

Perspective

the **perspective** of a function $f : \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ is the function $g : \mathbf{R}^n \times \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$,

$$g(x, t) = tf(x/t), \quad \mathbf{dom} g = \{(x, t) \mid x/t \in \mathbf{dom} f, t > 0\}$$

g is convex if f is convex

examples

- $f(x) = x^T x$ is convex; hence $g(x, t) = x^T x/t$ is convex for $t > 0$
- negative logarithm $f(x) = -\log x$ is convex; hence relative entropy $g(x, t) = t \log t - t \log x$ is convex on \mathbf{R}_{++}^2
- if f is convex, then

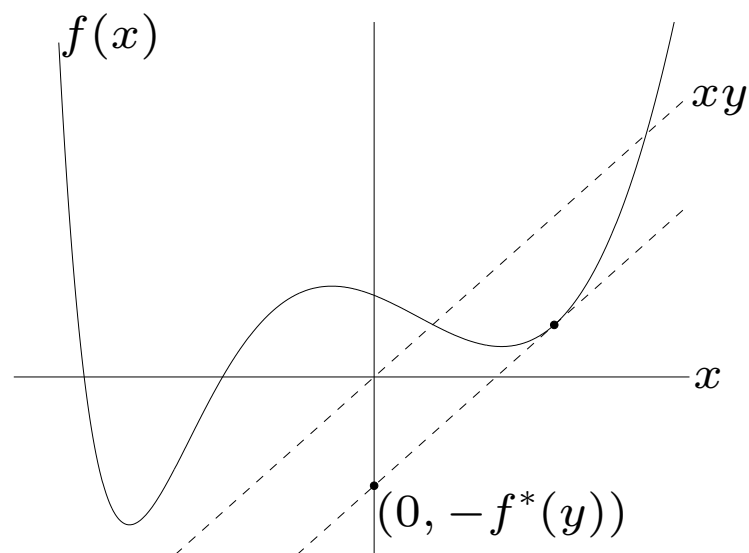
$$g(x) = (c^T x + d)f((Ax + b)/(c^T x + d))$$

is convex on $\{x \mid c^T x + d > 0, (Ax + b)/(c^T x + d) \in \mathbf{dom} f\}$

The conjugate function

the **conjugate** of a function f is

$$f^*(y) = \sup_{x \in \text{dom } f} (y^T x - f(x))$$



- f^* is convex (even if f is not)
- will be useful in chapter 5

examples

- negative logarithm $f(x) = -\log x$

$$\begin{aligned} f^*(y) &= \sup_{x>0} (xy + \log x) \\ &= \begin{cases} -1 - \log(-y) & y < 0 \\ \infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

- strictly convex quadratic $f(x) = (1/2)x^T Qx$ with $Q \in \mathbf{S}_{++}^n$

$$\begin{aligned} f^*(y) &= \sup_x (y^T x - (1/2)x^T Qx) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}y^T Q^{-1}y \end{aligned}$$