

# Math-484 Homework #7

I will finish this homework before 11 am Oct 19 and bring it to class. If I have troubles with my work I may come to the study session on Oct 17, 5-7 pm, 145 Altgeld Hall. If I spot a mathematical mistake I will let the lecturer know as soon as possible.

I will write clearly and neatly as the grader is not an expert in cryptography. I will sign each paper of my work and indicate if I am D14 (4 hours student).

**Exercise 1:** (Can I work with  $H$ -norm?)

Minimize  $f(x, y, z) = 2x^2 + 2xy + 2y^2 + z^2$   
subject to  $x - y + z = 3$   
 $9x + 6y + 2z = 5$

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**Exercise 2:** (I want to know what if epigraph.)

Let  $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  be convex and  $f : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . The *epigraph* of  $f$  is a subset of  $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$  defined by

$$\text{epi}(f) = \{(\mathbf{x}, \alpha) : \mathbf{x} \in D, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, f(\mathbf{x}) \leq \alpha\}.$$

a) Sketch the epigraphs of functions

$$f(x) = e^x \text{ for } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 \text{ for } (x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

b) Show that  $f(\mathbf{x})$  is convex if and only if  $\text{epi}(f)$  is convex.

c) Show that if  $f(\mathbf{x})$  and  $g(\mathbf{x})$  are convex functions defined on a convex set  $C$  then  $h(\mathbf{x}) := \max\{f(\mathbf{x}), g(\mathbf{x})\}$  is also a convex function on  $C$  by showing that

$$\text{epi}(\max\{f(\mathbf{x}), g(\mathbf{x})\}) = \text{epi}(f(\mathbf{x})) \cap \text{epi}(g(\mathbf{x})).$$

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**Exercise 3:** (More about orthogonal complements)

Let  $M$  be a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . Prove that the orthogonal complement  $M^\perp$  of  $M$  is closed.

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**Exercise 4:** (What is an interior?)

Prove that if  $M$  is a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  such that  $M \neq \mathbb{R}^n$ , then the interior  $M^0$  of  $M$  is empty.

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**Exercise 5:** (What are closest vectors?)

Let  $C$  be a closed convex subset of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . If  $\mathbf{y} \notin C$ , show that  $\mathbf{x}^* \in C$  is the closest vector to  $\mathbf{y}$  in  $C$  if and only if  $(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) \cdot (\mathbf{x}^* - \mathbf{y}) \geq \|\mathbf{x}^* - \mathbf{y}\|^2$  for all  $\mathbf{x} \in C$ .

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**Exercise 6:** (Do I remember ancient stuff?)

Show that

$$\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{3} + \frac{z}{12} + \frac{w}{12}\right)^4 \leq \frac{1}{2}x^4 + \frac{1}{3}y^4 + \frac{1}{12}z^4 + \frac{1}{12}w^4$$

holds with equality if and only if  $x = y = z = w$ .

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**Exercise 7:** (Can I separate things? **D14 only**)

Let  $C_1, C_2 \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  be both convex,  $C_1^0 \neq \emptyset$  and  $C_1^0 \cap C_2 = \emptyset$ . Prove that there exist  $0 \neq \mathbf{a} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  and  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$  such that

$$\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{a} \leq \alpha \leq \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{a}$$

for all  $\mathbf{x} \in C_1$  and  $\mathbf{y} \in C_2$ . In other words, there is a hyperplane separating  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  (but both  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  can intersect the hyperplane).

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