

lec37.

一般的优化问题 (不一定凸).

若拉格朗日函数有鞍点 \Leftrightarrow 此点 P/D 最优, 对偶间隙为零

$$L(x, \lambda, \nu).$$

原问题/对偶问题.

一般的可微优化问题 (不一定凸), 对偶间隙为零

$$\min f_0(x)$$

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

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

$$\text{KKT条件: } ① f_i(x^*) \leq 0, i=1, \dots, m$$

$$② h_i(x^*) = 0, i=1, \dots, p$$

$$③ \lambda^* \geq 0$$

$$④ \lambda_i^* f_i(x^*) = 0, i=1, \dots, m$$

$$⑤ \nabla f_0(x^*) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^* \nabla f_i(x^*) + \sum_{i=1}^p \nu_i^* \nabla h_i(x^*) = 0.$$

原问题可行性.

对偶问题可行性

互补松弛条件.

稳定性条件.

可微的凸优化问题, 对偶间隙为零

$$\text{例: } \min \frac{1}{2} x^T P x + q^T x + r. \quad P \in S_+^n$$

$$\text{s.t. } Ax = b.$$

$$① Ax^* = b.$$

$$② \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} x^T P x + q^T x + r + (Ax - b)^T \nu^* \right\} \Big|_{x=x^*} = 0.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p x^* + q + A^T \nu^* = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} P & A^T \\ A & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x^* \\ \nu^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -q \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$

例: Water-fitting问题

$$\min - \sum_{i=1}^n \log(\alpha_i + x_i)$$

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

$$1^T x = 1$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\alpha \geq 0.$$

$$① x^* \geq 0$$

$$② 1^T x^* = 1.$$

$$③ \lambda^* \geq 0$$

$$④ \lambda_i^* \alpha_i^* = 0, i=1, \dots, n.$$

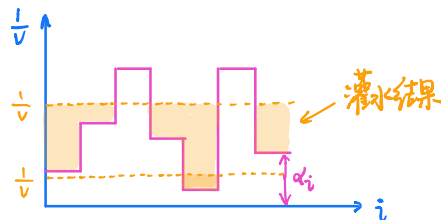
$$⑤ -\frac{1}{\alpha_i + x_i^*} - \lambda_i^* + \nu^* = 0, i=1, \dots, n.$$

$$⑥ \Rightarrow \lambda_i^* = \nu^* - \frac{1}{\alpha_i + x_i^*} \xrightarrow{④} x_i^* \left(\nu^* - \frac{1}{\alpha_i + x_i^*} \right) = 0, i=1, \dots, n.$$

$$\xrightarrow{③} \nu^* - \frac{1}{\alpha_i + x_i^*} \geq 0, i=1, \dots, n.$$

$$\text{若 } v^* \geq \frac{1}{\alpha_i} \Rightarrow x_i^* = 0.$$

$$v^* < \frac{1}{\alpha_i} \Rightarrow x_i^* > 0, \quad x_i^* = \frac{1}{v^*} - \alpha_i$$



$$\text{例: } \min f_0(x)$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow x \geq 0$$

$$\nabla f_0(x) \geq 0$$

$$x_i (\nabla f_0(x))_i = 0, i=1, \dots, n \quad (\text{Complementary}).$$

lec 38.

$$\Leftrightarrow \textcircled{1} x^* \geq 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lambda^* \geq 0$$

$$\textcircled{4} \lambda_i^* (-x_i^*) = 0, i=1, \dots, n.$$

$$\textcircled{5} \nabla f_0(x^*) + (-\lambda^*) = 0.$$

$$\textcircled{5} \Rightarrow \lambda^* = -\nabla f_0(x^*) \stackrel{\textcircled{2}}{\Rightarrow} \nabla f_0(x^*) \geq 0$$

$$\stackrel{\textcircled{4}}{\Rightarrow} \lambda_i^* (\nabla f_0(x^*))_i = 0, i=1, \dots, n.$$

$$\text{例: } \min f_0(Ax+b).$$

$$\Rightarrow L(x) = f_0(Ax+b).$$

$$\Rightarrow g = \inf_x f_0(Ax+b).$$

$$\Rightarrow \textcircled{D} \max g$$

$$\min f_0(y)$$

$$\text{s.t. } Ax+b=y.$$

$$\Rightarrow L(x, y, v) = f_0(y) + v^T (Ax+b-y).$$

$$= f_0(y) - v^T y + v^T A x + v^T b$$

$$\Rightarrow g(v) = \inf_{x,y} L(x, y, v) = \begin{cases} -f_0^*(v) + v^T b & V^T A = 0 \\ -\infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \textcircled{D} \max v^T b - f_0^*(v)$$

$$\text{s.t. } V^T A = 0.$$

$$\inf (f_0(y) - v^T y) = -\sup (v^T y - f_0(y)) = -f_0^*(v)$$

$$\text{例: } \min \|Ax-b\| \Leftrightarrow \min \|y\|$$

$$\text{s.t. } Ax-b=y.$$

$$\Rightarrow L(x, y, v) = \|y\| + v^T (Ax-b-y) = \|y\| - v^T y + v^T A x - v^T b.$$

$$\Rightarrow g(v) = \inf_{x,y} L(x, y, v) = \begin{cases} -v^T b - \|v\|_* & V^T A = 0 \\ -\infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \textcircled{D} \begin{cases} \max -v^T b - \|v\|_* \\ \text{s.t. } V^T A = 0. \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \max v^T b - \|v\|_* \\ \text{s.t. } V^T A = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$v = -w$$

$$\min \frac{1}{2} \|y\|^2 \quad (\text{最优解一样, 最优值不同}).$$

$$\text{s.t. } Ax - b = y.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow L(x, y, v) &= \frac{1}{2} \|y\|^2 + v^T (Ax - b - y) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \|y\|^2 - v^T y + v^T Ax - v^T b. \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow g(v) = \begin{cases} -v^T b - \frac{1}{2} \|v\|_*^2 & v^T A = 0. \\ -\infty & v^T A \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow (D) \begin{cases} \max & -v^T b - \frac{1}{2} \|v\|_*^2 \\ \text{s.t.} & v^T A = 0. \end{cases}$$

例: 带框约束的线性规划问题.

$$\min c^T x$$

$$\text{s.t. } Ax = b$$

$$\underline{l} \leq x \leq u. \quad \text{按每个元素相比 } l_i \leq x_i \leq u_i, \forall i$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow L(x, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, v) &= c^T x + v^T (Ax - b) + \lambda_1^T (\underline{l} - x) + \lambda_2^T (x - u). \\ &= (c + A^T v - \lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^T x - v^T b + \lambda_1^T \underline{l} - \lambda_2^T u. \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow g(v) = \begin{cases} -v^T b + \lambda_1^T \underline{l} - \lambda_2^T u & c + A^T v - \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0 \\ -\infty & c + A^T v - \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow (D) \max & -v^T b - \lambda_1^T \underline{l} + \lambda_2^T u \\ \text{s.t.} & c + A^T v - \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0 \\ & \lambda_1 \geq 0, \lambda_2 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{等价原问题: } \min f_0(x) \quad f_0(x) = \begin{cases} c^T x & \underline{l} \leq x \leq u \\ \infty & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{s.t. } Ax = b.$$

$$\Rightarrow L(x, v) = f_0(x) + v^T (Ax - b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow g(v) &= \inf_x f_0(x) + v^T Ax - v^T b. \\ &= \inf_{\underline{l} \leq x \leq u} c^T x + v^T Ax - v^T b. \end{aligned}$$

$$= \inf_{\underline{l} \leq x \leq u} (A^T v + c)^T x - v^T b.$$

$$= -v^T b + \underline{l}^T (A^T v + c)^+ - u^T (A^T v + c)^-$$

$$\Rightarrow (D) \max -v^T b + \underline{l}^T (A^T v + c)^+ - u^T (A^T v + c)^-$$