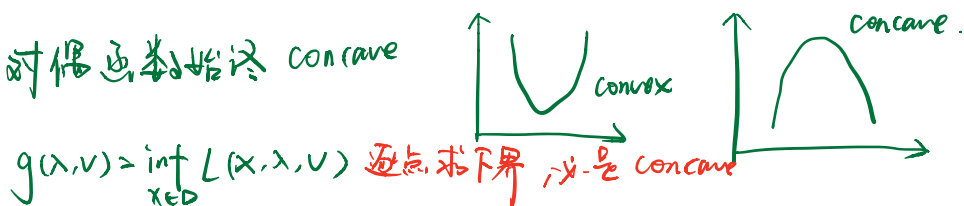


$$c^T x \geq L(x, \lambda) \geq \inf_{\lambda} L(x, \lambda) \quad \text{下界} \quad \inf L(x, \lambda) = 0$$


$\inf L(x, \lambda)$: 拉格朗日对偶函数.

goal: $\max \inf L(x, \lambda)$

对偶函数始终 concave



(即使原始问题非凸, 其对偶始终凸) 必.

对偶性质:

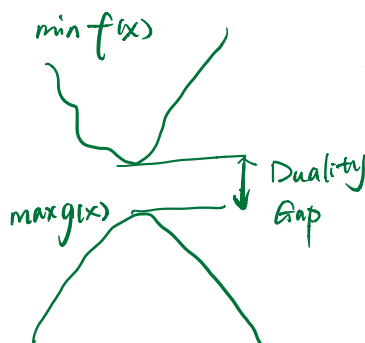
① weak duality

$p^* \Rightarrow$ prime problem

$d^* \Rightarrow$ dual problem

$\Rightarrow d^* \leq p^*$

$$g(\lambda, v) = \inf L(x, \lambda, v) \leq L(x, \lambda, v) \leq f(x)$$



② Strong duality

if $d^* = p^*$

一般不存在
如果原问题是凸的, 则通常存在.



④ check 计算

⑤ 卜: 增加 Outline

互补松弛性:

$$y^T b = y^T A x$$

$$C^T x = y^T A x$$

$$\Rightarrow y^T b = C^T x$$

原问题目标函数与对偶问题目标函数相同.

KKT for LP:

① 原问题可行

② 对偶问题可行

$$\textcircled{3} L(x, y) = C^T x - y^T (Ax - b)$$

④ 互补松弛性. ($C^T x = y^T b$)

$$\text{Primal: } \min \quad Ax \leq b \\ \text{s.t. } x \geq 0$$

$$\text{Dual: } \max \quad y^T b \\ \text{s.t. } y \leq 0 \\ y^T A \leq C$$

找 x, y 同时满足:

① 原问题可行

② 对偶问题可行

$$\textcircled{3} C^T x = y^T b$$

$$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{3} \Rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} + \textcircled{3} \Rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \textcircled{3}$$

单纯形算法

对偶单纯形

内点法.