## Indian Institute of Information Technology Allahabad Convex Optimization (SMAT430C): Quiz II

Attempt as many Questions as you can. Do not worry about marks. Time allotted is $\mathbf{1}$ hour.

1. Let $f: \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function. Let $c \in \mathbb{R}$ be a point such that for $t \leq c$, $f$ is decreasing, and for $t \geq c, f$ is increasing. Prove that $f$ is quasiconvex. (Note: $f$ need not be convex).
2. Find $\sup \left\{a^{T} x:\|x\|_{2} \leq 5\right\}$, where $a$ is a nonzero vector in $\mathbb{R}^{n}$.
3. Let the pair $x$ and $(\lambda, \nu)$ be primal and dual feasible respectively. If the duality gap associated with this pair is zero, prove that $x$ is primal optimal and $(\lambda, \nu)$ is dual optimal.
4. Find the local extreme values of $f(x, y)=3 y^{2}-2 y^{3}-3 x^{2}+6 x y$.
5. A vector $g \in \mathbb{R}^{n}$ is a subgradient of $f: \mathbb{R}^{n} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ at $x \in \operatorname{dom} f$ if for all $y \in \operatorname{dom} f$ we have $f(y) \geq f(x)+g^{T}(y-x)$. If $f$ is convex and differentiable, then its gradient at $x$ is a subgradient.

A function $f$ is called subdifferentiable at $x$ if there exists at least one subgradient at $x$. The set of subgradients of $f$ at the point $x$ is called the subdifferential of $f$ at $x$, and is denoted by $\delta f(x)$.
Consider the absolute value function $f(x)=|x|, x \in \mathbb{R}$. Find $\delta|x|$.
6. Consider the problem
minimize $\quad-x y$
subject to $\quad x+y^{2} \leq 2$,

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x, y \geq 0
$$

Find the Lagrangian associated with the above problem. Derive tha KKT conditions.

