

KKT条件:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原问题: } \min f_0(x) & \quad p^* \\ \text{s.t. } f_i(x) & \leq 0 \quad i=1, 2, \dots, m \\ h_i(x) & = 0 \quad i=1, 2, \dots, p \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{对偶问题: } \sup_{\lambda \geq 0, v} \inf_{x \in D} L(x, \lambda, v) \\ = \sup_{\lambda \geq 0, v} \inf_{x \in D} \left(f_0(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i f_i(x) + \sum_{i=1}^p v_i h_i(x) \right) \quad d^* \end{aligned}$$

- 引入假设:
1. $d^* = p^*$, 对偶间隙为0
 2. 所有的 f, h 都是可微的

推导: 假设最优解为: (x^*, λ^*, v^*)

$$\text{则} \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} f_i(x^*) \leq 0 & i=1, 2, \dots, m \\ h_i(x^*) = 0 & i=1, 2, \dots, p \\ \lambda^* \geq 0 & \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{原问题的可行域} \\ \text{对偶问题的可行域} \end{array} \right.$$

$$p^* = d^*$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow f_0(x^*) &= \inf_x L(x, \lambda^*, v^*) \\ &= \inf_x \left(f_0(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^* f_i(x) + \sum_{i=1}^p v_i^* h_i(x) \right) \\ &\stackrel{1)}{\leq} f_0(x^*) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^* f_i(x^*) + \sum_{i=1}^p v_i^* h_i(x^*) \\ &\stackrel{2)}{\leq} f_0(x^*) \end{aligned}$$

由(2)可知:

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^* f_i(x^*) = 0$$

$\lambda_i^* \geq 0 \quad f_i(x^*) \leq 0$

$$\lambda_i^* f_i(x^*) = 0, \quad \forall i=1, 2, \dots, m$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f_i(x^*) < 0, \quad \text{则} \lambda_i = 0 \\ \lambda_i > 0, \quad \text{则} f_i(x^*) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

} 互补松弛条件

由(1)可知:

$$x^* = \operatorname{argmin} L(x, \lambda^*, v^*)$$

$$\text{则: } \frac{\alpha L(x, \lambda^*, v^*)}{\alpha x} \bigg|_{x=x^*} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow Df_0(x^*) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^* Df_i(x^*) + \sum_{i=1}^p v_i^* Dh_i(x^*) = 0$$

稳定性条件!

KKT条件:

- ① 原问题的可行性
- ② 对偶问题的可行性
- ③ 互补松弛条件
- ④ 稳定性条件

KKT条件的充要性:

若原问题是凸问题, 各个函数可微且对偶间隙为0.

则 KKT 条件为充要条件

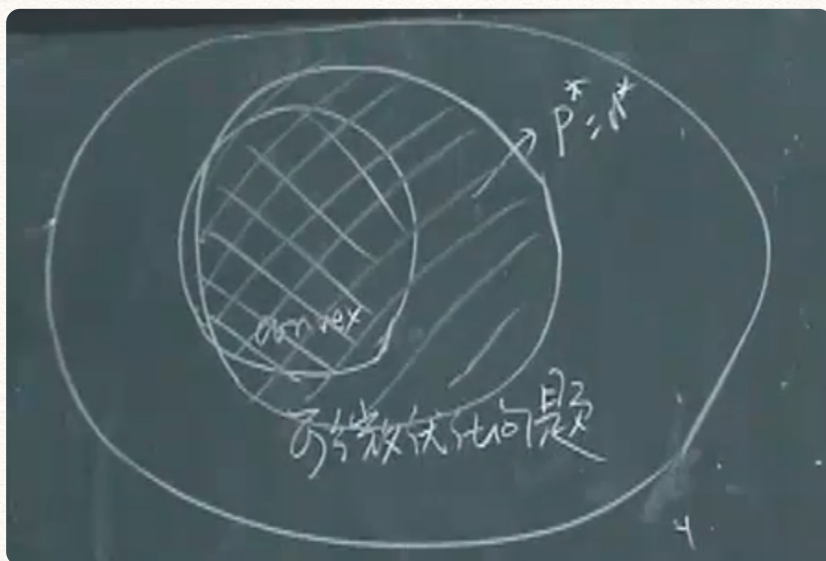
证明充分性:

即证明满足 KKT 条件的 $(\tilde{x}, \tilde{\lambda}, \tilde{\nu})$ 是原问题的最优解.

即证: $g(\tilde{\lambda}, \tilde{\nu}) = f(\tilde{x})$

$$\begin{aligned} g(\tilde{\lambda}, \tilde{\nu}) &= \inf_x L(x, \tilde{\lambda}, \tilde{\nu}) \\ &= L(\tilde{x}, \tilde{\lambda}, \tilde{\nu}) \\ &= f_0(\tilde{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \underbrace{f_i(\tilde{x})}_0 + \sum_{i=1}^p \nu_i \underbrace{h_i(\tilde{x})}_0 \\ &= f_0(\tilde{x}) \end{aligned}$$

相关问题之间的关系:



一般的优化问题: (不一定凸)

若拉格朗日函数有鞍点 \Leftrightarrow

此时 p/d 最优对偶间隙为 0

可微的优化问题:

对偶间隙为 0 的必要条件为 KKT 条件:

$$\min f_0(x)$$

$$\text{s.t. } f_i(x) \leq 0 \quad i=1 \dots m$$

$$h_i(x) = 0 \quad i=1 \dots p$$

KKT

$$f_i(x^*) \leq 0$$

$$h_i(x^*) = 0$$

$$\lambda^* \geq 0$$

$$\lambda_i^* f_i(x^*) = 0$$

$$Df_0(x^*) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^* Df_i(x^*) + \sum_{i=1}^p \nu_i^* Dh_i(x^*) = 0$$

一般可微的凸优化问题:

KKT 条件为对偶间隙为 0 的必要条件!

例: 二次函数 KKT 条件

$$\min \frac{1}{2} x^T P x + q^T x + r \quad P \in S_+^n$$

$$\text{s.t. } Ax = b$$

$$Ax^* = b$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} x^T P x + q^T x + r + (Ax - b)^T \nu^* \right\} \bigg|_{x=x^*} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Px^* + q + A^T \nu^* = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} P & A^T \\ A & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x^* \\ \nu^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -q \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$

例: $x \geq 0$ 约束下的凸优化

$$\min f_0(x)$$

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

互补条件!

$$\begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ Df_0(x) \geq 0 \\ x_i (Df_0(x))_i = 0 \end{cases}$$

KKT条件:

$$\begin{cases} x^* \geq 0 & \textcircled{1} \\ \lambda^* \geq 0 & \textcircled{2} \\ \lambda_i^* \cdot (-x_i^*) = 0 & \textcircled{3} \\ Df_0(x^*) - \lambda^* = 0 & \textcircled{4} \end{cases}$$

由①和④得:

$$Df_0(x^*) = \lambda^* \geq 0$$

由③和④得:

$$(Df_0(x^*))_i \cdot x_i = 0$$