

lec39.

敏感性分析

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \min f_0(x) & \min f_0(x) \\
 \text{s.t. } f_i(x) \leq 0, i=1, \dots, m & \longrightarrow \text{s.t. } f_i(x) \leq u_i, i=1, \dots, m. \\
 h_i(x) = 0, i=1, \dots, p. & h_i(x) = w_i, i=1, \dots, p. \\
 \text{(原问题).} & \text{(干扰问题).} \quad p^*(u, w). \quad p^*(0, 0) = p^*.
 \end{array}$$

性质1: 若原问题为凸问题, 则 $p^*(u, w)$ 为 (u, w) 的凸函数.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{证明: } p^*(u, w) &= \inf_x \{ f_0(x) \mid f_i(x) \leq u_i, i=1, \dots, m \\
 &\quad \underbrace{h_i(x) = w_i, i=1, \dots, p}_{D}. \\
 &= \inf_x g(x, u, w).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 g(x, u, w) &\triangleq f_0(x), \text{ dom } g = \text{dom } f_0 \cap D. \\
 g(x, u, w) &\text{ 为 } (x, u, w) \text{ 的凸函数.} \quad \text{凸集. } \begin{cases} f_i(x) - u_i \leq 0 \\ h_i(x) - w_i = 0. \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

$f(x, y)$ 对 x 是凸的. 则 $\sup_{y \in B} f(x, y)$ 对 (x, y) 是凸的.

性质2: 若原问题为凸, 对偶间隙为零, λ^*, v^* 为原问题对偶问题对偶最优解.

$$p^*(u, w) \geq p^*(0, 0) - (\lambda^*)^T u - (v^*)^T w$$

证明: 设 \tilde{x} 为干扰问题的最优解

$$f_i(\tilde{x}) \leq u_i, i=1, \dots, m, \quad h_i(\tilde{x}) = w_i, i=1, \dots, p.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 p^*(0, 0) &= g^*(\lambda^*, v^*). \\
 &\leq f_0(\tilde{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^* f_i(\tilde{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^p v_i^* h_i(\tilde{x}). \\
 &\leq f_0(\tilde{x}) + (\lambda^*)^T u + (v^*)^T w. \\
 &= p^*(u, w) + (\lambda^*)^T u + (v^*)^T w.
 \end{aligned}$$

- 1). 若 λ_i^* 很大, 且加紧第 i 项不等式约束 $u_i < 0$, 则 $p^*(u, w)$ 急剧增加
- 2). 若 v_i^* 很大正值, 使 $w_i < 0$; 或 v_i^* 绝对值很大负值, 使 $w_i > 0$, 则 $p^*(u, w)$ 急剧增加
- 3). 若 λ_i^* 很小, 且 $u_i > 0$, 则 $p^*(u, w)$ 下降不大.
- 4). 若 v_i^* 很小正值, 使 $w_i > 0$, 或 v_i^* 绝对值很小负值, 使 $w_i < 0$, 则 $p^*(u, w)$ 下降不大.

lec40.

性质3: (局部敏感性) 若原问题为凸, 对偶间隙为零, 且 $p^*(u, w)$ 在 $(u, w) = (0, 0)$ 处可微.

$$\lambda_i^* = - \frac{\partial p^*(0, 0)}{\partial u_i}, \quad v_i^* = - \frac{\partial p^*(0, 0)}{\partial w_i}$$

$$p^*(u, w) = p^*(0, 0) - (\lambda^*)^T u - (v^*)^T w.$$

例: Boolean LP问题.

$$\begin{cases} \min c^T x \\ \text{s.t. } Ax \leq b \\ x_i \in \{0, 1\}, i=1, \dots, n \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{LP 松弛}} \begin{cases} \min c^T x \\ \text{s.t. } Ax \leq b \\ 0 \leq x_i \leq 1, i=1, \dots, n. \end{cases}$$

Boolean LP等价问题

$$\begin{cases} \min c^T x \\ \text{s.t. } Ax \leq b \\ x_i(x_i - 1) = 0, i=1, \dots, n \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow L(x, \lambda, v) &= c^T x + \lambda^T (Ax - b) + \sum_{i=1}^n v_i x_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n v_i x_i \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n v_i x_i^2 + (c + A\lambda^T - v)^T x - \lambda^T b. \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow g(\lambda, v) = \inf_x L(x, \lambda, v) = \begin{cases} -\lambda^T b - \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^n (c_i + a_i^T \lambda - v_i)^2 / v_i, & v \geq 0. \\ -\infty, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(D). } \max & -\lambda^T b - \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^n (c_i + a_i^T \lambda - v_i)^2 / v_i \\ \text{s.t. } & \lambda \geq 0, v \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\max_{\lambda, v} f(\lambda, v) = \max_{\lambda} \max_v f(\lambda, v)$$

$$\text{对任意 } \lambda \quad \max_{v \geq 0} -\lambda^T b - \underbrace{\frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^n (c_i + a_i^T \lambda - v_i)^2 / v_i}_{\beta_i}$$

$$= \begin{cases} c_i + a_i^T \lambda, & c_i + a_i^T \lambda \leq 0 \\ & , c_i + a_i^T \lambda > 0. \end{cases}$$

$$= \min \{0, c_i + a_i^T \lambda\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \max_{\lambda} -\lambda^T b + \sum_{i=1}^n \min \{0, c_i + a_i^T \lambda\}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow \max_{\lambda} & -\lambda^T b + 1^T w. \\ \text{s.t. } & \lambda \geq 0, w_i \leq a_i^T \lambda + c_i, w_i \leq 0. \end{aligned}$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Lagrange Relaxation} \\ \text{拉格朗日松弛} \end{array} \right.$

$$\Rightarrow L(x, u, v, w) = c^T x + u^T (Ax - b) - v^T x + w^T (x - l) \\ = (c + A^T u - v + w)^T x - b^T u - l^T w$$

$$\Rightarrow \max -b^T u - l^T w. \\ \text{s.t. } \left. \begin{array}{l} c^T + Au - v + w = 0. \\ u \geq 0, v \geq 0, w \geq 0. \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} c^T + Au + w \geq 0. \\ u \geq 0, w \geq 0. \end{array} \right. \quad \text{松弛问题的对偶问题.}$$

例: 带等式约束的可微凸优化问题.

$$\min f_0(x) \\ \text{s.t. } Ax - b = 0. \quad \longrightarrow \min f_0(x) + \frac{\alpha}{2} \|Ax - b\|_2^2 \Rightarrow \tilde{x}$$

$$\nabla f_0(\tilde{x}) + \frac{\alpha}{2} A^T (A\tilde{x} - b) = 0.$$

$$\min_x f_0(x) + \alpha (A\tilde{x} - b)^T (Ax - b).$$

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

下节课...