

# Optimization

## Reminder and exercises

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## Reminder of the context

$$\hat{x} \in \underset{x \in \mathcal{H}}{\text{Argmin}} f(x), \quad \mathcal{H} \text{ a Hilbert space}$$

with possibility to consider  $\tilde{f}(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & \text{if } x \in D \\ \infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

$D$  domain of the function  $\text{dom } \tilde{f} \equiv \{x \in \mathcal{H} \mid \tilde{f}(x) < \infty\}$

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- ▶ convex: convex epigraph.

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### Questions:

- ▶ Existence and uniqueness of  $\hat{x}$ 
  - coercivity or compactness (*existence*)
  - strict convexity (*uniqueness*)
- ▶ Characterization of  $\hat{x}$ 
  - $\nabla f(\hat{x}) = 0$  if  $f$  Gâteaux-differentiable
  - $0 \in \partial f(\hat{x})$  is  $f$  non-smooth

$$\partial f : \begin{cases} \mathcal{H} & \rightarrow 2^{\mathcal{H}} \\ x & \mapsto \{u \in \mathcal{H} \mid (\forall y \in \mathcal{H}), \langle y - x \mid u \rangle + f(x) \leq f(y)\} \end{cases}$$

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### Proximal operator

$$\text{prox}_{\gamma f}(x) = \arg \min_{y \in \mathcal{H}} \frac{1}{2} \|y - x\|^2 + \gamma f(y) = (\text{Id} + \gamma \partial f)^{-1}(x)$$

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### Proximal operator

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Another way to say that  $p = \text{prox}_f(x) \Leftrightarrow x - p \in \partial f(p)$ .

## Exercise 1: Huber function

Let  $\rho > 0$  and set

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}: \mapsto \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2}, & \text{if } |x| \leq \rho \\ \rho|x| - \frac{\rho^2}{2}, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

1. What is the domain of  $f$  ?
  2. Is  $f$  differentiable ? twice-differentiable ?
  3. Prove that  $f$  is convex.
1.  $(\forall x \in \mathbb{R}) \quad f(x) < \infty$ , thus  $\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R}$ .
  2.  $f$  is differentiable on  $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{\pm\rho\}$ . Further

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \rho^-} \underbrace{f'(x)}_{=x} = \rho = \lim_{x \rightarrow \rho^+} \underbrace{f'(x)}_{=\rho}$$

Thus  $f$  is differentiable at  $x = \rho$  and by symmetry,  $f$  is also differentiable at  $-\rho$ . Finally  $f$  is differentiable on  $\mathbb{R}$ .

## Exercise 1: Huber function

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1. What is the domain of  $f$  ?
2. Is  $f$  differentiable ? twice-differentiable ?
3. Prove that  $f$  is convex.
2.  $f$  is twice-differentiable on  $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{\pm\rho\}$  and

$$f''(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } |x| < \rho \\ 0 & \text{if } |x| > \rho \end{cases}$$

thus it is not twice-differentiable.

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1. What is the domain of  $f$  ?
2. Is  $f$  differentiable ? twice-differentiable ?
3. Prove that  $f$  is convex.
3.  $f$  is differentiable on  $\mathbb{R}$  and

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} -\rho & \text{if } x < -\rho \\ x & \text{if } |x| < \rho \\ \rho & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

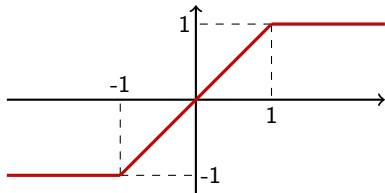
which is increasing. Thus  $f$  is convex.

## Exercise 1: Huber function

Let  $\rho > 0$  and set

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}: \mapsto \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2}, & \text{if } |x| \leq \rho \\ \rho|x| - \frac{\rho^2}{2}, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

1. What is the domain of  $f$  ?
2. Plot the subdifferential of  $f$ .
3. Is  $f$  differentiable ? Prove that  $f$  is convex.
2. (See the computation of  $f'(x)$  done above.) For  $\rho = 1$





## Exercise 2

Let  $\mathcal{H}$  be a Hilbert space. Let  $f: \mathcal{H} \rightarrow ]-\infty, +\infty]$  and let  $C \subset \mathcal{H}$  such that  $\text{dom } f \cap C \neq \emptyset$ .

- ▶ Give a sufficient condition for  $x \in \mathcal{H}$  to be a global minimizer of  $f + \iota_C$ .
- ▶ Assume that  $f \in \Gamma_0(\mathcal{H})$  and that  $C$  is a closed convex set.

Then, from the properties of  $C$ ,  $\iota_C \in \Gamma_0(\mathcal{H})$ .

From Fermat's rule,

$\hat{x}$  is a minimizer of  $f + \iota_C$  iff  $0 \in \partial(f + \iota_C)(\hat{x})$ .

Since  $\text{dom } f \cap C \neq \emptyset$ , then  $\partial(f + \iota_C) = \partial f + \partial \iota_C$ .

Moreover  $(\forall x \in \mathcal{H}) \quad \partial \iota_C(x) = N_C(x)$ , the normal cone of  $C$  at  $x$ .

Thus,  $\hat{x}$  is a minimizer of  $f + \iota_C$  iff  $0 \in \partial f(\hat{x}) + N_C(\hat{x})$ .

That is *if the normal cone of  $C$  at  $\hat{x}$  contains a subgradient of  $f$  at  $\hat{x}$ .*