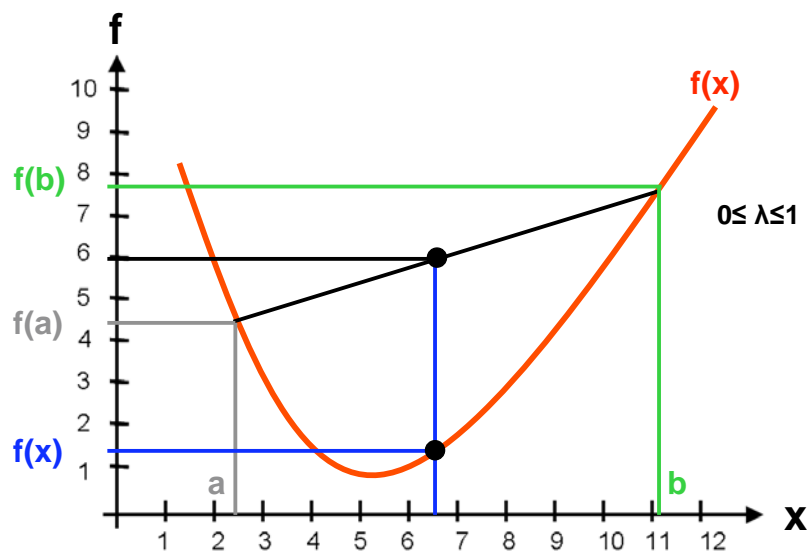


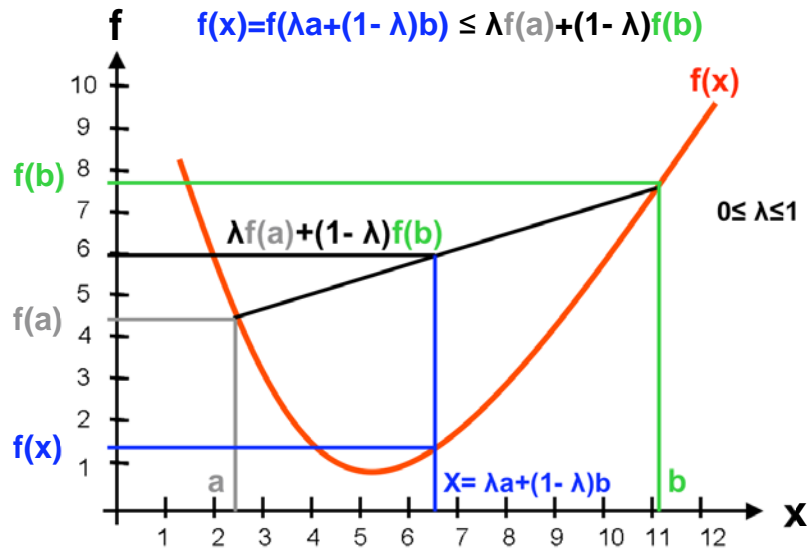
## Lecture 9: introduction to nonlinear optimization

- Convex functions
- Convex sets
- Reminder: derivative
- Gradient descent
- Problems of gradient descent

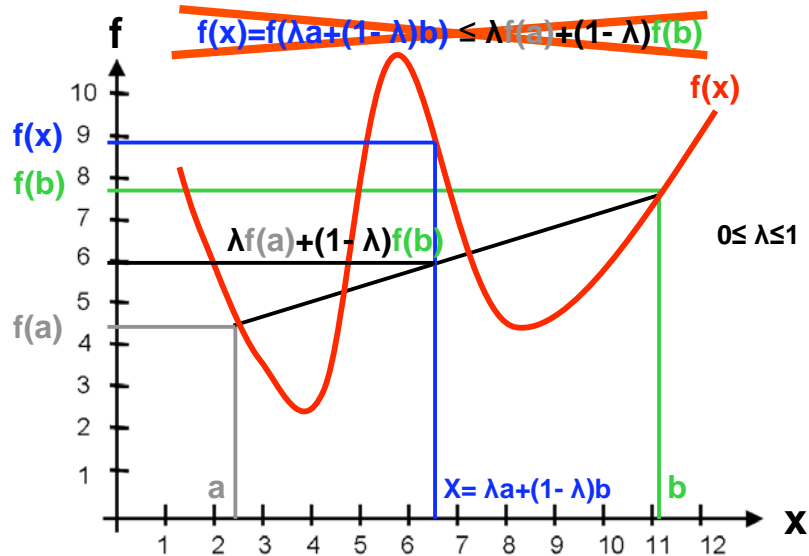
## Convex function



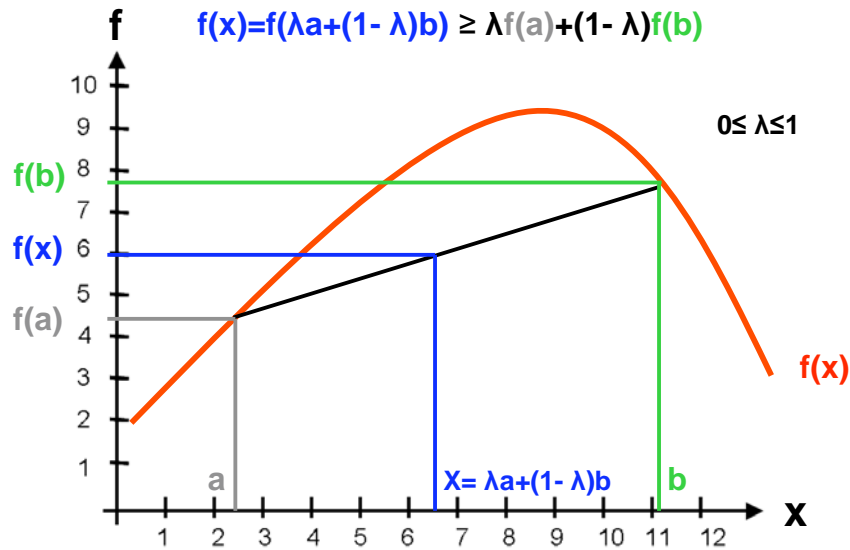
## Convex function



## Non convex function



## Concave function



## Definitions / facts, common mistakes

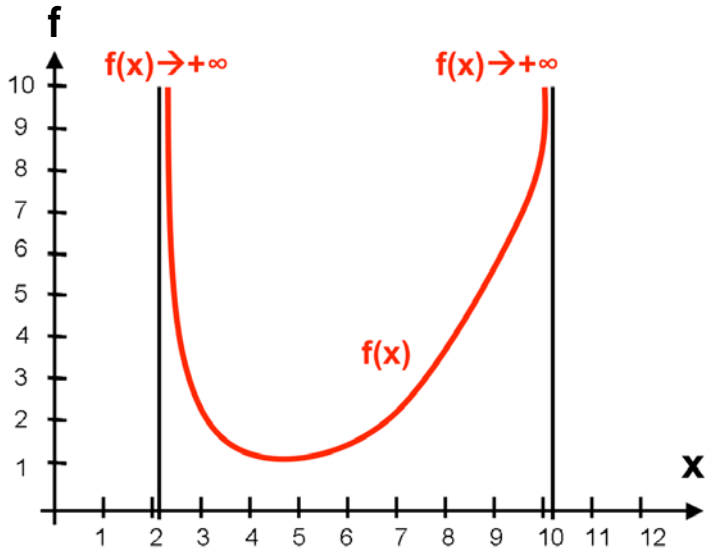
### Definitions/facts

- If  $f$  is convex,  $-f$  is concave
- If  $f$  is concave,  $-f$  is convex

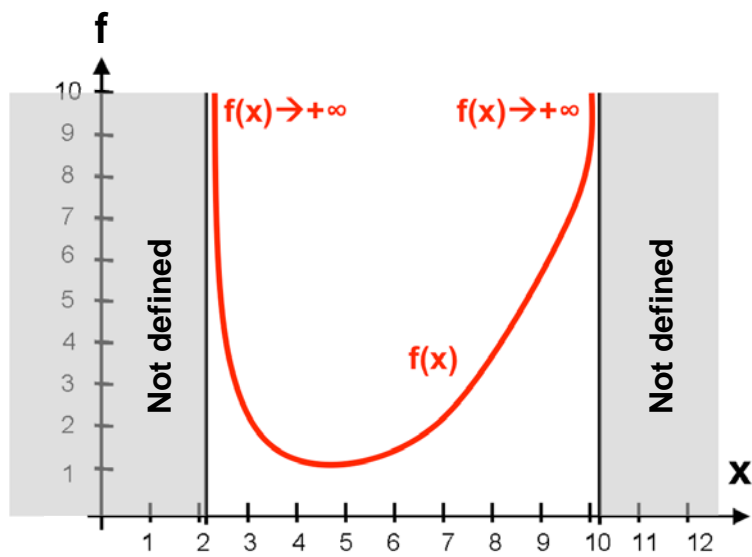
### Common mistakes

- A nonconvex function is not necessarily concave
- A nonconcave function is not necessarily convex
- A function can be neither concave neither convex
- A function can be concave and convex

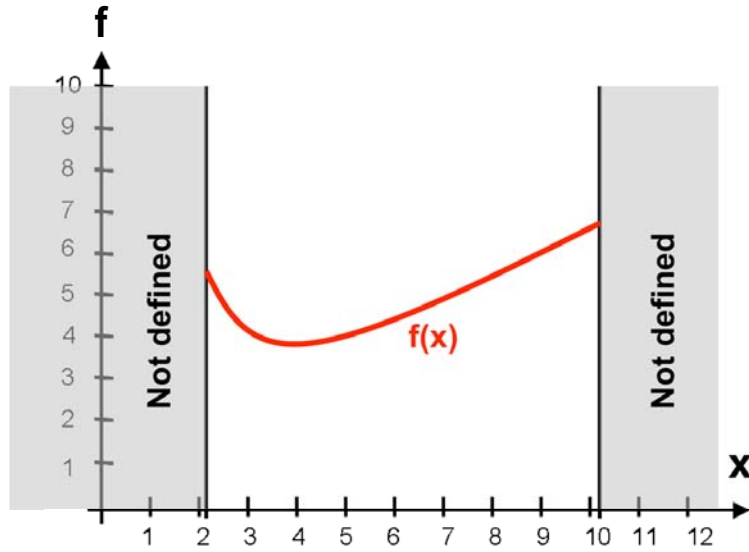
## Functions not defined for all x



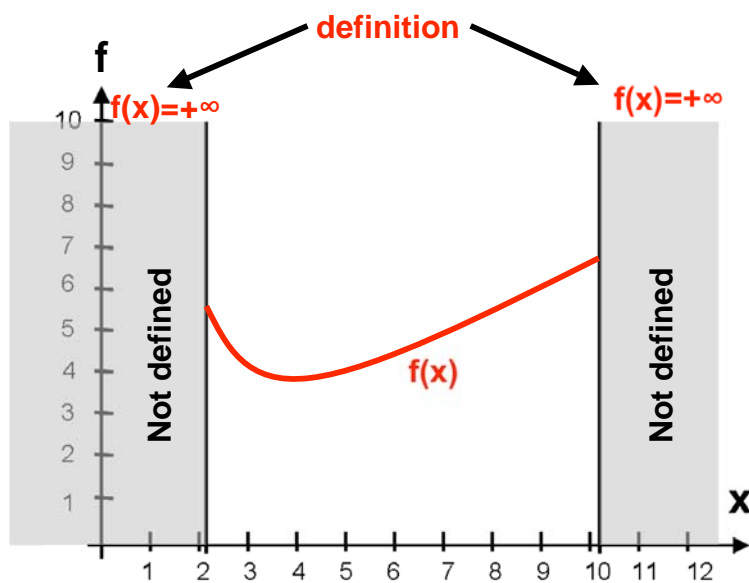
## Functions not defined for all x (convex)



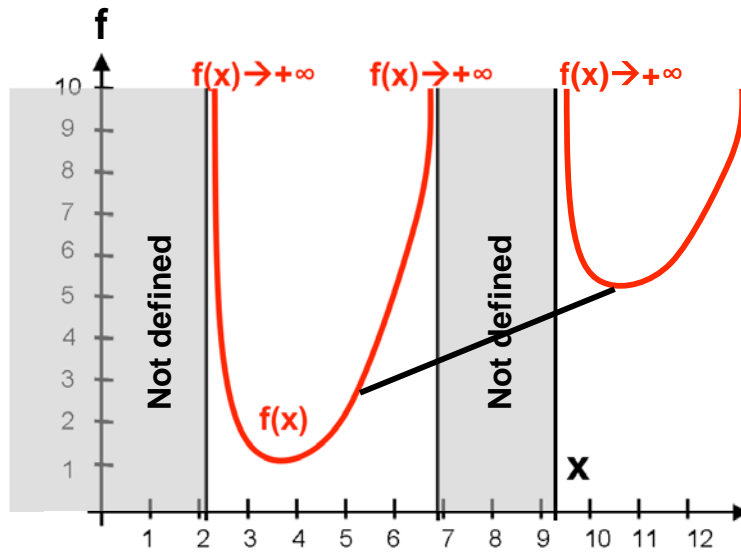
## Functions not defined for all x (convex)



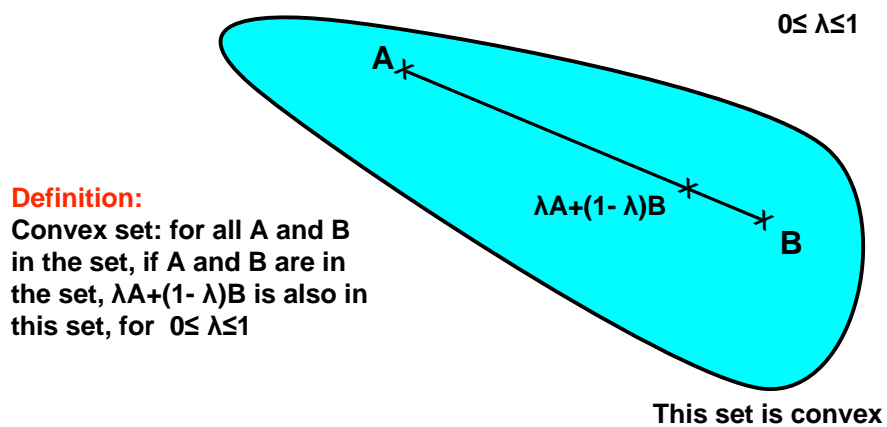
## Functions not defined for all x (convex)



## Functions not defined for all x (not convex)

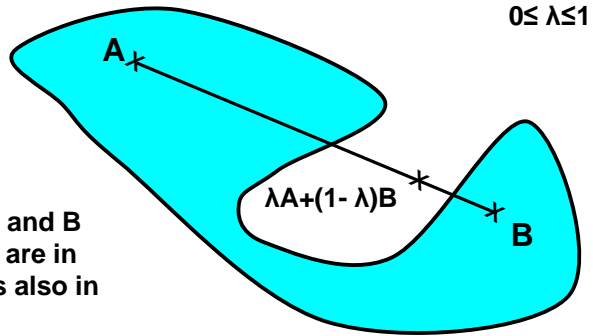


## Convex sets



## Convex sets

**Definition:**  
Convex set: for all A and B in the set, if A and B are in the set,  $\lambda A + (1 - \lambda)B$  is also in this set, for  $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$

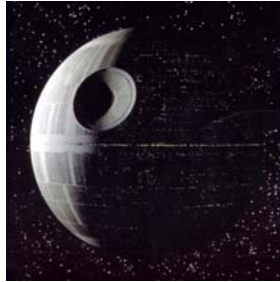
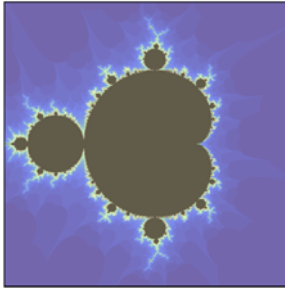


This set is not convex

## Famous convex sets

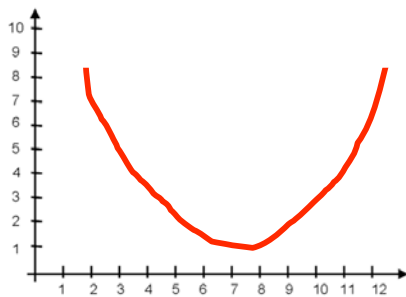


## Famous non convex sets

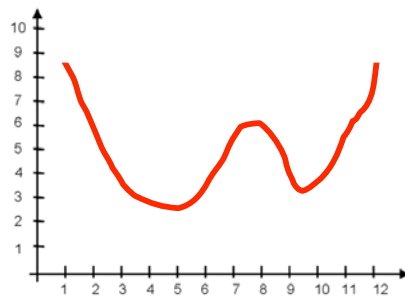


## Why do we use 'convex' for functions and sets

The epigraph (i.e. points above the graph) of a convex function is a convex set.



Convex function

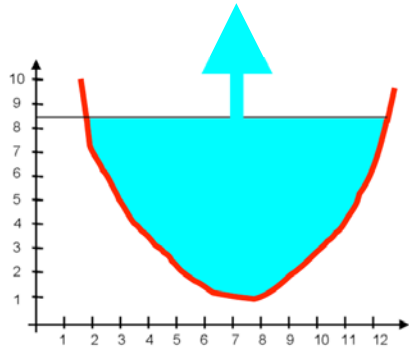


Non convex function

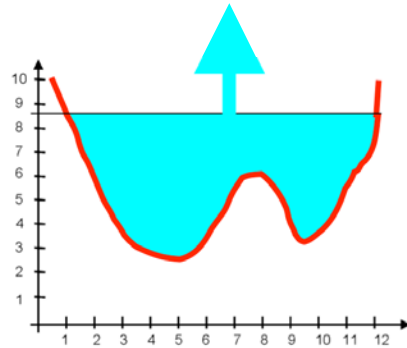


## Why do we use 'convex' for functions and sets

The epigraph (i.e. points above the graph) of a convex function is a convex set.



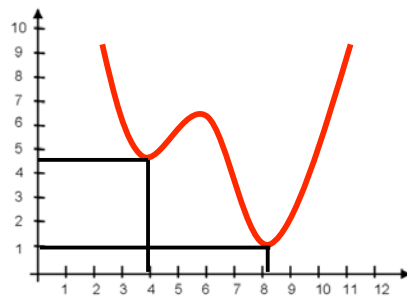
Epigraph is convex



Epigraph is non convex

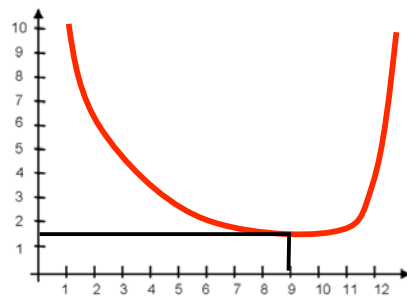
## Convex sets and functions: basic properties

Non convex function



Local minimum might not be a global minimum

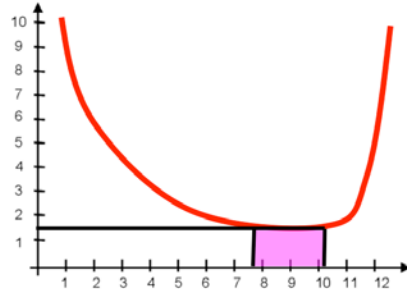
Convex function



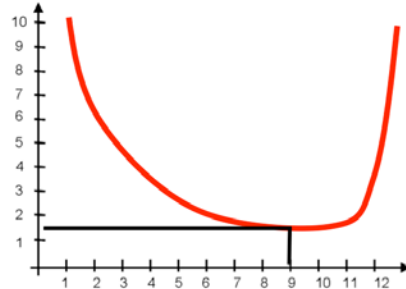
Local minimum is a global minimum

## Convex sets and functions: basic properties

### Convex function



Minimum might not be unique



Local minimum is a global minimum

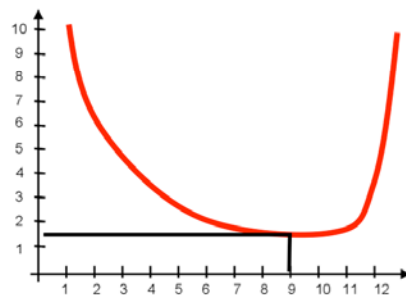
## Convex optimization programs

### Convex function

$$\begin{array}{ll} \min: & f(x) \\ \text{s.t.} & g(x) \leq 0 \end{array}$$

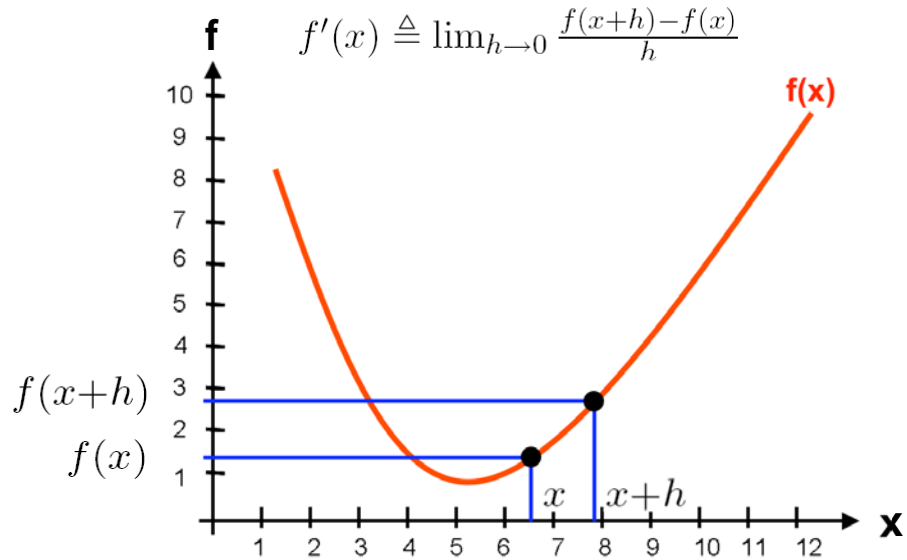
f and g are convex functions,  
defined on convex sets

Convex optimization programs  
are "easy" problems, compared  
to general optimization programs

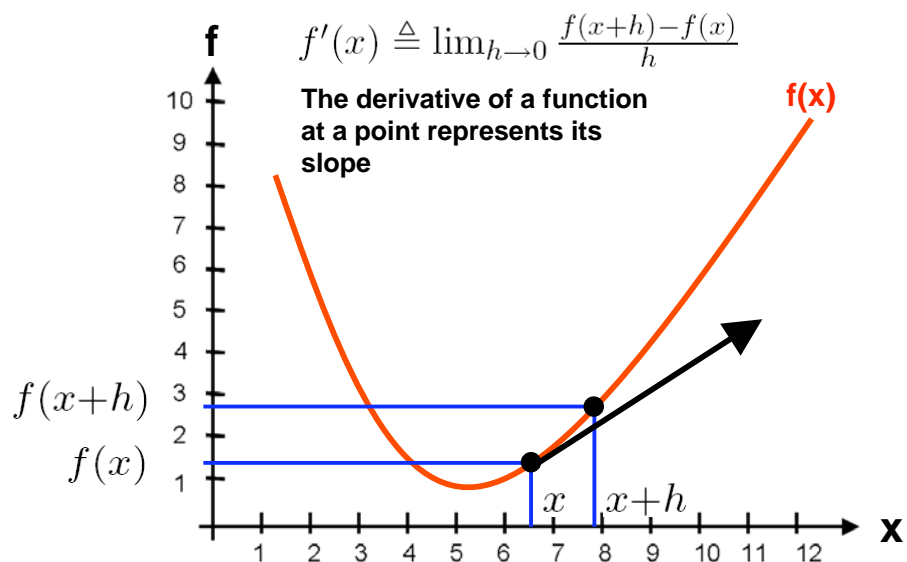


Local minimum is a global minimum

## Reminder: derivative



## Reminder: derivative



## Gradient descent (conceptual description)

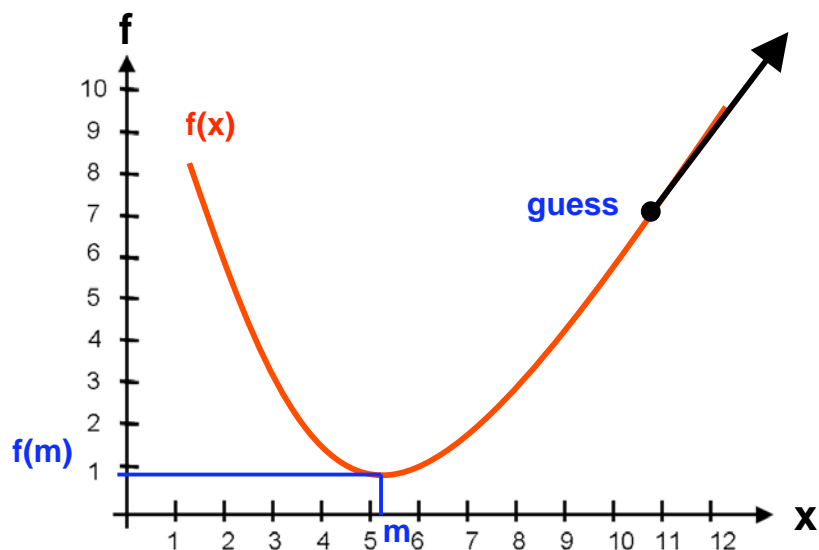
You want to find the minimum of a function, starting from a guess, assuming that you cannot depict the graph of the function, for example the following function

$$f(x) = \exp(\sin(x^2)) + \sqrt{x^4 + 3} \sin\left(\exp\left(-\frac{1}{(1+\epsilon|x|)}\right)\right)$$

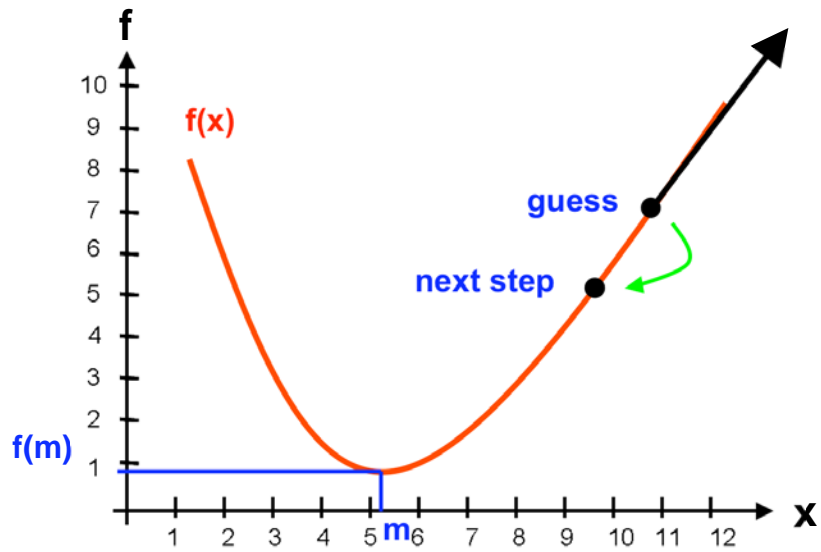
Idea:

- 1) Make a guess
- 2) Compute the derivative at this point (i.e. the slope)
- 3) Follow the direction of the slope (i.e. descend)
- 4) Stop when the slope is zero, i.e. it does not go downhill

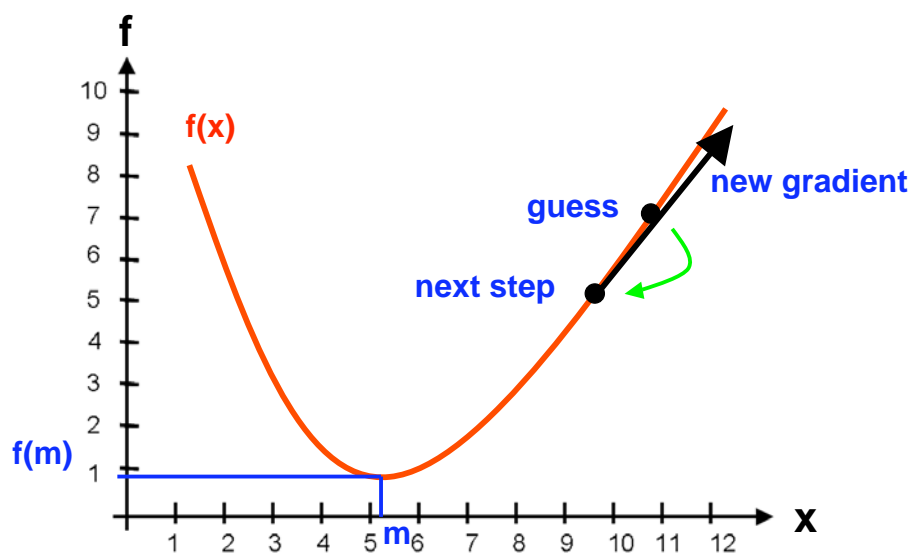
## Gradient descent (illustration)



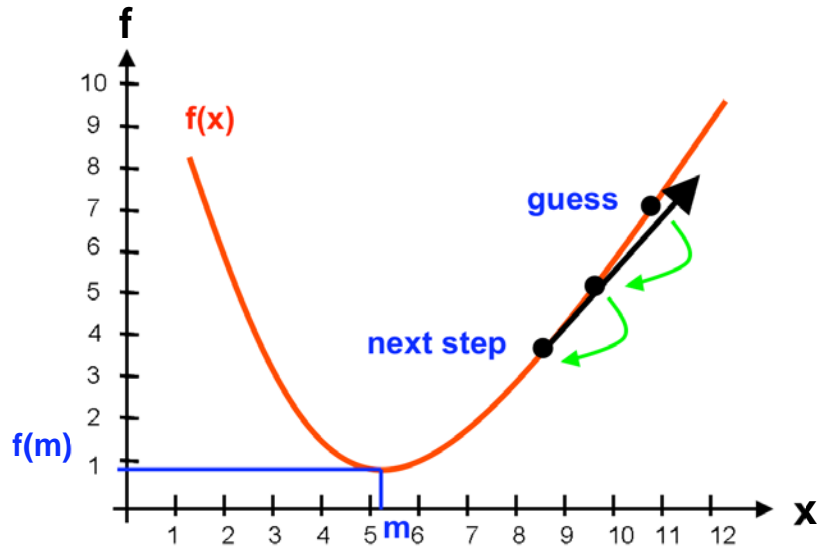
### Gradient descent (illustration)



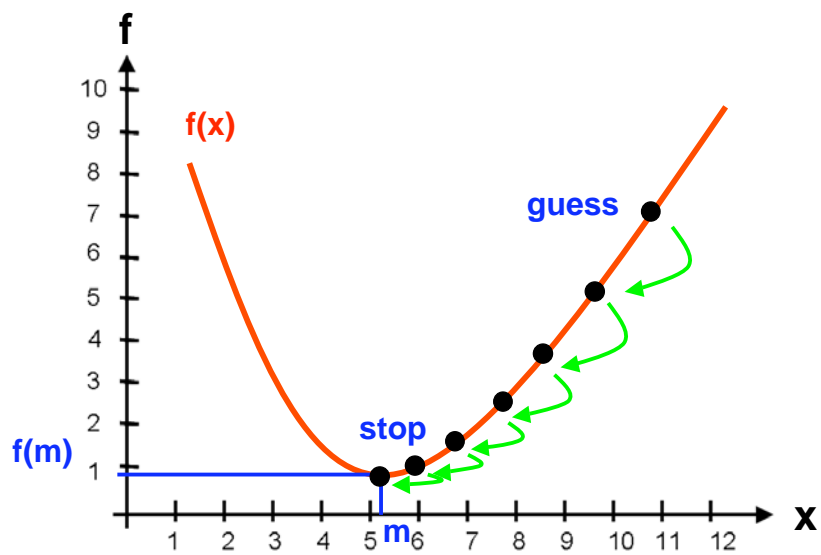
### Gradient descent (illustration)



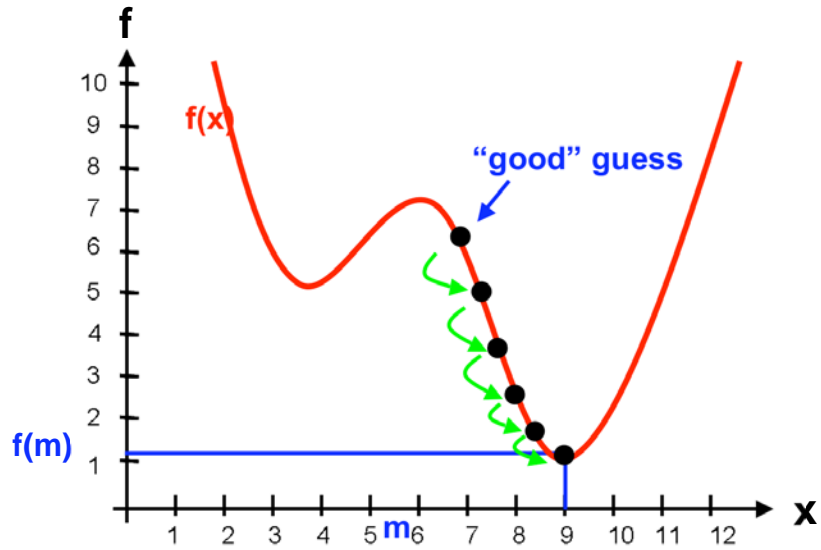
### Gradient descent (illustration)



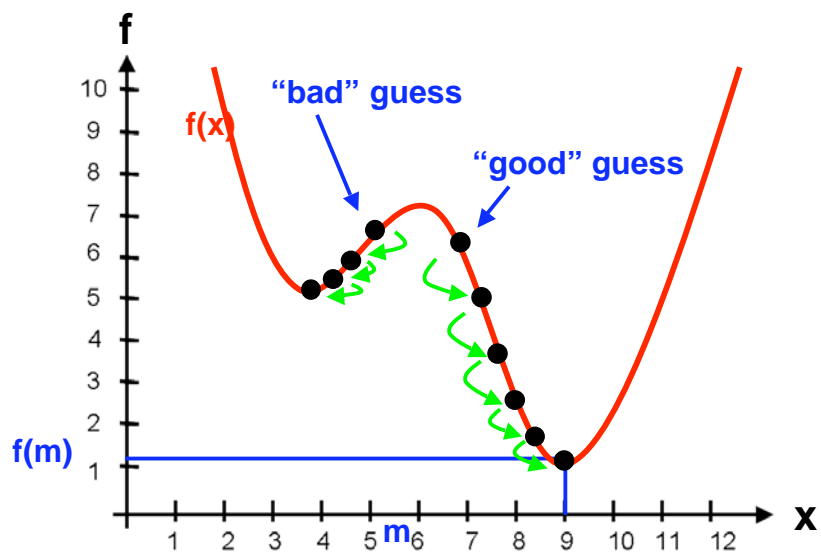
### Gradient descent (illustration)



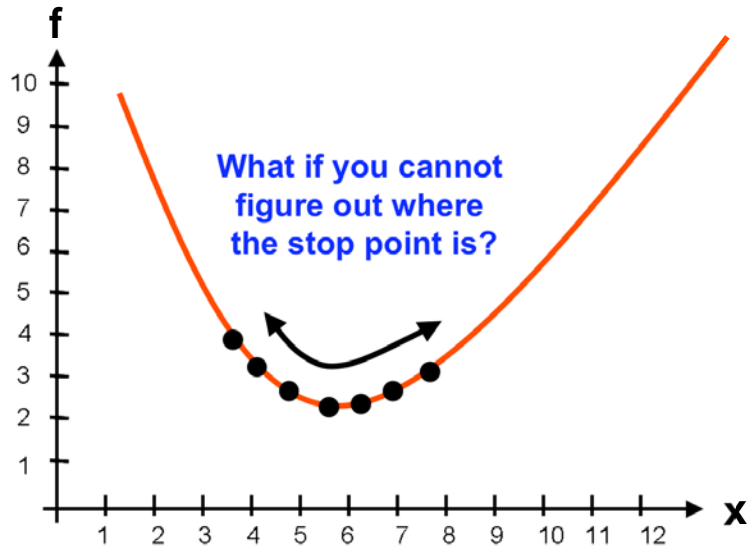
Problem 1: non convex function



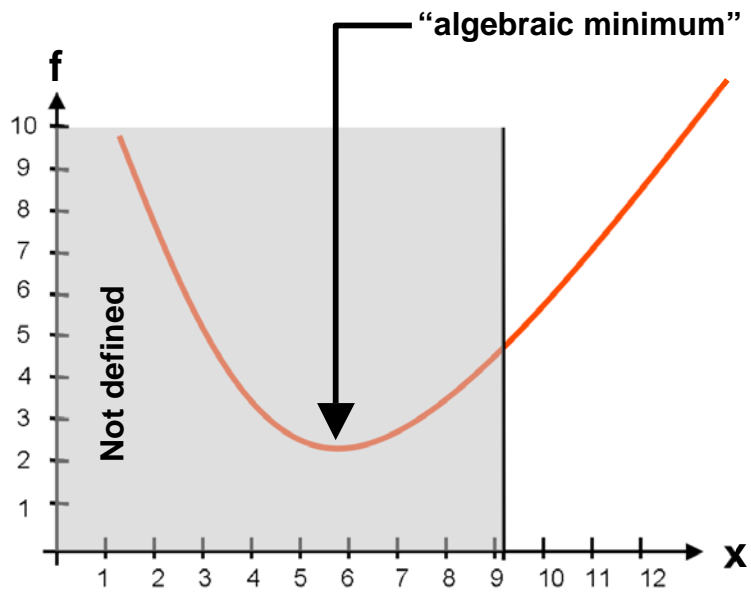
Problem 1: non convex function



### Problem 2: how to stop?



### Problem 3: how to hit the wall?





Problem 3: how to hit the wall?

