



Duality

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Optimization methods. MIPT

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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	$x \in S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$	$\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+^m, \nu \in \mathbb{R}^p$
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	$f_0(x) \rightarrow \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n}$ s.t. $f_i(x) \leq 0, i = 1, \dots, m$ $h_i(x) = 0, i = 1, \dots, p$	$g(\lambda, \nu) \rightarrow \max_{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+^m, \nu \in \mathbb{R}^p}$ s.t. $\lambda \succeq 0$
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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$$-(1/4)\nu^T AA^T \nu - b^T \nu \leq \inf\{x^T x \mid Ax = b\}.$$

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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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We now derive the dual function for this problem. The Lagrangian is expressed as

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The code for the problem is available here  Open in Colab

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Strong duality happens if duality gap is zero:

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It is common to name this relation between optimals of primal and dual problems as **weak duality**. For problem, we have:

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While the difference between them is often called **duality gap**:

$$p^* - d^* \geq 0$$

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.

Strong duality happens if duality gap is zero:

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Notice: both p^* and d^* may be ∞ .

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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

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

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

Example

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

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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$$L(x, \lambda) = x^\top Ax + 2b^\top x + \lambda(x^\top x - 1) = x^\top (A + \lambda I)x + 2b^\top x - \lambda$$

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$$\begin{aligned} -\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(q_i^\top b)^2}{\lambda_i + \lambda} - \lambda &\rightarrow \max_{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}} \\ \text{s.t. } \lambda &\geq -\lambda_{\min}(A) \end{aligned}$$

Applications

Solving the primal via the dual

An important consequence of stationarity: under strong duality, given a dual solution λ^*, ν^* , any primal solution x^* solves

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} f_0(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^* f_i(x) + \sum_{i=1}^p \nu_i^* h_i(x)$$

Often, solutions of this unconstrained problem can be expressed **explicitly**, giving an explicit characterization of primal solutions from dual solutions.

Furthermore, suppose the solution of this problem is unique; then it must be the primal solution x^* .

This can be very helpful when the dual is easier to solve than the primal.

Solving the primal via the dual

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$$\min_x \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(x_i) \quad \text{subject to} \quad a^T x = b$$

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This gives:

$$x_i^* = \frac{a_i \nu^*}{c_i}.$$

Mixed strategies for matrix games



Figure 2: The scheme of a mixed strategy matrix game

Mixed strategies for matrix games



Player 1

u_1
\dots
u_k
\dots
u_n

v_1
\dots
\dots
v_l
\dots
\dots
v_m



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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Mixed strategies for matrix games. Player 1's Perspective



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} & \max \min_{i=1, \dots, n} (P v)_i \\ & \text{s.t. } v \geq 0 \\ & 1^T v = 1 \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

The optimal value here is p_2^* .



Player 2

v_1

...

...

v_l

...

...

v_m

Mixed strategies for matrix games

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.

Mixed strategies for matrix games

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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Conclusion

This formulation shows that the Lagrange dual problem is equivalent to problem Equation 2. Given the feasibility of these linear programs, strong duality holds, meaning the optimal values of Equation 1 and Equation 2 are equal.

References

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- Duality Uses and Correspondences lecture by Ryan Tibshirani course.