

1. “Hello World” in CVX.

Consider the following complex least ℓ_∞ -norm problem (in our mid-term exam):

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{minimize} && \|x\|_\infty \\ & \text{subject to} && Ax = b, \end{aligned}$$

with *complex* variables $x \in \mathbb{C}^n$ and *complex* parameters $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$ and $b \in \mathbb{C}^m$. Note that

$$\|x\|_\infty = \max_{i=1,\dots,n} |x_i|.$$

Generate the problem data as follows:

- $m = 30$ and $n = 100$
- A and b can be randomly generated according to Gaussian distribution. The Matlab command will be

$$A = \text{randn}(m,n) + i*\text{randn}(m,n); \quad b = \text{randn}(m,1) + i*\text{randn}(m,1);$$

Note that Matlab defines variable i as $i = \sqrt{-1}$ by default.

- (a) Use CVX to solve the problem with complex variables directly.

Hint: You can use `norm(x, inf)` with complex arguments directly in CVX. CVX recognizes `norm(x, inf)` as a valid convex function. You need to declare variables to be `complex` in the `variable` statement.

- (b) We can convert the problem into a SOCP with real variables as follows (please refer to the [solution to the mid-term exam](#) for details on how it is converted). First, define the optimization variable as

$$z = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Re}(x) \\ \mathbf{Im}(x) \end{bmatrix}.$$

Then define

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{A} &= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Re}(A) & -\mathbf{Im}(A) \\ \mathbf{Im}(A) & \mathbf{Re}(A) \end{bmatrix} \\ \tilde{b} &= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Re}(b) \\ \mathbf{Im}(b) \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Finally, define $C_i \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times (2n)}$ as a matrix with all zero elements except $(C_i)_{1,i} = 1$ and $(C_i)_{2,n+i} = 1$, such that

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Re}(x_i) \\ \mathbf{Im}(x_i) \end{bmatrix} = C_i \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Re}(x) \\ \mathbf{Im}(x) \end{bmatrix}.$$

The equivalent SOCP will be

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{minimize} && t \\ & \text{subject to} && \|C_i z\|_2 \leq t, \quad i = 1, \dots, n \\ & && \tilde{A}z = \tilde{b}, \end{aligned}$$

with optimization variables $t \in \mathbb{R}$ and $z \in \mathbb{R}^{2n}$.

Solve the above SOCP using CVX.

- (c) Verify the optimal solutions and optimal values obtained in two approaches are the same.
 (d) Please print out your codes and submit them with your solution.