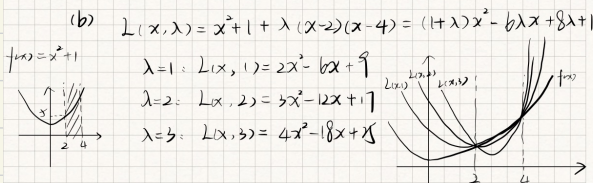


第四次作业

1. 3. (a) 可行集: $\{x \mid 2 \leq x \leq 4\}$

最优解: $x^* = 2$

最优值: $y^* = 2 + 1 = 5$



$$g(\lambda) = \inf_{x \in D} L(x, \lambda)$$

当 $1+\lambda > 0$ 即 $\lambda > -1$ 时,

$$\Rightarrow \nabla_x L(x, \lambda) = 2(1+\lambda)x - 6\lambda = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda} \quad \text{代入得:}$$

$$g(\lambda) = (1+\lambda) \cdot \left(\frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda}\right)^2 - 6\lambda \cdot \frac{3\lambda}{1+\lambda} + 8\lambda + 1$$

$$= \frac{-\lambda^2 + 9\lambda + 1}{1+\lambda}$$

当 $1+\lambda \leq 0$ 即 $\lambda \leq -1$ 时,

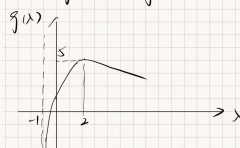
$$g(\lambda) = -\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow g(\lambda) = \begin{cases} \frac{-\lambda^2 + 9\lambda + 1}{1+\lambda}, & \lambda > -1 \\ -\infty, & \lambda \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial g(\lambda)}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{(-2\lambda + 9)(1+\lambda) - (-\lambda^2 + 9\lambda + 1)}{(1+\lambda)^2} = \frac{(-\lambda+2)(\lambda+4)}{(1+\lambda)^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^* = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow g(\lambda)_{\max} = g(\lambda^*) = 5 = p^*$$



从不同角度理解 $L(x, \lambda)$

意义.

2. 5.1 在 1 中给出.

$$L(x, \lambda) = c^T x + \lambda f(x).$$

拉格朗日对偶函数是对 $L(x, \lambda)$ 在 x 上求下确界(infimum):

$$g(\lambda) = \inf_x L(x, \lambda) = \inf_x [c^T x + \lambda f(x)].$$

对偶问题:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{maximize} && g(\lambda) \\ & \text{subject to} && \lambda \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

共轭函数形式:

$$g(\lambda) = \inf_x (c^T x + \lambda f(x)) = \lambda \inf_x \left(f(x) + \frac{c^T}{\lambda} x \right).$$

注意到 $\inf_x (f(x) + \frac{c^T}{\lambda} x)$ 可以写成

$$\inf_x (f(x) - x^T (-\frac{c}{\lambda})) = -\sup_x (x^T (-\frac{c}{\lambda}) - f(x)) = -f^* \left(-\frac{c}{\lambda} \right).$$

因此, 有

$$g(\lambda) = \lambda \cdot (-f^* (-\frac{c}{\lambda})) = -\lambda f^* \left(-\frac{c}{\lambda} \right).$$

3. P216. 习题 5.5.

① 写出拉格朗日函数: f_2 (≤ 0 形式) f_3 ($= 0$ 形式)

$$L(x, \lambda, \nu) = C^T x + \lambda^T (Gx - h) + \nu^T (Ax - b)$$

$$= (C^T + \lambda^T G + \nu^T A)x - \lambda^T h - \nu^T b \quad \text{整理成关于 } x \text{ 的项和常数项, 便于求 } x$$

② 写出拉格朗日对偶函数:

$$g(\lambda, \nu) = \inf_x L(x, \lambda, \nu) = \begin{cases} -\lambda^T h - \nu^T b, & C + G^T \lambda + A^T \nu = 0 \\ -\infty, & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

③ 写出对偶问题:

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{\lambda, \nu} \quad & g(\lambda, \nu) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \lambda \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

④ 隐式等式约束显式表达:

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{\lambda, \nu} \quad & -\lambda^T h - \nu^T b \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & C + G^T \lambda + A^T \nu = 0 \\ & \lambda \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

4. P212. 习题 5.20. $y_i > 0$.

① 写出拉格朗日函数:

$$L(x, y, \lambda, \nu, z) = -C^T x - \sum_{i=1}^m y_i \log y_i - \lambda^T x + \nu(1^T x - 1) + z^T (P x - q)$$

$$\text{求 } x \rightarrow (-C - \lambda - \nu 1 + P^T z)^T x + \sum_{i=1}^m y_i \log y_i - 2^T y - \nu \quad \text{整理 } x$$

② 写出拉格朗日对偶函数:

要并关于变量的下界, 即 $\inf_{x, y}$

$$\text{关于 } x: \text{ 需 } -C - \lambda - \nu 1 + P^T z = 0$$

$$\text{关于 } y: \frac{\partial (\sum_{i=1}^m y_i \log y_i - 2^T y)}{\partial y_i} = \log y_i + 1 - 2_i = 0$$

$$\text{则 } \inf_{y_i > 0} (y_i \log y_i - 2_i y_i) = -e^{2_i - 1}$$

对偶函数

$$g(\lambda, \nu, z) = \begin{cases} -\sum_{i=1}^m e^{z_i-1} - \nu & -c - \lambda + \nu 1 + p^T z = 0 \\ -\infty & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

对偶问题:

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & -\sum_{i=1}^m e^{z_i-1} - \nu \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & p^T z - c + \nu 1 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

$= \lambda, \lambda \geq 0$. 合成一个

令 $w = z + \nu 1$. 又: $p^T 1 = 1$.

\therefore 原对偶问题等价于

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & -\sum_{i=1}^m e^{(w_i - \nu - 1)} - \nu \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & p^T w \geq c. \end{aligned}$$

对 ν 求极值, 有 $\nu = -\log(\sum_{i=1}^m e^{1-w_i})$.

\therefore 原对偶问题等价于

此为单变量问题. $\max -\log(\sum_{i=1}^m \exp w_i) - 1$
 $\text{s.t.} \quad p^T w \geq c.$

5. Ex. 5.21

(A)

① $f(x, y) = e^{-x}$ 是凸函数:
 $H = \begin{pmatrix} -e^{-x} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 各阶主子式 $\geq 0 \Rightarrow H$ 半正定 $\therefore f(x, y)$ 凸

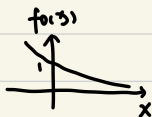
② $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2}{y}$ 是凸函数:
 $H = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{y} & \frac{-2x}{y^2} \\ \frac{-2x}{y^2} & \frac{2x^2}{y^3} \end{pmatrix}$ 主子式均 > 0
 $\therefore H$ 正定 $\therefore f(x, y)$ 是凸函数

又定义域 $D = \{(x, y) \mid y > 0\}$ 是凸集

\therefore 为凸优化问题.

对 f 求导: $-e^{-x} \leq 0$

为减函数.



又因 $\begin{cases} x^2/y \leq 0 \\ y > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y > 0 \end{cases}$

$\therefore x=0$ 时的最优值 $p^* = e^{-0} = 1$.

$$(b) \mathcal{L}(x, y, \lambda) = e^{-y} + \lambda y^2 / y$$

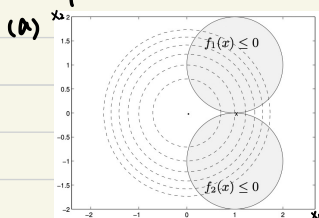
$$g(\lambda) = \inf_{x, y > 0} (e^{-y} + \lambda y^2 / y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \lambda \geq 0 \\ -\infty & \lambda < 0 \end{cases}$$

\therefore 对偶问题是 $\max 0$

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

$$d^* = 0. \text{ 最优对偶问题 } p^* - d^* = 1$$

6. P75. 习题 5.2b.



可行集为两圆相切的地方. 反合一个可行解 $(x_1, x_2) = (1, 0)$

则设解为最优解. $x^* = (1, 0)$. $p^* = x_1^{*2} + x_2^{*2} = 1$.

目标函数的等值线如虚线部分所示.

$$(b) \text{ KKT 条件: } (x_1 - 1)^2 + (x_2 - 1)^2 \leq 1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} f_1(x) \leq 0 \\ f_2(x) \leq 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(x_1 - 1)^2 + (x_2 + 1)^2 \leq 1$$

$$\lambda_1 \geq 0$$

$$\lambda_2 \geq 0$$

$$2x_1 + \lambda_1(2x_1 - 2) + \lambda_2(2x_1 - 2) = 0$$

$$2x_2 + \lambda_1(2x_2 - 2) + \lambda_2(2x_2 + 2) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1((x_1 - 1)^2 + (x_2 - 1)^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$\lambda_2((x_1 - 1)^2 + (x_2 + 1)^2 - 1) = 0$$

互补松弛性

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \nabla = 0 \\ \text{互补松弛性} \end{array} \right\}$$

互补松弛性

$$\text{当 } x^* = (1, 0) \text{ 时, 上述条件 } \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_1 \geq 0 \\ \lambda_2 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2 = 0 \\ -2\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$-2\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 = 0$$

不可行.

$$(c) \quad L(x_1, x_2, \lambda_1, \lambda_2) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \lambda_1(x_1 - 1)^2 + (x_2 - 1)^2 + \lambda_2((x_1 - 1)^2 + (x_2 + 1)^2 - 1) \\ = (1 + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2)x_1^2 + (1 + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2)x_2^2 - 2(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)x_1 - 2(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)x_2 + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2$$

$$g(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) = \inf_{x_1, x_2} L(x_1, x_2, \lambda_1, \lambda_2)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L(x_1, x_2, \lambda_1, \lambda_2)}{\partial x_1} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L(x_1, x_2, \lambda_1, \lambda_2)}{\partial x_2} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}{1 + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \\ x_2 = \frac{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2}{1 + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore g(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) = \inf_{-w} \left(-\frac{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^2 + (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)^2}{1 + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2} + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \right), \quad 1 + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \geq 0 \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \frac{a}{0} = \begin{cases} 0, & a=0 \\ -\infty, & a<0 \end{cases} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{对偶问题: } \max (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)^2) / (1 + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2) \\ \text{s.t. } \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \geq 0$$

g 关于 λ_1, λ_2 对称. 因此若最优值存在, 则 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$.

$$\therefore \text{此时 } g(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) = g(\lambda_1, \lambda_1) = \frac{2\lambda_1}{2\lambda_1 + 1}$$

$$\lambda_1 \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, } g(\lambda_1, \lambda_1) \rightarrow 0. \text{ 有 } d^* = 0 = p^*. \text{ 但对偶最优值取不到}$$

7. P276. 习题5.29.

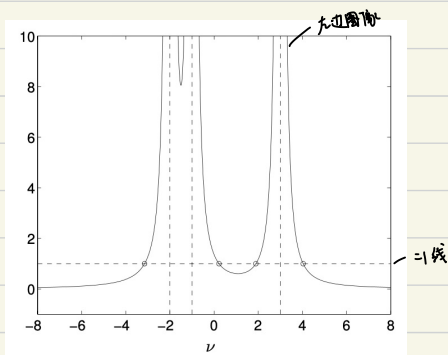
KKT条件:

$$\begin{array}{cccc} x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 = 1, & (-3+\nu)x_1 + 1 = 0, & (1+\nu)x_2 + 1 = 0, & (2+\nu)x_3 + 1 = 0. \\ \uparrow f(x) & & \underbrace{\quad \quad \quad}_{\nabla=0} & \end{array}$$

可知: $\nu \neq 2$, $\nu \neq -1$, $\nu \neq 3$ (否则 KKT 不成立)

则对式求解, 有

$$\frac{1}{(-3+\nu)^2} + \frac{1}{(1+\nu)^2} + \frac{1}{(2+\nu)^2} = 1 \quad \text{— 可代入 MATLAB / 求解器求求解.}$$



∴ 有4个解, 为 $\nu^1 = -3.15$, $\nu^2 = 0.12$, $\nu^3 = 1.89$, $\nu^4 = 4.04$

代入求 x , 有 $x^1 = (10.16, 0.47, -0.87)$

$$x^2 = (10.36, -0.82, 0.45)$$

$$x^3 = (10.90, -0.35, 0.26)$$

$$x^4 = (-0.97, -0.20, 0.17)$$

分别计算 $f(x)$. 有 $f(x^1) = 1.7$, $f(x^2) = 0.67$, $f(x^3) = -0.56$, $f(x^4) = -4.70$

于是最优解 $x^* = (-0.97, -0.20, 0.17)$