

lec 27.

线性规划: 目标线性、等式约束线性、不等式约束线性.

二次规划: 目标二次(凸)、等式约束线性、不等式约束线性.

QCQP: 目标二次、等式约束二次、不等式约束二次.

例: 投资组合问题. portfolio optimization.

| B budget. | | | 优化问题可描述为: |
|-----------|------------|-----------|--|
| | Beginning. | Ending. | |
| #1 | x_1 | $p_1 x_1$ | $\begin{aligned} \max \quad & p_1 x_1 + \dots + p_n x_n \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & x_1 + \dots + x_n \leq B (=B) \\ & x_1, \dots, x_n \geq 0. \end{aligned}$ |
| \vdots | \vdots | \vdots | |
| #n | x_n | $p_n x_n$ | |

考虑收益与风险, 优化目标: 收益大且风险小.

$$\bar{P}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1.05 & 1.05 & 1 \\ \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ \text{房子} & \text{股市} & \text{银行} \end{bmatrix} \quad \Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

优化问题描述:

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & x^T \Sigma x \quad (\text{极小化风险}) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \bar{p}^T x \geq r_{\min} \quad (\text{收益}) \\ & 1^T x = B. \\ & x \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Semi-definite Programming 半正定规划.

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & \text{tr}(CX). \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \text{tr}(A_i X) = b_i, i=1, \dots, p. \\ & \underline{X \geq 0} \text{ 半正定矩阵. } X \in S^n, C \in R^{n \times n}, A_i \in R^{n \times n}, b_i \in R. \end{aligned}$$

例: 特例: 对角矩阵. $\text{diag}\{x\}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & (\text{diag}\{x\})^T \text{diag}\{x\} \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & (\text{diag}\{A_i\})^T \underline{\text{diag}\{x\}} = b_i, i=1, \dots, p. \\ & \text{diag}\{x\} \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

当成关于此向量的线性规划问题.

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & c^T x \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & x_1 A_1 + \dots + x_n A_n \leq B \quad (\text{半正定约束}) \\ & x \in \mathbb{R}^n, B, A_1, \dots, A_n \in S^k, c \in \mathbb{R}^n. \end{aligned}$$

例: $A(x) = A + x_1 A_1 + \dots + x_n A_n, A_i \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times q}, i=0, \dots, n, x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

谱范数: $\|A(x)\|_2 = A(x)$ 最大奇异值.

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & \|A(x)\|_2 \\ \|A(x)\|_2 \leq \sqrt{S}, S > 0 & \Leftrightarrow A^T(x) A(x) - SI \leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BP} \quad & \min \sqrt{S} \quad (\text{非凸}) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & A^T(x) A(x) \leq SI. \quad (\text{凸约束}) \end{aligned}$$

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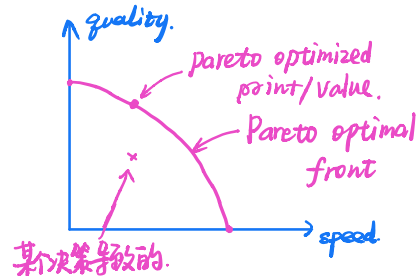
$$\begin{aligned} \min t \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & A^T(x) A(x) - t^2 I \leq 0 \\ & t \geq 0 \end{aligned} \Leftrightarrow \begin{aligned} \min t \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \begin{bmatrix} tI & A(x) \\ A^T(x) & tI \end{bmatrix} \succeq 0 \\ & t \geq 0. \end{aligned} \Leftrightarrow \begin{aligned} \min t \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & Y = \begin{bmatrix} tI & A(x) \\ A^T(x) & tI \end{bmatrix} \succeq 0 \quad (\text{线性}) \\ & Y \succeq 0 \quad (\text{半正定}) \\ & t \geq 0. \quad (\text{线性}) \end{aligned}$$

多目标优化问题

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & f_0(x) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & f_i(x) \leq 0, i=1, \dots, m. \\ & h_i(x) = 0, i=1, \dots, p. \\ & f_0: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^q, f_i: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, h_i: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}. \end{aligned}$$

例: \min Risk.
 \min -Income.
 s.t. Resources

例: \min -speed
 \min -quality.
 s.t. resources.



pareto optimal front 上任意点, 若找到另一解使之
在某个指标上更优, 必在另外某指标上变得更差.



若 $\{f_i(x)\}$ 在 \mathbb{R}^k 中为凸, $f(x)$ 为凸, $h_i(x)$ 为仿射, 则必可通过下述方法求得 Pareto front 上一点.

$$\min \sum_{i=0}^p \lambda_i f_i(x) \quad \lambda_i \geq 0.$$

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

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

通过遍历 $\{\lambda_i\}$ 可找出所有点.

例: Ridge Regression.

$$b = Ax + e, A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, b \in \mathbb{R}^m, e \in \mathbb{R}^m, x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \min \|b - Ax\|_2^2 \\ \min \|x\|_2^2 \end{array} \right\} \min \|b - Ax\|_2^2 + \lambda \|x\|_2^2 \quad \text{岭回归.}$$

