MATH 171B: Mathematical Programming

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Homework Assignment #1 Due Friday April 1, 2005

Our goal in this homework is to review some basic concepts from linear algebra and from calculus of real and multivariate functions. In particular, from linear algebra we will need matrices, eigenvalues and eigenvectors, singular values, and related concepts. From calculus, we will need to recall the definitions of continuity and differentiation, in the cases of both real-valued and vector-valued functions of one and many variables. Key tools throughout the course will be Taylor series and the Taylor Remainder Theorem. We will do a couple of simple implementation problems to start us off using MATLAB. This homework covers mainly material from Chapter 1 of the textbook, and is mainly a review of things you (should) already know.

The starred exercises are those that require the use of MATLAB. You MUST do the MATLAB problems to get credit for the homework.

Exercise 1.1. If x is an eigenvector of A, show that βx is also an eigenvector for any $\beta \neq 0$. What is the associated eigenvalue? Use this result to show that the unit vector x/||x|| formed from an eigenvector x is also an eigenvector of A corresponding to the same eigenvalue as that of x.

Exercise 1.2. Let $(x, y) : V \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ be an inner-product on a vector space V with associated scalar field \mathbb{R} . We know that (x, y) must satisfy the three properties of an inner-product:

- 1. $(x, x) \ge 0$, $\forall x \in V$, (x, x) = 0 iff x = 0.
- 2. $(x,y) = (y,x), \quad \forall x, y \in V.$
- 3. $(\alpha x + \beta y, z) = \alpha(x, z) + \beta(y, z), \quad \forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \forall x, y, z \in V.$

Use these three properties to show that the induced norm $||x|| = (x, x)^{1/2}$ satisfies the three properties of a norm:

- 1. $\|\alpha x\| = |\alpha| \|x\|, \quad \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \forall x \in V.$
- 2. ||x|| > 0, $\forall x \in V$, ||x|| = 0 iff x = 0.
- 3. $||x + y|| \le ||x|| + ||y||, \quad \forall x, y \in V.$

Hint: Showing the first two properties is very easy; to show the last property (triangle inequality), assume the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality holds: $|(x, y)| \le ||x|| ||y||$.

Exercise 1.3. Let F(x) denote a twice-differentiable function of one variable. Assuming only the mean-value theorem of integral calculus: $F(b) = F(a) + \int_a^b F'(t) dt$, derive the following variants of the Taylor-series expansion with integral remainder:

(a) $F(x+h) = F(x) + \int_x^{x+h} F'(t) dt$.

(b)
$$F(x+h) = F(x) + h \int_0^1 F'(x+\xi h) d\xi$$

- (c) $F(x+h) = F(x) + hF'(x) + h \int_0^1 [F'(x+\xi h) F'(x)] d\xi.$
- (d) $F(x+h) = F(x) + hF'(x) + h^2 \int_0^1 F''(x+\xi h)(1-\xi) d\xi$. (Hint: Try expanding F'(x+h) using a formula like part (b) and then differentiate with respect to h using the chain rule.)

Exercise 1.4. Find the gradient vector $F(x) = \nabla f(x)$ of the following functions, and then find the Jacobian matrix of F(x). (The Jacobian matrix of $F(x) = \nabla f(x)$ is the same as the Hessian matrix $\nabla^2 f(x)$ of f(x)).

- (a) $f(x) = 2(x_2 x_1^2)^2 + (x_1 3)^2$.
- **(b)** $f(x) = (2x_1 + x_2)^2 + 4(x_2 x_3)^4$.

Exercise 1.5. Find f'(x), $\nabla f(x)$ and $\nabla^2 f(x)$ for the following functions of *n* variables.

- (a) $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^T H x$, where H is an $n \times n$ constant matrix.
- (b) $f(x) = b^T A x \frac{1}{2} x^T A^T A x$, where A is an $m \times n$ constant matrix and b is a constant m-vector.
- (c) $f(x) = ||x|| = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2\right)^{1/2}$.

Exercise 1.6.* Create a MATLAB m-file of the form:

function [F,J] = D(x)
F = [a ; b];
J = [c d ; e f];

where the expressions for a, b, c, d, e, f are chosen so that the function returns the 2 × 1-vector-valued function F(x)and the 2 × 2 Jacobian matrix J(x) for the function F(x) from part (a) of Problem 1.4. Use this m-file to compute Fand J at $x = (1, 0)^T$; and $x = (1, 1)^T$. Capture the output from the computation and turn it in with the homework.