

Hi

Lecture 4



Recap

$$A = (x=1, y=1)$$

$$C_1: x+y \leq 5$$

(not active)

$$C_2: 2x+y \geq 3$$

(active)

Q?

Plan

1. combination of \geq and $=$. FOC?
2. soc. Bordered Hessian matrix \Downarrow
3. concavity / convexity
4. Slater's condition. (no need to check soc)

combination of equality and ineq. constraints.

short answer: combine F.O.C for $=$, F.O.C for \geq .

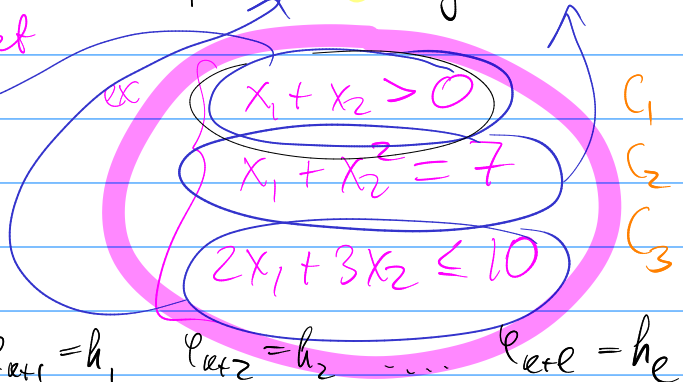
Formal theorem.

if

$$D = \underbrace{U}_{\text{open set}} \cap \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \begin{array}{l} \text{[l. ineq. c]} \\ h_i(x) > 0 \\ \text{[k eq. c]} \\ g_i(x) = 0 \end{array} \forall i\}$$

Which constraints may be active?

$$\{C_2, C_3\}$$



$$\ell_1 = g_1 \quad \dots \quad \ell_k = g_k \quad \ell_{k+1} = h_1 \quad \ell_{k+2} = h_2 \quad \dots \quad \ell_{k+l} = h_l$$

$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\ell_1, \ell_2, \dots, \ell_{k+l}, f$ are C^1 funct. $x^* \in D$

$$L = f + \sum_{i=1}^{k+l} \lambda_i \ell_i$$

x^* maximizes f on D

rank of Jacobian matrix of active constraints at x^* is equal to the number of active constraints.

Summary
ch 6.4/6.5

Then there is $\lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_{k+l} \end{pmatrix}$ such that

F.O.C.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{lll} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_i} = 0 & i \in \{1, \dots, n\} & \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda_i} = 0 & i \in \{1, \dots, k\} & \text{equality const.} \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda_i} \geq 0 & i \in \{k+1, \dots, k+l\} & \text{ineq. const.} \\ \lambda_i \geq 0 & i \in \{k+1, \dots, k+l\} & \text{ineq. const.} \\ \lambda_i \cdot \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda_i} = 0 & i \in \{k+1, \dots, k+l\} & \text{ineq. const.} \end{array} \right.$$

Cookbook procedure:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{F.O.C.} \\ x \in U \end{array} \right.$$

Kuhn-Tucker condition

NDCQ

$$\begin{array}{l} x_1 + x_2 > 0 \\ x_1 + x_2^2 = 7 \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 10 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \end{array}$$

C_2 only

C_2 and C_3

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

rank $J = 1$
no local points.

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2x_2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

rank $J < 2$

$$x_1 + x_2 > 0$$

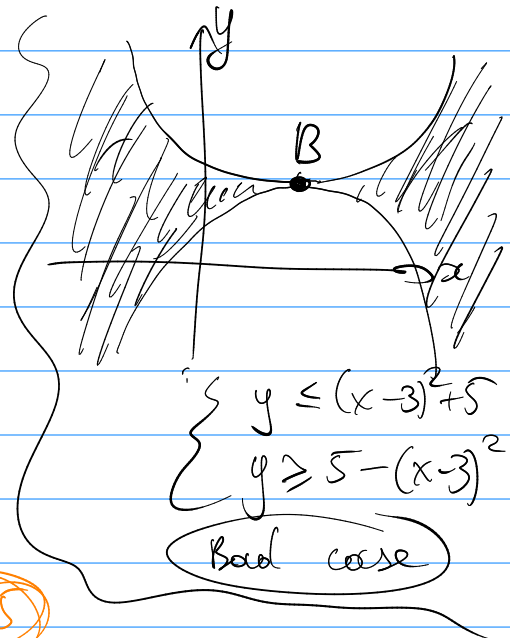
$$x_1 + x_2^2 = 7$$

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 = 10$$

$$2x_2 = 1.5$$

no solutions.

$$x_2 = \frac{3}{4}$$




Warning!

If

x^* maximizes f on D .

$$D = U \cap \{g_i(x) = 0, \underline{h_i(x) \geq 0}\}$$

Standardize the problem!

Maybe twice! 

(Ex) find min $x^2 + 2y^2$
s.t. $x + y \geq 7$

\rightarrow max $-x^2 - 2y^2$
s.t. $x + y - 7 \geq 0$

(Ex) find extra $x^2 + 2y^2$
s.t. $x + y \geq 7$
 $2x + 7y \leq 100$

max $x^2 + 2y^2$
 $x + y - 7 \geq 0$
 $100 - 2x - 7y \geq 0$

max $-x^2 - 2y^2$
 $x + y - 7 \geq 0$
 $100 - 2x - 7y \geq 0$

max $x^2 + 2y^2$

s.t. $-x - y \leq -7$

$L = x^2 + 2y^2 + \lambda((-7) - (-x - y))$

max f
s.t. $g(x, y) \leq b$

$L = f + \lambda \cdot (b - g(x, y))$ [Ok]

Sufficiency conditions.

NDCQ, F.O.C

① Use graphical approach.

② Weierstrass theorem

If f is continuous, set D is compact (closed & bounded) then f should attain global min and global max on D .

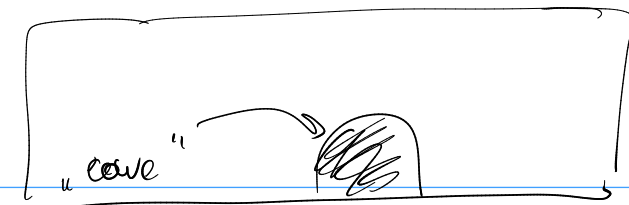
③ Use bordered Hesse matrix.

① Include only active constraints in the bordered Hesse matrix

F.O.C. \rightarrow A H_A $[3 \times 3]$
 \rightarrow B H_B $[4 \times 4]$

Small recap.

concave



def f is concave \Leftrightarrow subgraph of f is convex $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\text{sub } f = \{(x, y) \mid y \leq f(x)\}$$

$$\text{epi } f = \{(x, y) \mid y \geq f(x)\}$$

def f is convex \Leftrightarrow epi f is convex.

Theorem.

if f is C^2

matrix of second derivatives (Hesse)

f is concave $\Leftrightarrow H_f$ is negative semidef.
 f is convex $\Leftrightarrow H_f$ is positive semidef.

Slater's condition.

$$D = \{h_i(x) \geq 0, \forall i\} \cap U$$

\nwarrow open

there exists a point $\hat{x} \in D$ and $h_i(\hat{x}) > 0 \forall i$.

If f, h_1, \dots, h_e are C^1 , concave

$$D = \{h_i(x) \geq 0, \forall i\} \cap U$$

\nwarrow open

Slater's cond is satisfied

then F.O.C. are necess. and sufficient.

End
7.3.3