## ASE7030 Convex optimization: Homework #1

1) Intersection of convex sets. Show that the intersection of convex sets is convex. That is, for convex  $C_1, \ldots, C_n$ ,

$$\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}_1 \cap \cdots \cap \mathcal{C}_n$$

is convex.

2) Sum of convex functions. Show that the sum of convex functions is convex. That is, for convex  $f_1(x), \ldots, f_n(x)$ ,

$$f(x) = f_1(x) + \dots + f_n(x)$$

is convex.

- 3) Convexity conditions. Prove each of the following statements for convexity.
  - a) A function is convex if and only if the tangent line at any point underestimates the function.
  - b) A twice differentiable function is convex if its second derivative is non-negative.
- 4) Rotated cone. The following set in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ ,

$$\mathcal{Q}_{\rm rot}^n = \left\{ x \mid 2x_1 x_2 \ge x_3^2 + \dots + x_n^2, \ x_1, x_2 \ge 0 \right\}$$

is called a *rotated cone* in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . Show that the following sets are convex.

- a)  $Q_{\rm rot}^n$
- b)  $C = \{(t, x) \mid tx \ge 1, x \ge 0\}$
- c)  $C = \{(t, x) \mid |t| \le \sqrt{x}, x \ge 0\}$
- d)  $C = \{(x, y, t) \mid x^T x / y \le t, y > 0\}$
- 5) Farkas' lemma. Let  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$  and  $b \in \mathbb{R}^m$ . Show that exactly one of the following two assertions is true:
  - a) There exists an  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$  such that Ax = b and  $x \ge 0$ .
  - b) There exists a  $y \in \mathbb{R}^m$  such that  $A^T y \ge 0$  and  $b^T y < 0$ .