

lec 23.

优化问题

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

凸优化问题.

$$\begin{aligned} \min & f_0(x) && (\text{凸}) \\ \text{s.t.} & f_i(x) \leq 0, i=1, \dots, m && (\text{凸}) \\ & \underline{a_i^T x = b_i}, i=1, \dots, p. && (\text{仿射}) \end{aligned}$$

仿射函数

$f_i(x) \leq 0$ ,  $\alpha$ -sublevel set 凸集

定义:  $\begin{cases} \text{目标函数: 凸} \\ \text{约束: 凸集} \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{例: } \min & f_0(x) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 \\ \text{s.t.} & f_1(x) = \frac{x_1}{1+x_2^2} \leq 0 \\ & h_1(x) = (x_1+x_2)^2 = 0. \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{狭义 } \times \\ \text{广义 } \checkmark \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{等价} \\ \Leftrightarrow \end{array} \begin{aligned} \min & f_0(x) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 \\ \text{s.t.} & f_1(x) = x_1 \leq 0 \\ & f_2(x) = x_1 + x_2 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{例: } \min & f_0(Fz+x_0) \\ \text{s.t.} & f_i(Fz+x_0) \leq 0, i=1, \dots, m. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{例: } \min & f_0(x). \\ \text{s.t.} & \textcircled{S_i} \leq 0, i=1, \dots, m. \\ & f(x) - S_i = 0, i=1, \dots, m \\ & a_i^T x = b_i, i=1, \dots, p. \end{aligned}$$

松弛变量  
slack variable.

Quasi convex optimization.

若  $f_0$  为凹, 则称为 non-convex optimization, 不称为 concave optimization.

极大化凹函数, 称为凸问题 (convex optimization).

重要性质: 局部最优 = 全局最优 (凸函数).

局部最优:  $\exists R > 0, f_0(x) = \inf \{ f_0(z) \mid z \text{ 可行}, x \text{ 可行}, \|x-z\|_2 \leq R \}$ .

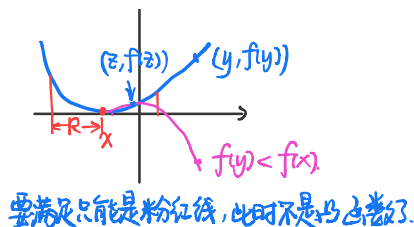
证明: 设  $x$  不是全局最优,  $\exists y \text{ 可行}, f_0(y) < f_0(x)$

因为  $x$  局部最优,  $\|y-x\|_2 > R$ .

$$z = (1-\theta)x + \theta y, \theta = \frac{R}{2\|y-x\|_2} \in [0, 1].$$

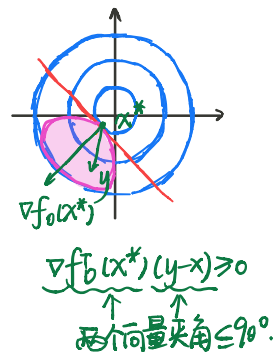
↑

$$\begin{aligned} z \text{ 可行, 且 } f_0(z) &\leq (1-\theta)f_0(x) + \theta f_0(y) \\ \|z-x\|_2 = \theta \|x-y\|_2 &= \frac{R}{2} < R. \\ \therefore f_0(x) &\leq f_0(z), \quad f_0(y) < f_0(x) < f_0(z) \\ (1-\theta)f_0(x) + \theta f_0(y) &< f_0(z). \end{aligned}$$



可微目标函数情况下的最优解

$$\begin{aligned} f_0 \text{ 可微, 则 } f_0 \text{ 凸} &\Leftrightarrow \text{dom } f_0 \text{ 为凸} \\ f_0(y) &\geq f_0(x) + \nabla f_0^T(x)(y-x), \quad \forall x, y \in \text{dom } f \\ \text{设凸问题可行域} \\ X_f &= \left\{ x \mid f_i(x) \leq 0, i=1, \dots, m \right. \\ &\quad \left. h_i(x) = 0, i=1, \dots, p \right\} \quad (\cap \text{dom } f_0) \\ x^* \in X_f \text{ 最优} &\Leftrightarrow \nabla f_0^T(x^*)(y-x^*) \geq 0, \quad \forall y \in X_f \\ \text{dom } f &= X_f \end{aligned}$$



lec24.

例: 约束仅为等式约束.

$$\begin{aligned} \min f_0(x) \quad &\text{dom } f_0 = \mathbb{R}^n \\ \text{s.t.} \quad &Ax=b \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{若 } \exists x > 0, Ax=b, x \text{ 最优} \Leftrightarrow \forall y, Ay=b.$$

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

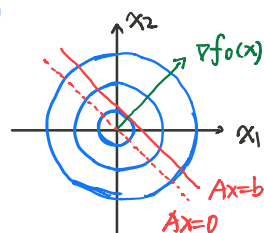
$$Ax=b, Ay=b \Rightarrow y=x+v, v \in N(A) \quad \text{A的化零空间 (Av=0)}$$

代入:

$$\nabla f_0^T(x)v \geq 0, \quad \forall v \in N(A)$$

$$\text{① } v=0, A \text{ 可逆, } x=A^{-1}b.$$

$$\text{② } \nabla f_0^T(x) \text{ 与 } N(A) \text{ 正交}$$



例: 约束仅为非负约束

$$\begin{aligned} \min f_0(x) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad &x \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

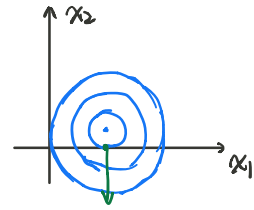
$$\text{若 } \exists x \geq 0, x \text{ 最优} \Leftrightarrow \forall y > 0, \nabla f_0^T(x)(y-x) \geq 0.$$

$$\nabla f_0^T(x) \cdot y - \nabla f_0^T(x) \cdot x \geq 0.$$

① 若  $\exists i$ , 使得  $(\nabla f_0(x))_i < 0$ , 则,  $\nabla f_0(x)y$  必可以取到无穷小 (因为对  $\forall y$  均成立, 总能找到一个  $y$  使得  $\nabla f_0(x)y$  取到无穷小, 因此必有  $\nabla f_0(x) \geq 0$ ).

② 对  $\forall y$  均有  $\nabla f_0^T(x)(y-x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \nabla f_0^T(x)x \leq 0$ .  
 ③  $\nabla f_0^T(x) \geq 0, x \geq 0, \nabla f_0^T(x)x \geq 0 \Rightarrow \nabla f_0^T(x) = 0$ .

$\begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ \nabla f_0(x) \geq 0 \\ (\nabla f_0(x)_i) x_i = 0 \end{cases}$  complementary 互补条件.  
 $\nabla f_0^T(x)$  与  $x$  每一个分量至少有一个为 0.



$x_1 > 0, x_2 = 0$ .

$(\nabla f_0(x))_1 = 0, (\nabla f_0(x))_2 < 0$ .

典型的凸问题.

线性规划:  $\min c^T x + d \quad c \in \mathbb{R}^n, d \in \mathbb{R}.$   
 $\text{s.t. } Gx \leq h \quad G \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, h \in \mathbb{R}^m$   
 $Ax = b \quad A \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times n}, b \in \mathbb{R}^k.$

目标与约束均为线性 (linear program).