Convex Optimization for Computer Vision Lecture: M. Möller and T. Möllenhoff

Exercises: E. Laude Summer Semester 2016 Computer Vision Group Institut für Informatik Technische Universität München

## Weekly Exercises 1

Room: 02.09.023 Friday, 22.04.2016, 09:00-11:00

Submission deadline: Wednesday, 20.04.2016, 14:00, Room 02.09.023

## Theory: Convex Sets and Functions (12+8 Points)

**Exercise 1** (4 Points). Let  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\}$  be proper. Prove the equivalence of the following statements:

• f is convex.

• 
$$\operatorname{epi}(f) := \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} : x \in X \text{ and } f(x) \leq y \right\}$$
 is convex.

**Exercise 2** (4 Points). Let  $g: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\}$  be convex. Show that the perspective function  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\}$  of g given as

$$f(x,t) := \begin{cases} t g\left(\frac{x}{t}\right) & \text{if } t > 0 \text{ and } \frac{x}{t} \in \text{dom}(g) \\ +\infty & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

is convex.

**Exercise 3** (4 Points). Let  $\emptyset \neq X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ . Prove the equivalence of the following statements:

- X is closed.
- Every convergent sequence  $\{x_n\}_{n\in\mathbb{N}}\subset X$  attains its limit in X.

**Exercise 4** (4 Points). Let  $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  open and convex and let  $f: X \to \mathbb{R}$  be twice continuously differentiable. Prove the equivalence of the following statements:

- f is convex.
- For all  $x \in X$  the Hessian  $H_f(x)$  is positive semidefinite  $(\forall v \in \mathbb{R}^n : v^\top H_f(x)v \ge 0)$ .

Hints: You can use that for  $x, y \in X$  it holds that f is convex iff

$$(y-x)^{\top} \nabla f(x) \le f(y) - f(x).$$

Further recall that there are two variants of the Taylor expansion:

$$f(x+tv) = f(x) + tv^{\top} \nabla f(x) + \frac{t^2}{2} v^{\top} H_f(x) v + o(t^2)$$

with  $\lim_{t\to 0} \frac{o(t^2)}{t^2} = 0$  and

$$f(x+v) = f(x) + v^{\top} \nabla f(x) + \frac{1}{2} v^{\top} H_f(x+tv) v$$

for appropriate  $t \in (0,1)$ .

**Exercise 5** (4 Points). Let  $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  open and convex,  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  positive semidefinite,  $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ . Show that that the quadratic form  $f : X \to \mathbb{R}$  defined as

$$f(x) := \frac{1}{2}x^{\mathsf{T}}Ax + b^{\mathsf{T}}x + c,$$

is convex.

## Programming: Inpainting

(12 Points)

Exercise 6 (12 Points). Write a MATLAB program that solves the inpainting problem for the vegetable image:

$$\min_{u \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}} \sum_{i,j} (u_{i,j} - u_{i-1,j})^2 + (u_{i,j} - u_{i,j-1})^2 \quad \text{s.t. } u_{i,j} = f_{i,j} \ \forall (i,j) \in I,$$

with index set I of pixels to keep. Those can be identified as the white pixels of the mask image.

Hint: The constrained optimization problem can be reformulated so that it becomes unconstrained: Rewrite the objective as a least squares problem in terms of the unknown intensities  $u_{i,j}$ ,  $(i,j) \notin I$  using sparse linear operators: Find linear operators X, Y s.t. u can be decomposed as

$$u = X\tilde{u} + Yf$$

where  $\tilde{u}$  contains only the unknown intensities. Optimize for  $\tilde{u}$  instead of u. You may use MATALBs mldivide.