

## Math-484 Homework #7 (KKT conditions)

Due 11am Nov 7.

Write your name on your solutions and indicate if you are a D14 (4 credit hour) student.

1: Let  $(P)$  be a convex program and let

$$S := \{x \in C : f(x) = MP \text{ and } g_i(x) \leq 0 \text{ for all } i \in [n] \}.$$

Prove that  $S$  is a convex set.

*Hint: First show that if  $f$  is convex on  $C$ , then for any  $m \in \mathbb{R}$ , the set  $\{x \in C : f(x) \leq m\}$  is convex.*

2: Apply the Karush-Kuhn-Tucker Theorem to locate all solutions of the following convex programs:

$$(P_a) \begin{cases} \text{Minimize} & f(x_1, x_2) = e^{-(x_1+x_2)} \\ \text{subject to} & e^{x_1} + e^{x_2} \leq 20 \\ & x_1 \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad (P_b) \begin{cases} \text{Minimize} & f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 4x_1 - 4x_2 \\ \text{subject to} & x_1^2 - x_2 \leq 0 \\ & x_1 + x_2 \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

3: Apply the Karush-Kuhn-Tucker Theorem to locate all solutions of the following convex program:

$$(P) \begin{cases} \text{Minimize} & -x_1 + x_2 \\ \text{subject to} & x_1^2 + x_1 - x_2 - 2 \leq 0 \\ & 11x_1 + 5x_2 - 6 \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

4: Consider the following geometric program:

$$(GP) \begin{cases} \text{Minimize} & f(t_1, t_2) = t_1^{-1}t_2^{-1} \\ \text{subject to} & \frac{1}{2}t_1 + \frac{1}{2}t_2 \leq 1 \\ \text{where} & t_1 > 0, t_2 > 0 \end{cases}$$

a) Convert  $(GP)$  to an equivalent convex program and solve the resulting program using KKT.

b) Solve the given  $(GP)$  by using methods of Chapter 5.3.

5: Solve the following geometric program:

$$(GP) \begin{cases} \text{Minimize} & x^{1/2} + y^{-2}z^{-1} \\ \text{subject to} & x^{-1}y^2 + x^{-1}z^2 \leq 1 \\ \text{where} & x > 0, y > 0, z > 0 \end{cases}$$

**6:** (*D14 only*) Let  $A$  be an  $m \times n$  matrix and let  $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$  be a fixed vector. Suppose that the convex program

$$(P) \begin{cases} \text{Minimize} & \|\mathbf{x}\|^2 \\ \text{subject to} & A\mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{b} \end{cases}$$

is superconsistent and has a solution  $\mathbf{x}^*$ . Use Karush-Kuhn-Tucker Theorem to show that there is a vector  $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^m$  such that  $\mathbf{x}^* = A^T \mathbf{y}$ .