## Minimization of 2-norms and squares versus 1-norms and absolute values

## **Minimization of** $x^2$ **versus** |x|

We have

$$\arg\min_{x} x^2 = \arg\min_{x} |x|$$

Indeed, since  $x^2 = |x|^2$  and since  $(\cdot)^2$  is increasing for a nonnegative argument (as occurs here), we can minimize the argument (i.e.,  $|\cdot|$ ) instead.

Note that this also extends to e.g.  $\arg\min_{(x,y)} (x+y)^2 = \arg\min_{(x,y)} |x+y|$ 

## **Minimization of** $||x||_2^2$ versus $||x||_1$

Note that the equivalence given above does not extend to norms.

Consider, e.g., the 2-norm minimization problem

P1: 
$$\min_{(x,y)\in\mathbb{R}} x^2 + y^2$$
 s.t.  $2x + y = 1$ 

and the 1-norm minimization problem

P2: 
$$\min_{(x,y)\in\mathbb{R}} |x| + |y|$$
 s.t.  $2x + y = 1$ 

For P1 we get y = 1 - 2x and thus

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} x^2 + (1 - 2x)^2 = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} x^2 + 1 - 4x + 4x^2$$
$$= \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} 5x^2 - 4x + 1$$

The zero-gradient condition yields 10x - 4 = 0 or  $x^* = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4$ .

For P2 we also have y = 1 - 2x and thus

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |x| + |1 - 2x| := f(x)$$

which can either be solved graphically or by considering 4 subproblems:

P2a:  $\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} x + 1 - 2x = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} -2x + 1$  if  $x \ge 0$  and  $x \le 1/2$ P2b:  $\min x - 1 + 2x = \min 3x - 1$  if  $x \ge 0$  and  $x \ge 1/2$ 

P2c: 
$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} -x + 1 - 2x = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} -3x + 1$$
 if  $x \le 0$  and  $x \le 1/2$ 

P2d: 
$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} -x - 1 - 2x = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} -3x - 1$$
 if  $x \le 0$  and  $x \ge 1/2$ 

P2a yields x = 1/2 as optimal solution with f(1/2) = 1/2. P2b yields x = 1/2 as optimal solution with f(1/2) = 1/2. P2c yields x = 0 as optimal solution with f(0) = 1. P2d is infeasible. So the *x*-component of the optimal solution for P2 is  $x^* = 1/2 = 0.5$ .

So P1 and P2 have *different* minimizers.