

Assignment 6

$$1. L(x, \lambda) = x_1^2 + 0.5x_2^2 + x_1x_2 - 2x_1 - 3x_2 + \lambda(x_1 + x_2 - 1)$$

$$\theta(\lambda) = \inf_x L(x, \lambda)$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0 \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 - 2 + \lambda = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 - 3 + \lambda = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} x_1 = -1 \\ x_2 = 4 - \lambda \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \theta(\lambda) = \inf_x L(x, \lambda) = -0.5\lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 5$$

$$\therefore \text{对偶问题为 } \sup_{\lambda} -0.5\lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 5$$

$$\text{s.t. } \lambda \geq 0$$

显然, 对于对偶问题, 最优解为 $\lambda = 2$, 最优值 $\theta^* = -3$

对原问题, 利用KKT条件

$$\begin{cases} \nabla_x L = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda \geq 0$$

$$\text{得 } \begin{cases} x_1 = -1 \\ x_2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda(x_1 + x_2 - 1) = 0 \quad \text{故对于原问题, 最优解为 } x = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 \leq 1 \quad \text{最优值 } \nu^* = -3$$

$$2. \text{ 设 } f(x) = x_1^4 - 2x_2^2 - x_2 \quad g(x) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_2$$

$$(i) \nabla^2 f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 12x_1^2 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 不是半正定矩阵}$$

即 $f(x)$ 非凸, 故问题非凸

(ii) 显然, $f(x)$ 是一个连续函数, $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x_1^2 + (x_2 + \frac{1}{2})^2 \leq 4\}$ 为非空紧集, 由 Weierstrass 定理, 这个问题一定存在最优解.

(iii) $L(x, \lambda) = x_1^4 - 2x_2^2 - x_2 + \lambda(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_2)$

令 $\nabla_x L = 0$ 得 $\begin{cases} 4x_1^3 + 2\lambda x_1 = 0 \\ (\lambda - 4)x_2 + \lambda - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \lambda \geq 0 \quad \therefore \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = \frac{\lambda - 1}{\lambda - 4} \end{cases} \quad \text{且 } \lambda \neq 2$

$\therefore \theta(\lambda) = \inf_x L(x, \lambda) = \begin{cases} -\frac{(\lambda-1)^2}{2\lambda-4} + \frac{(\lambda-1)^2}{4\lambda-8} = \frac{(\lambda-1)^2}{8-4\lambda}, & \text{当 } \lambda > 2 \text{ 时} \\ -\infty, & \text{当 } 0 \leq \lambda < 2 \text{ 时} \end{cases}$

\therefore 对偶问题为 $\sup_{\lambda} \frac{(\lambda-1)^2}{8-4\lambda}$

s.t. $\lambda \geq 0$ 且 $\lambda \neq 2$

$\therefore \theta(\lambda) = -\frac{1}{4}[(\lambda-2) + \frac{1}{\lambda-2} + 2] \quad \therefore \lambda = \frac{3}{2}$ 时 $\sup \theta(\lambda) = -1$

\therefore 对偶问题最优解为 $\lambda = \frac{3}{2}$, 最优值 $v_d^* = -1$

(iv)

对原问题由 KKT 条件,

$\begin{cases} \nabla_x L = 0 \\ \lambda \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{得} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = -1 \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = -\frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$

$\lambda(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_2) = 0$ 将三组解分别代入 $f(x)$, 比较得

$x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_2 \leq 0$ 原始问题最优解为 $x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$, 最优值 $v_p^* = -1$

\therefore 对偶问题的最优值与原始问题的最优值相等.

3.

$$L(x, \lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^n (a_i x_i + (2b_i + \lambda) x_i + e^{\alpha_i x_i}) - \lambda$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_i} = 2a_i x_i + 2b_i + \lambda + \alpha_i e^{\alpha_i x_i} = 0$$

$$\text{设 } f_1(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n (a_i x_i + 2b_i x_i) \quad f_2(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n e^{\alpha_i x_i}$$

则原问题等价于: $\min f_1(y) + f_2(z)$

$$\text{s.t. } y = z$$

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

$$L(y, z, u, w) = f_1(y) + f_2(z) + u^T(y - z) + w(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i - 1)$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial L}{\partial y_i} = 2a_i y_i + 2b_i + w + u_i = 0$$

$$\text{得 } y_i = \frac{-u_i - w - 2b_i}{2a_i}$$

$$\text{再令 } \frac{\partial L}{\partial z_i} = \alpha_i e^{\alpha_i z_i} - u_i = 0 \quad \text{得 } z_i = \frac{1}{\alpha_i} \ln \frac{u_i}{2a_i}$$

$$\therefore \theta(u, w) = \sup_{y, z} L(y, z, u, w)$$

$$= -w + \sum_{i=1}^n \left[-\frac{u_i^2 + w^2 + 4b_i^2 + 4b_i w + 2u_i w + 4u_i b_i}{4a_i} + \frac{u_i}{2a_i} (1 - \ln \frac{u_i}{2a_i}) \right]$$

\therefore 对偶问题为

$$\sup_{u, w} \theta(u, w) \quad \theta(u, w) \text{ 无上}$$

第4题见最后

5.

记 $A = [a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n]$

$$L(x, \lambda, u) = \sum_{j=1}^n x_j \ln \frac{x_j}{c_j} + \lambda^T (b - Ax) + u \left(\sum_{j=1}^n x_j - 1 \right)$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n x_j \ln \frac{x_j}{c_j} - \sum_{j=1}^n x_j \lambda^T a_j + u \sum_{j=1}^n x_j + \lambda^T b - u$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n x_j \left(\ln \frac{x_j}{c_j} - \lambda^T a_j + u \right) + \lambda^T b - u$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_j} = \ln \frac{x_j}{c_j} + 1 + u - \lambda^T a_j = 0 \quad \text{则 } x_j = c_j e^{\lambda^T a_j - u - 1}$$

$$\text{故 } \theta(\lambda, u) = \inf_x L(x, \lambda, u) = - \sum_{j=1}^n c_j e^{\lambda^T a_j - u - 1} + \lambda^T b - u$$

$$= -e^{-u-1} \sum_{j=1}^n c_j e^{\lambda^T a_j} + \lambda^T b - u$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial u} = e^{-u-1} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^n c_j e^{\lambda^T a_j} - 1 = 0 \quad \text{令 } S = \sum_{j=1}^n c_j e^{\lambda^T a_j}$$

$$\text{则 } e^{-u-1} \cdot S - 1 = 0$$

$$e^{-u-1} = \frac{1}{S}$$

$$-u = \ln S - 1$$

故对偶问题为 $\sup_{\lambda \geq 0} \lambda^T b - \ln \left(\sum_{j=1}^n c_j e^{\lambda^T a_j} \right)$
(化简后)

$$\text{s.t. } \lambda \geq 0$$

4.

$$(a) \text{ 设 } f(q, \alpha) = \alpha \quad g(q, \alpha) = \|q\|_2^2 - \varepsilon \quad h(q, \alpha) = Aq - \alpha f$$

显然 f 和 g 均为凸函数, h 为仿射函数

\therefore 原问题为凸问题

$$\text{又} \because \text{取 } q' = 0 \text{ 则 } g(q', \alpha) = -\varepsilon < 0$$

即 Slater 条件满足

\therefore 强对偶成立

$$(b) L(q, \alpha, u) = \alpha + u^T(Aq - \alpha f)$$

$$\text{设 } X = \{q \mid \|q\|_2^2 \leq \varepsilon, q \in \mathbb{R}^n\}$$

$$\theta(u) = \inf_{q \in X, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}} L(q, \alpha, u)$$

$$= \inf_{\|q\|_2^2 \leq \varepsilon, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}} [(1 - u^T f)\alpha + u^T Aq]$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 - u^T f = 0 \\ -\infty, & 1 - u^T f \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$\beta +$

\times