

## Math-484 Homework #8 (penalty method)

Due 10am Apr 14.

1: Consider the following program:

$$(P) \begin{cases} \text{Minimize} & f(x) = x^2 - 2x \\ \text{subject to} & 0 \leq x \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

- (a) Sketch the graphs of the Absolute Value and Courant-Beltrami Penalty Terms for  $(P)$ .
- (b) For each positive integer  $k$ , compute the minimizer  $x_k$  of the corresponding unconstrained objective function  $P_k(x)$  with the Courant-Beltrami Penalty Term.
- (c) For each positive integer  $k$ , compute the minimizer  $x_k$  of the corresponding unconstrained objective function  $F_k(x)$  with the Absolute Value Penalty Term.

2:

- a) Use the penalty function method with the Courant-Beltrami penalty term to solve the problem  $(P)$ .

$$(P) \begin{cases} \text{Minimize} & f(x_1, x_2) = x_1 + x_2 \\ \text{subject to} & x_1^2 - x_2 \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

- b) Show that the objective function  $F_k(\mathbf{x})$  corresponding to the Absolute value penalty term has no critical points when

$$x_1^2 - x_2 < 2 \text{ or when } x_1^2 - x_2 > 2 \text{ for } k > 1.$$

Use this to compute the minimizer of  $F_k(\mathbf{x})$  for  $k > 1$ .

3: Use the Penalty Function Method with Courant-Beltrami Penalty Term to minimize

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$$

subject to constraint  $x + y \geq 1$ .

4: Let  $\varepsilon > 0$ . Show that if a vector  $\lambda$  is a feasible for the dual  $(D)$  of a convex program  $(P)$ , then  $\lambda$  is also feasible for  $(D^\varepsilon)$ .

5: We know that if a convex program is superconsistent, then  $MP = MD$ . Show that the converse is not true. That is: find a convex program that is not superconsistent and yet  $MP = MD$ .

*Hint: You can use the fact that for all linear programs  $MP = MD$ .*