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4.11 (a) $\min_x \|Ax-b\|_\infty$ 可被改写为:
$$\begin{cases} \min_{x,k} & k \\ \text{s.t.} & Ax-b \leq k\vec{1} \\ & Ax-b \geq -k\vec{1} \end{cases}$$

对 $\forall x$, $-k \leq (Ax-b)_i \leq k$

$$\Rightarrow k \geq \max_i |(Ax-b)_i| = \|Ax-b\|_\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \min_{x,k} k = \min_x \|Ax-b\|_\infty$$

\therefore LP形式问题最优解与原问题的最优解等价

(b). $\min_x \|Ax-b\|_1$ 可被改写为:
$$\begin{cases} \min_{x,k} & \mathbf{1}^T k \\ \text{s.t.} & Ax-b \leq k \\ & Ax-b \geq -k \end{cases}$$

对 $\forall x$, 有 $-k_i \leq (Ax-b)_i \leq k_i$

$$\Rightarrow k_i \geq |(Ax-b)_i|$$

$$\mathbf{1}^T k = \sum_i k_i \geq \sum_i |(Ax-b)_i| = \|Ax-b\|_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \min_{x,k} \mathbf{1}^T k = \min_x \|Ax-b\|_1$$

\therefore LP形式的最优解与原问题最优解等价.

(c). 与(b)类似, 可改写为

$$\begin{cases} \min_{x, k} & \mathbf{1}^T k \\ \text{s.t.} & A x - b \geq -k \\ & A x - b \leq k \\ & -\bar{\mathbf{1}} \leq x \leq \bar{\mathbf{1}} \end{cases}$$

(d). 与(c)类似. 可改写为:

$$\begin{cases} \min_{x, k} & \mathbf{1}^T k \\ \text{s.t.} & -k \leq x \leq k \\ & -\bar{\mathbf{1}} \leq A x - b \leq \bar{\mathbf{1}} \end{cases}$$

(e). 与(a), (b)类似: 可改写为:

$$\begin{cases} \min_{x, k, s} & \mathbf{1}^T k + s \\ \text{s.t.} & -k \leq A x - b \leq k \\ & -s \bar{\mathbf{1}} \leq x \leq s \bar{\mathbf{1}} \end{cases}$$

4.12

LP 形式:

$$\begin{cases} \min_x & C = \sum_{i,j} c_{ij} x_{ij} \\ \text{s.t.} & l_{ij} \leq x_{ij} \leq u_{ij} \\ & b_i = \sum_j^n x_{ji} - \sum_j^n x_{ij} \end{cases}$$

4.25 若存在严格超平面, 使得
$$\begin{cases} a^T x + b > 0 & \text{for } x \in \bigcup_{i=1}^K \mathcal{E}_i \\ a^T x + b < 0 & \text{for } x \in \bigcup_{i=K+1}^{K+L} \mathcal{E}_i \end{cases}$$

则有
$$\begin{cases} a^T x + b \geq 1, & \text{for } x \in \bigcup_{i=1}^K \mathcal{E}_i \\ a^T x + b \leq -1, & \text{for } x \in \bigcup_{i=K+1}^{K+L} \mathcal{E}_i \end{cases}$$
 其中 $\mathcal{E}_i = \{P_i u + q_i \mid \|u\|_2 \leq 1\}$
 $i = 1, \dots, K+L$

则 a, b 满足:
$$\begin{cases} \inf_{\|u\|_2 \leq 1} (a^T P_i u + a^T q_i + b) \geq 1, & i = 1, \dots, K \\ \sup_{\|u\|_2 \leq 1} (a^T P_i u + a^T q_i + b) \leq -1 & i = K+1, \dots, K+L \end{cases}$$

对 $\forall i$,

$$\inf_{\|u\|_2 \leq 1} (a^T P_i u + a^T q_i + b) = -\|a^T P_i\|_2 + a^T q_i + b$$

$$\sup_{\|u\|_2 \leq 1} (a^T P_i u + a^T q_i + b) = \|a^T P_i\|_2 + a^T q_i + b$$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{None} \\ \text{s.t. } -\|P_i^T a\|^2 + a^T q_i + b \geq 1, & i = 1, \dots, K \\ \|P_i^T a\|^2 + a^T q_i + b \leq -1, & i = K+1, \dots, K+L \end{cases}$ 即为 SOCP 形式

4.27 已知 $v + Bw = Ax + b$, $B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$
 $x \geq 0$ 若 $x_i = 0$, $w_i^2/x_i = \begin{cases} 0 & , w_i = 0 \\ \infty & , o.w. \end{cases}$

则对于给定 x , 优化 v, w

$$f = v^T v + w^T \text{diag}(x)^{-1} w$$

$$= (Ax + b - Bw)^T (Ax + b - Bw) + w^T \text{diag}(x)^{-1} w$$

$$= w^T (B^T B + \text{diag}(x)^{-1}) w - 2(Ax + b)^T B w + (Ax + b)^T (Ax + b)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial w} = 2(B^T B + \text{diag}(x)^{-1}) w - 2B^T (Ax + b) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (B^T B + \text{diag}(x)^{-1}) w = B^T v + B^T B w$$

$$\Rightarrow w = \text{diag}(x) B^T v$$

$$\text{则有 } (I + B \text{diag}(x) B^T) v = Ax + b$$

$$\Rightarrow v = (I + B \text{diag}(x) B^T)^{-1} (Ax + b), \quad w = \text{diag}(x) B^T (I + B \text{diag}(x) B^T)^{-1} (Ax + b)$$

$$\Rightarrow v^T v + w^T \text{diag}(x)^{-1} w = (Ax + b)^T (I + B \text{diag}(x) B^T)^{-1} (Ax + b)$$

因此两问题等价.

由 4.26 的结论, 可改写为:

$$\begin{cases} \min & t + 1^T s \\ \text{s.t.} & v^T v \leq t \\ & w_i^2 \leq s_i x_i, \quad i=1, \dots, n \\ & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{转换约束为: } \begin{cases} \left\| \begin{bmatrix} 2v \\ t-1 \end{bmatrix} \right\|_2 \leq t-1 \\ \left\| \begin{bmatrix} 2w_i \\ s_i - x_i \end{bmatrix} \right\|_2 \leq s_i + x_i, i=1, \dots, n \\ x \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{即为 SOCP 形式}$$

Additional Exercises

3.11 已知 $\text{dom } f = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid F(x) > 0\}$

(a). 利用 Schur 补, 可改写为:
$$\begin{cases} \min & t \\ \text{s.t.} & \begin{bmatrix} F(x) & c \\ c^T & t \end{bmatrix} \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

(b) 类似 (a), 可改写为:
$$\begin{cases} \min & t \\ \text{s.t.} & \begin{bmatrix} F(x) & c_i \\ c_i^T & t \end{bmatrix} \geq 0, i=1, \dots, K \end{cases}$$

(c) $f(x) = \sup_{\|c\|_2=1} c^T F(x)^{-1} c \Leftrightarrow f(x) = \lambda_{\max}(F(x)^{-1})$ 即 $F(x)^{-1}$ 的最大特征值.

$$f(x) \leq t \Leftrightarrow F(x)^{-1} \leq tI$$

由 Schur 补可得:
$$\begin{cases} \min & t \\ \text{s.t.} & \begin{bmatrix} F(x) & I \\ I & tI \end{bmatrix} \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(d). f(x) = \mathbb{E}(c^T F(x)^{-1} c), \text{ 已知 } \mathbb{E} c = \bar{c}, \mathbb{E}(c - \bar{c})(c - \bar{c})^T = S$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow f(x) &= \mathbb{E}(c - \bar{c} + \bar{c})^T F(x)^{-1} (c - \bar{c} + \bar{c}) \\ &= \bar{c}^T F(x) \bar{c} + \mathbb{E}(c - \bar{c})^T F(x)^{-1} (c - \bar{c}) \\ &= \bar{c}^T F(x) \bar{c} + \mathbb{E}\left[\text{Tr}\left[F(x)^{-1} (c - \bar{c})(c - \bar{c})^T\right]\right] \\ &= \bar{c}^T F(x) \bar{c} + \text{Tr}(F(x)^{-1} S) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } S = \sum_{k=1}^m s_k s_k^T, \text{ 则原问题等价于 } \min \bar{c}^T F(x)^{-1} \bar{c} + \sum_{k=1}^m s_k^T F(x)^{-1} s_k$$

$$\text{类似前面有: } \begin{cases} \min t_0 + \sum_{k=1}^m t_k \\ \text{st. } \begin{bmatrix} F(x) & \bar{c} \\ \bar{c}^T & t_0 \end{bmatrix} \succeq 0 \\ \begin{bmatrix} F(x) & s_k \\ s_k^T & t_k \end{bmatrix} \succeq 0, k=1, \dots, m \end{cases}$$

3.12. 该问题等价于 $X \succeq B^T A^{-1} B \Rightarrow \text{Tr} X \geq \text{Tr}(B^T A^{-1} B)$ 对可行的 X
仅当 $X = B^T A^{-1} B$ 时等号成立. (Schur 补)

另一方面: $\text{Tr}(B^T A^{-1} B) = \inf_x F(x, A, B)$

令 $F(x, A, B) = \text{Tr} X$, $\text{dom} F = \{(x, A, B) \in S^m \times S^m \times S^m \mid A \succ 0, \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ B^T & X \end{bmatrix} \succeq 0\}$

F 在 (x, A, B) 上是凸函数, 故 $\inf_{x \in S^m} F$ 是 (A, B) 的凸函数.

$\Rightarrow \text{Tr}(B^T A^{-1} B)$ 是 (A, B) 的凸函数.