newton system  $A \mathbf{diag}(A^T \nu)^{-2} A^T \Delta \nu = -b + A \mathbf{diag}(A^T \nu)^{-1} \mathbf{1}$

3. use block elimination to solve KKT system

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{diag}(x)^{-2} & A^T \\ A & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta x \\ \Delta \nu \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{diag}(x)^{-1} \mathbf{1} \\ Ax - b \end{bmatrix}$$

reduces to solving  $A \mathbf{diag}(x)^2 A^T w = 2Ax - b$

conclusion: in each case, solve  $ADA^T w = h$  with  $D$  positive diagonal

# Network flow optimization

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & \sum_{i=1}^n \phi_i(x_i) \\ \text{subject to} & Ax = b \end{array}$$

- directed graph with  $n$  arcs,  $p + 1$  nodes
- $x_i$ : flow through arc  $i$ ;  $\phi_i$ : cost flow function for arc  $i$  (with  $\phi_i''(x) > 0$ )
- node-incidence matrix  $\tilde{A} \in \mathbf{R}^{(p+1) \times n}$  defined as

$$\tilde{A}_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{arc } j \text{ leaves node } i \\ -1 & \text{arc } j \text{ enters node } i \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- reduced node-incidence matrix  $A \in \mathbf{R}^{p \times n}$  is  $\tilde{A}$  with last row removed
- $b \in \mathbf{R}^p$  is (reduced) source vector
- **rank**  $A = p$  if graph is connected

## KKT system

$$\begin{bmatrix} H & A^T \\ A & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v \\ w \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} g \\ h \end{bmatrix}$$

- $H = \mathbf{diag}(\phi_1''(x_1), \dots, \phi_n''(x_n))$ , positive diagonal
- solve via elimination:

$$AH^{-1}A^T w = h - AH^{-1}g, \quad Hv = -(g + A^T w)$$

sparsity pattern of coefficient matrix is given by graph connectivity

$$\begin{aligned} (AH^{-1}A^T)_{ij} \neq 0 &\iff (AA^T)_{ij} \neq 0 \\ &\iff \text{nodes } i \text{ and } j \text{ are connected by an arc} \end{aligned}$$

# Analytic center of linear matrix inequality

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & -\log \det X \\ \text{subject to} & \mathbf{tr}(A_i X) = b_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, p\end{array}$$

variable  $X \in \mathbf{S}^n$

**optimality conditions**

$$X^* \succ 0, \quad -(X^*)^{-1} + \sum_{j=1}^p \nu_j^* A_j = 0, \quad \mathbf{tr}(A_i X^*) = b_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, p$$

**Newton equation at feasible  $X$ :**

$$X^{-1} \Delta X X^{-1} + \sum_{j=1}^p w_j A_j = X^{-1}, \quad \mathbf{tr}(A_i \Delta X) = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, p$$

- follows from linear approximation  $(X + \Delta X)^{-1} \approx X^{-1} - X^{-1} \Delta X X^{-1}$
- $n(n+1)/2 + p$  variables  $\Delta X, w$

## solution by block elimination

- eliminate  $\Delta X$  from first equation:  $\Delta X = X - \sum_{j=1}^p w_j X A_j X$
- substitute  $\Delta X$  in second equation

$$\sum_{j=1}^p \text{tr}(A_i X A_j X) w_j = b_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, p \quad (2)$$

a dense positive definite set of linear equations with variable  $w \in \mathbf{R}^p$

flop count (dominant terms) using Cholesky factorization  $X = LL^T$ :

- form  $p$  products  $L^T A_j L$ :  $(3/2)pn^3$
- form  $p(p+1)/2$  inner products  $\text{tr}((L^T A_i L)(L^T A_j L))$ :  $(1/2)p^2n^2$
- solve (2) via Cholesky factorization:  $(1/3)p^3$

## 12. Interior-point methods

- inequality constrained minimization
- logarithmic barrier function and central path
- barrier method
- feasibility and phase I methods
- complexity analysis via self-concordance
- generalized inequalities

# Inequality constrained minimization

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & f_0(x) \\ \text{subject to} & f_i(x) \leq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \\ & Ax = b \end{array} \quad (1)$$

- $f_i$  convex, twice continuously differentiable
- $A \in \mathbf{R}^{p \times n}$  with  $\text{rank } A = p$
- we assume  $p^*$  is finite and attained
- we assume problem is strictly feasible: there exists  $\tilde{x}$  with

$$\tilde{x} \in \text{dom } f_0, \quad f_i(\tilde{x}) < 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m, \quad A\tilde{x} = b$$

hence, strong duality holds and dual optimum is attained



# Examples

- LP, QP, QCQP, GP
- entropy maximization with linear inequality constraints

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \log x_i \\ \text{subject to} & Fx \preceq g \\ & Ax = b\end{array}$$

with  $\text{dom } f_0 = \mathbf{R}_{++}^n$

- differentiability may require reformulating the problem, *e.g.*, piecewise-linear minimization or  $\ell_\infty$ -norm approximation via LP
- SDPs and SOCPs are better handled as problems with generalized inequalities (see later)

# Logarithmic barrier

reformulation of (1) via indicator function:

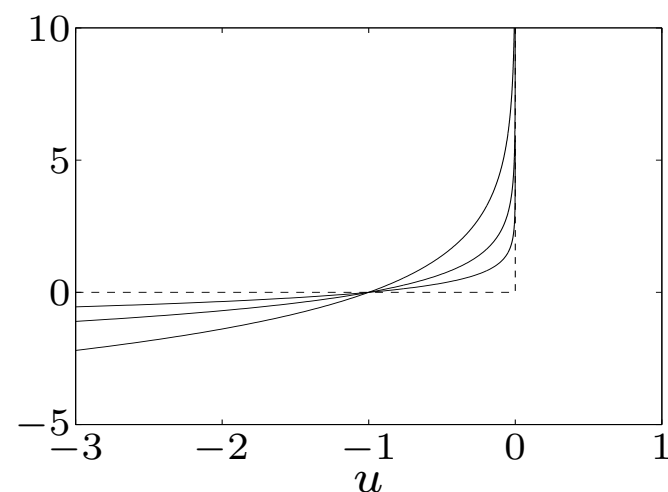
$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & f_0(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m I_-(f_i(x)) \\ \text{subject to} & Ax = b \end{array}$$

where  $I_-(u) = 0$  if  $u \leq 0$ ,  $I_-(u) = \infty$  otherwise (indicator function of  $\mathbf{R}_-$ )

approximation via logarithmic barrier

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & f_0(x) - (1/t) \sum_{i=1}^m \log(-f_i(x)) \\ \text{subject to} & Ax = b \end{array}$$

- an equality constrained problem
- for  $t > 0$ ,  $-(1/t) \log(-u)$  is a smooth approximation of  $I_-$
- approximation improves as  $t \rightarrow \infty$



## logarithmic barrier function

$$\phi(x) = -\sum_{i=1}^m \log(-f_i(x)), \quad \mathbf{dom} \phi = \{x \mid f_1(x) < 0, \dots, f_m(x) < 0\}$$

- convex (follows from composition rules)
- twice continuously differentiable, with derivatives

$$\nabla \phi(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{-f_i(x)} \nabla f_i(x)$$

$$\nabla^2 \phi(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{f_i(x)^2} \nabla f_i(x) \nabla f_i(x)^T + \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{-f_i(x)} \nabla^2 f_i(x)$$

# Central path

- for  $t > 0$ , define  $x^*(t)$  as the solution of

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & t f_0(x) + \phi(x) \\ \text{subject to} & Ax = b\end{array}$$

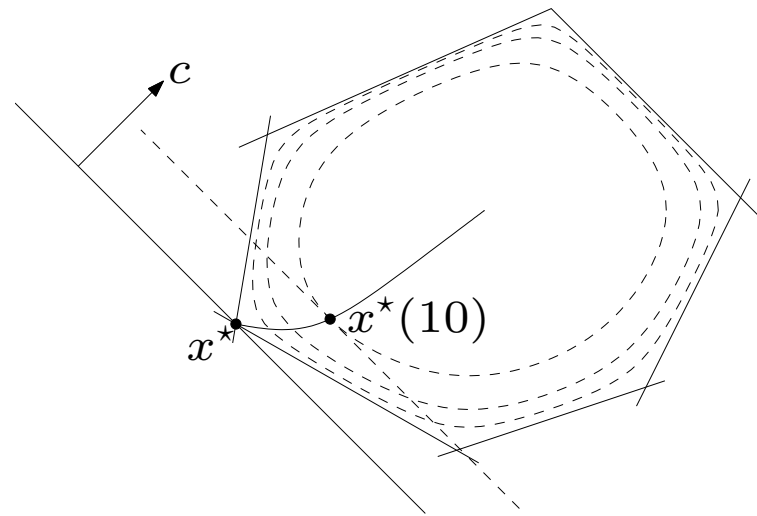
(for now, assume  $x^*(t)$  exists and is unique for each  $t > 0$ )

- central path is  $\{x^*(t) \mid t > 0\}$

**example:** central path for an LP

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & c^T x \\ \text{subject to} & a_i^T x \leq b_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, 6\end{array}$$

hyperplane  $c^T x = c^T x^*(t)$  is tangent to level curve of  $\phi$  through  $x^*(t)$



## Dual points on central path

$x = x^*(t)$  if there exists a  $w$  such that

$$t \nabla f_0(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{-f_i(x)} \nabla f_i(x) + A^T w = 0, \quad Ax = b$$

- therefore,  $x^*(t)$  minimizes the Lagrangian

$$L(x, \lambda^*(t), \nu^*(t)) = f_0(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^*(t) f_i(x) + \nu^*(t)^T (Ax - b)$$

where we define  $\lambda_i^*(t) = 1/(-t f_i(x^*(t)))$  and  $\nu^*(t) = w/t$

- this confirms the intuitive idea that  $f_0(x^*(t)) \rightarrow p^*$  if  $t \rightarrow \infty$ :

$$\begin{aligned} p^* &\geq g(\lambda^*(t), \nu^*(t)) \\ &= L(x^*(t), \lambda^*(t), \nu^*(t)) \\ &= f_0(x^*(t)) - m/t \end{aligned}$$

## Interpretation via KKT conditions

$x = x^*(t)$ ,  $\lambda = \lambda^*(t)$ ,  $\nu = \nu^*(t)$  satisfy

1. primal constraints:  $f_i(x) \leq 0$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, m$ ,  $Ax = b$
2. dual constraints:  $\lambda \succeq 0$
3. approximate complementary slackness:  $-\lambda_i f_i(x) = 1/t$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, m$
4. gradient of Lagrangian with respect to  $x$  vanishes:

$$\nabla f_0(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \nabla f_i(x) + A^T \nu = 0$$

difference with KKT is that condition 3 replaces  $\lambda_i f_i(x) = 0$

# Force field interpretation

**centering problem** (for problem with no equality constraints)

$$\text{minimize } tf_0(x) - \sum_{i=1}^m \log(-f_i(x))$$

## force field interpretation

- $tf_0(x)$  is potential of force field  $F_0(x) = -t\nabla f_0(x)$
- $-\log(-f_i(x))$  is potential of force field  $F_i(x) = (1/f_i(x))\nabla f_i(x)$

the forces balance at  $x^*(t)$ :

$$F_0(x^*(t)) + \sum_{i=1}^m F_i(x^*(t)) = 0$$

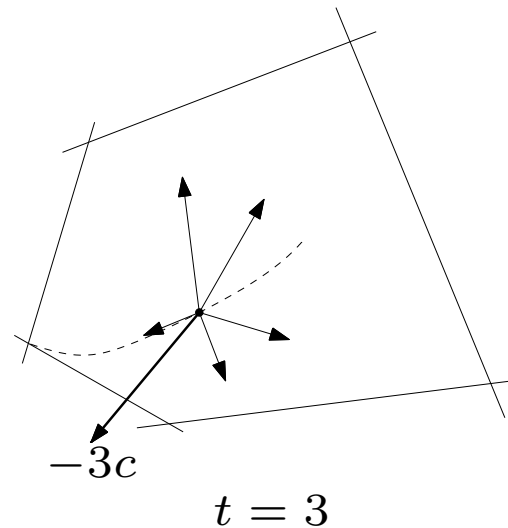
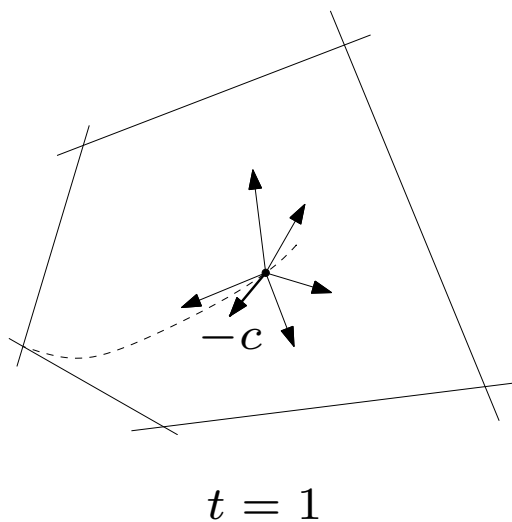
## example

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & c^T x \\ \text{subject to} & a_i^T x \leq b_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, m\end{array}$$

- objective force field is constant:  $F_0(x) = -tc$
- constraint force field decays as inverse distance to constraint hyperplane:

$$F_i(x) = \frac{-a_i}{b_i - a_i^T x}, \quad \|F_i(x)\|_2 = \frac{1}{\mathbf{dist}(x, \mathcal{H}_i)}$$

where  $\mathcal{H}_i = \{x \mid a_i^T x = b_i\}$





# Barrier method

---

**given** strictly feasible  $x$ ,  $t := t^{(0)} > 0$ ,  $\mu > 1$ , tolerance  $\epsilon > 0$ .

**repeat**

1. *Centering step.* Compute  $x^*(t)$  by minimizing  $tf_0 + \phi$ , subject to  $Ax = b$ .
  2. *Update.*  $x := x^*(t)$ .
  3. *Stopping criterion.* **quit** if  $m/t < \epsilon$ .
  4. *Increase  $t$ .*  $t := \mu t$ .
- 

- terminates with  $f_0(x) - p^* \leq \epsilon$  (stopping criterion follows from  $f_0(x^*(t)) - p^* \leq m/t$ )
- centering usually done using Newton's method, starting at current  $x$
- choice of  $\mu$  involves a trade-off: large  $\mu$  means fewer outer iterations, more inner (Newton) iterations; typical values:  $\mu = 10\text{--}20$
- several heuristics for choice of  $t^{(0)}$

# Convergence analysis

**number of outer (centering) iterations:** exactly

$$\left\lceil \frac{\log(m/(\epsilon t^{(0)}))}{\log \mu} \right\rceil$$

plus the initial centering step (to compute  $x^*(t^{(0)})$ )

**centering problem**

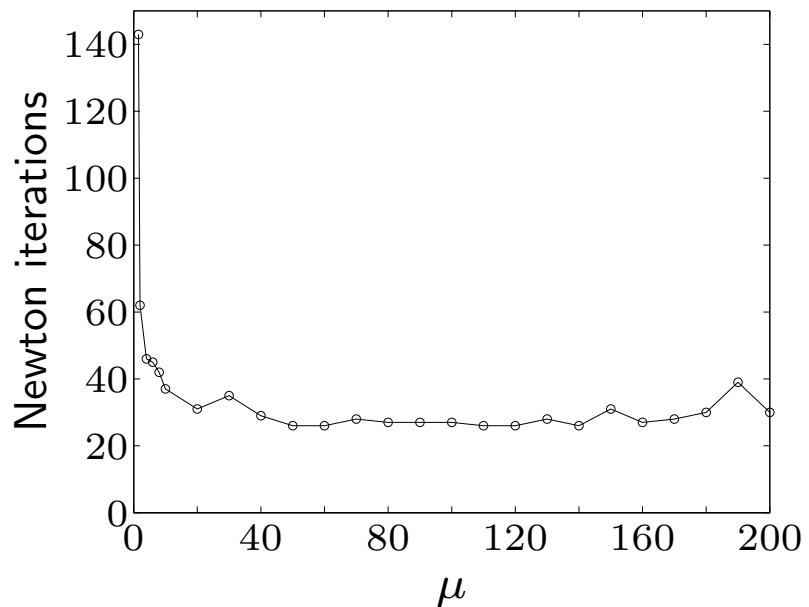
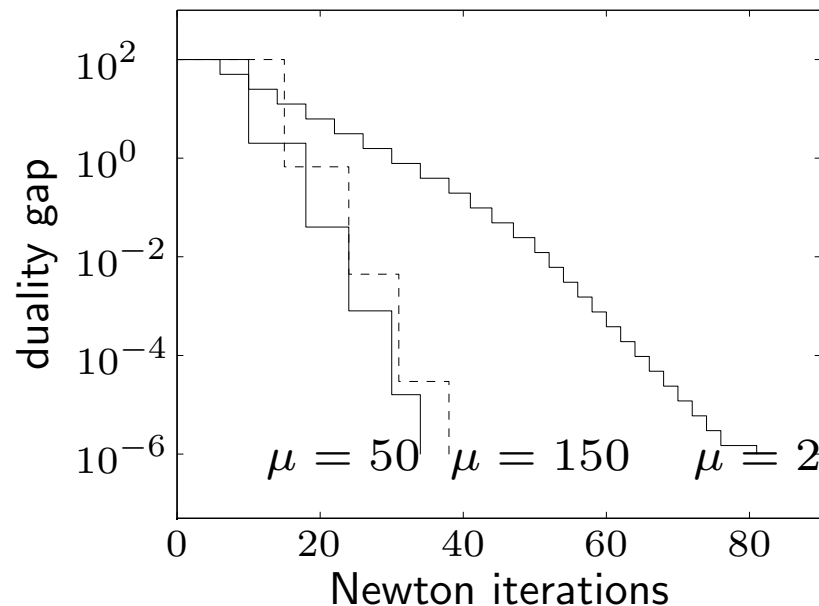
$$\text{minimize } tf_0(x) + \phi(x)$$

see convergence analysis of Newton's method

- $tf_0 + \phi$  must have closed sublevel sets for  $t \geq t^{(0)}$
- classical analysis requires strong convexity, Lipschitz condition
- analysis via self-concordance requires self-concordance of  $tf_0 + \phi$

# Examples

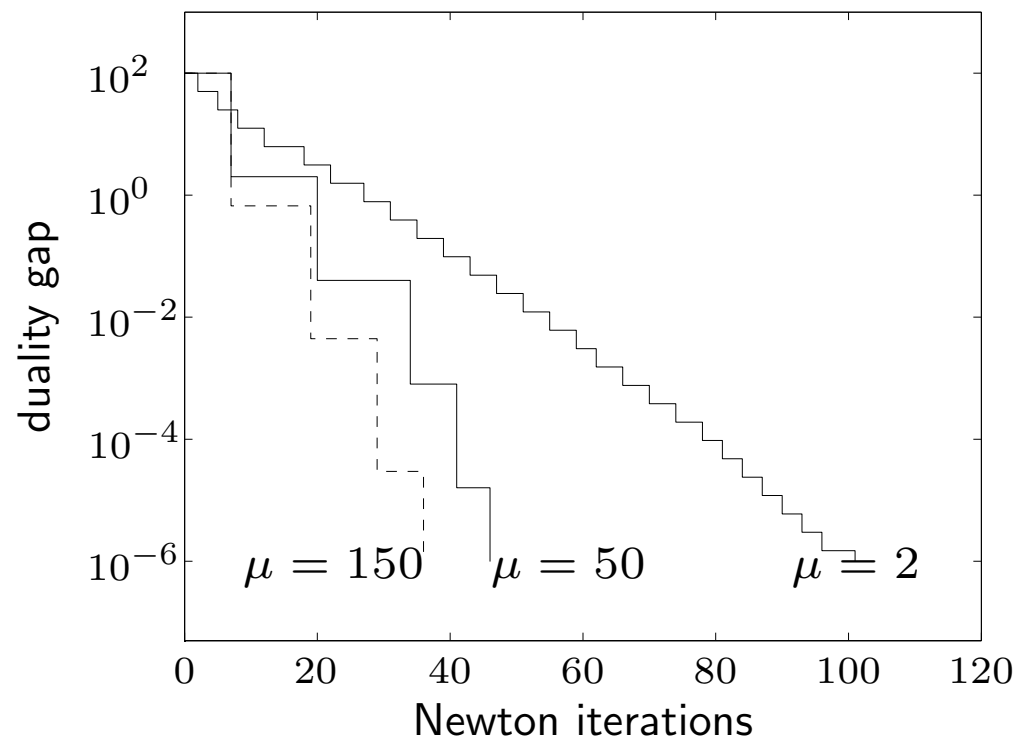
**inequality form LP** ( $m = 100$  inequalities,  $n = 50$  variables)



- starts with  $x$  on central path ( $t^{(0)} = 1$ , duality gap 100)
- terminates when  $t = 10^8$  (gap  $10^{-6}$ )
- centering uses Newton's method with backtracking
- total number of Newton iterations not very sensitive for  $\mu \geq 10$

**geometric program** ( $m = 100$  inequalities and  $n = 50$  variables)

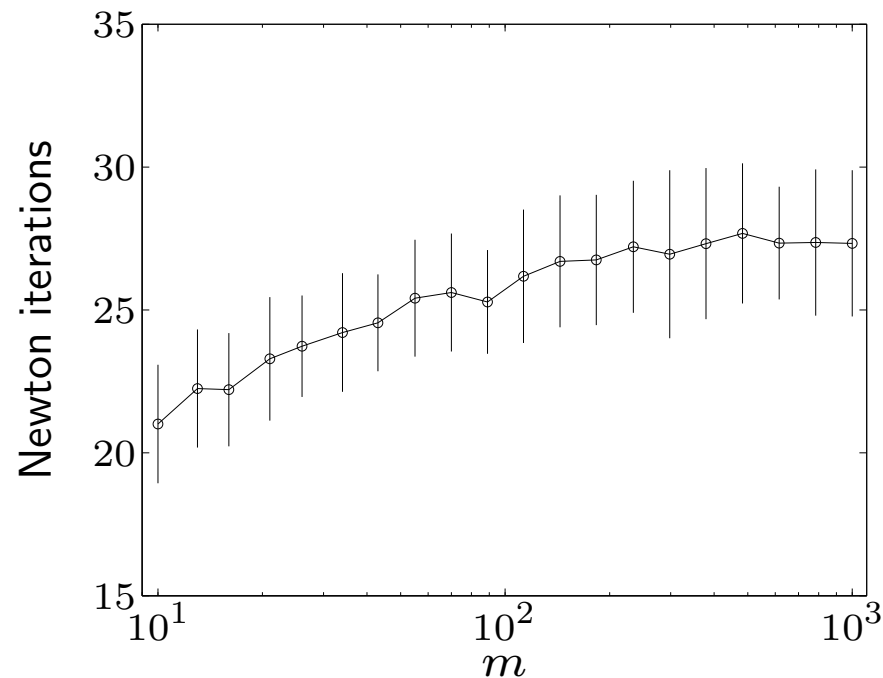
$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & \log \left( \sum_{k=1}^5 \exp(a_{0k}^T x + b_{0k}) \right) \\ \text{subject to} & \log \left( \sum_{k=1}^5 \exp(a_{ik}^T x + b_{ik}) \right) \leq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \end{array}$$



family of standard LPs ( $A \in \mathbf{R}^{m \times 2m}$ )

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & c^T x \\ \text{subject to} & Ax = b, \quad x \succeq 0 \end{array}$$

$m = 10, \dots, 1000$ ; for each  $m$ , solve 100 randomly generated instances



number of iterations grows very slowly as  $m$  ranges over a 100 : 1 ratio

# Feasibility and phase I methods

**feasibility problem:** find  $x$  such that

$$f_i(x) \leq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m, \quad Ax = b \quad (2)$$

**phase I:** computes strictly feasible starting point for barrier method

**basic phase I method**

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize (over } x, s) & s \\ \text{subject to} & f_i(x) \leq s, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \\ & Ax = b \end{array} \quad (3)$$

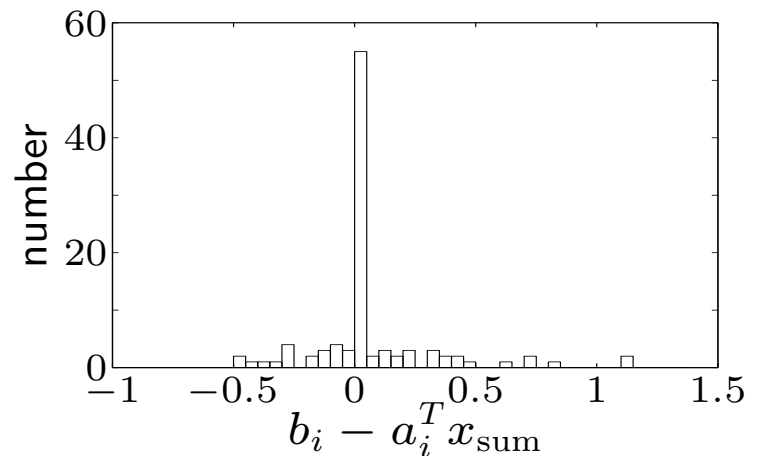
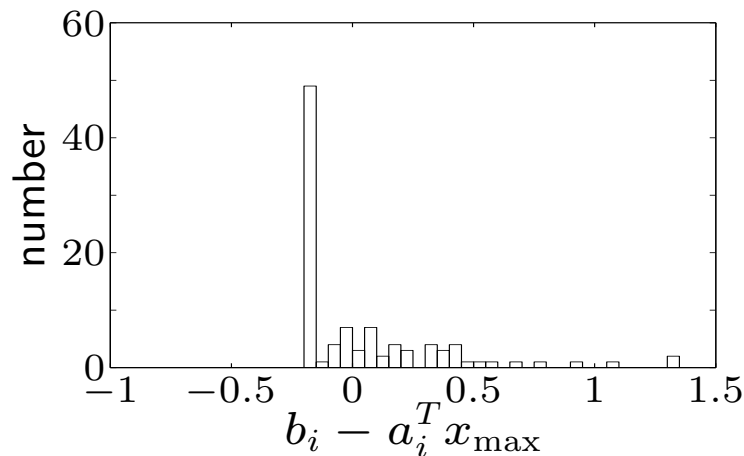
- if  $x, s$  feasible, with  $s < 0$ , then  $x$  is strictly feasible for (2)
- if optimal value  $\bar{p}^*$  of (3) is positive, then problem (2) is infeasible
- if  $\bar{p}^* = 0$  and attained, then problem (2) is feasible (but not strictly);  
if  $\bar{p}^* = 0$  and not attained, then problem (2) is infeasible

## sum of infeasibilities phase I method

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & \mathbf{1}^T s \\ \text{subject to} & s \succeq 0, \quad f_i(x) \leq s_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \\ & Ax = b\end{array}$$

for infeasible problems, produces a solution that satisfies many more inequalities than basic phase I method

**example** (infeasible set of 100 linear inequalities in 50 variables)

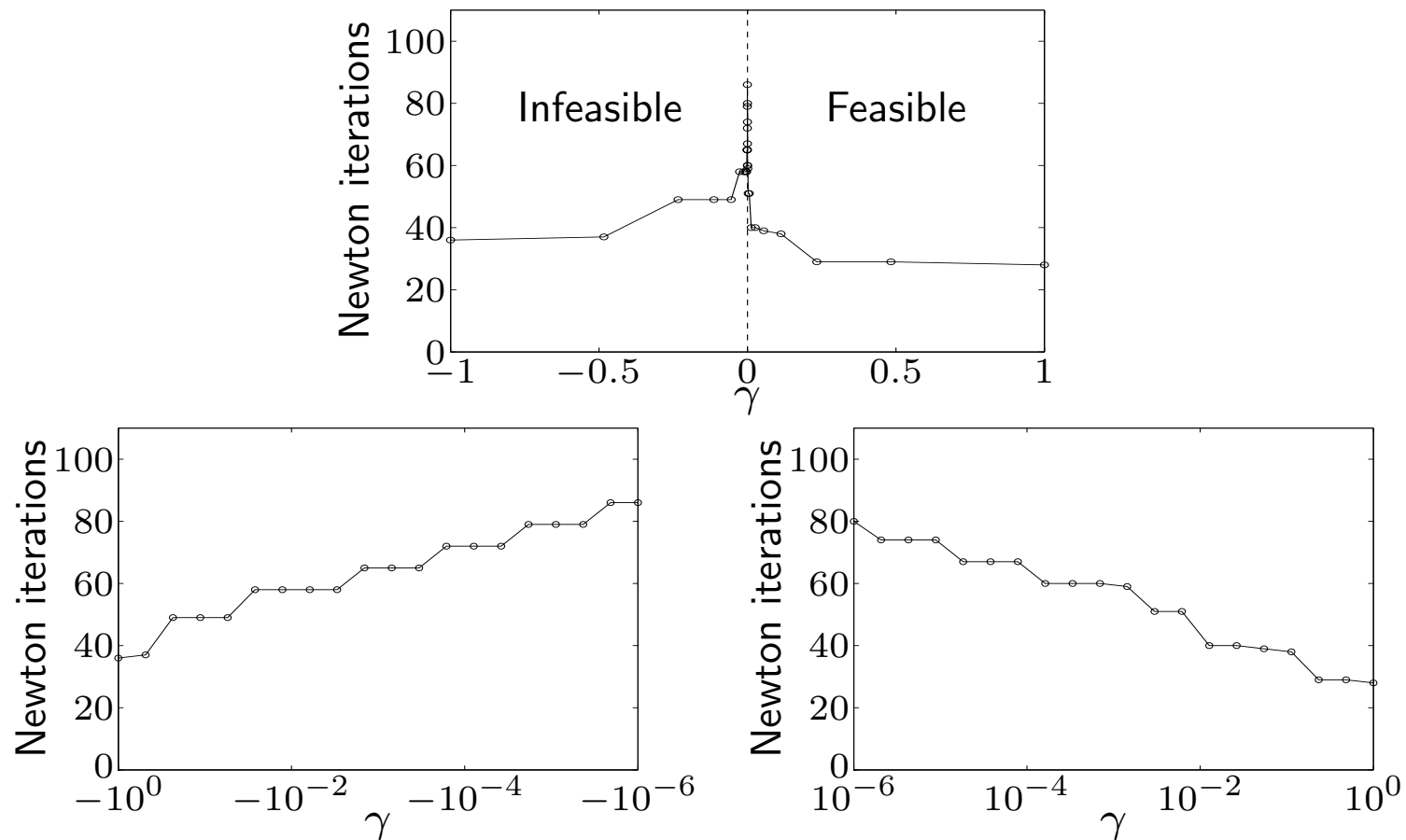


left: basic phase I solution; satisfies 39 inequalities

right: sum of infeasibilities phase I solution; satisfies 79 inequalities

**example:** family of linear inequalities  $Ax \preceq b + \gamma \Delta b$

- data chosen to be strictly feasible for  $\gamma > 0$ , infeasible for  $\gamma \leq 0$
- use basic phase I, terminate when  $s < 0$  or dual objective is positive



number of iterations roughly proportional to  $\log(1/|\gamma|)$



# Complexity analysis via self-concordance

same assumptions as on page 12–2, plus:

- sublevel sets (of  $f_0$ , on the feasible set) are bounded
- $tf_0 + \phi$  is self-concordant with closed sublevel sets

second condition

- holds for LP, QP, QCQP
- may require reformulating the problem, *e.g.*,

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \log x_i \\ \text{subject to} & Fx \preceq g \end{array} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \log x_i \\ \text{subject to} & Fx \preceq g, \quad x \succeq 0 \end{array}$$

- needed for complexity analysis; barrier method works even when self-concordance assumption does not apply

## Newton iterations per centering step: from self-concordance theory

$$\# \text{Newton iterations} \leq \frac{\mu t f_0(x) + \phi(x) - \mu t f_0(x^+) - \phi(x^+)}{\gamma} + c$$

- bound on effort of computing  $x^+ = x^*(\mu t)$  starting at  $x = x^*(t)$
- $\gamma, c$  are constants (depend only on Newton algorithm parameters)
- from duality (with  $\lambda = \lambda^*(t), \nu = \nu^*(t)$ ):

$$\begin{aligned} & \mu t f_0(x) + \phi(x) - \mu t f_0(x^+) - \phi(x^+) \\ &= \mu t f_0(x) - \mu t f_0(x^+) + \sum_{i=1}^m \log(-\mu t \lambda_i f_i(x^+)) - m \log \mu \\ &\leq \mu t f_0(x) - \mu t f_0(x^+) - \mu t \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i f_i(x^+) - m - m \log \mu \\ &\leq \mu t f_0(x) - \mu t g(\lambda, \nu) - m - m \log \mu \\ &= m(\mu - 1 - \log \mu) \end{aligned}$$

**total number of Newton iterations** (excluding first centering step)

$$\# \text{Newton iterations} \leq N = \left\lceil \frac{\log(m/(t^{(0)}\epsilon))}{\log \mu} \right\rceil \left( \frac{m(\mu - 1 - \log \mu)}{\gamma} + c \right)$$

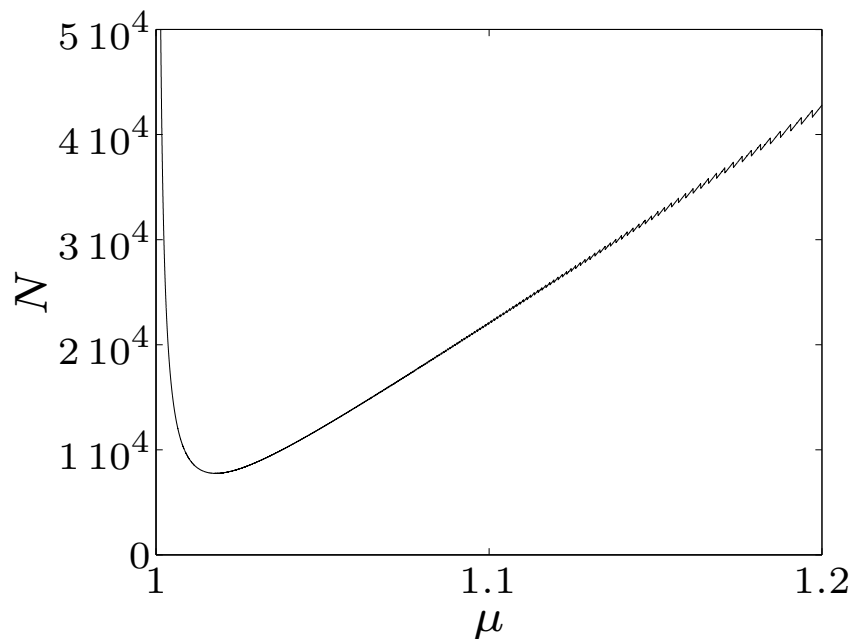


figure shows  $N$  for typical values of  $\gamma, c$ ,

$$m = 100, \quad \frac{m}{t^{(0)}\epsilon} = 10^5$$

- confirms trade-off in choice of  $\mu$
- in practice, #iterations is in the tens; not very sensitive for  $\mu \geq 10$

## polynomial-time complexity of barrier method

- for  $\mu = 1 + 1/\sqrt{m}$ :

$$N = O \left( \sqrt{m} \log \left( \frac{m/t^{(0)}}{\epsilon} \right) \right)$$

- number of Newton iterations for fixed gap reduction is  $O(\sqrt{m})$
- multiply with cost of one Newton iteration (a polynomial function of problem dimensions), to get bound on number of flops

this choice of  $\mu$  optimizes worst-case complexity; in practice we choose  $\mu$  fixed ( $\mu = 10, \dots, 20$ )

# Generalized inequalities

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & f_0(x) \\ \text{subject to} & f_i(x) \preceq_{K_i} 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \\ & Ax = b\end{array}$$

- $f_0$  convex,  $f_i : \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^{k_i}$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, m$ , convex with respect to proper cones  $K_i \in \mathbf{R}^{k_i}$
- $f_i$  twice continuously differentiable
- $A \in \mathbf{R}^{p \times n}$  with  $\text{rank } A = p$
- we assume  $p^*$  is finite and attained
- we assume problem is strictly feasible; hence strong duality holds and dual optimum is attained

examples of greatest interest: SOCP, SDP

## Generalized logarithm for proper cone

$\psi : \mathbf{R}^q \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  is generalized logarithm for proper cone  $K \subseteq \mathbf{R}^q$  if:

- $\text{dom } \psi = \text{int } K$  and  $\nabla^2 \psi(y) \prec 0$  for  $y \succ_K 0$
- $\psi(sy) = \psi(y) + \theta \log s$  for  $y \succ_K 0$ ,  $s > 0$  ( $\theta$  is the degree of  $\psi$ )

### examples

- nonnegative orthant  $K = \mathbf{R}_+^n$ :  $\psi(y) = \sum_{i=1}^n \log y_i$ , with degree  $\theta = n$
- positive semidefinite cone  $K = \mathbf{S}_+^n$ :

$$\psi(Y) = \log \det Y \quad (\theta = n)$$

- second-order cone  $K = \{y \in \mathbf{R}^{n+1} \mid (y_1^2 + \cdots + y_n^2)^{1/2} \leq y_{n+1}\}$ :

$$\psi(y) = \log(y_{n+1}^2 - y_1^2 - \cdots - y_n^2) \quad (\theta = 2)$$

**properties** (without proof): for  $y \succ_K 0$ ,

$$\nabla\psi(y) \succeq_{K^*} 0, \quad y^T \nabla\psi(y) = \theta$$

- nonnegative orthant  $\mathbf{R}_+^n$ :  $\psi(y) = \sum_{i=1}^n \log y_i$

$$\nabla\psi(y) = (1/y_1, \dots, 1/y_n), \quad y^T \nabla\psi(y) = n$$

- positive semidefinite cone  $\mathbf{S}_+^n$ :  $\psi(Y) = \log \det Y$

$$\nabla\psi(Y) = Y^{-1}, \quad \text{tr}(Y \nabla\psi(Y)) = n$$

- second-order cone  $K = \{y \in \mathbf{R}^{n+1} \mid (y_1^2 + \dots + y_n^2)^{1/2} \leq y_{n+1}\}$ :

$$\nabla\psi(y) = \frac{2}{y_{n+1}^2 - y_1^2 - \dots - y_n^2} \begin{bmatrix} -y_1 \\ \vdots \\ -y_n \\ y_{n+1} \end{bmatrix}, \quad y^T \nabla\psi(y) = 2$$

# Logarithmic barrier and central path

**logarithmic barrier** for  $f_1(x) \preceq_{K_1} 0, \dots, f_m(x) \preceq_{K_m} 0$ :

$$\phi(x) = - \sum_{i=1}^m \psi_i(-f_i(x)), \quad \text{dom } \phi = \{x \mid f_i(x) \prec_{K_i} 0, \ i = 1, \dots, m\}$$

- $\psi_i$  is generalized logarithm for  $K_i$ , with degree  $\theta_i$
- $\phi$  is convex, twice continuously differentiable

**central path:**  $\{x^*(t) \mid t > 0\}$  where  $x^*(t)$  solves

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & t f_0(x) + \phi(x) \\ \text{subject to} & Ax = b \end{array}$$



## Dual points on central path

$x = x^*(t)$  if there exists  $w \in \mathbf{R}^p$ ,

$$t \nabla f_0(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m Df_i(x)^T \nabla \psi_i(-f_i(x)) + A^T w = 0$$

$(Df_i(x) \in \mathbf{R}^{k_i \times n}$  is derivative matrix of  $f_i$ )

- therefore,  $x^*(t)$  minimizes Lagrangian  $L(x, \lambda^*(t), \nu^*(t))$ , where

$$\lambda_i^*(t) = \frac{1}{t} \nabla \psi_i(-f_i(x^*(t))), \quad \nu^*(t) = \frac{w}{t}$$

- from properties of  $\psi_i$ :  $\lambda_i^*(t) \succ_{K_i^*} 0$ , with duality gap

$$f_0(x^*(t)) - g(\lambda^*(t), \nu^*(t)) = (1/t) \sum_{i=1}^m \theta_i$$

**example: semidefinite programming** (with  $F_i \in \mathbf{S}^p$ )

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & c^T x \\ \text{subject to} & F(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i F_i + G \preceq 0\end{array}$$

- logarithmic barrier:  $\phi(x) = \log \det(-F(x)^{-1})$
- central path:  $x^*(t)$  minimizes  $tc^T x - \log \det(-F(x))$ ; hence

$$tc_i - \mathbf{tr}(F_i F(x^*(t))^{-1}) = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$

- dual point on central path:  $Z^*(t) = -(1/t)F(x^*(t))^{-1}$  is feasible for

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{maximize} & \mathbf{tr}(GZ) \\ \text{subject to} & \mathbf{tr}(F_i Z) + c_i = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, n \\ & Z \succeq 0\end{array}$$

- duality gap on central path:  $c^T x^*(t) - \mathbf{tr}(GZ^*(t)) = p/t$

# Barrier method

---

**given** strictly feasible  $x$ ,  $t := t^{(0)} > 0$ ,  $\mu > 1$ , tolerance  $\epsilon > 0$ .

**repeat**

1. *Centering step.* Compute  $x^*(t)$  by minimizing  $tf_0 + \phi$ , subject to  $Ax = b$ .
  2. *Update.*  $x := x^*(t)$ .
  3. *Stopping criterion.* **quit** if  $(\sum_i \theta_i)/t < \epsilon$ .
  4. *Increase  $t$ .*  $t := \mu t$ .
- 

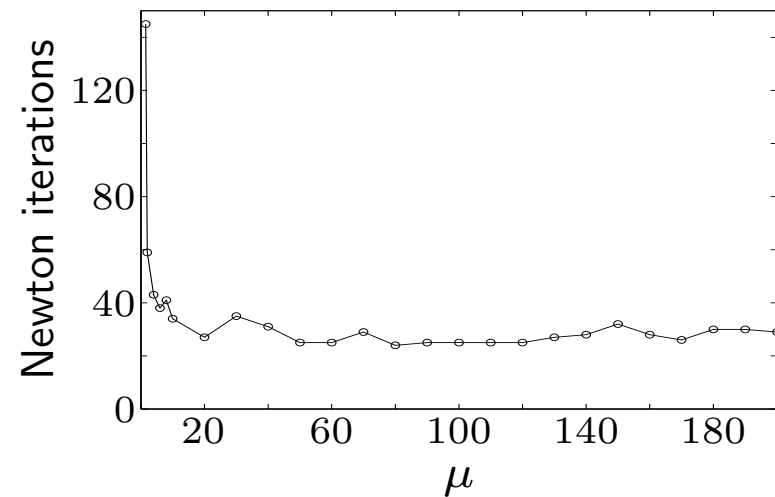
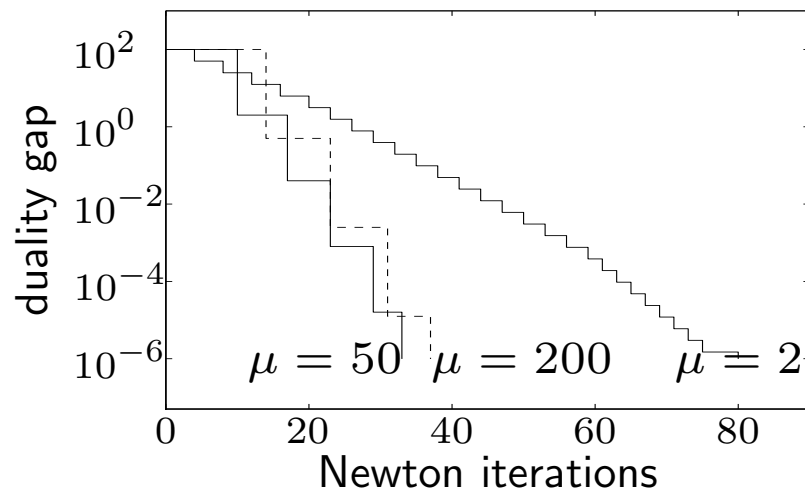
- only difference is duality gap  $m/t$  on central path is replaced by  $\sum_i \theta_i/t$
- number of outer iterations:

$$\left\lceil \frac{\log((\sum_i \theta_i)/(\epsilon t^{(0)}))}{\log \mu} \right\rceil$$

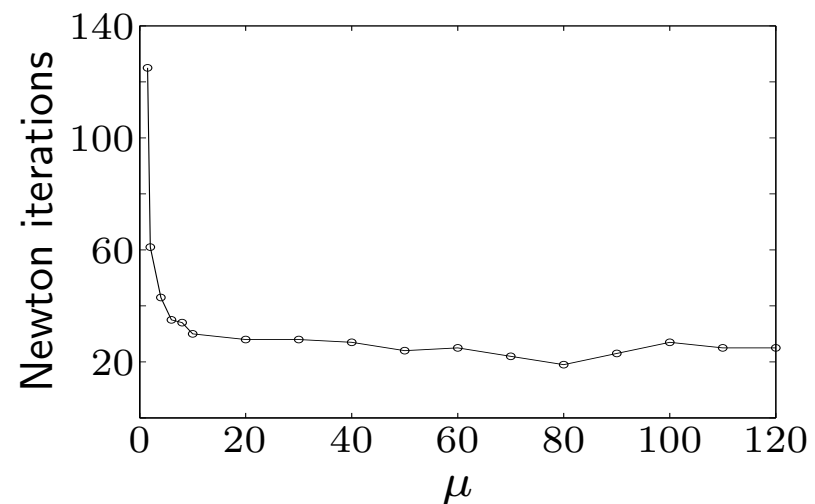
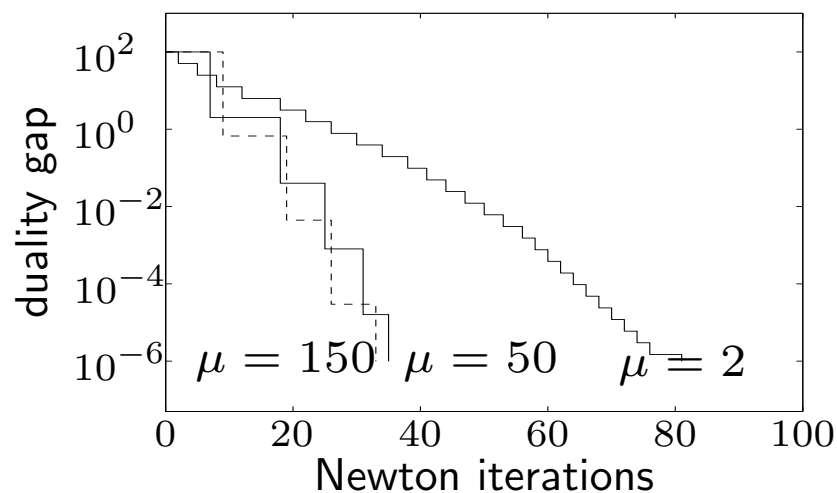
- complexity analysis via self-concordance applies to SDP, SOCP

# Examples

**second-order cone program** (50 variables, 50 SOC constraints in  $\mathbf{R}^6$ )



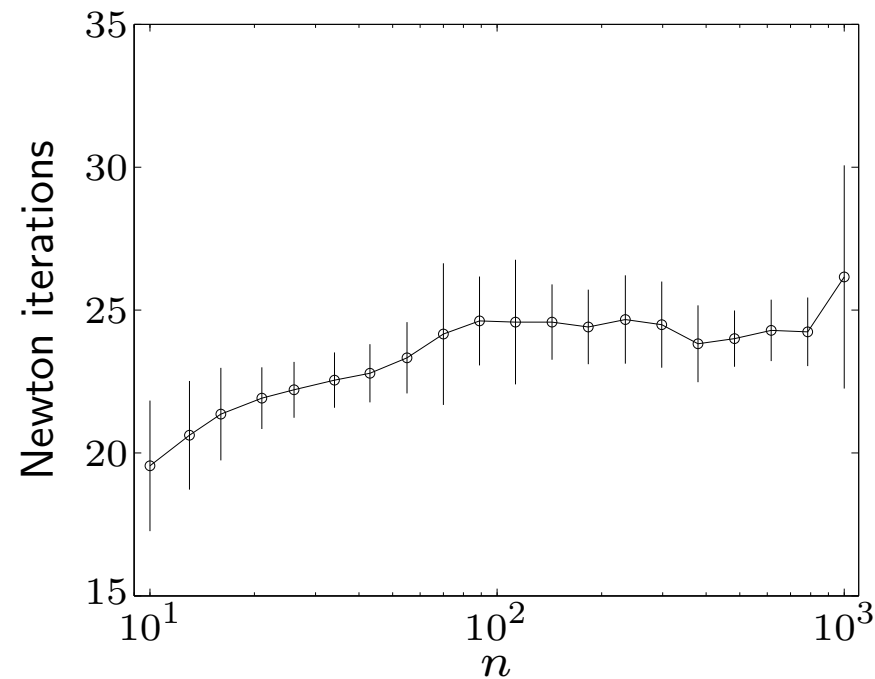
**semidefinite program** (100 variables, LMI constraint in  $\mathbf{S}^{100}$ )



family of SDPs ( $A \in \mathbf{S}^n$ ,  $x \in \mathbf{R}^n$ )

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & \mathbf{1}^T x \\ \text{subject to} & A + \mathbf{diag}(x) \succeq 0\end{array}$$

$n = 10, \dots, 1000$ , for each  $n$  solve 100 randomly generated instances



# Primal-dual interior-point methods

more efficient than barrier method when high accuracy is needed

- update primal and dual variables at each iteration; no distinction between inner and outer iterations
- often exhibit superlinear asymptotic convergence
- search directions can be interpreted as Newton directions for modified KKT conditions
- can start at infeasible points
- cost per iteration same as barrier method

## 13. Conclusions

- main ideas of the course
- importance of modeling in optimization

# Modeling

## mathematical optimization

- problems in engineering design, data analysis and statistics, economics, management, . . . , can often be expressed as mathematical optimization problems
- techniques exist to take into account multiple objectives or uncertainty in the data

## tractability

- roughly speaking, tractability in optimization requires convexity
- algorithms for nonconvex optimization find local (suboptimal) solutions, or are very expensive
- surprisingly many applications can be formulated as convex problems



# Theoretical consequences of convexity

- local optima are global
- extensive duality theory
  - systematic way of deriving lower bounds on optimal value
  - necessary and sufficient optimality conditions
  - certificates of infeasibility
  - sensitivity analysis
- solution methods with polynomial worst-case complexity theory (with self-concordance)

# Practical consequences of convexity

(most) **convex problems can be solved globally and efficiently**

- interior-point methods require 20 – 80 steps in practice
- basic algorithms (*e.g.*, Newton, barrier method, . . . ) are easy to implement and work well for small and medium size problems (larger problems if structure is exploited)
- more and more high-quality implementations of advanced algorithms and modeling tools are becoming available
- high level modeling tools like cvx ease modeling and problem specification

# How to use convex optimization

to use convex optimization in some applied context

- use rapid prototyping, approximate modeling
  - start with simple models, small problem instances, inefficient solution methods
  - if you don't like the results, no need to expend further effort on more accurate models or efficient algorithms
- work out, simplify, and interpret optimality conditions and dual
- even if the problem is quite nonconvex, you can use convex optimization
  - in subproblems, *e.g.*, to find search direction
  - by repeatedly forming and solving a convex approximation at the current point

## Further topics

some topics we didn't cover:

- methods for very large scale problems
- subgradient calculus, convex analysis
- localization, subgradient, and related methods
- distributed convex optimization
- applications that build on or use convex optimization

# What's next?

- EE364B — convex optimization II (Spr 13–14)
- MATH301 — advanced topics in convex optimization
- MS&E314 — linear and conic optimization
- EE464 — semidefinite optimization and algebraic techniques