

Exercise #11

April 18, 2023

Problem 1.

Decide for each of the following binary relations whether it is a partial order, a total order, or no order relation at all.

- The relation \leq on \mathbb{C} given by $x \leq y$ if $\Re x \leq \Re y$ (here $\Re x, \Re y$ denote the real part of x and y , respectively).
- The relation \leq on $\mathbb{R}^n, n \geq 1$, given by $x \leq y$ if $\|x\| \leq \|y\|$.
- The relation \leq on $\mathbb{R}^n, n \geq 1$, given by $x \leq y$ if $x_1 \leq y_1$ and $x_i = y_i$ for $2 \leq i \leq n$.
- The relation \leq on the set of cubic polynomials given by $p \leq q$ if the largest roots x_p, x_q of p and q , respectively, satisfy $x_p \leq x_q$.

Problem 2.

On the space \mathbb{R}^d we can define the relation $x \leq_{\text{lex}} y$ if either $x = y$ or there exists $1 \leq i \leq d$ such that $x_j = y_j$ for $j < i$ and $x_i < y_i$.

- Show that \leq_{lex} defines a total order on \mathbb{R}^d (the *lexicographical order*).
- Show that the space $(\mathbb{R}^d, \leq_{\text{lex}})$ is an ordered vector space.
- Sketch the cone $C := \{x : 0 \leq_{\text{lex}} x\}$ in the case $d = 2$.

Problem 3.

Define the functions $f_1: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f_1(x) = x^2$ and $f_2: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f_2(x) = (x^2 - 1)^2$, and consider the multicriteria optimisation problem

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} (f_1(x), f_2(x)). \quad (1)$$

- Sketch the image $Y := \{(f_1(x), f_2(x)) : x \in \mathbb{R}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ of (f_1, f_2) and find all minimal points in Y .
- Find all Pareto-optimal solutions of (1).

Problem 4.

Define the functions $f_1, f_2: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f_1(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^4 + y^4 + 1}, \quad f_2(x, y) = x^2 + y^2,$$

and consider the multicriteria optimisation problem

$$\min_{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2} (f_1(x, y), f_2(x, y)). \quad (2)$$

- Sketch the image $Y := \{(f_1(x, y), f_2(x, y)) : (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ of (f_1, f_2) and find all minimal points in Y .
- Show that the Pareto-optimal solutions of (2) are precisely the points of the form $(x^*, 0)$, $x^* \in \mathbb{R}$, and $(0, y^*)$, $y^* \in \mathbb{R}$.
- Show that there does not exist any $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$ such that $(x^*, 0) = (1/2, 0)$ is a solution of the weighted sum problem

$$\min_{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2} (\lambda f_1(x, y) + (1 - \lambda) f_2(x, y)).$$