

# What is conjugate function?

The dual way to describe function

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# Fenchel conjugate

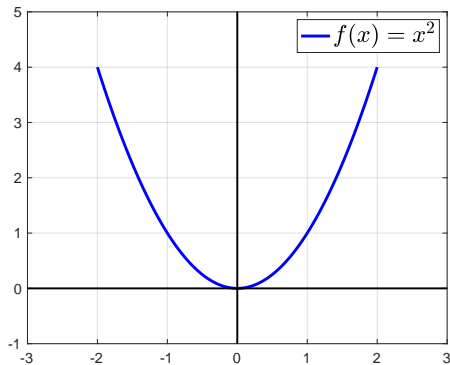
- ▶ Given a function  $f(x)$ , the Fenchel conjugate of  $f$ , denote as  $f^*(y)$  is defined as

$$f^*(y) := \max_x \left\{ \langle y, x \rangle - f(x) \right\}.$$

- ▶ Other names of conjugate: Legendre-Fenchel transform
- ▶ So WTF is this thing?

## How do we describe a function?

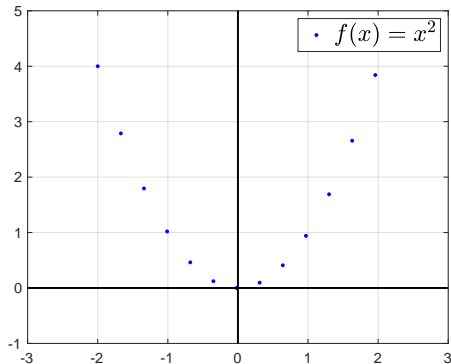
- ▶ Consider the simple function  $f(x) = x^2$



- ▶ How do we “plot” a function?

## We plot a function by plotting the points

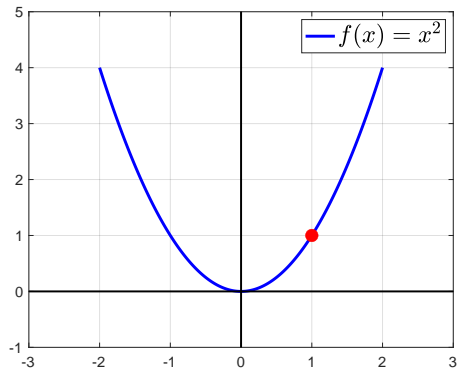
- ▶ The curve of  $f(x)$  is plotted by joining a bunch of dots that lie on the function  $f(x)$ .
- ▶ For example



- ▶ Question: is this the only way to plot a function?  
Answer: no.

## Focus on a point

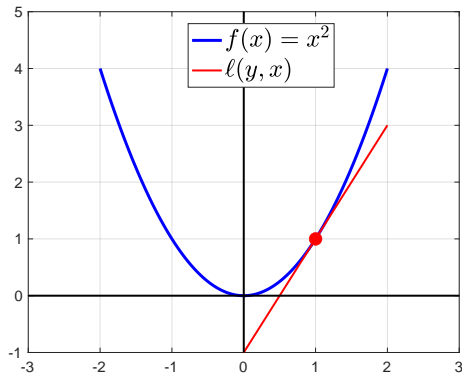
- ▶ Consider  $x = 1$  (and  $f(x) = 1^2 = 1$ )



- ▶ The red point tells the following information
  - ▶ The  $x$ -coordinate
  - ▶ The corresponding  $y$ -coordinate

# Tangent line

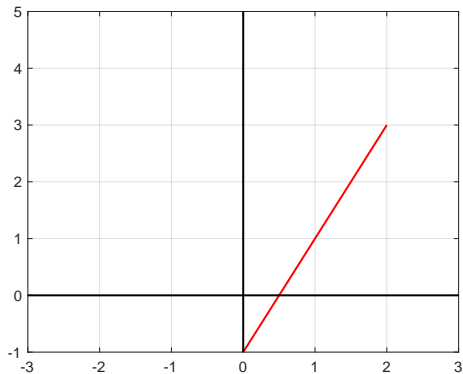
- ▶ The red point, beside tell the information of  $(x, f(x))$ , also tells a piece of information: the tangent line.



- ▶ The tangent line is a linear function  $\ell(y, x)$ 
  - ▶  $\ell$  touch  $f$  at  $x$
  - ▶  $\ell$  has the same slope of  $f$  at  $x$
  - ▶  $\ell(y; x) = f(x) + f'(x)(y - x)$

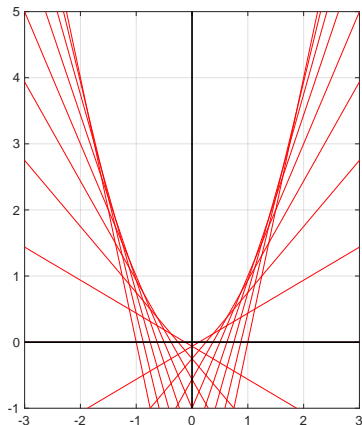
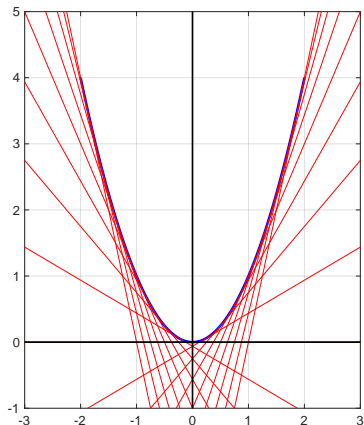
# Tangent line

- So now, instead of having a point information  $(x, f(x))$ , we have a line information  $\ell$



# Describing a function by its tangents

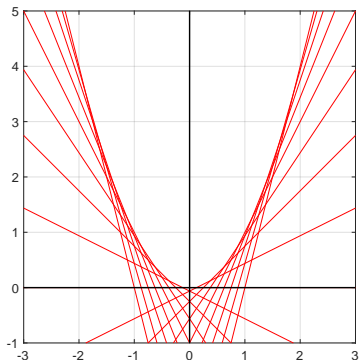
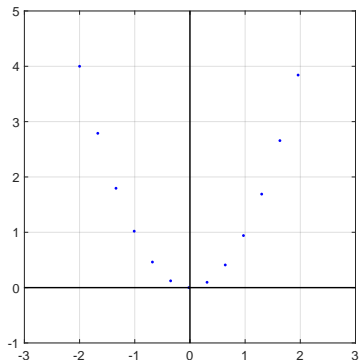
- ▶ Drawing multiple tangents also shape the function





# Two ways to describe a function

- ▶ We now have two ways to describe a function



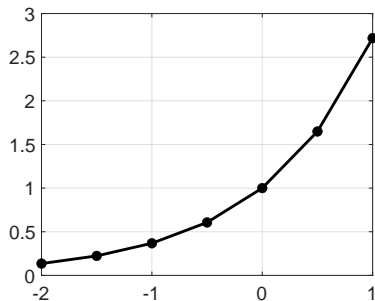
- ▶ This is a primal-dual relationship
  - ▶ Primal description:  $(x, f(x))$
  - ▶ Dual description: (cross point, slope)
- ▶ The dual description is exactly the conjugate!

## Can you tell what is this function?

- ▶ Suppose I give you a series of  $(x, f(x))$  as

$(-2, 0.135)$ ,  $(-1.5, 0.223)$ ,  $(-1, 0.367)$ ,  $(-0.5, 0.606)$ ,  $(0, 1)$ ,  $(0.5, 1.648)$ ,  $(1, 2.718)$ ,

- ▶ You can plot these points and connect them to get



- ▶ You probably will guess this function is  $f(x) = e^x$ .

## Can you tell what is this function?

- ▶ Suppose I give you a series of  $(\xi(x), f'(x))$  as

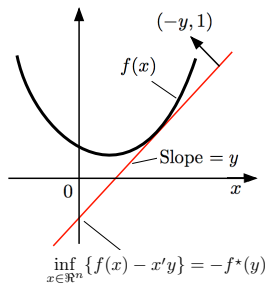
$(-0.135, 0.135), (-0.111, 0.223), (0, 0.367), (0.303, 0.606), (1, 1), (2.473, 1.648), (5.436, 2.718)$

where for a  $x$  value,  $f'(x)$  is the slope at  $x$  and  $\xi(x)$  is the  $y$ -axis value for the straight line with slope  $f'(x)$  crossing the  $y$ -axis.

- ▶ Can you plot the straight lines and construct the function as  $f(x) = e^x$ ?

## Last slide: what is conjugate (Bertsekas's explanations)

- ▶ Define a closed convex function by its epigraph.
- ▶ Describe the epigraph by supporting hyperplanes.
- ▶ Conjugate function = crossing point of the hyperplanes



Primal Description

Values  $f(x)$

Dual Description

Crossing points  $f^*(y)$

What's next: the calculus and properties of conjugate.

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