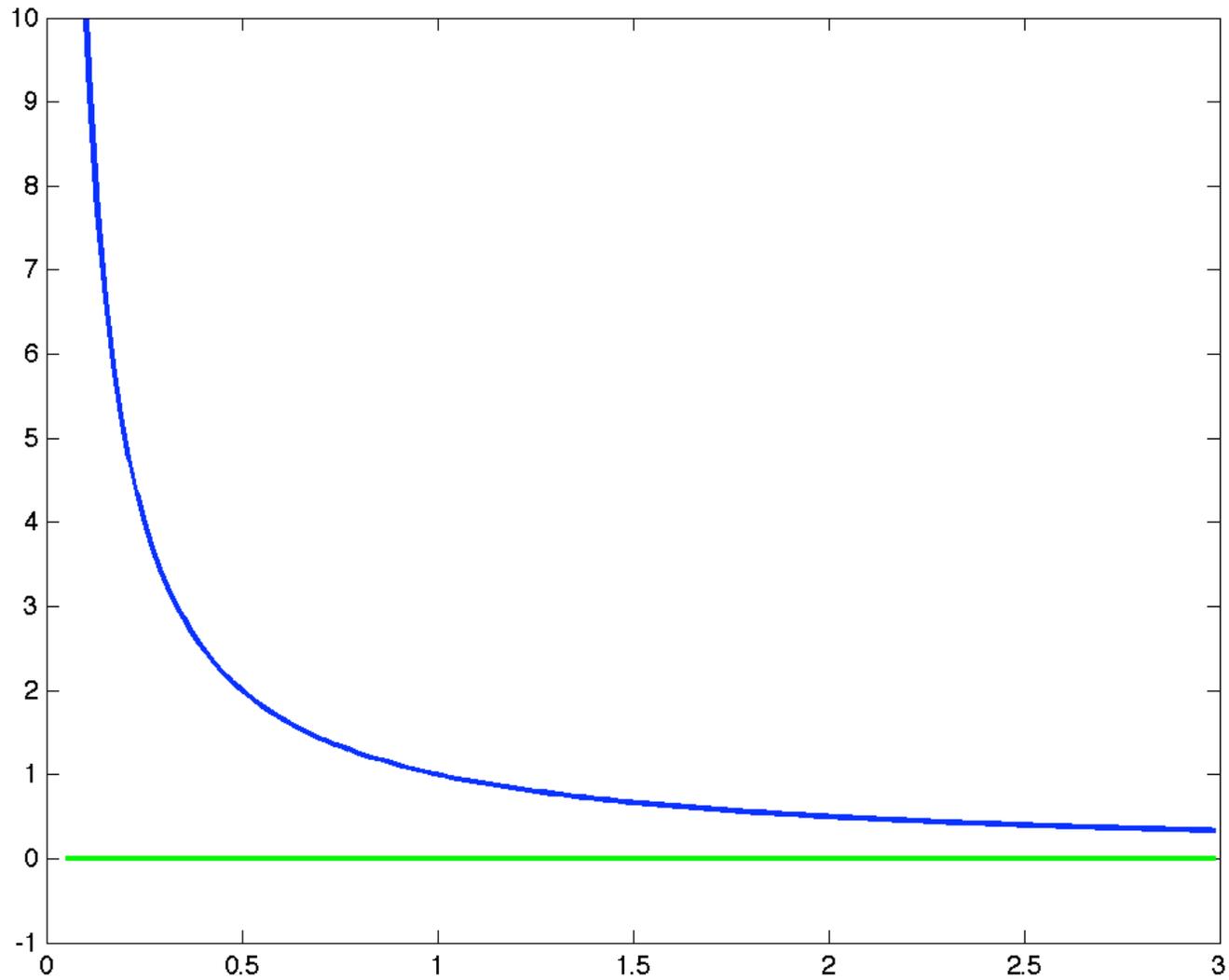


Separating hyperplanes

- S a closed, convex set
- Point x not in S
- \implies strict separating hyperplane

- Suppose S, T two closed convex sets
- Can they be strictly separated?

Example



Intersection and union

- $(K_1 \cup K_2)^* =$

- $(K_3 \cap K_4)^* =$

Flat, pointed, solid, proper

- K is **flat** if:
- E.g., $K =$
- K is **pointed** if:
- E.g., $K =$
- K is **proper** if:
- E.g., $K =$

Generalized inequalities

- Given proper cone K
- $x \succeq_K y$ iff $x - y \succeq_K 0$ iff
- $x \succ_K y$ iff $x \succeq_K y$ and $x \neq y$
- $x \preceq_K y$ and $x \prec_K y$: as expected
- Transitive:
- Examples:

Dual sets

- Any convex set C
 - e.g.,
- can be represented as intersection of
 - a convex cone:
 - and the hyperplane:
- Dual set: $C^* =$

For example

- Dual of unit sphere

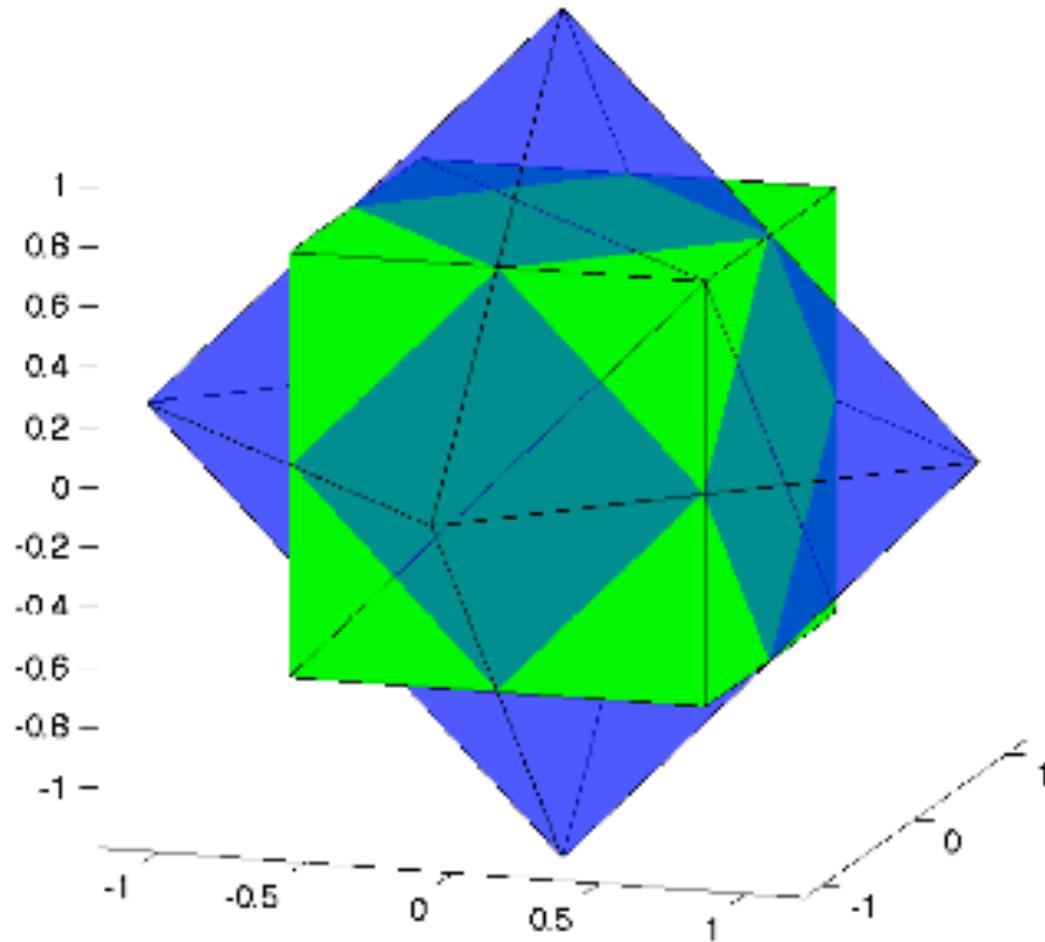
Equivalent definition

$$C^* = \{ y \mid$$

More examples

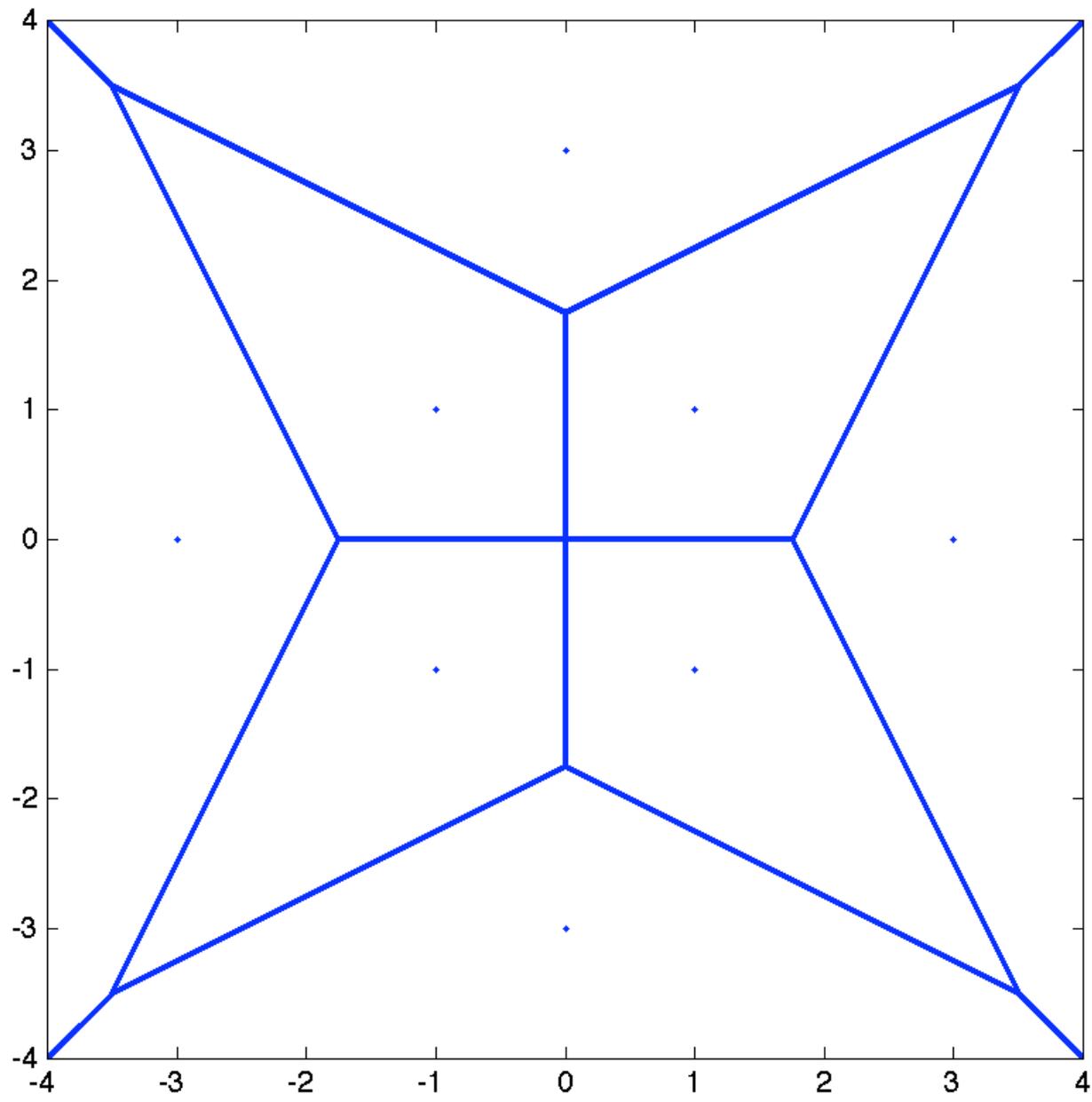
- $\{ x \mid x^T A x \leq 1 \}$ A invertible
- Unit square $\{ (x, y) \mid -1 \leq x, y \leq 1 \}$

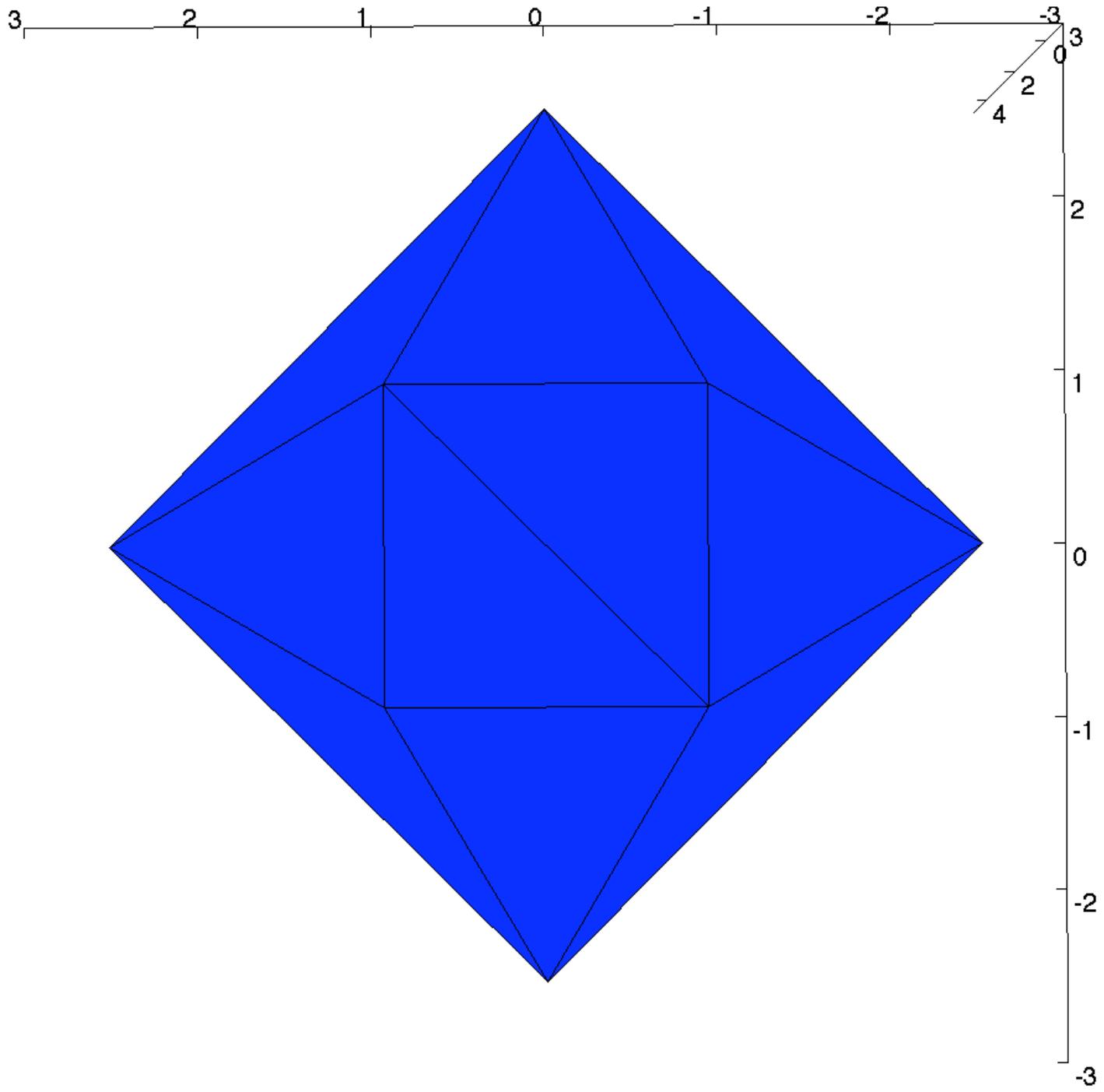
Cuboctahedron

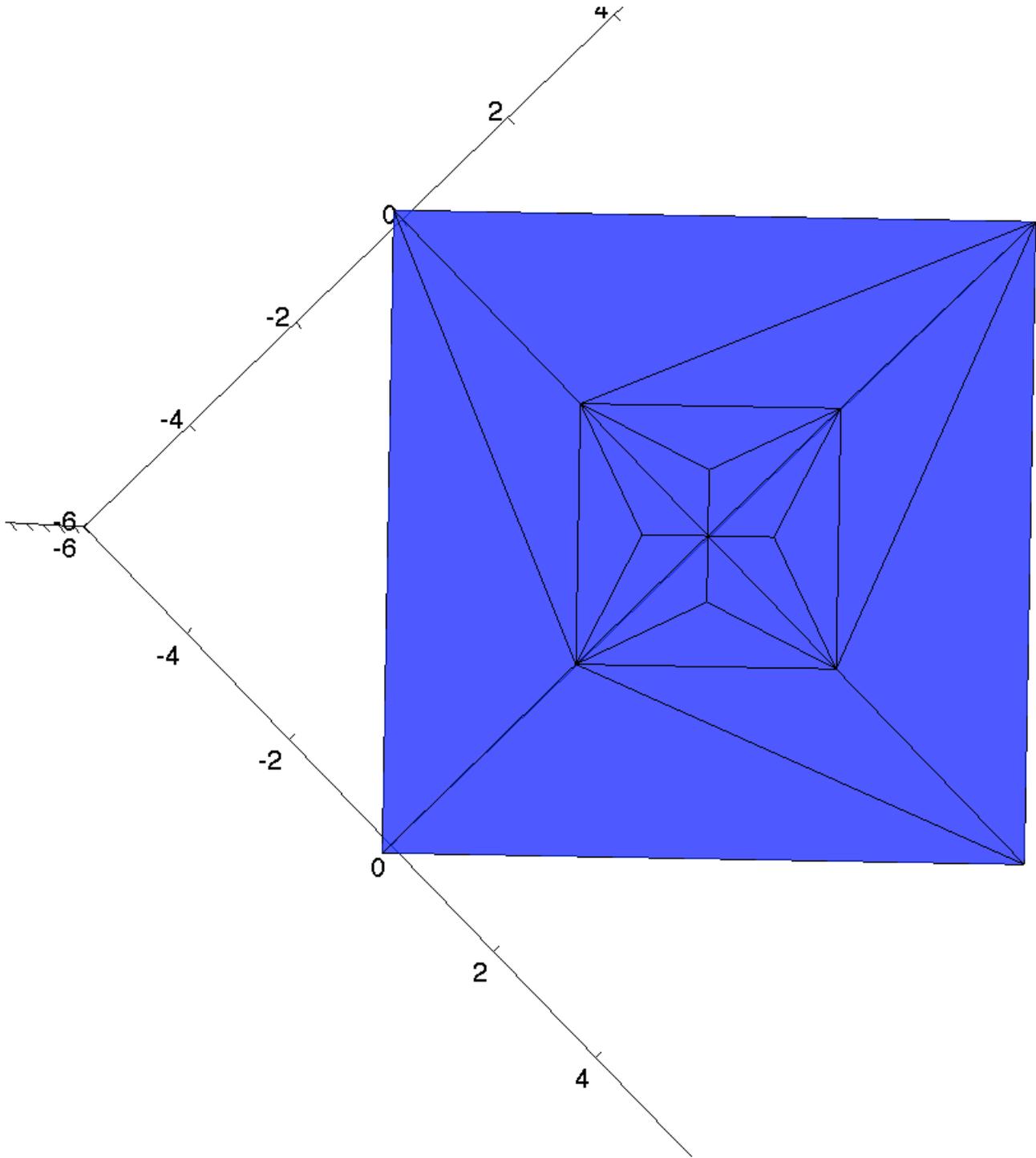


Voronoi diagram

- Given points $x_i \in \mathbb{R}^n$
- Voronoi region for x_i :







Properties of dual sets

- Face of set \iff corner of dual
- Corner of set \iff face of dual
- $A \subseteq B \implies A^* \supseteq B^*$
- A^* is closed and convex
- $A^{**} = A$ if
- $(A \cap B)^* =$

Duality of norms

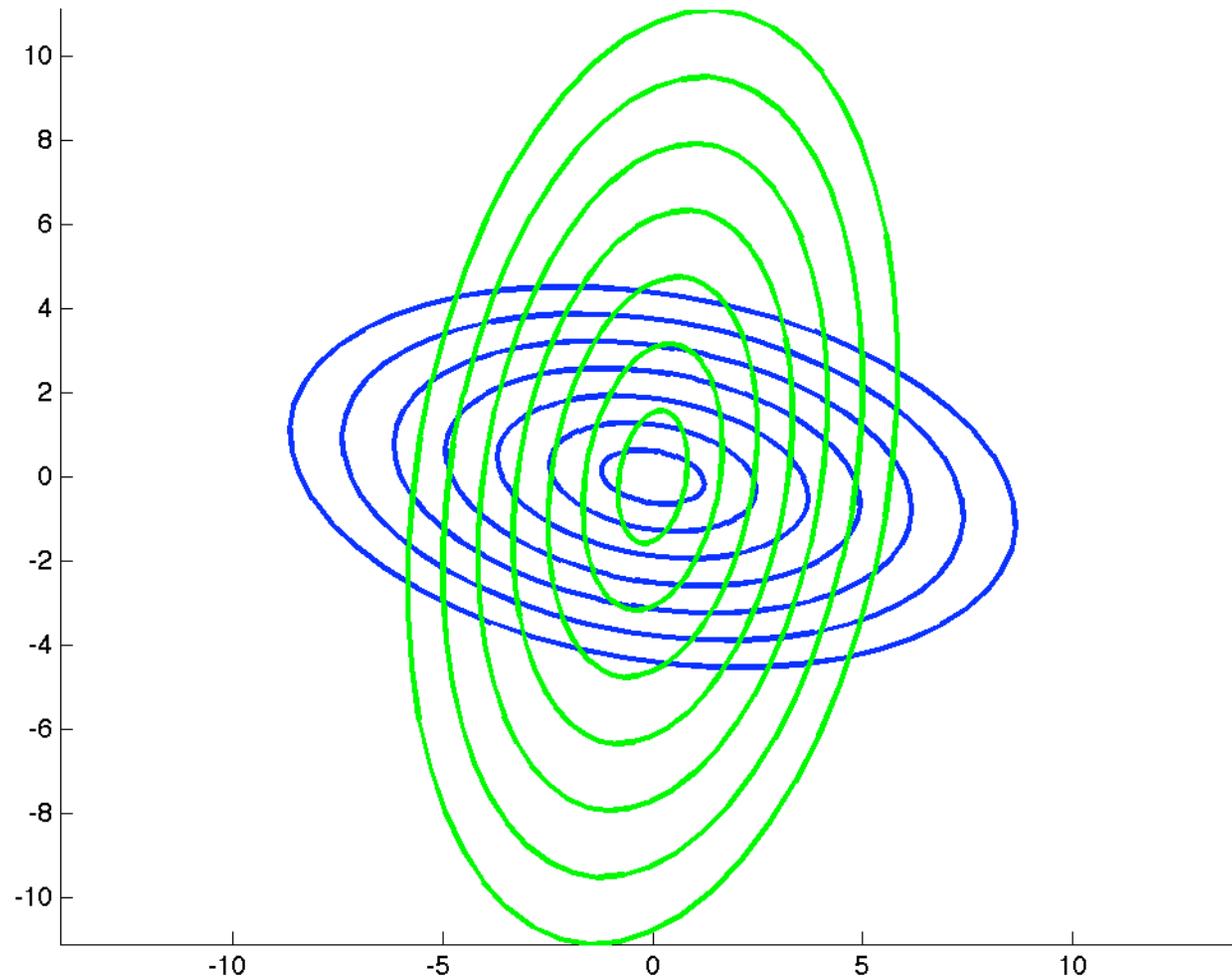
- Dual norm definition

$$\|y\|_* = \max$$

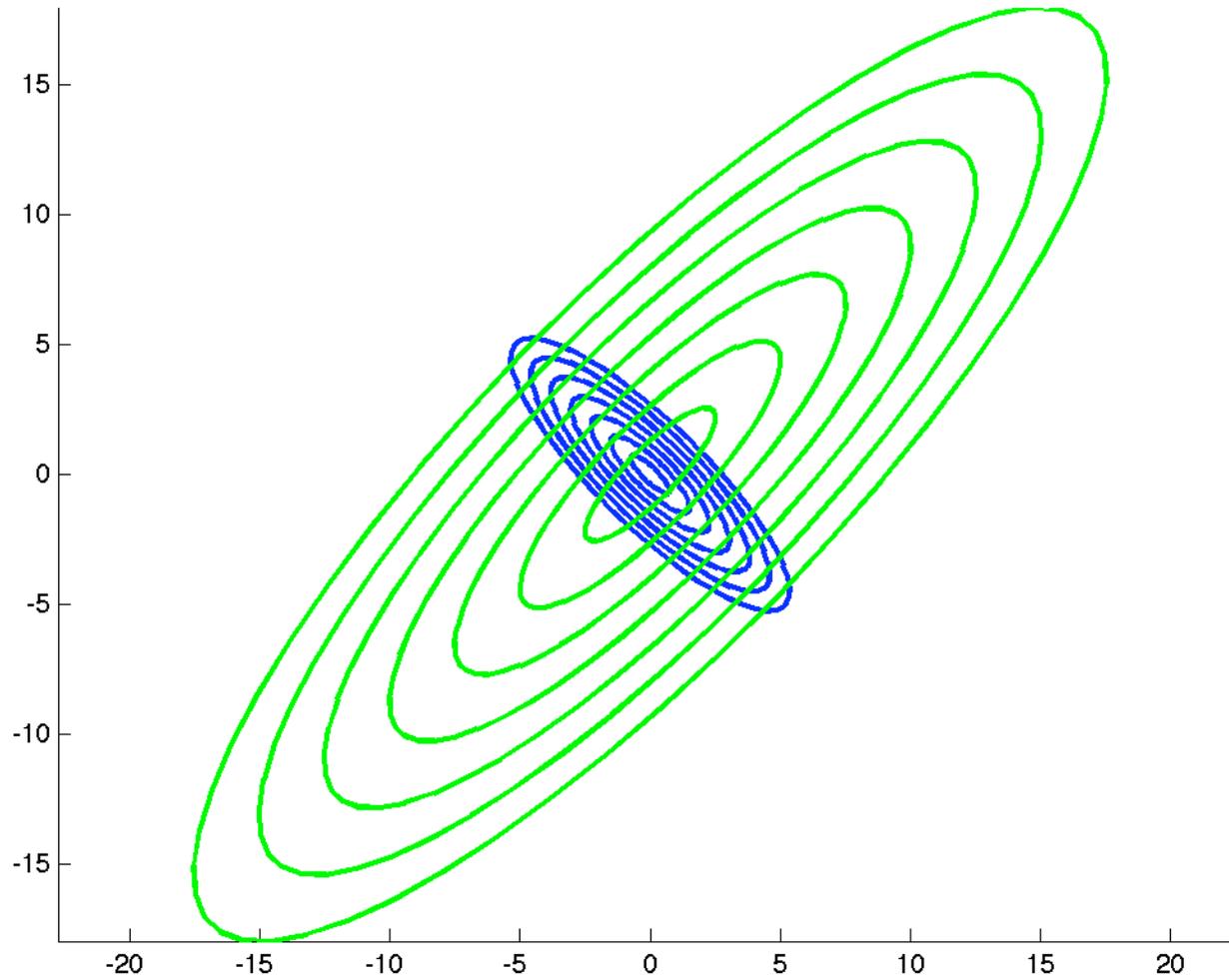
- Motivation: Holder's inequality

$$x^T y \leq \|x\| \|y\|_*$$

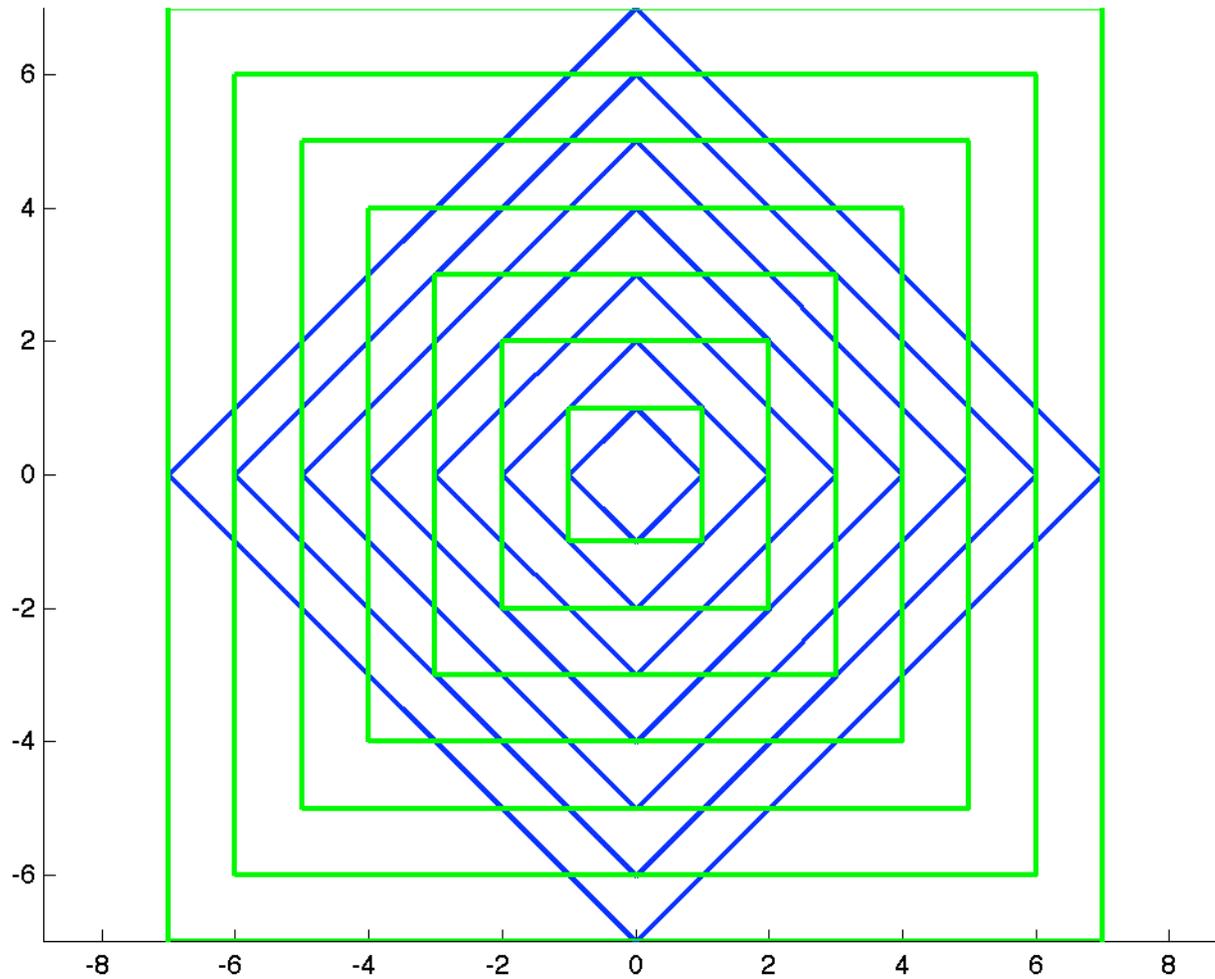
Dual norm examples



Dual norm examples



Dual norm examples



$\|y\|_*$ is a norm

- $\|y\|_* \geq 0$:
- $\|ky\|_* = |k| \|y\|_*$:
- $\|y\|_* = 0$ iff $y = 0$:
- $\|y_1 + y_2\|_* \leq \|y_1\|_* + \|y_2\|_*$

Dual-norm balls

- $\{ y \mid \|y\|_* \leq 1 \} =$
- Duality of norms:

Dual functions

- Arbitrary function $F(x)$
- Dual is $F^*(y) =$
- For example: $F(x) = x^T x / 2$
- $F^*(y) =$

Examples

- $1/2 - \ln(-x)$
- e^x
- $x \ln(x) - x$

Examples

- $ax + b$:
- $I_K(x)$, cone K :
- $I_C(x)$, set C :

Examples

- $F(x) = x^T Q x$, Q psd:
- $F(X) = -\ln |X|$, X psd:
- $F(x) = \|x\|^2/2$