



清华大学

Tsinghua University

S21 (a): ① ~~$x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$~~

~~$(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in \mathbb{D}$~~

~~$(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in \mathbb{D}$~~

$0 \leq \theta \leq 1$

~~$\theta(x_1, y_1) + (1-\theta)(x_2, y_2)$~~

~~$= (\theta x_1 + (1-\theta)x_2, \theta y_1 + (1-\theta)y_2) \in \mathbb{D}$~~

$f(x, y) = e^{-x} : \nabla f(x, y) = (-e^{-x}, 0) \quad Hf(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-x} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 非正定

~~$f(\theta x_1 + (1-\theta)x_2) \leq \theta f(x_1) + (1-\theta)f(x_2)$~~ $f(x, y)$ 为凸函数

~~$= e^{-\theta x_1 - (1-\theta)x_2} \leq \theta e^{-x_1} + (1-\theta)e^{-x_2}$~~ $g(x, y) = \frac{x^2}{y}$

y^2
 $2y^3$

$\nabla g(x, y) = \left[\frac{2x}{y}, -\frac{x^2}{y^2} \right]$

$Hg(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{y} & -\frac{2x}{y^2} \\ -\frac{2x}{y^2} & \frac{2x^2}{y^3} \end{bmatrix}$

$\frac{2}{y} > 0, \quad \frac{x^2}{y^4} - \frac{4x^2}{y^4} = 0$

$Hg(x, y)$ 半正定

$\therefore g(x, y)$ 为凸函数

\therefore 凸函数

$\therefore y > 0, \quad \frac{x^2}{y} \geq 0 \quad \therefore x=0$

\therefore 最优值为 1

b) $L(x, y, \lambda)$

$= e^{-x} + \lambda \frac{x^2}{y} \quad (\lambda \geq 0)$

$g(\lambda) = \inf_{x, y \in \mathbb{D}} L(x, y, \lambda) = 0$ (当 $x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow \infty$ 时)

对偶问题:

maximize $L(x, y, \lambda)$

s.t. $\lambda \geq 0$

$\lambda^* = 0, \quad d^* = 0$

最优值为 1

c) 对偶问题:

$L(x, y, \lambda) = e^{-x} + \lambda \frac{x^2}{y} - \lambda u \quad (\lambda \geq 0)$ 非正定

$g(\lambda) = \inf_{x, y \in \mathbb{D}} L(x, y, \lambda) = -\lambda u$ (当 $x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow \infty$ 时)

对偶问题: maximize $-\lambda u$

s.t. $\lambda \geq 0, \quad p^*(u) = \begin{cases} 0 & u \geq 0 \\ +\infty & u < 0 \end{cases}$

若 $u \leq 0$, Slater 条件不满足

$u > 0$: Slater 条件满足

$u < 0$: $p^*(u)$ 无定义 (D 非空)

$p^*(u) = p^*(u)$

$u = 0$: $p^*(u) = 1$

$\therefore p^*(u) = \begin{cases} 1 & u = 0 \\ 0 & u > 0 \quad (\lambda^* = 0) \\ -\infty & u < 0 \end{cases}$

$u > 0$
 $p^*(0) - \lambda^* u = 1$
 $u > 0$ 时 $p^*(u) = 0$, 不满足



5.22: ①: $L(x, \lambda) = x + \lambda(x^2 - 1)$ ($\lambda \geq 0$).

$$g(\lambda) = \inf_x L(x, \lambda) = \begin{cases} -\infty & \lambda = 0 \\ -\lambda - \frac{1}{4\lambda} & \lambda > 0 \end{cases}$$



~~$x \in \mathbb{R}$ 均不为凸函数~~

对向问题: $\max_{\lambda \geq 0} \left(-\lambda - \frac{1}{4\lambda} \right)$

$\exists x \in \mathbb{D}$, 使 $x^2 < 1$, 不满足 Slater 条件, 强对偶性不成立
 $\therefore x, x^2$ 均不为凸函数, 原问题为凹问题
 \therefore 对偶问题有 $\lambda^* = \frac{1}{2}, p^* = d^* = -1$

② x, x^2 均不为凸函数, R 为凸集 \Rightarrow 凹问题

不存在 $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 使 $x^2 < 0$, 不满足 Slater 条件

对偶问题: $L(x, \lambda) = \lambda x^2$

$$g(\lambda) = \begin{cases} -\infty & \lambda = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{4\lambda} & \lambda > 0 \end{cases}$$



~~$x \in \mathbb{R}$~~

$$\max_{\lambda \geq 0} -\frac{1}{4\lambda}$$

原问题的最优值: $x^* = 0, p^* = 0$

对偶问题的最优值: $\lambda^* = 0, \lambda \rightarrow +\infty$ (极限)
 强对偶性不成立

③ $x, |x|$ 均为凸函数, R 为凸集 \Rightarrow 凸问题

不存在 $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 使 $|x| < 0$, 不满足 Slater 条件

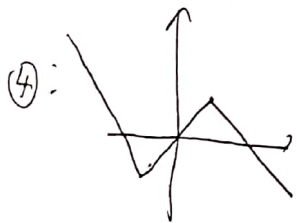
对偶问题: $L(x, \lambda) = x + \lambda|x|$

$$g(\lambda) = \inf_{x \in \mathbb{R}} L(x, \lambda) = \begin{cases} -\infty & \lambda < 1 \\ 0 & \lambda \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

\therefore 对偶问题: maximize 0

$$\text{s.t. } \lambda \geq 1, d^* = 0, \lambda^* = 1$$

原问题的最优值: $x^* = 0, p^* = 0, p^* = d^*$ 强对偶性成立



$f_1(x)$ 不为凸函数, 不满足 Slater 条件

$\exists x = -0.5$, 使 $f_1(x) < 0$, 不满足 Slater 条件

原问题的最优值: $x^* = -2, p^* = -2$

对偶问题: $x + \lambda f_1(x)$

$$L(x, \lambda) = \begin{cases} (-\lambda)x + 2\lambda & x \geq 1 \\ (1+\lambda)x - \lambda & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ (-\lambda)x - 2\lambda & x \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\frac{\partial L(x, \lambda)}{\partial x} = \begin{cases} -\lambda & x > 1 \\ 1+\lambda & -1 < x < 1 \\ -\lambda & x < -1 \end{cases}$$

$p^* = d^*$, 强对偶性成立

L 在 \mathbb{R} 上连续, 故在闭区间上可微

$$g(\lambda) = \inf_{x \in \mathbb{D}} L(x, \lambda) = \begin{cases} -\infty & \lambda < 1 \\ -2 & \lambda \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$g(\lambda) = \max_{\lambda \geq 0} -2$$

$$d^* = -2, \lambda^* = 1$$





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⑤ ~~x^3 在 \mathbb{R} 上不为凸~~ x^3 在 \mathbb{R} 上不为凸

$$f''(x) = 6x, x < 0 \text{ 时 } < 0,$$

\therefore 不为凸

$\exists x=2$ 使 $-x+1 < 0$, 不满足条件

⑥ $x \geq 0$ 时
 $-x+1 \geq 0$

$$L(\lambda, x) = x^3 - \lambda x + \lambda, (\lambda \geq 0)$$

$$g(\lambda) = \inf_{x \in \mathbb{R}} (x^3 - \lambda x + \lambda)$$

$$\frac{\partial L(\lambda, x)}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - \lambda, \text{ 在 } (-\infty, -\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{3}}) \text{ 递增,}$$

$$(-\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{3}}, \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{3}}) \text{ 递减}$$

$$(\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{3}}, +\infty) \text{ 递增}$$

对偶问题:

$$\max_{\lambda \geq 0} -\infty$$

$$s.t. \lambda \geq 0, d^* = -\infty$$

$$\text{Primal: } x^* = 1, p^* = 1. \text{ 原问题有最优解}$$

$$L(\lambda, x) = x^3 - \lambda x + \lambda$$

$$g(\lambda) = \inf_{x \in \mathbb{R}} (x^3 - \lambda x + \lambda) \quad (\lambda \geq 0)$$

$$L(\lambda, x) \text{ 关于 } x \text{ 在 } [0, \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{3}}] \text{ 上递增}$$

$$(\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{3}}, +\infty) \text{ 上递减}$$

$$g(\lambda) = \frac{\lambda}{3} \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{3}} - \lambda \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{3}} + \lambda$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3} \lambda \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{3}} + \lambda$$

$$\text{对偶问题: } \max_{\lambda \geq 0} -\frac{2}{3} \lambda \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{3}} + \lambda$$

$$s.t. \lambda \geq 0$$

$$\lambda^* = 0$$

$$d^* = 1$$

$$\text{Primal: } p^* = 1, x^* = 1, p^* = d^*$$



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S24: ~~$\inf_{z \in Z} \sup_{w \in W} f(w, z) > \inf_{w \in W} \sup_{z \in Z} f(w, z)$~~

~~反例: $W = \{1, 2\}$~~

~~对 $z_0 \in Z$, $w_0 \in W$~~

~~$\inf_{w \in W} f(w, z_0) \leq f(w_0, z_0)$~~

~~两边取上确界: $\sup_{z \in Z} \inf_{w \in W} f(w, z) \leq \sup_{z \in Z} f(w_0, z)$~~

~~两边取下确界: $\sup_{z \in Z} \inf_{w \in W} f(w, z) \leq \inf_{w \in W} \sup_{z \in Z} f(w, z)$~~

若 W, Z 有界, $\sup_{z \in Z} \inf_{w \in W} f(w, z) = \inf_{w \in W} \sup_{z \in Z} f(w, z)$, 左 < 右

若 W, Z 无界:

~~$\sup_{z \in Z} \inf_{w \in W} f(w, z) = -\infty$~~

~~$\inf_{w \in W} \sup_{z \in Z} f(w, z) = \infty$~~

反例: $\forall z_0 \in Z, w_0 \in W,$

$\inf_{w \in W} f(w, z_0) \leq f(w_0, z_0)$

两边取上确界: $\sup_{z \in Z} \inf_{w \in W} f(w, z) \leq \sup_{z \in Z} f(w_0, z)$

两边取下确界: $\sup_{z \in Z} \inf_{w \in W} f(w, z) \leq \inf_{w \in W} \sup_{z \in Z} f(w, z)$





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4.31: $\because f_i(x^*) \leq 0, \lambda_i^* f_i(x^*) = 0$

设 $\lambda_1^* = \dots = \lambda_p^* = 0$, 则 $\lambda_1^* = \dots = \lambda_q^* > 0$.

$\therefore f_i(x^*) > 0$

则有 $f_{10}^*(x^*) = \dots, f_{1q}^*(x^*) < 0$

$\therefore f(x^*) > f(x^*)$

$$\nabla f_0(x^*)^T(x-x^*) \leq f(x) - f(x^*) = -\sum_{i=1}^q \lambda_i^* \nabla f_i(x^*)^T(x-x^*)$$

$$\nabla f_0(x^*)^T(x-x^*) \leq f(x) - f(x^*)$$

在 x^* 处 $f_i(x^*) = 0, \lambda_i^* \nabla f_i(x^*)^T(x-x^*) = 0$

则有 $\forall x, f(x) \geq f(x^*) \geq 0$

5.31:

~~$f_i(x) \leq 0$~~
 $\geq 0, f_i(x) \leq 0$

若 $\exists x_0$, 使 $\nabla f_i(x^*)^T(x_0-x^*) < 0$,

$$x_1 = x^* + (x_0 - x^*) \delta d$$

$$\therefore f_i(x) - f_i(x^*) \geq \nabla f_i(x^*)^T(x-x^*) \quad \lim_{\delta d \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_0(x_1) - f_0(x^*)}{x_1 - x^*} = \lim_{\delta d \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_0(x_1) - f_0(x^*)}{(x_0 - x^*) \delta d} = \nabla f_0(x^*)^T$$

$\therefore f_i(x) \leq 0$,

$$\therefore f_i(x^*) + \nabla f_i(x^*)^T(x-x^*) \leq 0,$$

$\lambda_i \geq 0$,

$$\therefore \lambda_i f_i(x^*) + \lambda_i \nabla f_i(x^*)^T(x-x^*) \leq 0$$

$$\lambda_i \nabla f_i(x^*)^T(x-x^*) \leq 0$$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^q \lambda_i \nabla f_i(x^*) = \nabla f_0(x^*),$$

$$\therefore \nabla f_0(x^*)^T(x-x^*) \leq 0,$$

$$\nabla f_0(x^*)^T(x-x^*) \geq 0$$

$$\lim_{\delta d \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_0(x_1) - f_0(x^*)}{(x_0 - x^*) \delta d} = \nabla f_0(x^*)^T$$

$\therefore \exists x_1$, 使 $f(x_1) < f(x^*)$
与 $x, f(x) - f(x^*) \geq 0$ 矛盾.



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