

# 凸优化基础

- □凸集基本概念
- □凸函数基本概念

- □凸优化问题
- □对偶性
- □优化算法

□凸集的基本概念

### 几何图形的向量表达

已知二维平面上两定点A(5,1)、B(2,3),试给出经过点A、B的直线方程。

直线: 
$$\vec{x} = \theta \cdot \vec{a} + (1 - \theta) \cdot \vec{b}$$

线段: 
$$\vec{x} = \theta \cdot \vec{a} + (1 - \theta) \cdot \vec{b}$$
, $\theta \in [0, 1]$ 

三维平面:

$$\vec{x} = \theta_1 \cdot \vec{a}_1 + \theta_2 \cdot \vec{a}_2 + \theta_3 \cdot \vec{a}_3, \theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3 \in R, \theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3 = 1$$

三角形:

$$ec{x} = heta_1 \cdot ec{a}_1 + heta_2 \cdot ec{a}_2 + heta_3 \cdot ec{a}_3, heta_1, heta_2, heta_3 \in [0,1], heta_1 + heta_2 + heta_3 = 1$$

#### 几何图形的向量表达

#### 超平面:

$$\vec{x} = heta_1 \cdot \vec{a}_1 + heta_2 \cdot \vec{a}_2 + \ldots + heta_k \cdot \vec{a}_k, heta_1, heta_2, \ldots, heta_k \in R, heta_1 + heta_2 + \ldots + heta_k = 1$$

#### 超几何体:

$$ec{x} = heta_1 \cdot ec{a}_1 + heta_2 \cdot ec{a}_2 + \ldots + heta_k \cdot ec{a}_k, heta_1, heta_2, \ldots, heta_k \in [0, 1], heta_1 + heta_2 + \ldots + heta_k = 1$$

### 仿射集 (Affine set)

定义:通过集合C中任意两个不同点的直线仍然在集合C内,则称集合C为仿射集

$$orall x_1, x_2 \in C, orall heta \in R$$
,有  $x = heta \cdot x_1 + (1 - heta) \cdot x_2 \in C$ 

例子:直线、平面、超平面

- 超平面: Ax=b
- f(x)=0表示定义域在 $R^n$ 的超平面:  $\diamondsuit f(x)=Ax-b$ ,则f(x)=0表示截距为b的超平面

### 凸集

集合C内任意两点间的线段均在集合C内,则称集合C为 凸集,即:

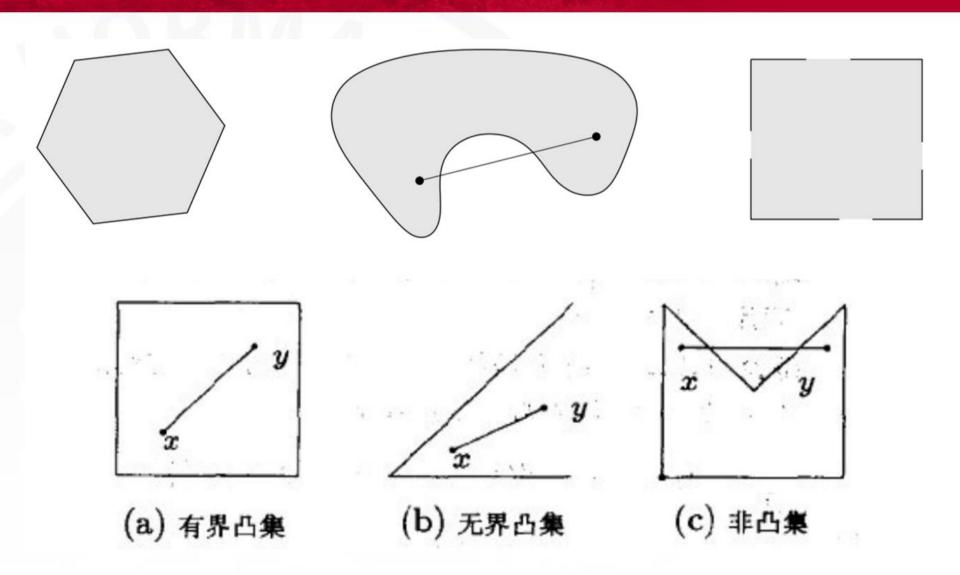
$$\forall x_1,x_2 \in C, orall \theta \in [0,1], \quad 
eq x = \theta \cdot x_1 + (1-\theta) \cdot x_2 \in C$$

k个点的版本:

$$orall x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_k \in C, heta_i \in [0,1]$$
 且  $\sum_{i=1}^k heta_i = 1$  ,有  $x = \sum_{i=1}^k heta_i x_i \in C$ 

■ 仿射集也是凸集

## 凸集



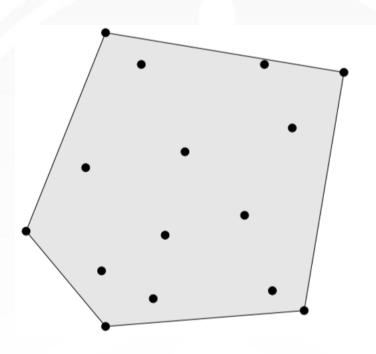
#### 凸包

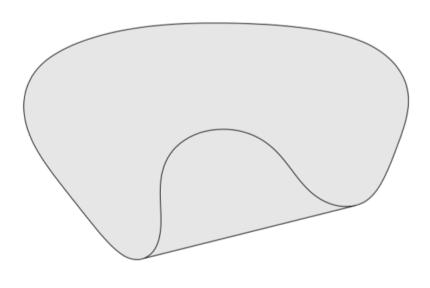
集合C的所有点的凸组合形成的集合,叫做集合C的凸包

conv 
$$C = \{ \sum_{i=1}^{k} \theta_i x_i \mid x_i \in C, \theta_i \ge 0, \sum_{i=1}^{k} \theta_i = 1 \}$$

集合C的凸包时能够包含C的最小的凸集

## 凸包





### 超平面和半空间

超平面hyperplane

$$\{x \mid a^T x = b\}$$

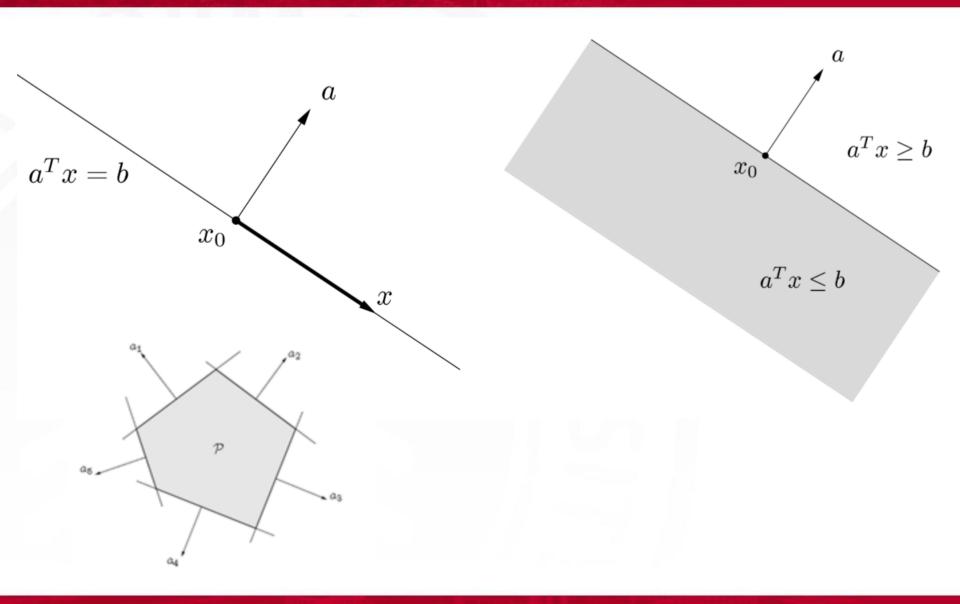
半平面halfspace

$$\{x \mid a^T x \leq b\} \qquad \{x \mid a^T x \geq b\}$$

多面体Polyhedron

$$\{x|Ax \leq b\}$$

## 超平面和半空间



#### 欧式球和椭球

欧式球

$$B(x_c, r) = \{x \mid ||x - x_c||_2 \le r\}$$
$$= \{x \mid (x - x_c)^T (x - x_c) \le r^2\}$$

椭球

$$E = \{x \mid (x - x_c)^T P (x - x_c) \le r^2\},$$

$$P$$
为对称正定矩阵

#### 范数球和范数锥

范数:

$$\|x\| \ge 0, \|x\| = 0 \ iff \ x = 0;$$
  $\|tx\| = |t| \|x\|, t \in R;$   $\|x + y\| \le \|x\| + \|y\|$ 

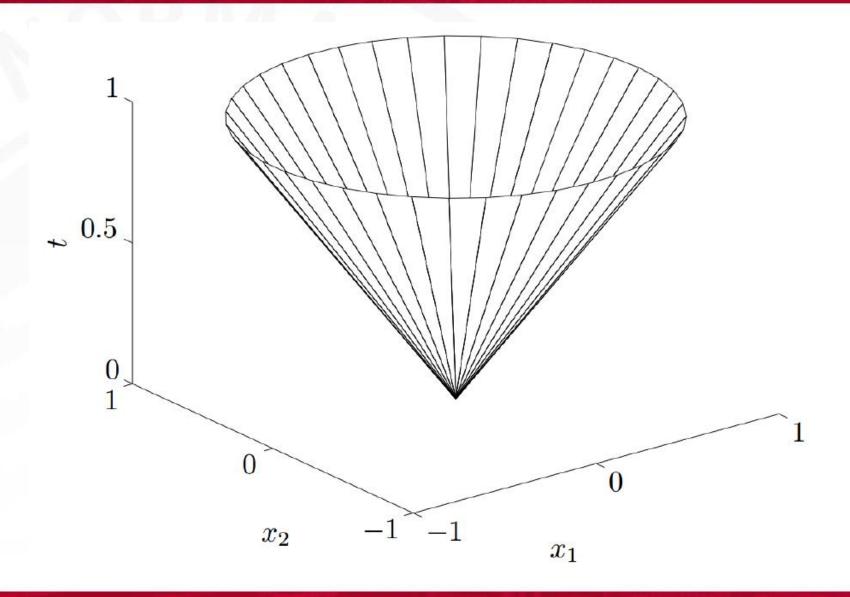
范数球:

$$B(x_c, r) = \{x \mid ||x - x_c|| \le r\}$$

范数锥:

$$\{(x,t) \mid ||x|| \leq t\}$$

## 例子: 二阶锥



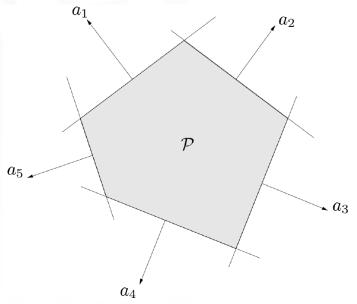
### 多面体

多面体有限个半空间和超平面的交集:

$$P = \{x \mid a_j^T x \le b_j, c_i^T x = d_i\}$$

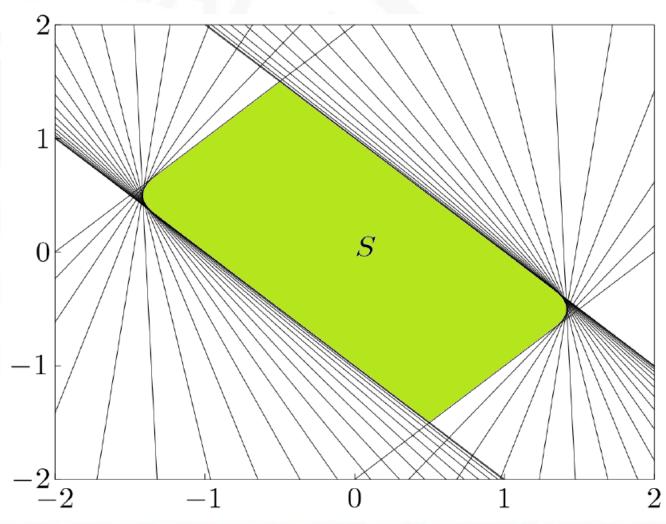
仿射集(如超平面、直线)、射线、线段、半空间都是 多面体

多面体是凸集



## 保凸运算

集合交运算



#### 保凸运算

仿射变换 f(x) = Ax + b ,  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$  ,  $b \in \mathbb{R}^m$ 

若f是仿射变换, $f: \mathbf{R}^n \to R^m$ ,  $f(S) = \{f(x) | x \in S\}$ 

- 若S为凸集,则f(S)为凸集
- 若f(S)为凸集,则S为凸集

### 保凸运算

两个凸集的和为凸集

$$S_1 + S_2 = \{x + y \mid x \in S_1, y \in S_2\}$$

两个凸集的笛卡尔积(直积)为凸集

$$S_1 \times S_2 = \{(x_1, x_2) \mid x_1 \in S_1, x_2 \in S_2\}$$

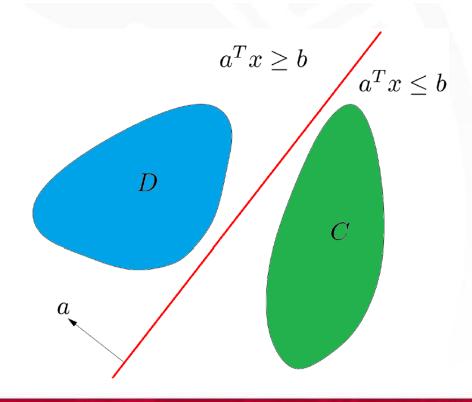
两个凸集的部分和为凸集

$$S = \{(x, y_1 + y_2) \mid (x, y_1) \in S_1, (x, y_2) \in S_2\}$$

### 分割超平面

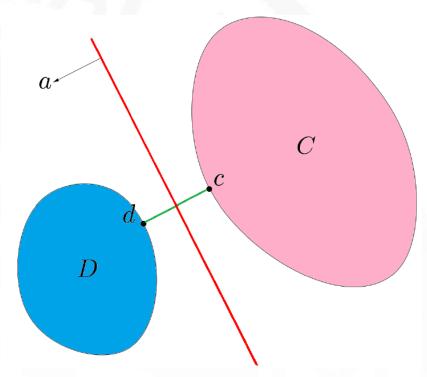
设C和D为两不相交的凸集,则存在超平面P,P可以将C和D分离

$$\forall x \in C, a^T x \leq b \exists \exists \forall x \in D, a^T x \geq b$$



### 分割超平面的构造

两个集合的距离定义为两个集合间元素的最短距离



做集合C和集合D的最短线段的垂直平分线

### 支撑超平面

设集合C, x0为C边界上的点。若存在 $a \neq 0$  满足对任意

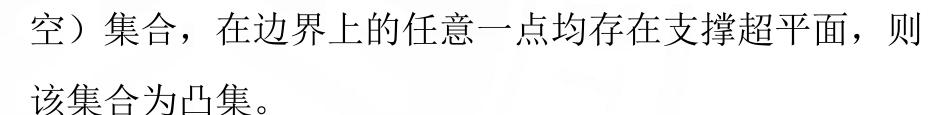
 $x \in C$  都有  $a^T x \le a^T x_0$  成立,则称超平面  $\{x | a^T x = a^T x_0\}$  为集合

C在点x\_0处的支撑超平面

• 凸集边界上任意一点,均存在

支撑超平面

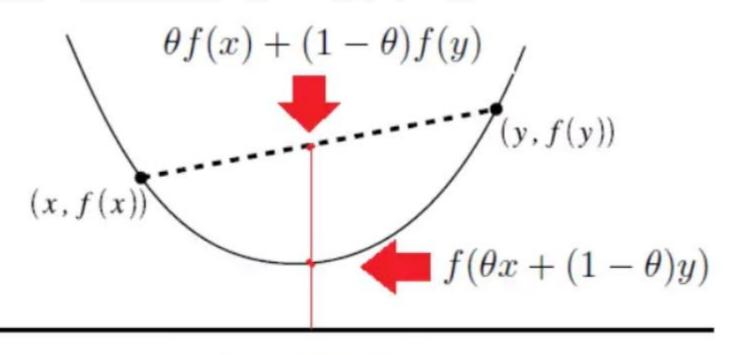
若一个闭的非中空(内部点不为



□凸函数基本概念

定义1:  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$  为凸函数当且仅当(1) dom f 为凸集

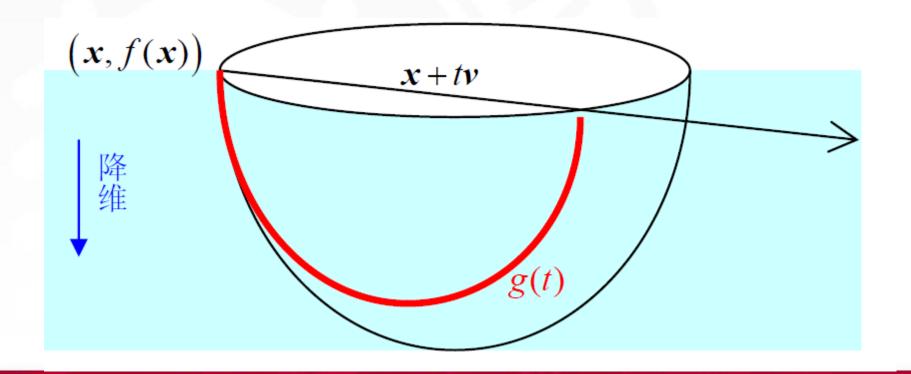
 $(2) \forall x, y \in \mathbf{dom} f, \forall 0 \leq \theta \leq 1$ ,  $f(\theta x + (1 - \theta)y) \leq \theta f(x) + (1 - \theta)f(y)$ 



$$\theta x + (1 - \theta)y$$

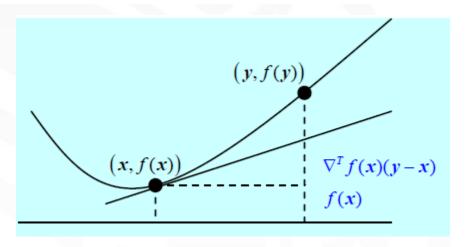
定义2:  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$  为凸函数当且仅当(1) dom f 为凸集

(2)  $\forall x \in \text{dom} f, \forall v \in \mathbf{R}^n, g(t) = f(x+tv)$  在  $\mathbf{dom} g = \{t \mid x+tv \in \mathbf{dom} f\}$  上是凸的



定义3:  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$  为凸函数当且仅当(1) dom f 为凸集

(2) 若f可微,  $\forall x, y \in \mathbf{dom} \ f, f(y) \geq f(x) + \nabla f^{T}(x)(y-x)$ 

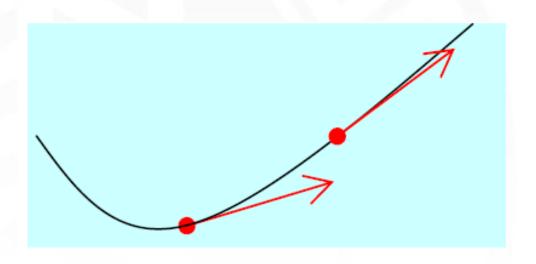


性质: 若f为凸函数,  $\exists x_0 \in \mathbf{dom} f$  使 $\nabla f(x_0) = 0$ , 对

$$orall y \in \mathbf{dom} f, f(y) \geq f(x_0) + 
abla^T f(x_0) (y - x_0) = f(x_0)$$

则 $f(x_0)$ 是f的最小值

定义4: 设函数  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$  二阶可微,即  $\nabla^2 f$  在  $\mathsf{dom} f$  均存在,则 f 为凸函数当且仅当  $\mathsf{dom} f$  为凸集,且对  $\forall x \in \mathsf{dom} f$  有  $\nabla^2 f$  半正定



例: 二次函数 
$$f: \mathbf{R}^n \to \mathbf{R}$$
,  $\operatorname{dom} f = \mathbf{R}^n$ ,  $f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{P} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{q}^T \mathbf{x} + r$  ( $\mathbf{P} \in \mathbf{S}^n$ ,  $\mathbf{q} \in \mathbf{R}^n$ ,  $r \in \mathbf{R}$ )

$$\nabla^2 f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{P}$$
, if  $\mathbf{P} \succeq 0$ , convex function if  $\mathbf{P} \succeq 0$ , strictly convex function if  $\mathbf{P} \preceq 0$ , concave function

例: 仿射函数 
$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m$$
,  $\operatorname{dom} f = \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $f(x) = Ax + b$  ( $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, b \in \mathbb{R}^m$ )

$$\nabla^2 f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{0}$$
,故  $f(\mathbf{x})$  即是凸函数又是凹函数

例:指数函数

$$f(x) = e^{ax}, x \in \mathbf{R}$$

$$f'(x) = e^{ax}a$$

$$f''(x) = e^{ax}a^2 \ge 0$$

故指数函数是凸函数

例: 幂函数

$$f(x) = x^a, x \in \mathbf{R}_{++}$$

$$f'(x) = ax^{a-1}$$

$$f''(x) = a(a-1)x^{a-2} \begin{cases} \ge 0 | & a \ge 1 \text{ or } a \le 0 \\ \le 0 & 0 \le a \le 1 \end{cases}$$

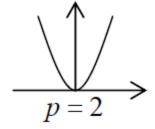
#### 例:绝对值的幂函数

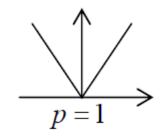
$$f(x) = |x|^p, x \in \mathbb{R}, p \ge 0$$
 (avoid singularity)

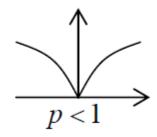
$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} px^{p-1} & x \ge 0 \\ -p(-x)^{p-1} & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f''(x) = \begin{cases} p(p-1)x^{p-2} & x \ge 0\\ p(p-1)(-x)^{p-2} & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

故 
$$f(x)$$
 is  $\begin{cases} \text{convex} & p \ge 2 \\ \text{convex} & p \in [1,2) \\ \text{not convex, not concave} & p \in (0,1) \end{cases}$ 







例:对数函数

$$f(x) = \log x, x \in \mathbf{R}_{++}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} < 0$$

故对数函数是凹函数

例: 范数函数是凸函数

极大值函数是凸函数

log-sum-exp函数是凸函数:  $f(x) = \log(e^{x_1} + \dots + e^n)$ 

例: 负熵

$$f(x) = x \log x, x \in \mathbf{R}_{++}$$

$$f'(x) = 1 + \log x$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{1}{x} > 0$$

故负熵是凸函数

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

### 保凸操作

保持凸函数凸性的操作

- ▶ 非负加权和(Non-negative weighted sum)
- 1) 若 $f_1, \dots, f_m$ 为凸函数,则 $f \triangleq \sum_{i=1}^m \omega_i f_i$ ,  $\omega_i \geq 0$ 为凸函数。
- 2) 若 f(x,y) 对  $\forall y \in A$  均为 x 的凸函数,则  $g(x) \triangleq \int_{y \in A} \omega(y) f(x,y) dy$ ,

先求值,再做线性变换 变换的是值域

 $\omega(y) \ge 0$  为凸函数。

▶ 仿射映射的复合(Composition with an affine mapping)

先做线性变换,再求值 变换的是定义域

若  $f(x): \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$  为凸函数,则  $g(x) \triangleq f(Ax+b)$ ,  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, b \in \mathbb{R}^n, Ax+b \in \text{dom} f$  为凸函数。

- > 两个函数的极大值(Point-wise Maximum)
- 若  $f_1, f_2$  为凸函数,则  $f(x) \triangleq \max\{f_1(x), f_2(x)\}, \quad \text{dom} f = \text{dom} f_1 \cap \text{dom} f_2$  为凸函数。

#### 保凸操作

#### ▶ 函数的复合 (Composition of functions)

$$h: \mathbf{R}^k \to \mathbf{R}$$
  
 $g: \mathbf{R}^n \to \mathbf{R}^k$ ,  $f = h \circ g: \mathbf{R}^n \to \mathbf{R}$ ,  $dom f = \{x \in dom g \mid g(x) \in dom h\}$ 

考虑一维情况,假定h,g的定义域为全空间,且它们均二阶可微

$$f(x) = h(g(x))$$

$$f'(x) = h'(g(x))g'(x)$$

$$f(x) = h''(g(x))(g'(x))^{2} + h'(g(x))g''(x)$$

若g为凸,h为凸且单增,则f为凸

若g为凹,h为凸且单减,则f为凸

若g为凹,h为凹且单增,则f为凹

若 g 为凸, h 为凹且单减,则 f 为凹

□凸优化问题

### 凸优化问题

#### 优化问题的标准形式

min 
$$f_o(\mathbf{x})$$
  
s.t.  $f_i(\mathbf{x}) \le 0$   $i = 1, \dots, m$   
 $h_j(\mathbf{x}) = 0$   $j = 1, \dots, p$ 

**x**: 优化变量 (optimization variable)

 $f_o$ : 目标函数/损失函数 (objective function / cost function)

 $f_i$ : 不等式约束 (inequality constraint)

 $h_i$ : 等式约束 (equality constraint)

#### 凸优化问题

#### 域 (Domain)

$$\mathbf{D} \triangleq \bigcap_{i=0}^{m} \operatorname{dom} f_{i} \cap \bigcap_{j=0}^{p} \operatorname{dom} h_{j}$$

#### 可行解集(feasible set)

$$X = \begin{cases} x \in \mathbf{D} \middle| f_i(x) \le 0 & i = 1, \dots, m \\ h_j(x) = 0 & j = 1, \dots, p \end{cases}$$

#### 最优值(optimal value)

$$p^* = \inf \left\{ f_o(x) \mid x \in X \right\}$$

最优解集(optimal set)

$$X^* = \{x^* \in X | f_o(x^*) = p^*\}$$

 $\varepsilon$  次优解( $\varepsilon$  -suboptimal set)

$$X_{\varepsilon} = \{x \in X | f_o(x) = p * + \varepsilon\}$$

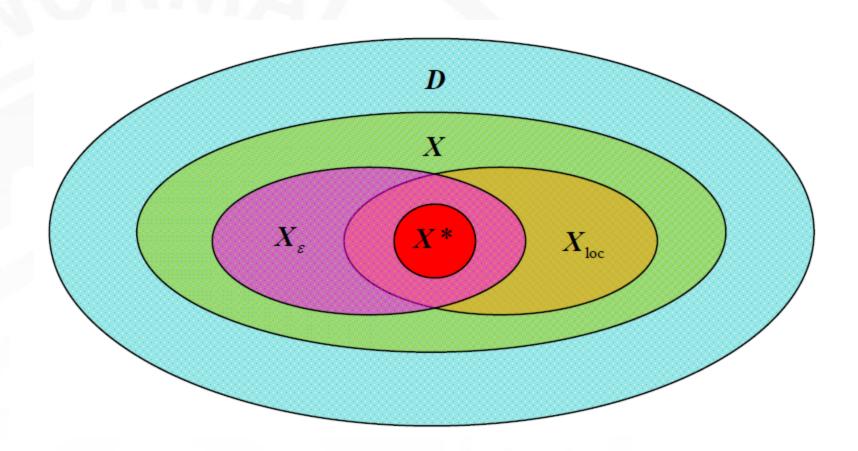
#### 局部最优值(local optimal value)

$$\exists R > 0$$
,  $p_{loc} = \inf \left\{ f_o(z) ||| z - x ||_2 \le R, x \in X, z \in X \right\}$ 

#### 局部最优解集(local optimal set)

$$X_{\text{loc}} = \left\{ x_{\text{loc}} \in X \middle| f_o(x_{\text{loc}}) = p_{\text{loc}} \right\}$$

## 凸优化问题



凸优化问题(Convex Optimization Problems)

min 
$$f_o(\mathbf{x})$$
  
s.t.  $f_i(\mathbf{x}) \le 0$   $i = 1, \dots, m$   
 $\mathbf{A}_j^T \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}_j$   $j = 1, \dots, p$ 

- 1) 目标函数  $f_o(x)$  为凸函数
- 2) 不等式约束  $f_1(x), \dots, f_m(x)$  为凸函数 (Note: 凸函数  $f_i(x) \le 0$  的解集一定是凸集)
- 3)等式约束 $A_1^T x = b_1, \dots, A_p^T x = b_p$ 为仿射函数(Note: 仿射函数 $A_j^T x = b_j$ 的解集一定是凸集) 凸优化问题的重要性质:

局部最优=全局最优!

可微目标函数下最优解的性质(optimality criterion for differentiable  $f_o$ )

若 $f_o$ 为可微且为凸函数,则 $f_o(y) \ge f_o(x) + \nabla^T f_o(x)(y-x)$ , $\forall x, y \in \text{dom} f$ 

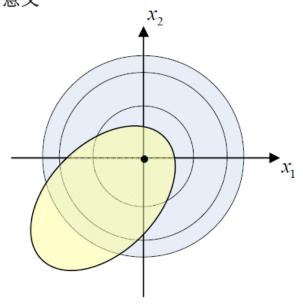
对无约束问题 
$$\begin{cases} \min & f_o(x) \\ \text{s.t.} & x \in \text{dom} f_o \end{cases}$$
 其最优解  $x^*$ 满足  $\nabla^T f_o(x^*)(y-x^*) \ge 0$ ,  $\forall y \in \text{dom} f_o$ 

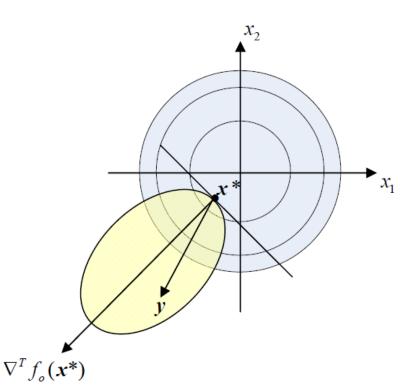
同理

对有约束问题 
$$\begin{cases} \min & f_o(x) \\ \text{s.t.} & x \in \text{dom} f_o \cap X \end{cases}$$
 其最优解  $x^*$ 满足  $\nabla^T f_o(x^*)(y - x^*) \ge 0, \ \forall y \in \text{dom} f_o \cap X$ 

可行解集

几何意义





$$\nabla^T f_o(\mathbf{x}^*) = 0$$

$$\nabla^T f_o(\mathbf{x}^*)(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}^*) = 0, \ \forall \mathbf{y} \in \text{dom} f_o$$

The angle between 
$$\nabla^T f_o(x^*)$$
 and  $(y - x^*)$  is acute  $\nabla^T f_o(x^*)(y - x^*) > 0$ ,  $\forall y \in \text{dom} f_o$ 

线性规划问题(Linear Programming/LP)

$$\begin{cases}
\min & c^T x + d \\
s.t. & Gx \leq h \\
 & Ax = b
\end{cases}$$

$$P: \text{ $\emptyset$ and $\phi$}$$

二次规划(Quadratic Programming / QP)

$$\begin{cases} \min & \frac{1}{2} x^T P x + q^T x + r \\ \text{s.t.} & G x \leq h \\ A x = b \end{cases}$$

二次约束二次规划(Quadratically Constrained Quadratic Programming / QCQP)

$$\begin{cases} \min & \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{P} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{q}^T \mathbf{x} + r \\ \text{s.t.} & \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{q}_i^T \mathbf{x} + r_i \le 0, i = 1, \dots, m \\ A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b} \end{cases}$$

这里要求  $P \succ 0$ ,  $P_i \succ 0, i = 1, \dots, m$ 

例: 线性测量方程—— $b = Ax + \rho$  ( $\rho$ 为误差项)

1) 选择合适的 $x^*$ 使误差项最小,即

2-1) 一范数规范化优化问题

min 
$$\| \boldsymbol{b} - A\boldsymbol{x} \|_{2}^{2} + \lambda_{1} \| \boldsymbol{x} \|_{1}$$

2-2) 一范数约束优化问题

$$\begin{cases}
\min & \|\boldsymbol{b} - \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{x}\|_{2}^{2} \\
\text{s.t.} & \|\boldsymbol{x}\|_{1} \leq \varepsilon_{1}
\end{cases}$$

3-1) 二范数规范化优化问题

min 
$$\| \boldsymbol{b} - A\boldsymbol{x} \|_{2}^{2} + \lambda_{2} \| \boldsymbol{x} \|_{2}^{2}$$

3-2) 二范数约束优化问题

$$\begin{cases} \min & \| \boldsymbol{b} - A\boldsymbol{x} \|_{2}^{2} \\ \text{s.t.} & \| \boldsymbol{x} \|_{2}^{2} \le \varepsilon_{2} \end{cases}$$

□对偶性

#### 标准最优化问题

$$\min f_o(x)$$

s.t. 
$$f_i(\mathbf{x}) \le 0$$
  $i = 1, \dots, m$ 

$$i=1,\cdots,m$$

$$h_i(\mathbf{x}) = 0$$

$$j=1,\cdots,p$$

域 (Domain): 
$$\mathbf{D} \triangleq \bigcap_{i=0}^{m} \operatorname{dom} f_i \cap \bigcap_{j=0}^{p} \operatorname{dom} h_j$$

可行解集 (feasible set): 
$$\mathbf{X} = \left\{ \mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{D} \middle| \begin{array}{l} f_i(\mathbf{x}) \le 0 & i = 1, \dots, m \\ h_j(\mathbf{x}) = 0 & j = 1, \dots, p \end{array} \right\}$$

$$h_j(\mathbf{x}) = 0$$
  $j = 1, \dots, p$  最优值 (optimal value):  $p^* = \inf\{f_o(\mathbf{x}) | \mathbf{x} \in X\}$  最优解 (optimal solution)  $\mathbf{x}^*$ :  $f_o(\mathbf{x}^*) = p^*$ 

最优解(optimal solution) 
$$x^*$$
:  $f_o(x^*) = p^*$ 

#### 拉格朗日函数(Lagrangian Function)

$$L(\mathbf{x}, \lambda, \mathbf{v}) = f_o(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i f_i(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{j=1}^p v_j h_j(\mathbf{x})$$

$$dom L = \mathbf{D} \times \mathbf{R}^m \times \mathbf{R}^p$$

x: 原变量 (primal variable)

 $\lambda, v$ : 对偶变量(dual variable)

 $\lambda_i, \nu_i$ : 拉格朗日乘子(Lagrange Multiplier)

#### 对偶函数(Lagrange Dual Function)

$$g(\lambda, \mathbf{v}) = \inf_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{D}} L(\mathbf{x}, \lambda, \mathbf{v}) = \inf_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{D}} \left( f_o(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i f_i(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{j=1}^p \nu_j h_j(\mathbf{x}) \right)$$

(1) 对偶函数一定为凹函数

(2) 
$$\forall \lambda \succeq 0, \forall v, g(\lambda, v) \leq p^*$$

例: 
$$\begin{cases} \min & c^T x \\ \text{s.t.} & Ax = b \\ & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

#### 对偶问题(Lagrange Dual Problem)

$$\begin{cases} \max & g(\lambda, v) \\ \text{s.t.} & \lambda \succeq 0 \end{cases}$$

最优值(optimal value:)  $d^* = \sup\{g(\lambda,v) \mid \lambda,v \in \mathsf{dom}\ g\&\lambda \geq 0)\}$ 

#### 原问题(Primal Problem)

$$\min f_o(x)$$

s.t. 
$$f_i(\mathbf{x}) \le 0$$
  $i = 1, \dots, m$   
 $h_j(\mathbf{x}) = 0$   $j = 1, \dots, p$ 

最优值 (optimal value): 
$$p^* = \inf \{f_o(x) | x \in X\}$$

$$d^* = p^*$$
——强对偶性(Strong Duality)

定义: **D**的 Relative Interior

relint
$$\mathbf{D} = \{ \mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{D} \mid \exists r > 0, (\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, r) \cap \text{aff}\mathbf{D}) \in \mathbf{D} \}$$
 (即 D 去掉边界后的集合)

#### **Slater's Condition**

 $\exists x \in \text{relint} D$ 

$$\begin{cases} f_i(\mathbf{x}) < 0 & i = 1, \dots, m \\ \mathbf{A}_j^T \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}_j & j = 1, \dots, p \end{cases}$$

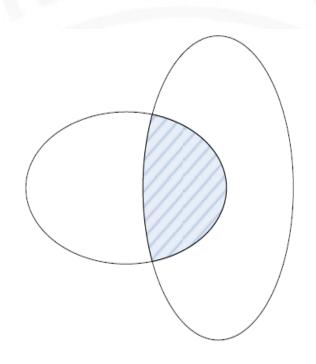
#### **Refined Slater's Condition**

#### $\exists x \in \text{relint} D$

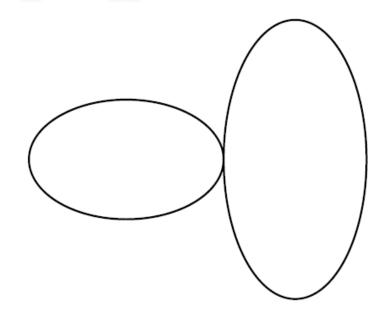
$$\begin{cases} f_i(\mathbf{x}) \le 0 & i = 1, \dots, k & \text{when } \mathbf{f}_i \text{ is affine} \\ f_i(\mathbf{x}) < 0 & i = k+1, \dots, m \\ A_j^T \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}_j & j = 1, \dots, p \end{cases}$$

#### 定理:

- ①对于非凸问题, 其对偶问题通常没有强对偶性
- ②对于凸问题,有充分条件(Slater's Condition),使得该问题的对偶问题满足强对偶性



1) 原问题满足 Slater's Condition 故对偶问题满足强对偶性



2) 原问题不满足 Slater's Condition 但因为可行解集只有一个解(必为最优解) 故对偶问题也满足强对偶性

#### 几何解释:

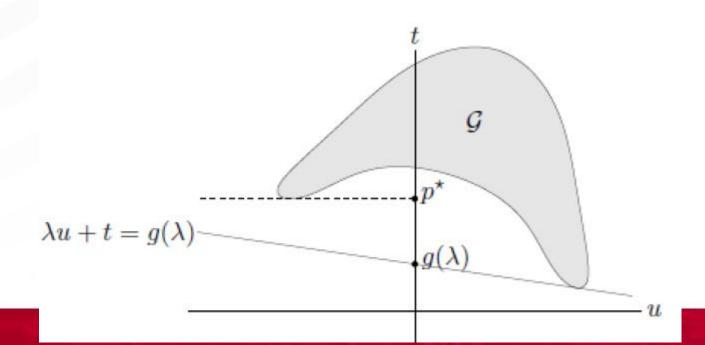
考虑如下单约束单目标优化问题

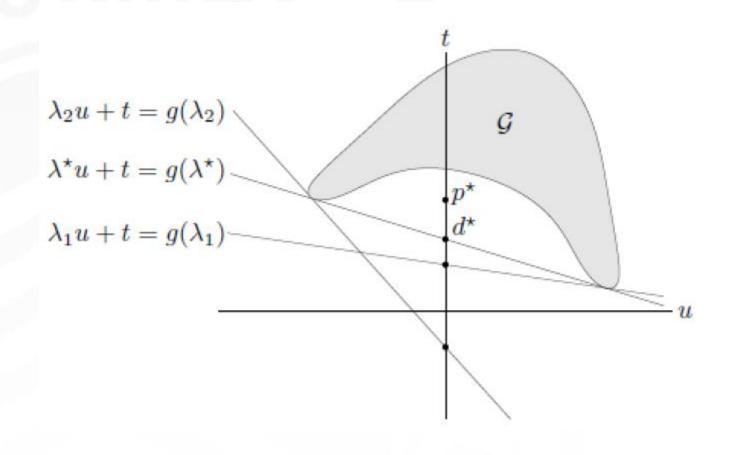
$$\begin{cases} \min & f_o(x) \\ \text{s.t.} & f_1(x) \le 0 \end{cases}$$

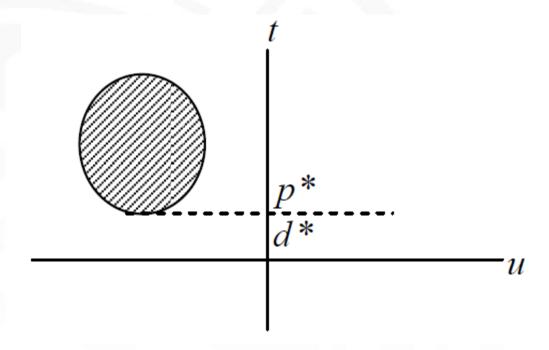
设 
$$\mathscr{G} = \{ (f_1(x), f_0(x)) | x \in D \}$$

则 
$$g(\lambda) = \inf \{ t + \lambda u \mid (u, t) \in \mathscr{G} \}$$

$$p^* = \inf \{ t \mid (u, t) \in \mathcal{G}, u \le 0 \}$$





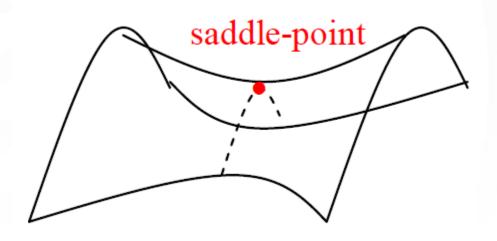


#### 鞍点解释

定理: 考虑函数 f(w,z),  $w \in S_w$ ,  $z \in S_z$ , 有  $\sup_{z \in S_z} \inf_{w \in S_w} f(w,z) \le \inf_{w \in S_w} \sup_{z \in S_z} f(w,z)$ 

定义: 若  $\exists (\tilde{w}, \tilde{z}) \in \text{dom} f$ ,  $\sup_{z \in S_z} \inf_{w \in S_w} f(\tilde{w}, \tilde{z}) = \inf_{w \in S_w} \sup_{z \in S_z} f(\tilde{w}, \tilde{z})$ , 则  $(\tilde{w}, \tilde{z})$  称为鞍点

性质: 若 $(\tilde{w}, \tilde{z})$ 是鞍点,则有 $f(\tilde{w}, z) \le f(\tilde{w}, \tilde{z}) \le f(w, \tilde{z})$ ,  $\forall z \in S_z, \forall w \in S_w$ 



 $\ddot{\pi}(\tilde{x},\tilde{\lambda})$  为  $L(x,\lambda)$  的鞍点  $\Leftrightarrow$ 

对偶问题满足强对偶性,且 $(\tilde{x}, \tilde{\lambda})$ 为 Primal-Dual 最优解也就是

(1) 
$$\inf_{\mathbf{x}} \sup_{\lambda \succeq 0} L(\mathbf{x}, \lambda) = \sup_{\lambda \succeq 0} \inf_{\mathbf{x}} L(\mathbf{x}, \lambda)$$

(2) 
$$\begin{cases} \tilde{\mathbf{x}} = \arg\inf_{\mathbf{x}} \sup_{\lambda \succeq 0} L(\mathbf{x}, \lambda) & \text{primal optimal point} \\ \tilde{\lambda} = \arg\sup_{\lambda \succeq 0} \inf_{\mathbf{x}} L(\mathbf{x}, \lambda) & \text{dual optimal point} \end{cases}$$

下面讨论最优解x与 $\lambda$ 有哪些性质

(1) 
$$\begin{cases} f_i(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}) \leq 0, i = 1, \dots, m \\ \tilde{\lambda} \succeq \mathbf{0} \end{cases}$$

(2) 
$$f_o(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}) = g(\tilde{\lambda}) = \inf_{\mathbf{x}} \left\{ f_o(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^m \tilde{\lambda}_i f_i(\mathbf{x}) \right\}$$

$$\leq f_o(\tilde{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^m \tilde{\lambda}_i f_i(\tilde{x})$$

$$\leq f_o(\tilde{x}) \leq 0$$

上式若成立, 显然两个不等式必须取等号

$$(2-1) \inf_{\mathbf{x}} \left\{ f_o(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^m \widetilde{\lambda}_i f_i(\mathbf{x}) \right\} = f_o(\widetilde{\mathbf{x}}) + \sum_{i=1}^m \widetilde{\lambda}_i f_i(\widetilde{\mathbf{x}})$$

$$\inf_{\mathbf{x}} L(\mathbf{x}, \tilde{\lambda}) = L(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}, \tilde{\lambda})$$

$$(2-2) \quad f_o(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}) + \sum_{i=1}^m \tilde{\lambda}_i f_i(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}) = f_o(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}) = \sup_{\lambda \succeq 0} \left\{ f_o(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i f_i(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}) \right\}$$

$$L(\tilde{x}, \tilde{\lambda}) = \sup_{\lambda \succ 0} L(\tilde{x}, \lambda)$$

$$(2-3) \sum_{i=1}^{m} \widetilde{\lambda}_i f_i(\widetilde{\mathbf{x}}) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} f_i(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}) \neq 0 \\ \tilde{\lambda}_i = 0 \end{cases} \quad \mathbf{x} \begin{cases} f_i(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}) = 0 \\ \tilde{\lambda}_i \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

一般优化问题 (可以是非凸问题)

$$\begin{cases} \min & f_o(\mathbf{x}) \\ \text{s.t.} & f_i(\mathbf{x}) \le 0 \\ & h_j(\mathbf{x}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad i = 1, \dots, m$$

$$g(\lambda, \mathbf{v}) = \inf_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{D}} L(\mathbf{x}, \lambda, \mathbf{v}) = \inf_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{D}} \left( f_o(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i f_i(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{j=1}^p \nu_j h_j(\mathbf{x}) \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} \max & g(\lambda, v) \\ \text{s.t.} & \lambda \succeq 0 \end{cases}$$

假设原问题与对偶问题的对偶间隙为 0,则该问题存在 Primal-Dual 最优解设 $(x^*, \lambda^*, v^*)$  是该问题的 Primal-Dual 最优解,下面讨论最优解的性质

$$\begin{cases} f_i(\mathbf{x}^*) \le 0 & i = 1, \dots, m \\ h_j(\mathbf{x}^*) = 0 & j = 1, \dots, p \quad (约束条件/Constraint) \\ \lambda^* \succeq \mathbf{0} & \end{cases}$$

(2) 
$$f_o(\mathbf{x}^*) = g(\lambda^*, \mathbf{v}^*) = \inf_{\mathbf{x}} \left\{ f_o(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^* f_i(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{j=1}^p \nu_j^* h_j(\mathbf{x}) \right\}$$

$$\leq f_{o}(\mathbf{x}^{*}) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_{i}^{*} f_{i}(\mathbf{x}^{*}) + \sum_{j=1}^{p} \nu_{j}^{*} h_{j}(\mathbf{x}^{*})$$

$$\leq f_{o}(\mathbf{x}^{*}) \qquad \leq 0 \qquad = 0$$

上式若成立,显然两个不等式必须取等号

$$(2-1) \inf_{\mathbf{x}} \left\{ f_o(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^* f_i(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{j=1}^p \nu_j^* h_j(\mathbf{x}) \right\} = f_o(\mathbf{x}^*) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^* f_i(\mathbf{x}^*) + \sum_{j=1}^p \nu_j^* h_j(\mathbf{x}^*)$$

假设 
$$f_o, f_i, h_j$$
 均可微,则  $\frac{\partial L(\mathbf{x}, \lambda^*, \mathbf{v}^*)}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \bigg|_{\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}^*} = 0$ 

即 
$$\nabla f_o(\mathbf{x}^*) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^* \nabla f_i(\mathbf{x}^*) + \sum_{j=1}^p \nu_j^* \nabla h_j(\mathbf{x}^*) = 0$$
 (稳定性条件/Stationarity)

$$(2-2) \quad f_o(\mathbf{x}^*) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^* f_i(\mathbf{x}^*) + \sum_{j=1}^p \nu_j^* h_j(\mathbf{x}^*) = f_o(\mathbf{x}^*)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i^* f_i(\mathbf{x}^*) = 0$$

 $\lambda_i^* f_i(\mathbf{x}^*) = 0$ ,  $\forall i = 1, \dots, m$  (互补松弛条件/Complementary Slackness)

#### KKT 条件(Karush-Kuhn-Tucker Conditions)

对于可微无对偶间隙优化问题, 其最优解的必要条件是

$$f_i(\mathbf{x}^*) \leq 0$$

$$i=1,\cdots,m$$

$$h_i(\mathbf{x}^*) = 0$$

$$j = 1, \dots, p$$

Primal feasibility

$$\lambda_i^* \geq 0$$

$$i=1,\cdots,m$$

-Dual feasibility

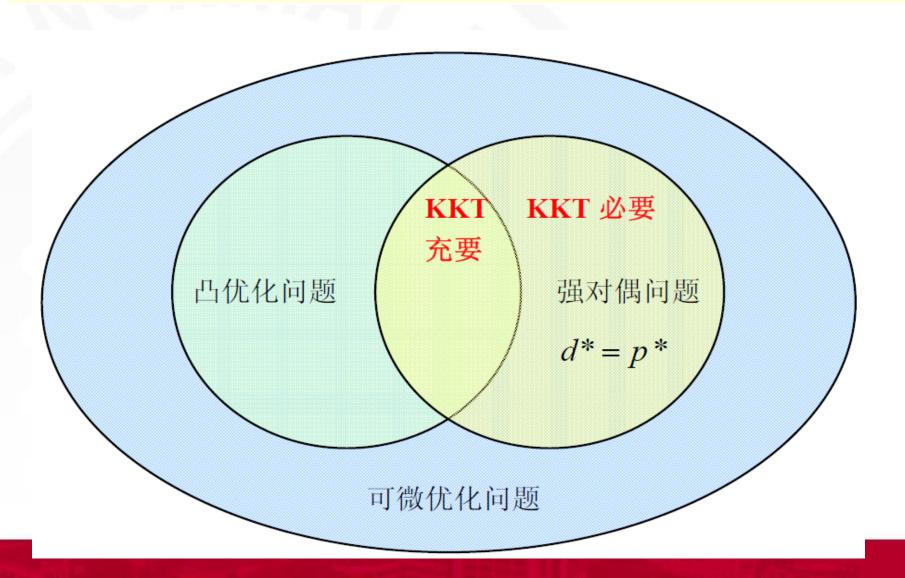
$$\lambda_i^* f_i(\mathbf{x}^*) = 0 \quad i = 1, \dots, m$$

$$i=1,\cdots,m$$

Complementary Slackness

$$\nabla f_o(\mathbf{x}^*) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^* \nabla f_i(\mathbf{x}^*) + \sum_{i=1}^p \nu_j^* \nabla h_j(\mathbf{x}^*) = 0$$
 —Stationarity

对于可微无对偶间隙凸优化问题,KKT 条件等价于 Primal-Dual 最优解



# 凸函数

□优化算法

#### 优化算法都是迭代的

基本结构: 
$$\mathbf{x}^{k+1} = \mathbf{x}^k + \alpha^k \mathbf{d}^k$$
 步长 方向

步长选择:

固定步长  $\alpha^k = \alpha$  确定性步长 递减步长  $\alpha^k = \frac{1}{k+1}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1}}$ 

自适应步长 $\alpha^k = \underset{\downarrow}{\operatorname{arg\,min}} f_o(\mathbf{x}^k + \alpha \mathbf{d}^k), 0 \le \alpha \le \alpha_{\max}$ 

选定一个方向(局部最优方向),使目标函数最小的步长



# THE END