

运筹学

(约束优化问题)

王焕钢

清华大学自动化系

要点：约束优化问题最优性条件概述

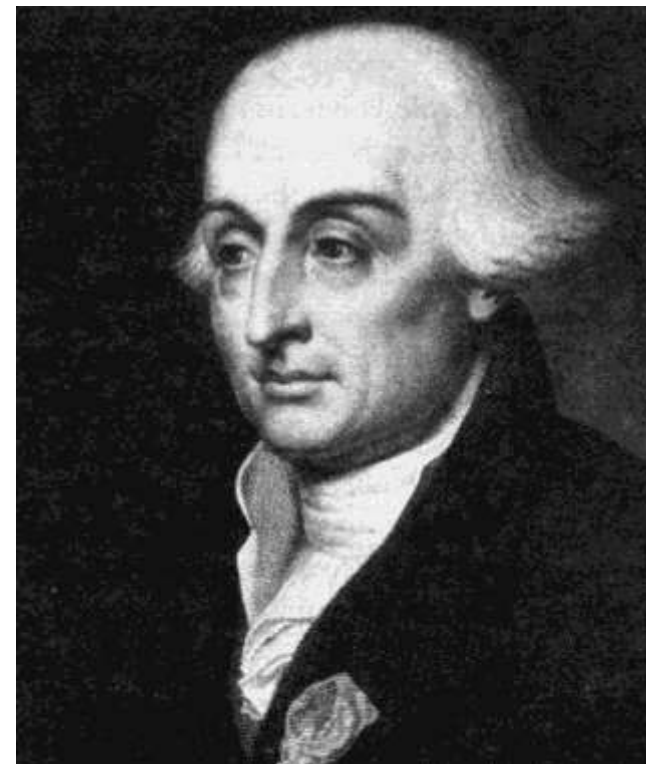
等式约束的最优解的拉格朗日条件

$\min \{ f(X) \mid \text{s.t. } h_j(X) = 0, 1 \leq j \leq m \}$ 的最优解必须满足

$$\frac{\partial L(X, Y)}{\partial X} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L(X, Y)}{\partial Y} = 0$$

其中 $L(X, Y) = f(X) + \sum_{j=1}^m y_j h_j(X)$
被称为拉格朗日函数



约瑟夫·拉格朗日
Joseph-Louis Lagrange
1736~1813

例 1、 $\min (x_1 - 1)^2 + (x_2 - 2)^2$
s.t. $x_1 - x_2 = 0$

拉格朗日条件： $\frac{\partial L(X, Y)}{\partial X} = 0, \frac{\partial L(X, Y)}{\partial Y} = 0$

其中 $L(X, y) = (x_1 - 1)^2 + (x_2 - 2)^2 + y(x_1 - x_2)$

最优解必须满足的方程

$$2(x_1 - 1) + y = 0, 2(x_2 - 2) - y = 0, x_1 - x_2 = 0$$

解上述方程可得

$$x_1 = 1.5, x_2 = 1.5, y = -1$$

例 2、
$$\min (x_1 - 1)^2 + (x_2 - 2)^2$$
$$\text{s.t. } x_1 - x_2 = 0$$
$$x_1 + x_2 - 2 \leq 0$$
$$x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0$$

最优解应该满足什么条件（方程组）？

例 2、
$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & (x_1 - 1)^2 + (x_2 - 2)^2 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & x_1 - x_2 = 0 \\ & x_1 + x_2 - 2 \leq 0 \\ & x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

最优解应该满足什么条件（方程组）？

包含不等式约束的最优解的Kuhn-Tucker条件
（上世纪50年代的工作）

要点：不等式约束的分类

一般性不等式约束优化问题

$$\min \{ f(X) \mid \text{s.t. } g_i(X) \geq 0, 1 \leq i \leq l \}$$

线性不等式约束优化问题

$$\min \{ f(X) \mid \text{s.t. } P_i^T X \geq b_i, 1 \leq i \leq l \}$$

将约束分类为不起作用约束和起作用约束

不等式约束在给定点的分类及其作用

设 \hat{X} 满足一般性不等式约束，即

$$g_i(\hat{X}) \geq 0, \forall 1 \leq i \leq l$$

对任意的 $1 \leq j \leq l$ ，若 $g_j(\hat{X}) = 0$ ，称 $g_j(X) \geq 0$ 是 \hat{X} 处起作用约束，若 $g_j(\hat{X}) > 0$ ，则称其是 \hat{X} 处不起作用约束

如果 $g_j(X) \geq 0$ 是 \hat{X} 处不起作用的约束，则对任意的 $D \in R^n$ ，都存在 $\hat{t} > 0$ 满足

$$g_j(\hat{X} + tD) > 0, \forall 0 \leq t \leq \hat{t}$$

所以，构造可行方向时不用考虑不起作用约束

对起作用约束指标集的约定

对任何满足一般性不等式（包括线性不等式）约束的可行解 \hat{X} ，为讨论方便，只要不特别指明，我们总是假定其前 \hat{l} 个约束是起作用约束，其它约束是不起作用约束，即

$$g_i(\hat{X}) = 0, \forall 1 \leq i \leq \hat{l} \quad \text{构造可行方向时需考虑}$$

$$g_i(\hat{X}) > 0, \forall \hat{l} + 1 \leq i \leq l$$

要点：线性不等式约束下的KT条件

线性不等式约束可行方向的充要条件

对于线性不等式约束 $P_i^T X \geq b_i, 1 \leq i \leq l$, $D \in R^n$

是可行解 \hat{X} 处可行方向的充要条件是

$$P_i^T D \geq 0, \forall 1 \leq i \leq \hat{l}$$

证明 $P_i^T (\hat{X} + tD) \geq b_i \Leftrightarrow tP_i^T D \geq b_i - P_i^T \hat{X}$

因为 $P_i^T \hat{X} = b_i, \forall 1 \leq i \leq \hat{l}, t > 0$ 起作用约束

所以 $tP_i^T D \geq b_i - P_i^T \hat{X}, \forall 1 \leq i \leq \hat{l}$

$$\Leftrightarrow P_i^T D \geq 0, \forall 1 \leq i \leq \hat{l}$$

线性不等式约束可行方向的充要条件

对于线性不等式约束 $P_i^T X \geq b_i, 1 \leq i \leq l$, $D \in R^n$

是可行解 \hat{X} 处可行方向的充要条件是

$$P_i^T D \geq 0, \forall 1 \leq i \leq \hat{l}$$

下降方向的充分条件

对任意的 $\hat{X} \in R^n, D \in R^n$, 如果 $\nabla^T f(\hat{X})D < 0$, D 就是 $f(X)$ 在 \hat{X} 处的下降方向

线性不等式约束的非线性规划：

可行方向

$$P_i^T D \geq 0, \quad \forall 1 \leq i \leq \hat{l}$$

下降方向

$$\nabla^T f(\hat{X}) D < 0$$

可行下降方向

$$\begin{cases} P_i^T D \geq 0, \forall 1 \leq i \leq \hat{l} \\ \nabla^T f(\hat{X}) D < 0 \end{cases}$$

如果 \hat{x} 是局部最优点, 则 \hat{x} 处没有可行下降方向

$$\begin{cases} P_i^T D \geq 0, & \forall 1 \leq i \leq \hat{l} \\ \nabla^T f(\hat{X}) D < 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{无解}$$

显然 $\nabla f(\hat{X}) = 0$ 时, 上式无解; 当 $\nabla f(\hat{X}) \neq 0$ 时:

若 $D \in R^1$ 显然 ∇f 与 p_i 同号时上式无解, 而 $D \in R^n$

上式无解的含义是什么?

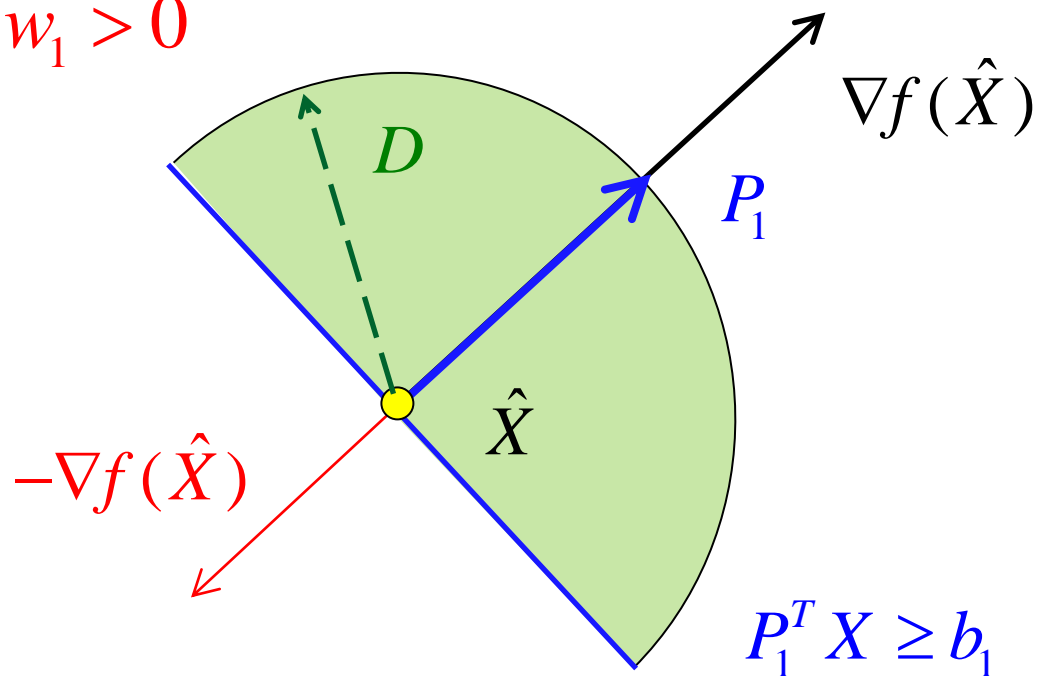
假设只有一个起作用约束

$$\begin{cases} P_1^T D \geq 0 \\ \nabla^T f(\hat{X}) D < 0 \end{cases}$$

无解

显然只要 $\nabla f(\hat{X})$ 与 P 同方向即能确保上式无解

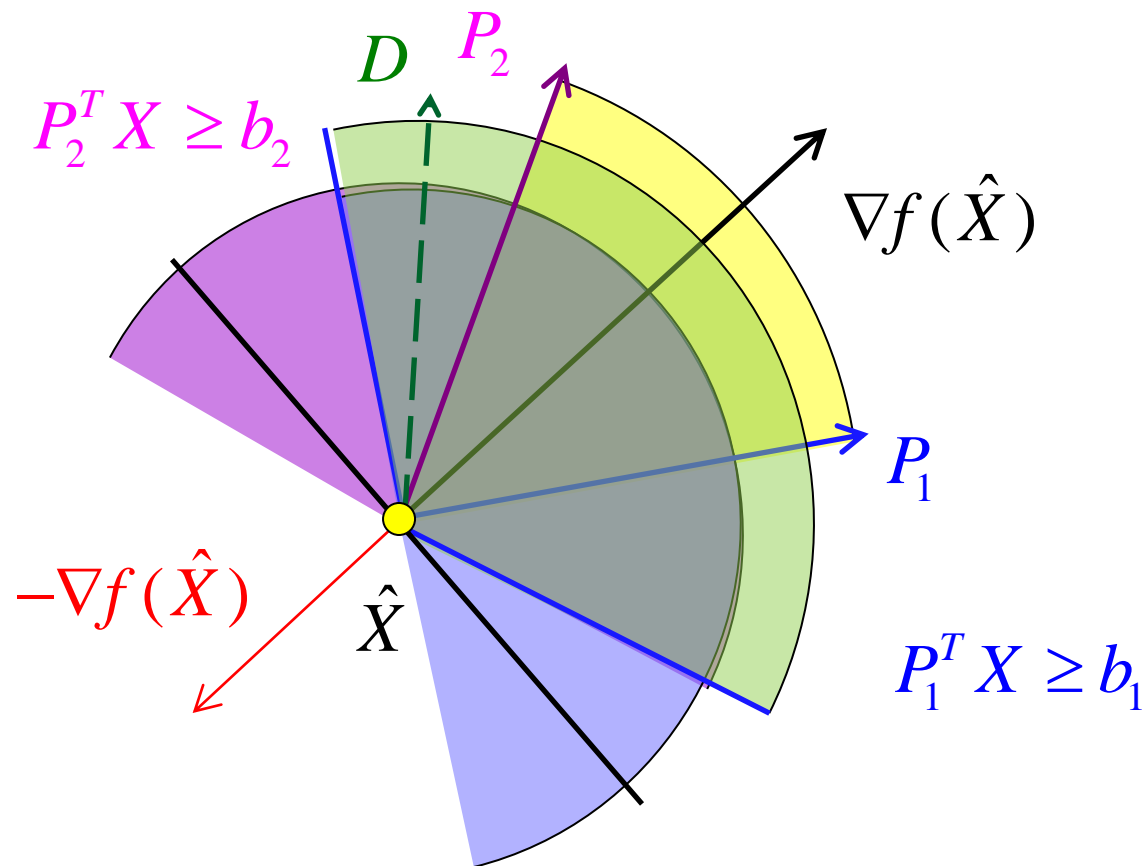
$$\nabla f(\hat{X}) = w_1 P_1, w_1 > 0$$



如果有两个起作用约束

$$\begin{cases} P_1^T D \geq 0, P_2^T D \geq 0 \\ \nabla^T f(\hat{X}) D < 0 \end{cases}$$

无解



$\nabla f(\hat{X}) = w_1 P_1 + w_2 P_2$, w_1, w_2 是不全为零的非负数

如果 \hat{X} 是局部最优点, 则 \hat{X} 处没有可行下降方向

$$\begin{cases} P_i^T D \geq 0, & \forall 1 \leq i \leq \hat{l} \\ \nabla^T f(\hat{X}) D < 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{无解}$$

上式无解等价于

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla f(\hat{X}) - (w_1 P_1 + w_2 P_2 + \cdots + w_{\hat{l}} P_{\hat{l}}) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow \nabla f(\hat{X}) - (P_1, P_2, \cdots, P_{\hat{l}}) (w_1, w_2, \cdots, w_{\hat{l}})^T &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

其中 w_i 是不全为零的非负数

要点：线性等式约束处理方式

线性等式，一般性不等式约束的优化问题

$$\min \left\{ f(X) \mid \text{s.t. } \mathbf{A}X - \vec{b} = \mathbf{0}, g_i(X) \geq 0, 1 \leq i \leq l \right\}$$

其中 $A \in R^{m \times n}, n > m$

假定： A 是行满秩矩阵 $\Rightarrow A = (\mathbf{B}, N)$, \mathbf{B}^{-1} 存在

$$\text{令 } X = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{Z} \\ Y \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{Z} \in R^m, Y \in R^{n-m}$$

上述问题可写成

$$\min \left\{ f(Z, Y) \mid \text{s.t. } \mathbf{B}Z + NY - \vec{b} = \mathbf{0}, g_i(Z, Y) \geq 0, 1 \leq i \leq l \right\}$$

约束 $BZ + NY - \vec{b} = 0$, B^{-1} 存在, Z 可以用 Y 表示

$$Z = B^{-1}(\vec{b} - NY) = F(Y)$$

$$f(Z, Y) = f(F(Y), Y) = \bar{f}(Y)$$

$$g_i(Z, Y) = g_i(F(Y), Y) = \bar{g}_i(Y)$$

所以, 求解

$$\min \left\{ f(Z, Y) \mid \text{s.t. } BZ + NY - \vec{b} = 0, g_i(Z, Y) \geq 0, 1 \leq i \leq l \right\}$$

可以等价转换为求解仅含变量 Y 的不等式约束问题

$$\min \left\{ \bar{f}(Y) \mid \text{s.t. } \bar{g}_i(Y) \geq 0, 1 \leq i \leq l \right\}$$

不等式约束优化问题局部最优解的必要条件

问题 $\min \{ f(X) \mid \text{s.t. } g_i(X) \geq 0, 1 \leq i \leq l \}$

前提 $g_i(\hat{X}) = 0, 1 \leq i \leq \hat{l}, g_i(\hat{X}) > 0, \hat{l} + 1 \leq i \leq l$

$\nabla g_1(\hat{X}), \nabla g_2(\hat{X}), \dots, \nabla g_{\hat{l}}(\hat{X})$ 线性无关

结论 如果 \hat{X} 是上述问题的局部最优解，则必满足

$$\nabla f(\hat{X}) = \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{l}} \nabla g_i(\hat{X}) w_i$$

其中 w_i 是不全为零的非负数

设 $\hat{Y} \in R^{n-m}$ 是下述问题的一个可行解

$$\min \{ \bar{f}(Y) \mid \text{s.t. } \bar{g}_i(Y) \geq 0, 1 \leq i \leq l \}$$

满足前提： 1) $\bar{g}_i(\hat{Y}) = 0, 1 \leq i \leq \hat{l}, \bar{g}_i(\hat{Y}) > 0, \hat{l} + 1 \leq i \leq l$

2) $\nabla \bar{g}_1(\hat{Y}), \nabla \bar{g}_2(\hat{Y}), \dots, \nabla \bar{g}_{\hat{l}}(\hat{Y})$ 线性无关

由不等式约束的 K-T 条件， \hat{Y} 是最优解的必要条件是： 存在 $w_i \geq 0, 1 \leq i \leq \hat{l}$ 满足

$$\nabla \bar{f}(\hat{Y}) = \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{l}} \nabla \bar{g}_i(\hat{Y}) w_i$$

设 $\hat{Y} \in R^{n-m}$ 是下述问题的一个可行解

$$\min \{ \bar{f}(Y) \mid \text{s.t. } \bar{g}_i(Y) \geq 0, 1 \leq i \leq l \}$$

满足前提： 1) $\bar{g}_i(\hat{Y}) = 0, 1 \leq i \leq \hat{l}, \bar{g}_i(\hat{Y}) > 0, \hat{l} + 1 \leq i \leq l$

2) $\nabla \bar{g}_1(\hat{Y}), \nabla \bar{g}_2(\hat{Y}), \dots, \nabla \bar{g}_{\hat{l}}(\hat{Y})$ 线性无关

由不等式约束的 K-T 条件， \hat{Y} 是最优解的必要条件是： 存在 $w_i \geq 0, 1 \leq i \leq \hat{l}$ 满足

$$\nabla \bar{f}(\hat{Y}) = \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{l}} \nabla \bar{g}_i(\hat{Y}) w_i$$

还原到 R^n
结果如何？

求 $\bar{f}(Y) = f(F(Y), Y)$, $\bar{g}_i(Y) = g_i(F(Y), Y)$ 的梯度

$$\nabla \bar{f}(Y) = \frac{\partial F^T(Y)}{\partial Y} \frac{\partial f(Z, Y)}{\partial Z} + \frac{\partial f(Z, Y)}{\partial Y}$$

$$\nabla \bar{g}_i(Y) = \frac{\partial F^T(Y)}{\partial Y} \frac{\partial g_i(Z, Y)}{\partial Z} + \frac{\partial g_i(Z, Y)}{\partial Y}$$

代入 K-T 条件的等式 $\nabla \bar{f}(\hat{Y}) = \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{l}} \nabla \bar{g}_i(\hat{Y}) w_i$ 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial F^T(\hat{Y})}{\partial Y} \frac{\partial f(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Z} + \frac{\partial f(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Y} \quad \text{其中:} \\ & \hat{Z} = F(\hat{Y}) \\ & = \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{l}} \left(\frac{\partial F^T(\hat{Y})}{\partial Y} \frac{\partial g_i(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Z} + \frac{\partial g_i(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Y} \right) w_i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\partial F^T(\hat{Y})}{\partial Y} \frac{\partial f(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Z} + \frac{\partial f(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Y} \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{I}} \left(\frac{\partial F^T(\hat{Y})}{\partial Y} \frac{\partial g_i(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Z} + \frac{\partial g_i(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Y} \right) w_i \\
\Rightarrow & \frac{\partial F^T(\hat{Y})}{\partial Y} \left(\frac{\partial f(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Z} - \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{I}} \frac{\partial g_i(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Z} w_i \right) \\
&= -\frac{\partial f(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Y} + \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{I}} \frac{\partial g_i(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Y} w_i
\end{aligned}$$

因为 $F(Y) = B^{-1}(\vec{b} - N\hat{Y})$ 所以 $\partial F^T(\hat{Y})/\partial Y = -N^T B^{-T}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{\partial F^T(\hat{Y})}{\partial Y} \left(\frac{\partial f(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Z} - \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{l}} \frac{\partial g_i(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Z} w_i \right) \\
 &= -\frac{\partial f(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Y} + \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{l}} \frac{\partial g_i(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Y} w_i \\
 & \quad - N^T B^{-T} \left(\frac{\partial f(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Z} - \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{l}} \frac{\partial g_i(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Z} w_i \right) \\
 & \Rightarrow \\
 &= -\frac{\partial f(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Y} + \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{l}} \frac{\partial g_i(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Y} w_i
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } B^{-T} \left(\frac{\partial f(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Z} - \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{l}} \frac{\partial g_i(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Z} w_i \right) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_m \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\lambda}$$

$$\text{结合 } -N^T B^{-T} \left(\frac{\partial f(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Z} - \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{l}} \frac{\partial g_i(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Z} w_i \right)$$

$$= -\frac{\partial f(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Y} + \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{l}} \frac{\partial g_i(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Y} w_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Z} - \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{l}} \frac{\partial g_i(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Z} w_i = B^T \vec{\lambda}$$

$$-N^T \vec{\lambda} = -\frac{\partial f(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Y} + \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{l}} \frac{\partial g_i(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Y} w_i$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial f(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Z} - \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{I}} \frac{\partial g_i(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Z} w_i &= B^T \vec{\lambda} \\ -N^T \vec{\lambda} &= -\frac{\partial f(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Y} + \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{I}} \frac{\partial g_i(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Y} w_i\end{aligned}$$

其中：

$$\hat{X} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{Z} \\ \hat{Y} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^T = \begin{pmatrix} B^T \\ N^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Z} &= \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{I}} \frac{\partial g_i(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Z} w_i + B^T \vec{\lambda} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Y} &= \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{I}} \frac{\partial g_i(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Y} w_i + N^T \vec{\lambda} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f(\hat{X})}{\partial X} &= \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{I}} \frac{\partial g_i(\hat{X})}{\partial X} w_i + A^T \vec{\lambda} \quad (\text{K-T条件})\end{aligned}$$

线性等式、不等式约束的 K-T 条件

$$\nabla f(\hat{X}) = \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{l}} \nabla g_i(\hat{X}) w_i + A^T \vec{\lambda}$$

一般不等式约束的 K-T 条件

$$\nabla f(\hat{X}) = \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{l}} \nabla g_i(\hat{X}) w_i$$

下面考虑如何用原函数表示K-T定理需要满足的前提

条件 1 $\bar{g}_i(\hat{Y}) = 0, 1 \leq i \leq \hat{l}, \quad \bar{g}_i(\hat{Y}) > 0, \hat{l} + 1 \leq i \leq l$

因为 $\hat{Z} = F(\hat{Y}), A = (B, N), \hat{X} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{Z} \\ \hat{Y} \end{pmatrix}$

$$BF(\hat{Y}) + N\hat{Y} - \vec{b} = 0, \quad \bar{g}_i(\hat{Y}) = g_i(F(\hat{Y}), \hat{Y})$$

以上条件显然等价于

$$A\hat{X} - \vec{b} = 0$$

$$g_i(\hat{X}) = 0, 1 \leq i \leq \hat{l}, \quad g_i(\hat{X}) > 0, \hat{l} + 1 \leq i \leq l$$

条件 2 $\nabla \bar{g}_1(\hat{Y}), \nabla \bar{g}_2(\hat{Y}), \dots, \nabla \bar{g}_{\hat{l}}(\hat{Y})$ 线性无关

$$\begin{aligned}\text{因为 } \nabla \bar{g}_i(\hat{Y}) &= \frac{\partial F^T(\hat{Y})}{\partial Y} \frac{\partial g_i(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Z} + \frac{\partial g_i(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Y} \\ &= -N^T B^{-T} \frac{\partial g_i(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Z} + \frac{\partial g_i(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Y}\end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\hat{l}} \nabla \bar{g}_i(\hat{Y}) \alpha_i = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -N^T B^{-T} \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{l}} \frac{\partial g_i(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Z} \alpha_i + \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{l}} \frac{\partial g_i(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Y} \alpha_i = 0$$

$$\text{令 } -B^{-T} \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{l}} \frac{\partial g_i(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Z} \alpha_i = \vec{\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_m \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow -\sum_{i=1}^{\hat{l}} \frac{\partial g_i(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Z} \alpha_i = B^T \vec{\beta}$$

可得如下结果

$$-N^T B^{-T} \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{l}} \frac{\partial g_i(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Z} \alpha_i + \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{l}} \frac{\partial g_i(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Y} \alpha_i = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} B^T \vec{\beta} + \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{l}} \frac{\partial g_i(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Z} \alpha_i &= 0 \\ N^T \vec{\beta} + \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{l}} \frac{\partial g_i(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Y} \alpha_i &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} A^T \vec{\beta} + \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{l}} \frac{\partial g_i(\hat{X})}{\partial X} \alpha_i &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

前面推导说明：

$\nabla \bar{g}_1(\hat{Y}), \nabla \bar{g}_2(\hat{Y}), \dots, \nabla \bar{g}_{\hat{l}}(\hat{Y})$ 线性无关

$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{l}} \nabla \bar{g}_i(\hat{Y}) \alpha_i = 0$ 是否有非零解

$\Leftrightarrow A^T \vec{\beta} + \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{l}} \frac{\partial g_i(\hat{X})}{\partial X} \alpha_i = 0$ 的 α_i 是否有非零解

再利用 A^T 的列向量线性无关

$\Leftrightarrow A^T$ 的列向量和 $\nabla \bar{g}_1(\hat{X}), \dots, \nabla \bar{g}_{\hat{l}}(\hat{X})$ 一起线性无关

小结：对于线性等式一般性不等式约束的优化问题

$$\min \left\{ f(X) \mid \text{s.t. } AX - \vec{b} = 0, g_i(X) \geq 0, 1 \leq i \leq l \right\}$$

如果 \hat{X} 是该问题的局部最优解，且满足：

$$1) \quad A\hat{X} - \vec{b} = 0, \quad g_i(\hat{X}) = 0, 1 \leq i \leq \hat{l}, \quad g_i(\hat{X}) > 0, \hat{l} + 1 \leq i \leq l$$

$$2) \quad A^T \text{ 的列向量和 } \nabla g_1(\hat{X}), \dots, \nabla g_{\hat{l}}(\hat{X}) \text{ 一起线性无关}$$

那么，一定存在 $w_i \geq 0, 1 \leq i \leq \hat{l}$ 和 $\vec{\lambda} \in R^m$ 成立

$$\nabla f(\hat{X}) = \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{l}} \nabla g_i(\hat{X}) w_i + A^T \vec{\lambda}$$

要点：简约梯度法

标准线性约束优化问题（可表示任意线性约束）

$$\min \left\{ f(X) \mid \text{s.t. } AX = \vec{b}, X \geq 0 \right\}$$

已知可行解 $\hat{X} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{Z} \\ \hat{Y} \end{pmatrix}$ 满足以下条件：

1) $A\hat{X} = B\hat{Z} + N\hat{Y} = \vec{b}, B^{-1}$ 存在

2) \hat{Z} 的每个分量都大于零（非退化情况）

于是 \hat{Y} 是下述问题可行解（ $\bar{f}(Y) = f\left(B^{-1}(\vec{b} - NY), Y\right)$ ）

$$\min \left\{ \bar{f}(Y) \mid \text{s.t. } B^{-1}(\vec{b} - NY) \geq 0, Y \geq 0 \right\}$$

并且， $B^{-1}(\vec{b} - N\hat{Y}) > 0$ （对应的约束是**不起作用约束**）

求简约梯度

$$\bar{f}(Y) = f(Z, Y), \quad Z = F(Y) = B^{-1}(\vec{b} - NY)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \quad \nabla \bar{f}(Y) &= \frac{\partial F^T(Y)}{\partial Y} \frac{\partial f(Z, Y)}{\partial Z} + \frac{\partial f(Z, Y)}{\partial Y} \\ &= -N^T B^{-T} \frac{\partial f(Z, Y)}{\partial Z} + \frac{\partial f(Z, Y)}{\partial Y} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \nabla \bar{f}(\hat{Y}) = -N^T B^{-T} \frac{\partial f(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Z} + \frac{\partial f(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Y}$$

对于线性不等式约束的优化问题

$$\min \left\{ \bar{f}(Y) \mid \text{s.t. } -B^{-1}(\vec{b} - NY) \leq 0, -Y \leq 0 \right\}$$

已知: $-B^{-1}(\vec{b} - N\hat{Y}) < 0, -\hat{Y} \leq 0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} r_1 \\ \vdots \\ r_{n-m} \end{pmatrix} = \nabla \bar{f}(\hat{Y}) = -N^T B^{-T} \frac{\partial f(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Z} + \frac{\partial f(\hat{Z}, \hat{Y})}{\partial Y}$$

令 $D = (d_1, \dots, d_{n-m})^T$, $d_i = \begin{cases} -r_i & \text{if } r_i \leq 0 \\ -\hat{y}_i r_i & \text{if } r_i > 0 \end{cases}$

定理: 如果 $D = 0$, \hat{Y} 是上述问题的 KT 解,
否则 D 是 \hat{Y} 处的可行下降方向

KT 解的理由：

$$D=0$$

$$d_i = \begin{cases} -r_i & \text{if } r_i \leq 0 \\ -\hat{y}_i r_i & \text{if } r_i > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow r_i \geq 0, \forall i \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} r_i = 0 & \text{if } \hat{y}_i > 0 \\ r_i \geq 0 & \text{if } \hat{y}_i = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{令 } w_i = r_i, \forall \hat{y}_i = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \bar{f}(\hat{Y}) = \begin{pmatrix} r_1 \\ \vdots \\ r_{n-m} \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{\hat{y}_i=0} \vec{e}_i r_i = - \sum_{\hat{y}_i=0} \frac{\partial(-y_i)}{\partial Y} w_i$$

$$w_i \geq 0, \forall \hat{y}_i = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{Y} \text{ 是KT解}$$

可行下降方向的理由：

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{Y} \geq 0 \\ d_i = \begin{cases} -r_i & \text{if } r_i \leq 0 \\ -\hat{y}_i r_i & \text{if } r_i > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \hat{y}_i + t d_i \geq 0, \quad \forall 1 \leq i \leq n-m, t > 0 \\ B^{-1}(\vec{b} - N\hat{Y}) > 0 \\ \Downarrow \\ \text{可行方向} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{Y} \geq 0 \\ D^T \nabla \bar{f}(\hat{Y}) = -\sum_{r_i \leq 0} (r_i)^2 - \sum_{r_i > 0} \hat{y}_i (r_i)^2 \Rightarrow D^T \nabla \bar{f}(\hat{Y}) \leq 0 \\ D \neq 0 \\ \Downarrow \\ \text{下降方向} \Leftarrow D^T \nabla \bar{f}(\hat{Y}) < 0 \end{aligned}$$

标准线性约束优化问题的简约梯度法

- 1) 确定初始可行解 \hat{X}
- 2) 选择 \hat{X} 的前 m 个最大的正分量为 Z 向量, 确定 $\min \left\{ \bar{f}(Y) \mid \text{s.t. } B^{-1}(\vec{b} - NY) \geq 0, Y \geq 0 \right\}$ 及可行解 \hat{Y}
- 3) 计算简约梯度 $r_i, 1 \leq i \leq n - m$ 和可行下降方向 D
如果 $D = 0$, 停止, \hat{X} 已是KT解
- 4) 在 \hat{Y} 处沿方向 D 进行一维搜索确定 $\hat{t} > 0$, 然后用 $\hat{Y} + \hat{t}D$ 替换 \hat{Y} , 用 $\hat{Z} = B^{-1}(\vec{b} - N\hat{Y})$ 和 \hat{Y} 更换 \hat{X} , 再回到 2) 继续迭代

要点：Karush-Kuhn-Tucker定理

Karush-Kuhn-Tucker定理

如果 \hat{X} 是下述问题的局部最优解

$$\min \left\{ f(X) \mid \text{s.t. } h_j(X) = 0, 1 \leq j \leq m, \quad g_i(X) \geq 0, 1 \leq i \leq l \right\}$$

并且在 \hat{X} 处等式约束和所有起作用的不等式约束的梯度线性无关, 则一定存在实数 $\lambda_j, 1 \leq j \leq m$ 和 $w_i \geq 0, 1 \leq i \leq l$ 满足

$$\nabla f(\hat{X}) = \sum_{j=1}^m \nabla h_j(\hat{X}) \lambda_j + \sum_{i=1}^l \nabla g_i(\hat{X}) w_i$$

$$w_i g_i(\hat{X}) = 0, \quad \forall 1 \leq i \leq l$$

Karush-Kuhn-Tucker定理（文献常见的另外表述）

如果 \hat{X} 是下述问题的局部最优解

$$\min \left\{ f(X) \mid \text{s.t. } h_j(X) = 0, 1 \leq j \leq m, \text{ } g_i(X) \leq 0, 1 \leq i \leq l \right\}$$

并且在 \hat{X} 处等式约束和所有起作用的不等式约束的梯度线性无关，则一定存在实数 $\hat{u}_j, 1 \leq j \leq m$ 和 $\hat{v}_i \geq 0, 1 \leq i \leq l$ 满足

$$\nabla f(\hat{X}) + \sum_{j=1}^m \nabla h_j(\hat{X}) \hat{u}_j + \sum_{i=1}^l \nabla g_i(\hat{X}) \hat{v}_i = 0$$

$$\hat{v}_i g_i(\hat{X}) = 0, \quad \forall 1 \leq i \leq l$$

Karush-Kuhn-Tucker定理（文献常见的另外表述）

如果 \hat{X} 是下述问题的局部最优解

$$\min \left\{ f(X) \mid \text{s.t. } h_j(X) = 0, 1 \leq j \leq m, \text{ } g_i(X) \leq 0, 1 \leq i \leq l \right\}$$

并且在 \hat{X} 处等式约束和所有起作用的不等式约束的梯度线性无关，则一定存在实数 $\hat{u}_j, 1 \leq j \leq m$ 和 $\hat{v}_i \geq 0, 1 \leq i \leq l$ 满足

$$\nabla f(\hat{X}) + \sum_{j=1}^m \nabla h_j(\hat{X}) \hat{u}_j + \sum_{i=1}^l \nabla g_i(\hat{X}) \hat{v}_i = 0 \quad (\text{梯度条件})$$

$$\hat{v}_i g_i(\hat{X}) = 0, \quad \forall 1 \leq i \leq l \quad (\text{互补松弛条件})$$

要点：转化为无约束问题的方法

一般性优化问题的罚函数法（外点法）

对于一般性优化问题 $\min f(X)$

$$\text{s.t. } h_j(X) = 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

$$g_i(X) \leq 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, l$$

构造加上惩罚项的目标函数

$$F_k(X) = f(X) + k \sum_{j=1}^m \varphi(h_j(X)) + k \sum_{i=1}^l \rho(g_i(X))$$

$$\text{其中 } \varphi(u) = u^2, \quad \rho(u) = (\max\{0, u\})^2 = \begin{cases} u^2 & \forall u > 0 \\ 0 & \forall u \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

外点法就是求解下述无约束问题逼近原问题的解

$$\min_{X \in R^n} F_k(X) \Rightarrow \hat{X}(k) \Rightarrow X^* = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \hat{X}(k)$$

要点：障碍函数法

不等式约束优化问题的障碍函数法（内点法）

对于一般性不等式约束优化问题

$$\min f(X)$$

$$\text{s.t. } g_i(X) \leq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, l$$

构造加上障碍函数项的目标函数，如

$$\hat{f}_k(X) = f(X) - \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^l \log(-g_i(X))$$

内点法就是从可行集的某个内点开始求解下述

无约束优化问题逼近原问题的解

$$\min_{X \in R^n} \hat{f}_k(X) \Rightarrow \bar{X}(k) \Rightarrow X^* = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \bar{X}(k)$$

要点：KKT定理的构造性证明

Karush-Kuhn-Tucker 定理

如果 \hat{X} 是下述问题的最优解

$$\min \left\{ f(X) \mid \text{s.t. } h_j(X) = 0, 1 \leq j \leq m, \quad g_i(X) \leq 0, 1 \leq i \leq l \right\}$$

且在 \hat{X} 处等式约束和所有起作用的不等式约束的梯度
线性无关，则一定存在 $\hat{u}_j, 1 \leq j \leq m$ 和 $\hat{v}_i \geq 0, 1 \leq i \leq l$ 满足

$$\nabla f(\hat{X}) + \sum_{j=1}^m \nabla h_j(\hat{X}) \hat{u}_j + \sum_{i=1}^l \nabla g_i(\hat{X}) \hat{v}_i = 0 \quad (\text{梯度条件})$$

$$\hat{v}_i g_i(\hat{X}) = 0, \quad \forall 1 \leq i \leq l \quad (\text{互补松弛条件})$$

构造性证明

第一步、选择充分小的正数 ε 构造邻域

$$B(\hat{X}, \varepsilon) = \left\{ X \in R^n \mid \|X - \hat{X}\| \leq \varepsilon \right\}$$

要求该邻域满足如下两个条件

1) 局部最优性:

$$f(\hat{X}) \leq f(X), \forall X \in B(\hat{X}, \varepsilon)$$

2) 不起作用约束集不变:

$$g_i(X) < 0, \forall X \in B(\hat{X}, \varepsilon), \hat{l} + 1 \leq i \leq l$$

由 \hat{X} 和 \hat{l} 的定义可知存在这样的 ε

第二步、构造 $B(\hat{X}, \varepsilon)$ 上的优化问题（简称罚问题）

$$\min_{X \in B(\hat{X}, \varepsilon)} F_k^{(\hat{X})}(X)$$

其中，目标函数 $F_k^{(\hat{X})}(X)$ 定义为

$$f(X) + k \sum_{j=1}^m \varphi(h_j(X)) + k \sum_{i=1}^l \rho(g_i(X)) + \|X - \hat{X}\|^2$$

k 是给定的正整数， $\varphi(\cdot)$ 和 $\rho(\cdot)$ 分别是对等式约束和不等式约束的（可导）罚函数，定义为

$$\varphi(u) = u^2, \quad \rho(u) = (\max\{0, u\})^2 = \begin{cases} u^2 & \forall u > 0 \\ 0 & \forall u \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

第三步、通过求解**罚问题**得到收敛于 \hat{X} 的点列

用 X_k 表示**罚问题**的一个最优解

由 $\hat{X} \in B(\hat{X}, \varepsilon)$ 可得 $F_k^{(\hat{X})}(X_k) \leq F_k^{(\hat{X})}(\hat{X})$, 即

$$\begin{aligned} & f(X_k) + k \sum_{j=1}^m \varphi(h_j(X_k)) + k \sum_{i=1}^l \rho(g_i(X_k)) + \|X_k - \hat{X}\|^2 \\ & \leq f(\hat{X}) + k \sum_{j=1}^m \varphi(h_j(\hat{X})) + k \sum_{i=1}^l \rho(g_i(\hat{X})) + \|\hat{X} - \hat{X}\|^2 \\ & = f(\hat{X}) \quad \text{由此又可得} \quad f(X_k) + \|X_k - \hat{X}\|^2 \leq f(\hat{X}), \forall k \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(h_j(X_k)) = 0, \forall j \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(g_i(X_k)) = 0, \forall i$$

第三步继续

由于 $X_k \in B(\hat{X}, \varepsilon), \forall k$, 在 $\{X_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$ 中一定存在子列收敛于某个 $\bar{X} \in B(\hat{X}, \varepsilon)$, 记为 $\{X_{k_t}\}_{t=1}^{\infty}$

利用 $f(X_{k_t}) + \|X_{k_t} - \hat{X}\|^2 \leq f(\hat{X}), \forall t$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \rho(g_i(X_{k_t})) = 0, \forall i \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \phi(h_j(X_{k_t})) = 0, \forall j$$

可以得到 $f(\bar{X}) + \|\bar{X} - \hat{X}\|^2 \leq f(\hat{X})$

$$\rho(g_i(\bar{X})) = 0, \forall i, \quad \phi(h_j(\bar{X})) = 0, \forall j$$

由此可知: \bar{X} 是原问题的可行解

第三步继续

因为 $\bar{X} \in B(\hat{X}, \varepsilon)$ 是原问题的可行解, \hat{X} 是原问题在 $B(\hat{X}, \varepsilon)$ 中的最优解, 所以 $f(\hat{X}) \leq f(\bar{X})$, 再结合前面得到 $f(\bar{X}) + \|\bar{X} - \hat{X}\|^2 \leq f(\hat{X})$, 可得

$$f(\bar{X}) + \|\bar{X} - \hat{X}\|^2 \leq f(\bar{X})$$

由此可知 $\|\bar{X} - \hat{X}\|^2 = 0$, 因此 $\bar{X} = \hat{X}$, 这意味着

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} X_{k_t} = \hat{X}$$

其中每个 X_{k_t} 都是 $\min_{X \in B(\hat{X}, \varepsilon)} F_{k_t}^{(\hat{X})}(X)$ 的最优解

第四步、利用罚问题必要条件得到所需结果

因为 \hat{X} 是 $B(\hat{X}, \varepsilon)$ 的内点, 所以存在正整数 \hat{t} , 满足所有 $\{X_{k_t}\}_{t=\hat{t}}^{\infty}$ 都是 $B(\hat{X}, \varepsilon)$ 的内点, 因此对所有的 $t \geq \hat{t}$ 都成立 $\nabla F_{k_t}^{(\hat{X})}(X_{k_t}) = 0$, 即

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla f(X_{k_t}) &+ 2k_t \sum_{j=1}^m h_j(X_{k_t}) \nabla h_j(X_{k_t}) \\ &+ 2k_t \sum_{i=1}^l \max\{0, g_i(X_{k_t})\} \nabla g_i(X_{k_t}) \\ &+ 2(X_{k_t} - \hat{X}) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

第四步继续

注意到 $X_{k_t} \in B(\hat{X}, \varepsilon)$, $\forall t \geq \hat{t}$, 根据定义又有

$$g_i(X) < 0, \forall X \in B(\hat{X}, \varepsilon), \hat{l} + 1 \leq i \leq l$$

所以 $\max \{0, g_i(X_{k_t})\} = 0, \forall \hat{l} + 1 \leq i \leq l$, 前面等式可写成

$$\begin{aligned} & \nabla f(X_{k_t}) + 2k_t \sum_{j=1}^m h_j(X_{k_t}) \nabla h_j(X_{k_t}) \\ & + 2k_t \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{l}} \max \{0, g_i(X_{k_t})\} \nabla g_i(X_{k_t}) \\ & + 2(X_{k_t} - \hat{X}) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

第四步继续

$$\text{记 } A_{k_t} = \left(\nabla h_1(X_{k_t}), \dots, \nabla h_m(X_{k_t}), \nabla g_1(X_{k_t}), \dots, \nabla g_{\hat{l}}(X_{k_t}) \right)$$

$$u_j^{k_t} = 2k_t h_j(X_{k_t})$$

$$v_i^{k_t} = 2k_t \max \{0, g_i(X_{k_t})\}$$

$$Y_{k_t} = \left(u_1^{k_t}, \dots, u_{\hat{l}}^{k_t}, v_1^{k_t}, \dots, v_m^{k_t} \right)^T$$

则有 $v_i^{k_t} \geq 0, \forall 1 \leq i \leq \hat{l}, t \geq \hat{t}$, 前面的等式可写成

$$\begin{aligned} & \nabla f(X_{k_t}) + \sum_{j=1}^m u_j^{k_t} \nabla h_j(X_{k_t}) + \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{l}} v_i^{k_t} \nabla g_i(X_{k_t}) + 2(X_{k_t} - \hat{X}) \\ &= \nabla f(X_{k_t}) + A_{k_t} Y_{k_t} + 2(X_{k_t} - \hat{X}) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

第四步继续

由 $\nabla f(X_{k_t}) + A_{k_t} Y_{k_t} + 2(X_{k_t} - \hat{X}) = 0$ 可得

$$A_{k_t}^T A_{k_t} Y_{k_t} = -A_{k_t}^T \nabla f(X_{k_t}) - 2A_{k_t}^T (X_{k_t} - \hat{X})$$

记 $\hat{A} = (\nabla g_1(\hat{X}), \dots, \nabla g_{\hat{l}}(\hat{X}), \nabla h_1(\hat{X}), \dots, \nabla h_m(\hat{X}))$

根据给定条件, \hat{A} 是列满秩矩阵, $(\hat{A}^T \hat{A})^{-1}$ 存在, 又因

$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} A_{k_t} = \hat{A}$, 所以对充分大的 t 存在 $(A_{k_t}^T A_{k_t})^{-1}$, 此时

$$Y_{k_t} = -\left(A_{k_t}^T A_{k_t}\right)^{-1} \left(A_{k_t}^T \nabla f(X_{k_t}) + 2A_{k_t}^T (X_{k_t} - \hat{X})\right)$$

由此可知 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} Y_{k_t}$ 存在, 记为 $\hat{Y} = (\hat{u}_1, \dots, \hat{u}_{\hat{l}}, \hat{v}_1, \dots, \hat{v}_m)^T$

第四步继续

$$\text{在 } \nabla f(X_{k_t}) + \sum_{j=1}^m u_j^{k_t} \nabla h_j(X_{k_t}) + \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{l}} v_i^{k_t} \nabla g_i(X_{k_t}) + 2(X_{k_t} - \hat{X}) = 0$$

左边令 $t \rightarrow \infty$, 可得

$$\nabla f(\hat{X}) + \sum_{j=1}^m \hat{u}_j \nabla h_j(\hat{X}) + \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{l}} \hat{v}_i \nabla g_i(\hat{X}) = 0$$

其中 $\hat{v}_i = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} 2k_t \max\{0, g_i(X_{k_t})\} \geq 0$, 再令

$$\hat{v}_i = 0, \forall \hat{l} + 1 \leq i \leq l$$

$$\text{最终可得 } \nabla f(\hat{X}) + \sum_{j=1}^m \nabla h_j(\hat{X}) \hat{u}_j + \sum_{i=1}^l \nabla g_i(\hat{X}) \hat{v}_i = 0$$

$$\hat{v}_i g_i(\hat{X}) = 0, \forall 1 \leq i \leq l$$

要点：求KT解的一般性方法

直接求 KT 解的（理论上的）一般性方法

$$\min \left\{ f(X) \mid \text{s.t. } g_i(X) \leq 0, 1 \leq i \leq l, h_j(X) = 0, 1 \leq j \leq m \right\}$$

求 KT 解等价于求解下述等式和不等式方程

$$\nabla f(X) + \sum_{j=1}^m \nabla h_j(X) u_j + \sum_{i=1}^l \nabla g_i(X) v_i = 0$$

$$h_j(X) = 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

$$v_i \geq 0, \quad g_i(X) \leq 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, l$$

$$v_i g_i(X) = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, l$$

(理论上的) 求解方法:

1) 假定 \hat{l} 个 $v_i > 0$ ($g_i(x) = 0$) , 其余 $v_i = 0$, 如

$$v_i > 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, \hat{l}; v_i = 0, i = \hat{l} + 1, \hat{l} + 2, \dots, l$$

2) 求解 $n + m + \hat{l}$ 个变量的 $n + m + \hat{l}$ 个等式方程

3) 验证所求得的解是否满足其余 $l - \hat{l}$ 个不等式

分别考虑起作用的不等式约束的所有组合情况, 求得所有的 KT 解, 或者确定不存在 KT 解

例：直接用KT条件求解下述问题

$$\min (x_1 - 1)^2 + (x_2 - 2)^2$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad -x_1 + x_2 - 1 = 0$$

$$x_1 + x_2 - 2 \leq 0, \quad -x_1 \leq 0, \quad -x_2 \leq 0$$

拉格朗日函数 $L(X, u, V) = (x_1 - 1)^2 + (x_2 - 2)^2 + u(-x_1 + x_2 - 1)$
 $+ v_1(x_1 + x_2 - 2) + v_2(-x_1) + v_3(-x_2)$

梯度条件 $\frac{\partial L(X, u, V)}{\partial X} = \begin{pmatrix} 2(x_1 - 1) - u + v_1 - v_2 \\ 2(x_2 - 2) + u + v_1 - v_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$

互补松弛条件 $v_1(x_1 + x_2 - 2) = 0, \quad v_2 x_1 = 0, \quad v_3 x_2 = 0$

求解：分别考虑各种 $v_i > 0$ 和 $v_i = 0$ 的组合情况

例如： $v_1 > 0, v_2 = 0, v_3 = 0$ ，相当于 $x_1 + x_2 - 2 = 0, -x_1 \leq 0, -x_2 \leq 0$

由四个等式方程可求得 x_1, x_2, u, v_1 ，再验证有关不等式

要点：凸优化问题KT解的性质

$\min_{X \in \Omega} f(X)$ 是凸规划问题的条件

$f(X)$ 是凸函数, Ω 是凸集

等式和不等式约束描述的问题

$$\min \left\{ f(X) \mid \text{s.t. } h_j(X) = 0, j = 1, \dots, m, g_i(X) \leq 0, i = 1, \dots, l \right\}$$

是凸规划问题的条件

f 凸函数, g_i 都是凸函数, h_j 都是线性 (仿射) 函数

$$h_j(X) = P_j^T X - b_j, \forall j$$

此时可行集是凸集

设 \hat{X} 是满足KT条件的可行解, X 是任意可行解

$$g_i(X) \leq 0, g_i(\hat{X}) = 0, \forall 1 \leq i \leq \hat{l}$$

$$P_j^T X = b_j, P_j^T \hat{X} = b_j, \forall 1 \leq j \leq m$$

利用可导凸（凹）函数的性质可以得到

$$(X - \hat{X})^T \nabla f(\hat{X}) \leq f(X) - f(\hat{X})$$

$$(X - \hat{X})^T \nabla g_i(\hat{X}) \leq g_i(X) - g_i(\hat{X}) \leq 0, \forall 1 \leq i \leq \hat{l}$$

又因为 $h_j(X) = P_j^T X - b_j, \forall j$, 可知

$$(X - \hat{X})^T \nabla h_j(\hat{X}) = (X - \hat{X})^T P_j = 0, \forall 1 \leq j \leq m$$

因为 \hat{X} 是满足KT条件的可行解, 所以存在
可正可负的 $u_j, j=1,2,\dots,m$ 和 $v_i \geq 0, i=1,2,\dots,\hat{l}$

满足
$$\nabla f(\hat{X}) = -\sum_{j=1}^m u_j \nabla h_j(\hat{X}) - \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{l}} v_i \nabla g_i(\hat{X})$$

利用
$$(X - \hat{X})^T \nabla h_j(\hat{X}) = 0, \forall 1 \leq j \leq m$$

可得
$$(X - \hat{X})^T \nabla f(\hat{X}) = -\sum_{i=1}^{\hat{l}} v_i (X - \hat{X})^T \nabla g_i(\hat{X})$$

再利用
$$(X - \hat{X})^T \nabla f(\hat{X}) \leq f(X) - f(\hat{X})$$

又可得
$$f(X) - f(\hat{X}) \geq -\sum_{i=1}^{\hat{l}} v_i (X - \hat{X})^T \nabla g_i(\hat{X})$$

最后, 由于 $v_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, \hat{l}$

$$(X - \hat{X})^T \nabla g_i(\hat{X}) \leq 0, \forall 1 \leq i \leq \hat{l}$$

$$f(X) - f(\hat{X}) \geq -\sum_{i=1}^{\hat{l}} v_i (X - \hat{X})^T \nabla g_i(\hat{X})$$

可以得到 $f(X) \geq f(\hat{X})$

由于 X 是任意可行解, 所以 \hat{X} 是全局最优解

结论: 对于凸规划问题, Kuhn-Tucker条件是
全局最优解的充分条件

要点：拉格朗日对偶

拉格朗日对偶理论

原问题

$$\min \left\{ f(X) \mid \text{s.t. } h_j(X) = 0, 1 \leq j \leq m, g_i(X) \leq 0, 1 \leq i \leq l \right\}$$

拉格朗日对偶问题

$$\max \left\{ \rho(U, V) \mid \text{s.t. } V \geq 0 \right\}$$

其中对偶目标函数为

$$\rho(U, V) = \min_{X \in R^n} L(X, U, V) = f(X) + \sum_{j=1}^m h_j(X) u_j + \sum_{i=1}^l g_i(X) v_i$$

注意：拉格朗日对偶问题永远是凸优化问题！

例：标准线性规划问题的拉格朗日对偶问题

原问题
$$-\min \left\{ -C^T X \mid \text{s.t. } -X \leq 0, AX = \vec{b} \right\}$$

（优化问题的）拉格朗日函数

$$\begin{aligned} L(X, U, V) &= -C^T X + U^T (AX - \vec{b}) + V^T (-X) \\ &= (-C + A^T U - V)^T X - \vec{b}^T U \end{aligned}$$

对偶目标函数

$$\rho(U, V) = \min_{X \in R^n} L(X, U, V) = \begin{cases} -\vec{b}^T U & \text{if } -C + A^T U - V = 0 \\ -\infty & \text{if } -C + A^T U - V \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

对偶问题
$$-\max \left\{ -\vec{b}^T U \mid \text{s.t. } -C + A^T U - V = 0, V \geq 0 \right\}$$

等价表示
$$\min \left\{ \vec{b}^T U \mid \text{s.t. } A^T U \geq C \right\}$$

优化问题

$$\min \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij} x_{ij}$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{j=1}^n x_{ij} = a_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m x_{ij} = b_j, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$x_{ij} \geq 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

对偶问题

$$\max \sum_{i=1}^m a_i u_i + \sum_{j=1}^n b_j v_j$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad u_i + v_j \leq c_{ij}$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, m \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

弱对偶定理 如果 $(\hat{X}, \hat{U}, \hat{V})$ 分别是原对偶可行解, 即

$$h_j(\hat{X}) = 0, 1 \leq j \leq m, \quad g_i(\hat{X}) \leq 0, 1 \leq i \leq l, \quad \hat{V} \geq 0$$

则成立 $\rho(\hat{U}, \hat{V}) \leq f(\hat{X})$

证明
$$\begin{aligned} \rho(\hat{U}, \hat{V}) &= \min_{X \in R^n} f(X) + \sum_{j=1}^m h_j(X) \hat{u}_j + \sum_{i=1}^l g_i(X) \hat{v}_i \\ &\leq f(\hat{X}) + \sum_{j=1}^m h_j(\hat{X}) \hat{u}_j + \sum_{i=1}^l g_i(\hat{X}) \hat{v}_i \leq f(\hat{X}) \end{aligned}$$

推论 上述 $(\hat{X}, \hat{U}, \hat{V})$ 若满足 $\rho(\hat{U}, \hat{V}) = f(\hat{X})$, 则分别是
原对偶问题的**最优解**

该推论直观的给出了定义拉格朗日对偶问题的理由