

Duality

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The reader will find no figures in this work. The methods which I set forth do not require either constructions or geometrical or mechanical reasonings: but only algebraic operations, subject to a regular and uniform rule of procedure.

Preface to Mécanique analytique



Figure 1: Joseph-Louis Lagrange

Motivation

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As a consequence:

$$\max_{y \in \Omega} g(y) \leq \min_{x \in S} f(x)$$

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And the Lagrangian, associated with this problem:

$$L(x, \lambda, \nu) = f_0(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i f_i(x) + \sum_{i=1}^p \nu_i h_i(x) = f_0(x) + \lambda^\top f(x) + \nu^\top h(x)$$

Dual function

We assume $\mathcal{D} = \bigcap_{i=0}^m \text{dom } f_i \cap \bigcap_{i=1}^p \text{dom } h_i$ is nonempty. We define the Lagrange dual function (or just dual function) $g : \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^p \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ as the minimum value of the Lagrangian over x : for $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m, \nu \in \mathbb{R}^p$

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When the Lagrangian is unbounded below in x , the dual function takes on the value $-\infty$. Since the dual function is the pointwise infimum of a family of affine functions of (λ, ν) , it is concave, even when the original problem is not convex.

Dual function as a lower bound

Let us show, that the dual function yields lower bounds on the optimal value p^* of the original problem for any $\lambda \succeq 0, \nu$. Suppose some \hat{x} is a feasible point for the original problem, i.e., $f_i(\hat{x}) \leq 0$ and $h_i(\hat{x}) = 0$, $\lambda \succeq 0$. Then we have:

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The term “dual feasible”, to describe a pair (λ, ν) with $\lambda \succeq 0$ and $g(\lambda, \nu) > -\infty$, now makes sense. It means, as the name implies, that (λ, ν) is feasible for the dual problem. We refer to (λ^*, ν^*) as dual optimal or optimal Lagrange multipliers if they are optimal for the above problem.

Summary

	Primal	Dual
Function	$f_0(x)$	$g(\lambda, \nu) = \min_{x \in \mathcal{D}} L(x, \lambda, \nu)$
Variables	$x \in S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{\kappa}$	$\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+^m, \nu \in \mathbb{R}^p$
Constraints	$f_i(x) \leq 0, i = 1, \dots, m$ $h_i(x) = 0, i = 1, \dots, p$	$\lambda_i \geq 0, \forall i \in \overline{1, m}$
Problem	s.t. $\begin{aligned} f_0(x) &\rightarrow \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \\ f_i(x) &\leq 0, i = 1, \dots, m \\ h_i(x) &= 0, i = 1, \dots, p \end{aligned}$	$g(\lambda, \nu) \rightarrow \max_{\substack{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m, \nu \in \mathbb{R}^p \\ \lambda \succeq 0}}$
Optimal	x^* if feasible, $p^* = f_0(x^*)$	λ^*, ν^* if max is achieved, $d^* = g(\lambda^*, \nu^*)$

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This problem is devoid of inequality constraints, presenting m linear equality constraints instead. The Lagrangian is expressed as $L(x, \nu) = x^T x + \nu^T (Ax - b)$, spanning the domain $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m$. The dual function is denoted by $g(\nu) = \inf_x L(x, \nu)$. Given that $L(x, \nu)$ manifests as a convex quadratic function in terms of x , the minimizing x can be derived from the optimality condition

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$$-(1/4)\nu^T AA^T \nu - b^T \nu \leq \inf\{x^T x \mid Ax = b\}.$$

Which is a simple non-trivial lower bound without any problem solving.

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The coefficient W_{ij} in the matrix represents the expense associated with placing elements i and j in the same partition, while $-W_{ij}$ signifies the cost of segregating them. The objective encapsulates the aggregate cost across all pairs of elements, and the challenge posed by problem is to find the partition that minimizes the total cost.

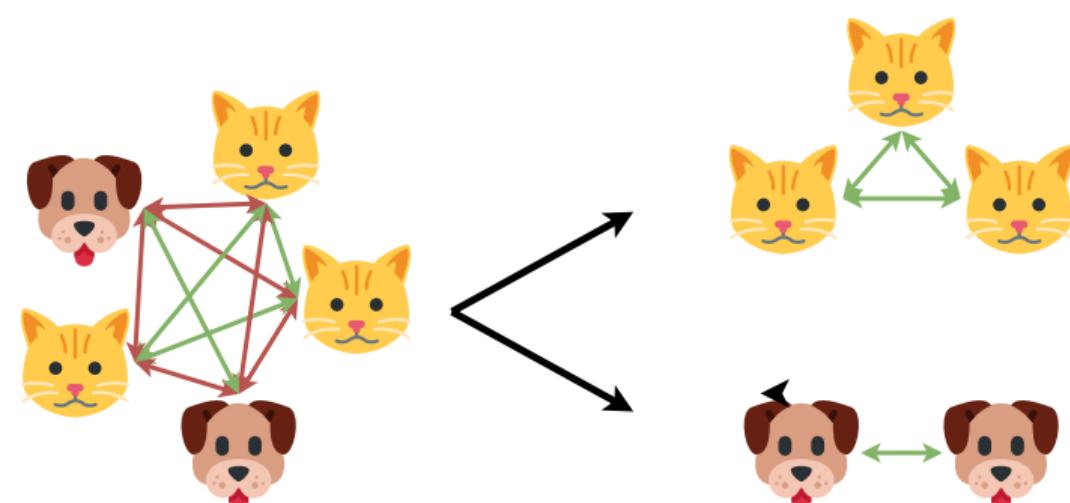


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The code for the problem is available here  Open in Colab

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Note, that we always have weak duality, if we've formulated primal and dual problem. It means, that if we have managed to solve the dual problem (which is always concave, no matter whether the initial problem was or not), then we have some lower bound. Surprisingly, there are some notable cases, when these solutions are equal.

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Note, that we always have weak duality, if we've formulated primal and dual problem. It means, that if we have managed to solve the dual problem (which is always concave, no matter whether the initial problem was or not), then we have some lower bound. Surprisingly, there are some notable cases, when these solutions are equal.

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- Several sufficient conditions known!
- “Easy” necessary and sufficient conditions: unknown.

Strong duality in linear least squares

Exercise

In the Least-squares solution of linear equations example above calculate the primal optimum p^* and the dual optimum d^* and check whether this problem has strong duality or not.

Useful features of duality

- **Construction of lower bound on solution of the primal problem.**

It could be very complicated to solve the initial problem. But if we have the dual problem, we can take an arbitrary $y \in \Omega$ and substitute it in $g(y)$ - we'll immediately obtain some lower bound.

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From the inequality $\max_{y \in \Omega} g(y) \leq \min_{x \in S} f_0(x)$ follows: if $\min_{x \in S} f_0(x) = -\infty$, then $\Omega = \emptyset$ and vice versa.

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- **Dual function is always concave**

As a pointwise minimum of affine functions.

Slater's condition

Theorem

If for a convex optimization problem (i.e., assuming minimization, f_0, f_i are convex and h_i are affine), there exists a point x such that $h(x) = 0$ and $f_i(x) < 0$ (existence of a strictly feasible point), then we have a zero duality gap and KKT conditions become necessary and sufficient.

An example of convex problem, when Slater's condition does not hold

Example

$$\min\{f_0(x) = x \mid f_1(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} \leq 0\},$$

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$$\min\{f_0(x) = x \mid f_1(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} \leq 0\},$$

The only point in the budget set is: $x^* = 0$. However, it is impossible to find a non-negative $\lambda^* \geq 0$, such that

$$\nabla f_0(0) + \lambda^* \nabla f_1(0) = 1 + \lambda^* x = 0.$$

A nonconvex quadratic problem with strong duality

On rare occasions strong duality obtains for a nonconvex problem. As an important example, we consider the problem of minimizing a nonconvex quadratic function over the unit ball

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where $A \in \mathbb{S}^n$, $A \not\succeq 0$ and $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Since $A \not\succeq 0$, this is not a convex problem. This problem is sometimes called the trust region problem, and arises in minimizing a second-order approximation of a function over the unit ball, which is the region in which the approximation is assumed to be approximately valid.

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$$-\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(q_i^\top b)^2}{\lambda_i + \lambda} - \lambda \rightarrow \max_{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}}$$

$$\text{s.t. } \lambda \geq -\lambda_{\min}(A)$$

Sensitivity analysis

Let us switch from the original optimization problem

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One can even show, that when P is convex optimization problem, $p^*(u, v)$ is a convex function.

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And taking the optimal x for the perturbed problem, we have:

$$p^*(u, v) \geq p^*(0,0) - \lambda^{*T} u - \nu^{*T} v \tag{1}$$

Sensitivity analysis

In scenarios where strong duality holds, we can draw several insights about the sensitivity of optimal solutions in relation to the Lagrange multipliers. These insights are derived from the inequality expressed in equation above:

- **Impact of Tightening a Constraint (Large λ_i^*):**

When the i th constraint's Lagrange multiplier, λ_i^* , holds a substantial value, and if this constraint is tightened (choosing $u_i < 0$), there is a guarantee that the optimal value, denoted by $p^*(u, v)$, will significantly increase.

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- If ν_i^* is large and negative and $v_i > 0$ is selected,
then in either scenario, the optimal value $p^*(u, v)$ is expected to increase greatly.

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- **Impact of Tightening a Constraint (Large λ_i^*):**

When the i th constraint's Lagrange multiplier, λ_i^* , holds a substantial value, and if this constraint is tightened (choosing $u_i < 0$), there is a guarantee that the optimal value, denoted by $p^*(u, v)$, will significantly increase.

- **Effect of Adjusting Constraints with Large Positive or Negative ν_i^* :**

- If ν_i^* is large and positive and $v_i < 0$ is chosen, or
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then in either scenario, the optimal value $p^*(u, v)$ is expected to increase greatly.

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These interpretations provide a framework for understanding how changes in constraints, reflected through their corresponding Lagrange multipliers, impact the optimal solution in problems where strong duality holds.

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The same idea can be used to establish the fact about v_i . The local sensitivity result Equation 2 provides a way to understand the impact of constraints on the optimal solution x^* of an optimization problem. If a constraint $f_i(x^*)$ is negative at x^* , it's not affecting the optimal solution, meaning small changes to this constraint won't alter the optimal value. In this case, the corresponding optimal Lagrange multiplier will be zero, as per the principle of complementary slackness.

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However, if $f_i(x^*) = 0$, meaning the constraint is precisely met at the optimum, then the situation is different. The value of the i -th optimal Lagrange multiplier, λ_i^* , gives us insight into how 'sensitive' or 'active' this constraint is. A small λ_i^* indicates that slight adjustments to the constraint won't significantly affect the optimal value. Conversely, a large λ_i^* implies that even minor changes to the constraint can have a significant impact on the optimal solution.

Mixed strategies for matrix games



Player 1



Player 2

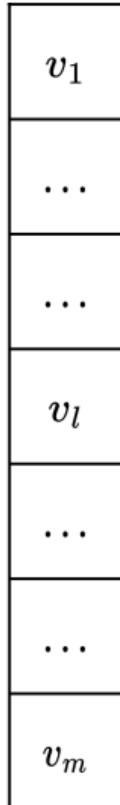


Figure 3: The scheme of a mixed strategy matrix game

Mixed strategies for matrix games



Player 1



Player 2

In zero-sum matrix games, players 1 and 2 choose actions from sets $\{1, \dots, n\}$ and $\{1, \dots, m\}$, respectively. The outcome is a payment from player 1 to player 2, determined by a payoff matrix $P \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$. Each player aims to use mixed strategies, choosing actions according to a probability distribution: player 1 uses probabilities u_k for each action i , and player 2 uses v_l .

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Figure 3: The scheme of a mixed strategy matrix game

Mixed strategies for matrix games. Player 1's Perspective



Assuming player 2 knows player 1's strategy u , player 2 will choose v to maximize $u^T Pv$. The worst-case expected payoff is thus:

$$\max_{v \geq 0, 1^T v = 1} u^T Pv = \max_{i=1, \dots, m} (P^T u)_i$$

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Player 1's optimal strategy minimizes this worst-case payoff, leading to the optimization problem:

$$\begin{aligned} & \min \max_{i=1, \dots, m} (P^T u)_i \\ \text{s.t. } & u \geq 0 \\ & 1^T u = 1 \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

This forms a convex optimization problem with the optimal value denoted as p_1^* .

Mixed strategies for matrix games. Player 2's Perspective

Conversely, if player 1 knows player 2's strategy v , the goal is to minimize $u^T Pv$.
This leads to:

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Conversely, if player 1 knows player 2's strategy v , the goal is to minimize $u^T Pv$. This leads to:

$$\min_{u \geq 0, 1^T u = 1} u^T Pv = \min_{i=1, \dots, n} (Pv)_i$$

Player 2 then maximizes this to get the largest guaranteed payoff, solving the optimization problem:

$$\begin{aligned} & \max \min_{i=1, \dots, n} (Pv)_i \\ \text{s.t. } & v \geq 0 \\ & 1^T v = 1 \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

The optimal value here is p_2^* .



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Duality and Equivalence

It's generally advantageous to know the opponent's strategy, but surprisingly, in mixed strategy matrix games, this advantage disappears. The key lies in duality: the problems above are Lagrange duals. By formulating player 1's problem as a linear program and introducing Lagrange multipliers, we find that the dual problem matches player 2's problem. Due to strong duality in feasible linear programs, $p_1^* = p_2^*$, showing no advantage in knowing the opponent's strategy.

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We approach problem Equation 3 by setting it up as a linear programming (LP) problem. The goal is to minimize a variable t , subject to certain constraints:

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$$L = t + \lambda^T(P^T u - t\mathbf{1}) - \mu^T u + \nu(1 - 1^T u) = \nu + (1 - 1^T \lambda)t + (P\lambda - \nu\mathbf{1} - \mu)^T u$$

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It's generally advantageous to know the opponent's strategy, but surprisingly, in mixed strategy matrix games, this advantage disappears. The key lies in duality: the problems above are Lagrange duals. By formulating player 1's problem as a linear program and introducing Lagrange multipliers, we find that the dual problem matches player 2's problem. Due to strong duality in feasible linear programs, $p_1^* = p_2^*$, showing no advantage in knowing the opponent's strategy.

Formulating and Solving the Lagrange Dual

We approach problem Equation 3 by setting it up as a linear programming (LP) problem. The goal is to minimize a variable t , subject to certain constraints:

1. $u \geq 0$,
2. The sum of elements in u equals 1 ($1^T u = 1$),
3. $P^T u$ is less than or equal to t times a vector of ones ($P^T u \leq t\mathbf{1}$).

Here, t is an additional variable in the real numbers ($t \in \mathbb{R}$).

Constructing the Lagrangian

We introduce multipliers for the constraints: λ for $P^T u \leq t\mathbf{1}$, μ for $u \geq 0$, and ν for $1^T u = 1$. The Lagrangian is then formed as:

$$L = t + \lambda^T(P^T u - t\mathbf{1}) - \mu^T u + \nu(1 - 1^T u) = \nu + (1 - 1^T \lambda)t + (P\lambda - \nu\mathbf{1} - \mu)^T u$$

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The dual problem seeks to maximize ν under the following conditions:

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Conclusion

This formulation shows that the Lagrange dual problem is equivalent to problem Equation 4. Given the feasibility of these linear programs, strong duality holds, meaning the optimal values of Equation 3 and Equation 4 are equal.