

Homework 3

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Notice

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- Please use the provided Latex file as a template.
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Problem 1: One inequality constraint

对于

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & c^T x \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & f(x) \leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

我们有其 Lagrange 函数为 $L(x, \lambda) = c^T x + \lambda f(x)$, 其中 $\lambda \geq 0$

则其对偶函数为 $g(\lambda) = \inf_x (c^T x + \lambda f(x)) = -\lambda \sup_x (-\frac{c^T}{\lambda} x - f(x))$

由 $f^*(y) = \sup_x (y^T x - f(x))$ 可知

我们有 $g(\lambda) = -\lambda f^*(-\frac{c}{\lambda})$

即可转化为对偶问题

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & g(\lambda) = -\lambda f^*(-\frac{c}{\lambda}) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \lambda \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Problem 2: KKT conditions

(1)

Lagrange 函数为:

$$L(x_1, x_2, \lambda_1, \lambda_2) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \lambda_1(x_1 - 1)^2 + \lambda_1(x_2 - 1)^2 - 2\lambda_1 + \lambda_2(x_1 - 1)^2 + \lambda_2(x_2 + 1)^2 - 2\lambda_2$$

(2)

有强对偶性, 我们可以找到点 $x = (1, 0)$, 即 $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 0$ 满足

$$(x_1 - 1)^2 + (x_2 - 1)^2 = 1 < 2 \text{ 和 } (x_1 - 1)^2 + (x_2 + 1)^2 = 1 < 2 \text{ 成立}$$

并且原问题是一个凸问题

即我们有 Slater 条件成立, 则这个问题保持强对偶性.

(3)

KKT 条件为:

$$\begin{aligned} (x_1^* - 1)^2 + (x_2^* - 1)^2 &\leq 2 \\ (x_1^* - 1)^2 + (x_2^* + 1)^2 &\leq 2 \\ \lambda_1^* &\geq 0 \\ \lambda_2^* &\geq 0 \\ x_1^{*2} + \lambda_1^*(x_1^* - 1) + \lambda_2^*(x_1^* - 1) &= 0 \\ x_2^{*2} + \lambda_1^*(x_2^* - 1) + \lambda_2^*(x_2^* + 1) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Problem 3: Equality Constrained Least-squares

(1)

对应的 Lagrange 函数为

$$L(x, v) = \frac{1}{2} \|Ax - b\|_2^2 + v^T(Gx - h) = \frac{1}{2} x^T A^T A x + (v^T G - b^T A)x - v^T h + \frac{1}{2} b^T b$$

因为 $L(x, v)$ 是二次凸函数, 则求解

$$\nabla_x L(x, v) = A^T A x - A^T b + G^T v = 0 \text{ 即有 } A^T A x = A^T b - G^T v$$

再由 A 的 rank 为 n 可知 $A^T A$ 的 rank 也为 n , 则可以求逆, 则 $x = (A^T A)^{-1}(A^T b - G^T v)$

$$\text{代入可知对偶函数为 } g(v) = \frac{1}{2} (v^T G - b^T A)(A^T A)^{-1}(A^T b - G^T v) - v^T h + \frac{1}{2} b^T b$$

则转化为对偶问题

$$\max g(v) = \frac{1}{2}(v^T G - b^T A)(A^T A)^{-1}(A^T b - G^T v) - v^T h + \frac{1}{2}b^T b$$

(2)

使用 Lagrange 函数再对 v 求偏导得 $Gx - h = 0$ 即 $Gx = h$

那么我们有 $Gx = G(A^T A)^{-1}(b - G^T v) = G(A^T A)^{-1}b - G(A^T A)^{-1}G^T v = h$

即有 $G(A^T A)^{-1}G^T v = G(A^T A)^{-1}b - h$

由于 $(A^T A)^{-1}$ 为 $n \times n$ 的满秩矩阵, 因此 $G(A^T A)^{-1}G^T$ 也为 $p \times p$ 的满秩矩阵, 存在逆

因此 $v = [G(A^T A)^{-1}G^T]^{-1}[G(A^T A)^{-1}b - h]$

再代入式子可得 $x^* = (A^T A)^{-1}(b - G^T[G(A^T A)^{-1}G^T]^{-1}[G(A^T A)^{-1}b - h])$

对于对偶问题, 我们对 $g(v)$ 求偏导, 有

$$\nabla_v g(v) = -G(A^T A)^{-1}(G^T v - A^T b) - h = 0$$

则我们有 $G(A^T A)^{-1}(G^T v - A^T b) = -h$

则最后 $v^* = [G(A^T A)^{-1}G^T]^{-1}[G(A^T A)^{-1}b - h]$

Problem 4: Negative-entropy Regularization

对于 $x \in \Delta^n = \{x \mid \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 1, x_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$

则问题可以表达为

$$\begin{aligned} \arg \min \quad & b^T x + c \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \ln x_i \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & -x_i \leq 0 \\ & \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - 1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

对应的 Lagrange 函数为

$$L(x, \lambda, v) = b^T x + c \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \ln x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i x_i + v \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - v$$

对应的对偶函数为

$$\begin{aligned} g(\lambda, v) &= \inf_x (b^T x + c \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \ln x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i x_i + v \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - v) \\ &= -c \sum_{i=1}^n \sup_x \left(\frac{1}{c} (\lambda_i - b_i - v) x_i - x_i \ln x_i \right) - v \\ &= -c e^{-\frac{v}{c}-1} \sum_{i=1}^n e^{\frac{1}{c}(\lambda_i - b_i)} - v \end{aligned}$$

则我们转化为对偶问题

$$\begin{aligned} \arg \max \quad & -c e^{-\frac{v}{c}-1} \sum_{i=1}^n e^{\frac{1}{c}(\lambda_i - b_i)} - v \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \lambda_i \geq 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \end{aligned}$$

因为我们很容易找到点 $x_i = \frac{1}{n}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ 满足 $-x_i < 0, \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - 1 = 0$

因此有强对偶性, 最优对偶间隙为零.

我们固定 λ , 对 v 求导数并等于零有

$$e^{-\frac{v}{c}-1} \sum_{i=1}^n e^{\frac{1}{c}(\lambda_i - b_i)} - 1 = 0 \text{ 即 } v^* = c \ln \left(\sum_{i=1}^n e^{\frac{1}{c}(\lambda_i - b_i)} \right) - c$$

将 v 的最优值代入对偶问题可得

$$\begin{aligned} \arg \max \quad & -c \ln \left(\sum_{i=1}^n e^{\frac{1}{c}(\lambda_i - b_i)} \right) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \lambda_i \geq 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \end{aligned}$$

这是一个非负约束的几何规划问题 (凸优化问题)

则我们求导可知该函数总是递减的,

因此我们可以求解出 $\lambda_i^* = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

$$\text{可得 } v^* = c \ln\left(\sum_{i=1}^n e^{\frac{1}{c}(\lambda_i - b_i)}\right) - c = c \ln\left(\sum_{i=1}^n e^{-\frac{b_i}{c}}\right) - c$$

进而根据 KKT 条件:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^* - 1 &= 0 \\ x_i^* &\geq 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \\ \lambda_i^* &\geq 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \\ \lambda_i^* x_i^* &= 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \\ b_i + c \ln x_i^* + c - \lambda_i^* + v^* &= 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即有 } \frac{b_i}{c} + \ln x_i^* + \ln\left(\sum_{i=1}^n e^{-\frac{b_i}{c}}\right) = 0$$

$$\text{最后有 } x_i = \frac{e^{-\frac{b_i}{c}}}{\sum_{i=1}^n e^{-\frac{b_i}{c}}}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

Problem 5: Support Vector Machines

(1)

引入 u_i 后变为

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & \sum_{i=1}^n l(u_i) + \frac{\lambda}{2} \|w\|_2^2 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & u_i = y_i(w^T x_i + b) \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \end{aligned}$$

(2)

其 Lagrange 函数为

$$\begin{aligned}
L(u, w, b, v) &= \sum_{i=1}^n l(u_i) + \frac{\lambda}{2} \|w\|_2^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n v_i (u_i - y_i (w^T x_i + b)) \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n l(u_i) + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\lambda}{2} w_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n v_i (u_i - y_i (w^T x_i + b)) \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n [l(u_i) + \frac{\lambda}{2} w_i^2 + v_i u_i - v_i y_i w^T x_i - v_i y_i b] \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n [l(u_i) + v_i u_i] + \frac{\lambda}{2} \|w\|_2^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n v_i y_i x_i^T w - b y^T v
\end{aligned}$$

因此有对偶函数

$$\begin{aligned}
g(v) &= \inf_{u, w, b} [\sum_{i=1}^n [l(u_i) + v_i u_i] + \frac{\lambda}{2} \|w\|_2^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n v_i y_i x_i^T w - b y^T v] \\
&= - \sum_{i=1}^n \sup_{u_i} [-v_i u_i - l(u_i)] + \inf_w [\frac{\lambda}{2} \|w\|_2^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n v_i y_i x_i^T w] - \sup_b b y^T v \\
&= - \sum_{i=1}^n l^*(-v_i) + \inf_w [\frac{\lambda}{2} \|w\|_2^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n v_i y_i x_i^T w] - \sup_b b y^T v \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n v_i + \frac{1}{2\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n v_i v_j y_i y_j x_i^T x_j
\end{aligned}$$

其中要满足 $0 \leq v_i \leq 1, y^T v = 0$

因此可以转化为对偶问题:

$$\begin{aligned}
\max \quad & g(v) = \sum_{i=1}^n v_i + \frac{1}{2\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n v_i v_j y_i y_j x_i^T x_j \\
\text{s.t.} \quad & y^T v = 0 \\
& 0 \leq v_i \leq 1 \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n
\end{aligned}$$

(3)

对应的 KKT 条件为:

$$u_i = y_i(w^T x_i + b), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \nabla_u l(u_i) + \sum_{i=1}^n v_i = 0$$

$$\lambda w - \sum_{i=1}^n v_i y_i x_i = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n v_i y_i = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (u_i - y_i(w^T x_i + b)) = 0$$

$$\text{其中 } \nabla_u l(u_i) = \begin{cases} -1, & u_i < 1 \\ 0, & u_i > 1 \end{cases}$$