

**Exercise 1.** (Geometric Programming) Let p(x) and q(x) be posynomials defined as

$$p(\boldsymbol{x}) = x_1^2 x_2 + \frac{1}{x_1 x_2}$$
 and  $q(\boldsymbol{x}) = \frac{x_1^2}{x_2} + \frac{x_2^2}{x_1}$ 

and the monomial  $r(\boldsymbol{x})$  is defined as

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$$r(\boldsymbol{x}) = 2x_1x_2.$$

Express the following problems as geometric programming problems in  $\mathbb{R}^2_{>0}$  and find the optimal solutions by means of cvx.

- (a) Minimize max  $\{p(\boldsymbol{x}), q(\boldsymbol{x})\}$ .
- (b) Minimize  $\frac{p(\boldsymbol{x})}{r(\boldsymbol{x})-q(\boldsymbol{x})}$  subject to  $r(\boldsymbol{x}) > q(\boldsymbol{x})$ .

**Remark:** To solve geometric programming problems in monomial and posynomial form in cvx, the cvx\_begin gp command must be used.

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**Exercise 2.** (Optimal transmitter power allocation) Consider a wireless network as discussed in the lecture with m users/transmitters and n receivers. The signal-to-interference ratio of user i is

$$SIR_i = \frac{h_{ii}p_i}{\sum_{j \neq i} h_{ij}p_j + \sigma_i^2}$$

where  $p_i$  is the transmit power of user  $i, h_{ij}$  is the channel gain from user j to the home receiver of user i, and  $\sigma_i^2$  is the noise power of receiver i. In this exercise we consider a network with 4 users and 4 base stations. The channel gain matrix H is given as

$$\boldsymbol{H} = (h_{ij}) = \frac{1}{100} \begin{bmatrix} 37 & 2 & 1 & 6\\ 10 & 30 & 3 & 6\\ 1 & 14 & 354 & 3\\ 10 & 8 & 6 & 171 \end{bmatrix}$$

It is assumed that  $\sigma_i^2 = 1$  for all users.

Formulate the following optimization problem as a geometric programming problem and solve it using cvx.

maximize 
$$\min_{1 \le i \le 4} \operatorname{SIR}_i$$
  
subject to  $0 \le p_i \le 30$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, 4$ .

**Remark:** To solve geometric programming problems in monomial and posynomial form in cvx, the cvx\_begin gp command must be used.