



## Nichtlineare Optimierung

Sommersemester 25

Tübingen, 17.04.2025

### Übungsaufgaben 1

**Problem 1.** Consider the quadratic function  $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  of the form:

$$f(\mathbf{x}) := \frac{1}{2} \langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{x} \rangle + \langle \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{x} \rangle + \gamma,$$

where  $\mathbf{Q} \in \mathbb{R}_{\text{sym}}^{n \times n}$ ,  $\mathbf{c} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , and  $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}$ . Show that

- i)  $f$  is convex if and only if  $\mathbf{Q}$  is positive semi-definite.
- ii)  $f$  is strictly convex if and only if  $\mathbf{Q}$  is positive definite.

**Problem 2.** Let  $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a differentiable function such that  $\mathbf{x}^* \in \mathbb{R}^n$  is a local minimum of  $f$  along every line passing through the point  $\mathbf{x}^*$ .

- i) Show that  $\nabla f(\mathbf{x}^*) = 0$ .
- ii) Can you find an example where  $\mathbf{x}^*$  may not be a local minimum of  $f$  although it satisfies the property above?

**Problem 3.** Consider the quadratic function  $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  of the form

$$f(\mathbf{x}) := \frac{1}{2} \langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{x} \rangle + \langle \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{x} \rangle, \quad (1)$$

where  $\mathbf{Q} \in \mathbb{R}_{\text{spd}}^{n \times n}$  (so it is symmetric, positive definite) and  $\mathbf{c} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ . Fix  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ . To this point, we attach a *search direction*  $\mathbf{d} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  — which is a direction in which values of  $f$  decay (at least locally). The minimum value  $\sigma^* \geq 0$  of the following minimization problem

$$f(\mathbf{x} + \sigma^* \mathbf{d}) = \min_{\sigma \geq 0} f(\mathbf{x} + \sigma \mathbf{d})$$

will be referred to as *step size* in the lecture.

- i) Discuss why  $\sigma^* > 0$ .
- ii) Show that the choice  $\sigma = \sigma^*$  guarantees

$$f(\mathbf{x} + \sigma \mathbf{d}) - f(\mathbf{x}) \leq \sigma \gamma \langle \nabla f(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{d} \rangle \quad (2)$$

for all  $\gamma \in (0, \frac{1}{2}]$ . The inequality (2) is known as *Armijo's condition*, which will appear in the lecture shortly.

**Abgabe: 23.05.2025.**