

# Errata for Algorithms for Convex Optimization

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This errata refers to the printed edition of the book, available [here](#) and [here](#). The author would like to thank the contributors to this errata. Further corrections, feedback, and comments are welcome and should be emailed to the author.

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## First print (2021)

- Chapter 1 - Bridging continuous and discrete optimization
- Chapter 2 - Preliminaries

- Definition 2.7 (Page 20)

$$\text{Old text: } \sum_{k \geq 3} \nabla^k f(a)[x - a, \dots, x - a]$$

$$\text{New text: } \sum_{k \geq 3} \frac{1}{k!} \nabla^k f(a)[x - a, \dots, x - a]$$

- Page 20:

$$\text{Old text: } \left\{ \alpha_0 + \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i v_i : \alpha_0, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$\text{New text: } \left\{ v_0 + \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i v_i : v_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

- Exercise 2.1 (a) (Page 29)

$$\text{Old text: } a_1, \dots, a_m \in \mathbb{Q}^m$$

$$\text{New text: } a_1, \dots, a_m \in \mathbb{Q}^n$$

- Exercise 2.1 (c) (Page 29)

*Old text:*  $A$  is a symmetric  $n \times n$  matrix and  $X$  runs over symmetric matrices

*New text:*  $A$  is a real-symmetric  $n \times n$  matrix and  $X$  runs over real-symmetric matrices

- Chapter 3 - Convexity

- Theorem 3.6 (Page 39)

*Old text:*  $f : K \rightarrow R$

*New text:*  $f : K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

- Chapter 4 - Convex Optimization and Efficiency

- Section 4.1.1 (Page 50)

*Old text:*  $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$

*New text:*  $b \in \mathbb{R}^m$

- Exercise 4.9 (c) (Page 66)

*Old text:* vertex of  $P$

*New text:* vertex of  $K$

- Exercise 4.11 (c) (Page 67)

*Old text:* polynomial time

*New text:* polynomial time algorithm

- Chapter 5 - Duality and Optimality

- Theorem 5.5 (Page 72)

*Old text:* Suppose that the functions  $f, f_1, f_2, \dots, f_m$  and ...

*New text:* Suppose that the functions  $f, f_1, f_2, \dots, f_m$  are convex and ...

- Exercise 5.11 (Page 80)

*Old text:* consider the primal problem where

*New text:* consider the primal problem from Equation (5.2) where

- Exercise 5.11 (Page 80)

*Old text:* Prove that the dual is

*New text:* Prove that the objective of the dual is

- Exercise 5.12 (Page 80)

*Old text:* primal convex optimization problem over

*New text:* primal convex optimization problem from Equation (5.2) over

- Exercise 5.12 (Page 80) (Page 81)

*Old text:*  $a^\top Xa \leq 0$

*New text:*  $a^\top Xa \leq 1$

- Exercise 5.14 (c) (Page 81)

*Old text:* positive orthant

*New text:* non-negative orthant

- Chapter 6 - Gradient Descent

- Page 91

The last inequality on this page is an equality

- Last equation on Page 92

*Old text:*  $R_t \leq$

*New text:*  $R_t =$

- Exercise 6.5 (Page 102)

*Old text:* which satisfies for every  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , one has  $mI \preceq \nabla^2 f(x) \preceq MI$

*New text:* which satisfies for every  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $mI \preceq \nabla^2 f(x) \preceq MI$

- Chapter 7 - Mirror Descent and Multiplicative Weights Update

- Page 112

*Old text:* we can ignore terms that depend only on  $x$

*New text:* we can ignore terms that depend only on  $x^t$

- Page 112

*Old text:*  $f(x^t)$  may be more than  $f(x^{t+1})$

*New text:*  $f(x^{t+1})$  may be more than  $f(x^t)$

- Lemma 7.4 (Page 115)

In item 2, drop "for all  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ " at the end

- Page 130

*Old text:*  $\alpha_e := \sum_{e \in N(v)} w_v^t$

*New text:*  $\alpha_e := \sum_{v: e \in N(v)} w_v^t$

- Page 131

In the first two inequalities replace  $x_e$  by  $x_e^t$

- Page 131

*Old text:*  $\frac{1}{T} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \left( \sum_{e: v \in e} x_e^t - 1 \right) \leq \frac{1}{T} \cdot T \cdot 0 + \delta$

*New text:*  $\frac{1}{T} \cdot \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} \frac{1}{n} \left( \sum_{e: v \in e} x_e^t - 1 \right) \leq \frac{1}{T} \cdot T \cdot 0 + \delta$

- Page 134

*Old text:*  $x := \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} x^i$

*New text:*  $x := \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} x^t$

- Exercise 7.11 (Page 134)

*Old text:* Assume that  $\|\nabla f(x)\|_2 \leq G$

*New text:* Assume that  $\mathbb{E} \left[ \|\nabla g(x)\|_2^2 \right] \leq G^2$

- Exercise 7.17 (Page 139)

*Old text:* oracle satisfy  $\|g^t\| \leq 1$ .

*New text:* oracle satisfy  $0 \leq g_i^t \leq 1$  for all  $i \in [n]$

- Exercise 7.17 (d) (Page 139)

*Old text:* the following always holds:

$$-\varepsilon \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} \hat{g}_i^t - \ln n \leq -\frac{\varepsilon}{1 - n\varepsilon} \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} \langle p^t, \hat{g}^t \rangle + \frac{2\varepsilon^2}{1 - n\varepsilon} nT$$

*New text:* the following holds for any fixed i:

$$-\varepsilon \sum_{i=1}^{t-1} g_i^t - \ln n \leq -\frac{\varepsilon}{1 - n\varepsilon} \sum_{i=1}^{t-1} \langle p^t, g^t \rangle + \frac{2\varepsilon^2}{1 - n\varepsilon} nT$$

- Chapter 8 - Accelerated Gradient Descent

- Equation 8.15 (Page 147)

In this equation, also define  $\lambda_t := (1 - \gamma_t)\lambda_{t-1}$

- Exercise 8.3 (Page 157)

*Old text:*  $f(x) := \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{2} (x - x^*)^\top A (x - x^*)$

*New text:*  $\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{2} (x - x^*)^\top A (x - x^*)$

- Exercise 8.3 (Page 157)

Set  $x_0 = x_1$ .

- Exercise 8.3 (b) (Page 158)

*Old text:*  $\theta := \max \left\{ \left| 1 - \sqrt{\eta\lambda_1} \right|, \left| 1 - \sqrt{\eta\lambda_n} \right| \right\}$

*New text:*  $\theta := \max \left\{ \left| 1 - \sqrt{\eta\lambda_1} \right|, \left| 1 - \sqrt{\eta\lambda_n} \right| \right\}^2$

- Chapter 9 - Newton's Method

- Figure 9.1 (Page 161)

Replace  $f$  by  $g$  and  $f(x_0)$  by  $g(x_0)$

- Page 168

*Old text:*  $D^{(3)}$

*New text:*  $D^3$

- Theorem 9.4 (Page 167)

*Old text:* Let  $x_0$  be an arbitrary starting point

*New text:* Let  $x_0$  be the starting point specified in the NE condition

- Proof of 9.4 (Page 167)

*Old text:* We can take  $M = \frac{L \|H(x_0)^{-1}\|}{2} \leq \frac{L}{2h}$

*New text:* Since  $f$  and  $x_0$  satisfy the NE condition, we can take

$$M = \frac{L \|H(x_0)^{-1}\|}{2} \leq \frac{L}{2h}$$

- Chapter 10 - An Interior Point Method for Linear Programming

- Theorem 10.2 (Page 186)

*Old text:* or terminates stating that the polyhedron is infeasible. The algorithm runs in  $\text{poly}\left(L, \log \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right)$  time.

*New text:* The algorithm runs in  $\text{poly}\left(L, \log \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right)$  time.

- Lemma 10.9 (Page 194)

Let  $x_T$  and  $\eta_T$  be the variables defined in Algorithm 8

- Theorem 10.10 (Page 194)

*Old text:* outputs a point  $\hat{x} \in P$  that satisfies

*New text:* outputs a point  $\hat{x} \in \text{int}(P)$  that satisfies

- Proof of Lemma 10.7 (Page 196)

*Old text:*  $n_{\eta'}(x) = H(x)^{-1} \nabla f_{\eta'}(x)$

*New text:*  $-n_{\eta'}(x) = H(x)^{-1} \nabla f_{\eta'}(x)$

- Lemma 10.15 (Page 203)

*Old text:* For any  $\eta > 0$  denote

*New text:* For any  $\eta > 0$  and  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$  denote

- Chapter 11 - Variants of the Interior Point Method and Self-Concordance

- Equation 11.3 (Page 218)

*Old text:*

$$\begin{bmatrix} B & 0 \\ I & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b \\ u \end{bmatrix}$$

*New text:*

$$\begin{bmatrix} B & 0 \\ I & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b \\ \rho \end{bmatrix}$$

- Section 11.2.2 (Page 222)

*Old text:* (where  $E = \dots$  such that

*New text:* (where  $E = \dots$ ) such that

- Equation 11.8 (Page 225)

*Old text:*  $\tilde{n}_\eta(x) := X^2 \left( A^\top (AX^{-2}A^\top)^{-1} AX^2 - I \right) (\eta c + X^{-1}1)$

*New text:*  $\tilde{n}_\eta(x) := X^2 \left( A^\top (AX^2A^\top)^{-1} AX^2 - I \right) (\eta c + X^{-1}1)$

- Lemma 11.10 (Page 228)

*Old text:*  $s, t \in G$

*New text:*  $s, t \in V$

- Page 229

*Old text:*  $\frac{F}{2} \leq x_{\hat{i}} \leq F = u_{\hat{i}} - F$

*New text:*  $\frac{F}{2} \leq x_{\hat{i}} \leq F = \rho_{\hat{i}} - F$

- Page 229

*Old text:*  $\min \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{F}{2} \right\} \leq y_i$

*New text:*  $\min \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, F \right\} \leq y_i$

- Page 231

*Old text:*  $\left\| H(x)^{-1}g(x) \right\|_x = g(x)^\top H(x)^{-1}g(x)$

*New text:*  $\left\| H(x)^{-1}g(x) \right\|_x^2 = g(x)^\top H(x)^{-1}g(x)$

- Page 231

*Old text:*  $\left\| H(x)^{-1}g(x) \right\|_x = 1^\top \Pi 1 = \|\Pi 1\|_2^2 \leq \|1\|_2^2 = m$

*New text:*  $\left\| H(x)^{-1}g(x) \right\|_x^2 = 1^\top \Pi 1 = \|\Pi 1\|_2^2 \leq \|1\|_2^2 = m$

- Exercise 11.10 (Page 244)

*Old text:* self-concordance implies that for all  $x \in K$

*New text:* self-concordance implies that for all  $x \in \text{int}(K)$

- Exercise 11.15 (Page 247)

Part (d) of this exercise should be its own exercise 11.16

- Chapter 12 - Ellipsoid Method for Linear Programming

- Algorithm 9 (Page 253)

*Old text:* A number  $u$  such that  $u \leq y^* + \varepsilon$

*New text:* A number  $u$  such that  $y^* \leq u \leq y^* + \varepsilon$

- Algorithm 10 (Page 255)

Before Line 1 add "Initialize  $t = 0$ " and after Line 9 add "Set  $t := t + 1$ "

- Proof of Theorem 12.7 (Page 256)

Replace all occurrences of  $n$  by  $m$

- Section 12.2.2 (Page 257)

*Old text:* the method developed we present in

*New text:* the method developed in

- Section 12.4 (Page 262)

*Old text:* The proof of Lemma 12.12 is has two parts

*New text:* The proof of Lemma 12.12 has two parts

- Proof of Lemma 12.18 (Page 272)

*Old text:*  $\geq \langle c, x^* \rangle + (1 - \alpha)$

*New text:*  $= \langle c, x^* \rangle + (1 - \alpha)$

- Section 12.5.5 (Page 273)

*Old text:* but still manageable The idea

*New text:* but still manageable. The idea

- Exercise 12.3 (Page 274)

Replace all occurrences of  $n$  by  $m$

- Part (c), Exercise 12.3 (Page 274)

*Old text:* a polynomial time linear optimization oracle

*New text:* a polynomial time separation oracle

- Exercise 12.6 (Page 276)

*Old text:* larger than the lower bound derived above

*New text:* larger than the upper bound derived above

- Chapter 13 - Ellipsoid Method for Convex Optimization

- Section 13.2.2 (Page 287)

Lovász misspelt as Lovás.



- Theorem 13.12 (Page 287)

*Old text:*  $l_0 \leq u_0 \in R$

*New text:*  $l_0 \leq u_0$

- Section 13.3 (below Definition 13.14) (Page 289)

*Old text:*  $\Delta_\omega$  is convex

*New text:*  $\Delta_\Omega$  is convex

- Definition of  $f^-(x)$  in Exercise 13.10 (Page 305)

*Old text:*  $\sum_{S \subseteq [n]} \alpha_S f(S)$

*New text:*  $\sum \alpha_S F(S)$