

第2讲:锥规划及其在能源系统 优化中的应用. Part II

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2020年授课视频: https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1F7411o7Jx/



如何紧凑地表达以下约束条件?

$$a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 + a_3 x_3 + a_4 x_4 = b$$

正常使用主观题需2.0以上版本雨课堂

优化变量、目标函数与约束条件的表示形式

1. 标量形式:优化变量 x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 满足约束条件

$$a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + a_3x_3 + a_4x_4 = b$$

2. 向量形式:优化变量 $x = [x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]^T$,参数a =

$$[a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4]^T$$
,则上述约束条件可表示为

向量内积
$$a^T x = b$$

3. 矩阵形式:将优化变量和参数组织成矩阵形式

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{bmatrix} \qquad A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ a_3 & a_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

矩阵内积:对应元素相乘后求和

$$\mathbf{tr}(A^TX) = b$$

其中,tr(·)表示一个矩阵的迹,即矩阵对角元之和

半定锥 (Positive semidefinite cone)

Set of symmetric positive semidefinite matrices:

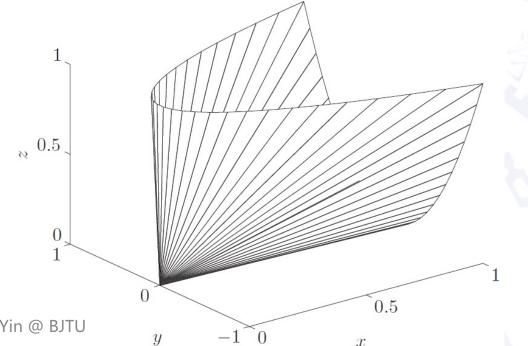
$$\mathcal{S}_+^n = \{ X \in \mathcal{S}^n | X \geq 0 \},$$

where $S^n = \{X \in \mathcal{R}^{n \times n} | X = X^T\}$. The set S^n_+ is a convex cone.

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x & y \\ y & z \end{bmatrix} \in \mathcal{S}^{2}_{+}$$

$$\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$$

$$x \ge 0, z \ge 0, xz \ge y^{2}$$
旋转的二阶锥



半定规划 (Semidefinite programming, SDP)

SDP的标准形式

minimize
$$\mathbf{tr}(CX)$$
 线性目标函数 $\mathbf{tr}(A_iX) = b_i, i = 1, ..., p$ 线性等 式约束 $X \geqslant 0$ 半定约束

其中 $C, A_1, ..., A_p \in S^n$



将以下半定规划模型转换为标量表示形式。

minimize
$$\mathbf{tr}(CX)$$

subject to $\mathbf{tr}(A_1X) = b_1$
 $\mathbf{tr}(A_2X) = b_2$
 $X \ge 0$

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 7 \\ 1 & 7 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 8 \\ 2 & 6 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 9 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \quad b_1 = 11 \text{ and } b_2 = 19$$

示例:半定规划模型

minimize
$$\mathbf{tr}(CX)$$
 subject to $\mathbf{tr}(A_1X) = b_1$ $\mathbf{tr}(A_2X) = b_2$ $X = \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & x_{13} \\ x_{12} & x_{22} & x_{23} \\ x_{13} & x_{23} & x_{33} \end{bmatrix}$ $X \geqslant 0$ 共6个优化变量

$$A_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 7 \\ 1 & 7 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad A_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 8 \\ 2 & 6 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 9 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \quad b_{1} = 11 \text{ and } b_{2} = 19$$

示例:半定规划模型

minimize

$$x_{11} + 4x_{12} + 6x_{13} + 9x_{22} + 7x_{33}$$

subject to

$$x_{11} + 2x_{13} + 3x_{22} + 14x_{23} + 5x_{33} = 11$$

$$4x_{12} + 16x_{13} + 6x_{22} + 4x_{33} = 19$$

示例:半定规划模型

对称矩阵A半正定的充分必要条件是A的各阶主子式都不小于零

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & x_{13} \\ x_{12} & x_{22} & x_{23} \\ x_{13} & x_{23} & x_{33} \end{bmatrix} \geqslant 0 \iff x_{11} \geq 0, x_{22} \geq 0, x_{33} \geq 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} \\ x_{12} & x_{22} \end{vmatrix} = x_{11}x_{22} - x_{12}^2 \ge 0 \quad x_{11}x_{33} - x_{13}^2 \ge 0 \quad x_{22}x_{33} - x_{23}^2 \ge 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & x_{13} \\ x_{12} & x_{22} & x_{23} \\ x_{13} & x_{23} & x_{33} \end{vmatrix} = x_{11}x_{22}x_{33} + 2x_{12}x_{23}x_{13} - x_{11}x_{23}^2 - x_{22}x_{13}^2 - x_{33}x_{12}^2 \ge 0$$



采用n阶实对称矩阵X表示优化变量,请问:

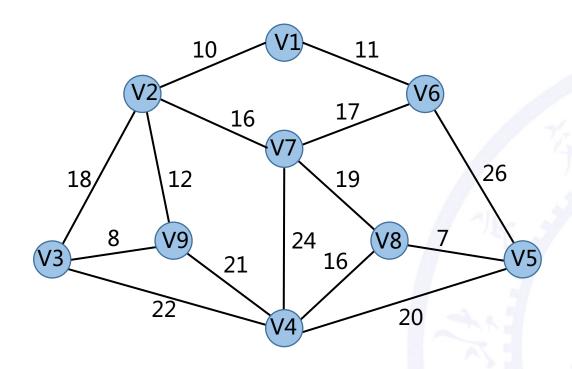
- (1) 共有多少个优化变量(标量)?
- (2) 半定约束 $X \ge 0$ 可等价转换为几个标量形式的不等式约束?

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & \cdots & x_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{1n} & \cdots & x_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \geq 0$$

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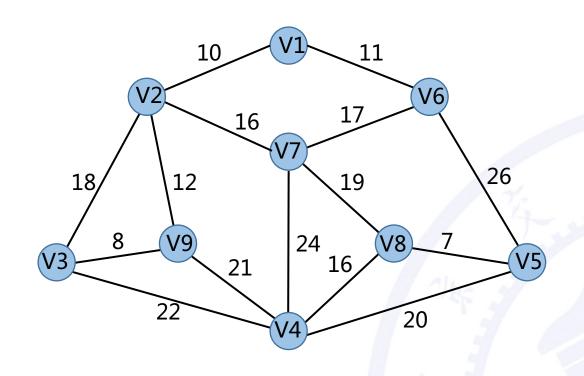
应用1:最大割问题 Maximum Cut

- 已知:无向图 $G = (\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{E})$, 边 $(i,j) \in \mathcal{E}$ 的权重为 $\omega_{ij} \geq 0$ 且 $\omega_{ij} = \omega_{ji}$
- 求:节点子集 $S \subseteq \mathcal{N}$,使得 $\sum_{i \in S, j \in \bar{S}} \omega_{ij}$ 最大,其中 $\bar{S} = \mathcal{N} \setminus S$





如何建立最大割问题的数学规划模型?



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最大割问题建模

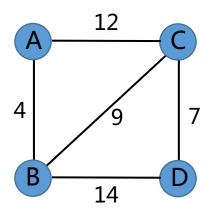
Let $x_i = 1$ if $i \in \mathcal{S}$ and $x_i = -1$ if $i \in \overline{\mathcal{S}}$.

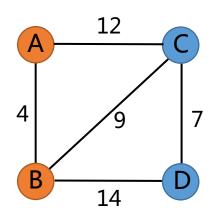
maximize
$$\frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \omega_{ij} (1 - x_i x_j)$$

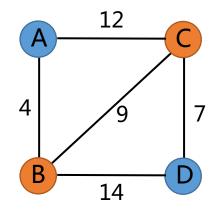
s.t.
$$x_j \in \{-1,1\}, j = 1,...,n$$

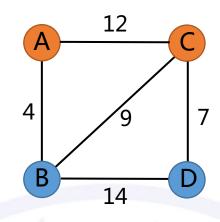
组合优化问题:组合爆炸!一共有多少种可能性?

4节点最大割问题分析(穷举法)





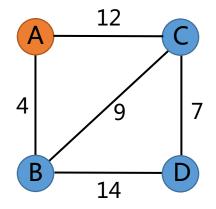


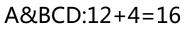


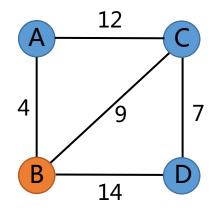
AB&CD:12+9+14=35

AD&BC:12+4+14+7=37

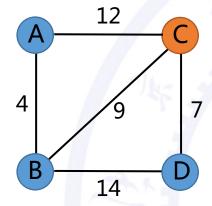
AC&BD:4+9+7=20



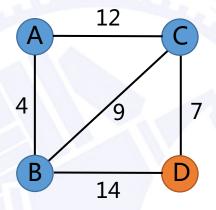




B&ACD:4+9+14=27



C&ABD:12+9+7=28



D&ABC:7+14=21

变量替换

- 注意到变量 x_i 始终以乘积形式 x_ix_j 出现, $\diamondsuit Y = xx^T$,则 $Y_{ij} = x_ix_j$
- 定义矩阵 W , 其第 i 行第 j 列的元素为 ω_{ij} , 对角元为0

maximize
$$\frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \omega_{ij} (1 - x_i x_j)$$



s.t.
$$x_j \in \{-1,1\}, \quad j = 1,...,n$$

maximize
$$\frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \omega_{ij} - \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{tr}(WY)$$

s.t.
$$Y_{jj} = 1$$
, $j = 1,...,n$

$$Y = xx^{T}$$

松弛:去掉秩1约束

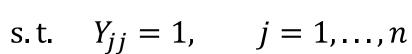
$$Y = xx^T$$



$$Y = xx^T$$
 $Y \ge 0$ and $rank(Y) = 1$

maximize
$$\frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \omega_{ij} - \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{tr}(WY)$$
 maximize
$$\frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \omega_{ij} - \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{tr}(WY)$$

maximize
$$\frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \omega_{ij} - \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{tr}(WY)$$



$$j=1,\ldots,n$$

$$Y = xx^T$$



S. t.
$$Y_{jj} = 1$$
, $J = 1, \dots, T_n$

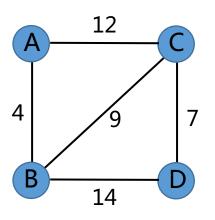
$$Y \geqslant 0$$

思考:求解得到的Y矩阵非对角元可能是小

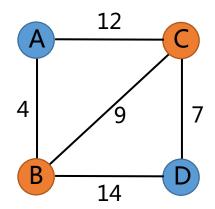
数,如何得到原优化变量x的取值?

 $0.87856 \ RELAX \leq MAXCUT \leq RELAX$

四节点算例



$$W = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & 12 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 9 & 14 \\ 12 & 9 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 14 & 7 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



SDP松弛模型求解结果: 37.2364136672298

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & -0.584843 & -0.962764 & 0.844561 \\ -0.584843 & 1.0 & 0.343777 & -0.928271 \\ -0.962764 & 0.343777 & 1.0 & -0.668356 \\ 0.844561 & -0.928271 & -0.668356 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

AD&BC:12+4+14+7=37

取整:非对接元大于0

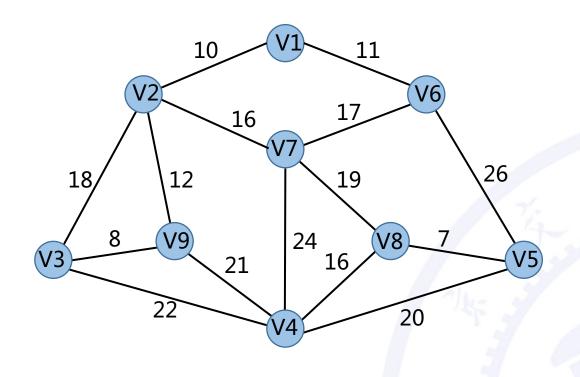
对于其他算例未必可行

则取1,小于0则取-1



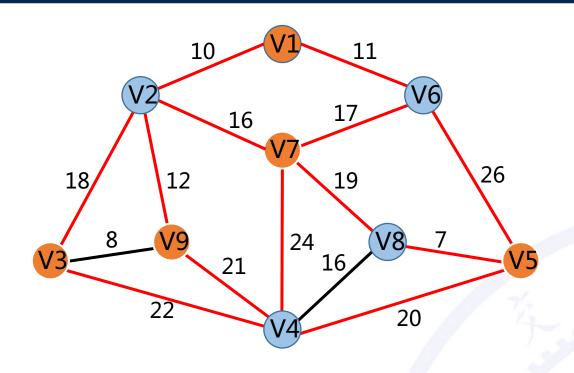
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尝试给出下图的最大割。



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求解结果

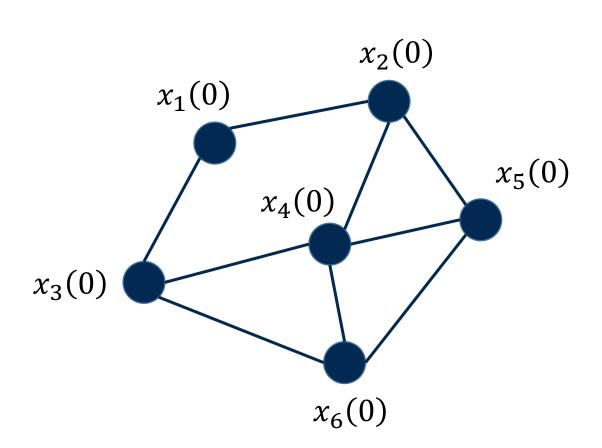


目标函数值: 222.9999991953948

Y矩阵值: [1.0 -1.0 1.0 -1.0 1.0 -1.0 1.0 -1.0 1.0; -1.0 1.0 -1.0 1.0 -1.0 1.0 -1.0 1.0 -1.0 1.0 -1.0; 1.0 -1.0; 1.0 -1.0 1.0 1.0 -1.0 1.0 1.0 -1.0 1.0 1.0 -1.0 1.0 1.0 -1.0 1.0 1.0 -1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0

应用2:分布式控制的最优参数设计

Average Consensus in Networked Multi-Agent Systems



- 每一个节点有一个初始状态 $x_i(0) \in \mathcal{R}$
- 每一个节点可以与其相邻节点通信
- 如何通过**分布式算法**计算所有节点初始状态的平均值?

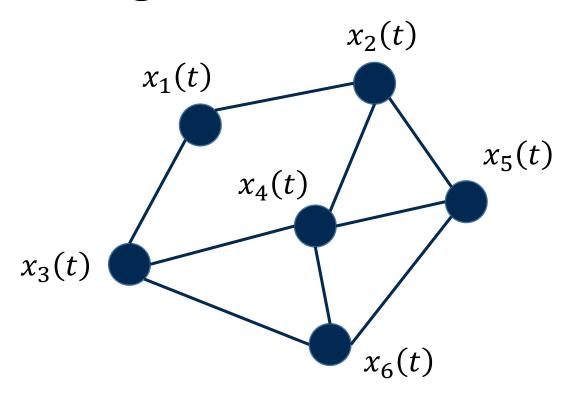
Consensus and Cooperation in Networked Multi-Agent Systems

Algorithms that provide rapid agreement and teamwork between all participants allow effective task performance by self-organizing networked systems.

By Reza Olfati-Saber, Member IEEE, J. Alex Fax, and Richard M. Murray, Fellow IEEE

分布式控制最优参数设计的问题描述

Average Consensus in Networked Multi-Agent Systems



Distributed Linear Iteration

$$x_i(t+1) = W_{ii}x_i(t) + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_i} W_{ij}x_j(t)$$



$$x(t+1) = Wx(t)$$

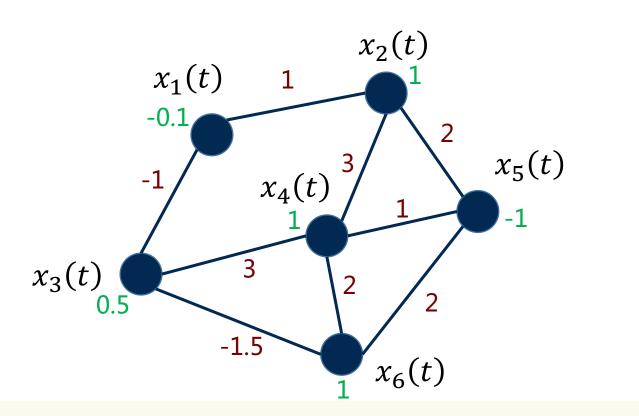
$$W \in \mathcal{L} = \{W \in \mathcal{S}^n | W_{ij} = 0 \ if \ (i,j) \notin \mathcal{E}\}$$

问题:如何设计矩阵W的参数,使得该分布式算法收敛速度最快(收敛所需迭代次数最小)?



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请写出W矩阵的表达式。



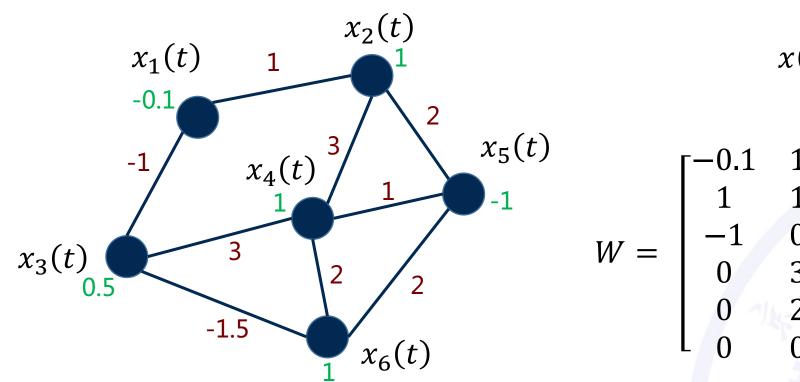
$$x_i(t+1) = W_{ii}x_i(t) + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_i} W_{ij}x_j(t)$$



$$x(t+1) = Wx(t)$$

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解答



$$x(t+1) = Wx(t)$$

$$W = \begin{bmatrix} -0.1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0.5 & 3 & 0 & -1.5 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1.5 & 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

矩阵W须满足的条件

$$x(t) = [x_1(t), ..., x_n(t)]^T$$

已知
$$x(0) = [x_1(0), ..., x_n(0)]^T$$

分布式协议 (protocol): x(t+1) = Wx(t)

分布式协议收敛至平均值: $\pm t \rightarrow \infty$ 时,

$$x_1(t) = \dots = x_n(t) = \frac{x_1(0) + \dots + x_n(0)}{n}$$
 $\mathbb{R}^1 \lim_{t \to \infty} x(t) = \left(\frac{\mathbf{1}^T x(0)}{n}\right) \mathbf{1} = \left(\frac{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T}{n}\right) x(0)$

条件1:x = 1 是函数f(x) = Wx的不动点,即W1 = 1

条件2: 迭代过程中各agent状态 $x_i(t)$ 的平均值保持不变,即 $\mathbf{1}^TW = \mathbf{1}^T$

(说明:由于我们假设W为对称矩阵,条件1与条件2只要满足其中1项,另1项自然满足)

矩阵W须满足的条件

• 如何能确保经过一定次数迭代后, $x_1(t) = \cdots = x_n(t)$?

思路: 状态的初始值 $x(0) = [x_1(0), ..., x_n(0)]^T$

我们希望
$$\lim_{t\to\infty} x(t) = \left(\frac{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T}{n}\right) x(0)$$

定义
$$\Delta x(t) = x(t) - \left(\frac{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T}{n}\right)x(0)$$

我们希望 $\lim_{t\to\infty} \Delta x(t) = \mathbf{0}$

【数学知识回顾】特征值分解

实对称矩阵的特征值分解

Suppose $A \in S^n$, i.e., A is a real symmetric $n \times n$ matrix. Then A can be factored as

$$A = Q\Lambda Q^T$$

where $Q \in \mathcal{R}^{n \times n}$ is orthogonal, i.e., satisfies $Q^TQ = I$, and $\Lambda = \operatorname{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$. The (real) numbers $\lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n$ are the eigenvalues of A. The columns of Q form an orthonormal set of eigenvectors of A.

$$A = Q\Lambda Q^T = \lambda_1 q_1 q_1^T + \dots + \lambda_n q_n q_n^T$$

矩阵W须满足的条件

条件1重新表述: $\lambda_1 = 1$ 是矩阵W的特征值, $q_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ 1 是相应的单位特征 向量,即 $Wq_1 = 1q_1$ (等价于W1 = 1)

对矩阵
$$W$$
进行特征值分解: $W = Q\Lambda Q^T = \frac{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T}{n} + \lambda_2 q_2 q_2^T + \dots + \lambda_n q_n q_n^T$

$$\Delta x(1) = x(1) - \frac{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T}{n}x(0) = \left(W - \frac{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T}{n}\right)x(0) = (\lambda_2 q_2 q_2^T + \dots + \lambda_n q_n q_n^T)x(0)$$

$$\Delta x(2) = x(2) - \frac{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T}{n}x(0) = \left(W^2 - \frac{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T}{n}\right)x(0) = (\lambda_2^2 q_2 q_2^T + \dots + \lambda_n^2 q_n q_n^T)x(0)$$

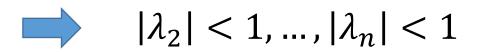
以此类推,
$$\Delta x(t) = (\lambda_2^t q_2 q_2^T + \dots + \lambda_n^t q_n q_n^T) x(0)$$

矩阵W须满足的条件

$$\Delta x(t) = (\lambda_2^t q_2 q_2^T + \dots + \lambda_n^t q_n q_n^T) x(0)$$

对于任意
$$x(0)$$
, $\lim_{t\to\infty} \Delta x(t) = \mathbf{0}$ 的充要条件是

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} (\lambda_2^t q_2 q_2^T + \dots + \lambda_n^t q_n q_n^T) = \mathbf{0}$$



$$\rho\left(W - \frac{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T}{n}\right) = \max\{|\lambda_2|, \dots, |\lambda_n|\} < 1$$

谱半径决定了是否收敛及收敛速度

确定最优参数

minimize
$$\rho\left(W - \frac{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T}{n}\right)$$
 $\mathcal{L} = \{W \in \mathcal{S}^n | W_{ij} = 0 \text{ if } (i,j) \notin \mathcal{E}\}$ subject to $W \in \mathcal{L}$ $W\mathbf{1} = \mathbf{1}$ $\rho\left(W - \frac{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T}{n}\right) < 1$

实对称矩阵A的特征值均不小于(不大于) s 的充分必要条件是 $A - sI \ge 0$ ($A - sI \le 0$)

因此,上述优化问题可转化为如下SDP问题:

minimize
$$s$$
 subject to $-sI \leq W - \frac{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T}{n} \leq sI$ 半定约束 $W \in \mathcal{L}$ $W\mathbf{1} = \mathbf{1}$

在Julia/JuMP中构建半定约束

•例:半定约束可采用以下方式构建:

```
julia> @variable(model, X[1:2, 1:2])
2×2 Matrix{VariableRef}:
    X[1,1]    X[1,2]
    X[2,1]    X[2,2]

julia> @constraint(model, X >= 0, PSDCone())
[X[1,1]    X[1,2];
    X[2,1]    X[2,2]] ∈ PSDCone()
```

https://jump.dev/JuMP.jl/stable/manual/constraints/#Semidefinite-constraints

直接构建半定矩阵变量

•方法1:

```
julia> @variable(model, x[1:2, 1:2], PSD)
2×2 LinearAlgebra.Symmetric{VariableRef, Matrix{VariableRef}}:
    x[1,1]    x[1,2]
    x[1,2]    x[2,2]
```

https://jump.dev/JuMP.jl/stable/manual/variables/#Semidefinite-variables

•方法2:

```
julia> @variable(model, x[1:2, 1:2] in PSDCone())
2×2 LinearAlgebra.Symmetric{VariableRef, Matrix{VariableRef}}:
    x[1,1]    x[1,2]
    x[1,2]    x[2,2]
```

https://jump.dev/JuMP.jl/stable/manual/variables/#Example:-positive-semidefinite-variables

推荐采用直接构建半定矩阵变量的方式,对于部分求解器计算效率更高

范例程序

minimize
$$\mathbf{tr}(CX)$$

subject to $\mathbf{tr}(AX) = b$
 $X \ge 0$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$b = 9$$

```
using JuMP, MosekTools, Linear Algebra
C = [1 0; 0 4]
A = [5 6;7 8]
b = 9
model=Model(Mosek.Optimizer)
# 方法一: 直接建立半定矩阵变量
@variable(model,X[1:2,1:2],PSD)
# 方法二: 利用半定锥构建半定矩阵变量
# @variable(model,X[1:2,1:2] in PSDCone())
# 方法三: 先定义矩阵变量,再增加半定约束
# @constraint(model,X>=0,PSDCone())
@objective(model,Min,dot(C,X))
@constraint(model,dot(A,X)==b)
print(model)
optimize!(model)
```

作业1

编程求解以下SDP问题

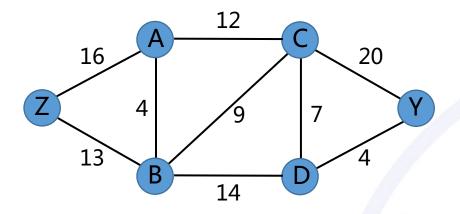
minimize
$$\mathbf{tr}(CX)$$

subject to $\mathbf{tr}(A_1X) = b_1$
 $\mathbf{tr}(A_2X) = b_2$
 $X \ge 0$

$$A_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 7 \\ 1 & 7 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad A_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 8 \\ 2 & 6 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 9 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \quad b_{1} = 11 \text{ and } b_{2} = 19$$

作业2

• 求下图的最大割



作业3(选作)

• 给定如下多代理网络,为使得平均一致性算法收敛速度最快,请确定最优的参数W,并将结果标注在图上(W_{ii} 标注在节点上, W_{ij} 标注在边上)

