# Optimization

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# Outline

Set 4

#### Question 1

Let G = (V, E) be an undirected graph and  $s, t \in V$ . Consider the following problem:

$$\min \sum_{uv \in E} |x_u - x_v| \tag{1}$$

$$\text{s.t. } x_s - x_t = 1 \tag{2}$$

This is not a linear program in this form. Rewrite it as a linear program. (1pt)

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 we can write  $|x_u - x_v| = y_{uv}$  as: 
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Then we have the LP:

$$\min \sum_{uv \in E} y_{uv} \tag{3}$$

s.t. 
$$x_s - x_t = 1$$
 (4)

$$x_u - x_v \leqslant y_{uv} \quad \forall uv \in E \tag{5}$$

$$-x_u + x_v \leqslant y_{uv} \quad \forall uv \in E \tag{6}$$

$$y_{uv} \ge 0 \quad \forall uv \in E$$
 (7)

$$f_1(w_1, w_2) = \frac{1}{2}w_1^2 + \frac{7}{2}w_2^2$$

- Calculate the gradients of the functions. (2pts)
- Are these function convex? (2pts)
- Determine the global minimum of the functions. (2pts)
- Choose a starting point w = (w<sub>1</sub>, w<sub>2</sub>) within distance 5 from an optimal solution, and perform one step of the Gradient descent algorithm. (2pts)

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$$\nabla f_1 = \left(\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial w_1}, \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial w_2}\right) = (w_1, 7w_2)$$
  
•  $\nabla^2 f_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f_1}{\partial w_1^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f_1}{\partial w_1 w_2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f_1}{\partial w_2 w_1} & \frac{\partial^2 f_1}{\partial w_2^2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$   
•  $\nabla f_1 = (0, 0) \Rightarrow (w_1, w_2) = (0, 0)$   
•  $L = 7$  because for  $x, y$   
 $||(x_1, 7x_2) - (y_1, 7y_2)|| =$   
 $||(x_1 - y_1, 7x_2 - 7y_2)|| \leqslant 7||(x_1 - y_1, x_2 - y_2)||$   
 $\Rightarrow \eta = 1/7$ 

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$$L = 7 \text{ because for } x, y$$

$$||(x_1, 7x_2) - (y_1, 7y_2)|| =$$

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$$x_1 = (2,2)$$

$$x_2 = (2,2) - \frac{1}{7}(2,14) = (\frac{12}{7},0) \cong (1.7,0)$$

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**c**  $\nabla f_1 = (0, 0) \Rightarrow (w_1, w_2) = (0, 0)$ 
**d**  $L = 7$  because for  $x, y$ 
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 $x_1 = (2, 2)$ 
 $x_2 = (2, 2) - \frac{1}{7}(2, 14) = (\frac{12}{7}, 0) \cong (1.7, 0)$ 
Obs.  $D = 5$ , thus for a given  $\epsilon$ , we will only require  $T = O(\frac{7 \times 5^2}{\epsilon})$  steps to get a point close to the minimizer  $(0, 0)$ .

$$\begin{split} f_2(w_1, w_2) &= \\ 100(w_2 - w_1^2)^2 + (1 - w_1)^2 \\ (\text{Rosenbrock's function}) \end{split}$$

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$$\nabla f_2 = (-400(w_2 - w_1^2)w_1 - 2(1 - w_1), 200(w_2 - w_1^2))$$

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https://mathworld.wolfram.com/RosenbrockFunction.html

$$\nabla^2 f_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1200w_1^2 - 400w_2 + 2 & -400w_1 \\ -400w_1 & 200 \end{bmatrix}$$

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https://mathworld.wolfram.com/RosenbrockFunction.html  $\nabla^{2} f_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1200w_{1}^{2} - 400w_{2} + 2 & -400w_{1} \\ -400w_{1} & 200 \end{bmatrix}$   $\nabla f_{1} = (0,0) \Rightarrow (w_{1}, w_{2}) = (1,1)$   $L = 400 \Rightarrow \eta = 1/400 \\ x_{1} = (2,2) \\ x_{2} = (2,2) - \frac{1}{400}(1602, -400) = (-2.005,3)$ 

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$$F(x) \ge F(y) + \langle \nabla F(y), x - y \rangle$$
  
$$\Rightarrow F(x) - F(y) - \langle \nabla F(y), x - y \rangle \ge 0$$