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优化问题标准形式:

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

$$\text{定义域: } D = \bigcap_{i=1}^m \text{dom} f_i \cap \bigcap_{i=1}^p \text{dom} h_i$$

3个交集!

可行: 满足s.t. 的约束的x ∈ D可行.

有一个以上可行点 → 问题可行, 否则不可行.

可行集: 可行点集合. 若  $f(x) \leq 0$ ,  $\infty$  (空集)  $\Rightarrow x^* = 0$  (合理)  $\Rightarrow \infty$  可行

最优值:  $p^* = \inf \{f(x) \mid x \text{ 可行}\}$   $\begin{cases} -\infty, \text{无界} \\ \infty, \text{不可行} \end{cases}$

最优解:  $x^* \in D, f(x^*) = p^*$ , 集合为最优集.

次优解:  $f(x) \leq p^* + \varepsilon, x$  为  $\varepsilon$ -次优

$\varepsilon$ -次优集

局部最优:  $f(x) = \inf \{f(x) \mid x \text{ 可行}, \|x - x_0\| \leq \delta\}$

$$\min f(x) \quad \|x - x_0\| \leq \delta$$

$$\text{s.t. } f_i(x) \leq 0, h_i(x) = 0$$

等价问题:

- ① 范数:  $\min \|Ax - b\| \Leftrightarrow \min (Ax - b)^T (Ax - b)$
- ② 松弛变量:  $f(x) \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow f(x) + s_i = 0, s_i \geq 0$
- ③ 消等式:  $h_i(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \varphi(x), \text{代回原式}$
- ④ 消线性等式:  $Ax + b = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = x_0 + Fz, \text{代回原式}$
- ⑤ 引入等式约束:  $f_0(Ax + b) \Leftrightarrow f_0(y), y = Ax + b \dots$

凸优化问题:

标准形式:

$$\begin{aligned} \min f(x) \rightarrow \text{凸函数} \\ \text{s.t. } f_i(x) \leq 0 \rightarrow \text{凸不等式} \\ A^T x = b \rightarrow \text{仿射等式} \end{aligned}$$

可行解集必为凸

任意局部最优为全局最优: 反证法

x 局部,  $\exists y, f(y) < f(x), z = (1-\theta)x + \theta y$

$$f(z) < f(x), \text{令 } \theta = \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{2\|y - x\|_2}, \text{则 } \|z - x\|_2 < R, \text{矛盾}$$

最优解  $x^*$  性质:  $\nabla f(x^*)^T (y - x^*) \geq 0$

可用子求最优解:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{① } \min f(x) \\ \text{s.t. } Ax = b \Rightarrow \text{令 } y = x + v \text{ 可行}, \nabla f(x^*)^T v = 0 \\ \nabla f(x^*)^T v \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{② } \min f(x) \\ \text{s.t. } x \geq 0 \\ \Rightarrow \text{令 } y = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla f(x^*)^T \leq 0 \Rightarrow \nabla f(x^*)^T x^* = 0 \\ \Rightarrow \text{若 } \nabla f(x^*)^T \leq 0, \text{则 } \nabla f(x^*)^T y \text{ 无界} \end{aligned}$$

线性规划: 凸  $R^2 \Rightarrow$  二次规划 QP 凸

$$\begin{aligned} \min c^T x + d \\ \text{s.t. } Gx \leq h \\ Ax = b \end{aligned} \quad \text{仿射} \quad \min \frac{1}{2} x^T P x + q^T x + r \quad (\text{PES}^T)$$

线性分式规划 (拟凸):  $\min \frac{c^T x + d}{e^T x + f}$

$$\begin{aligned} \min \frac{c^T x + d}{e^T x + f} \\ \text{s.t. } Gx \leq h \\ Ax = b \end{aligned} \quad \text{特别: } \min \frac{1}{2} x^T P x + q^T x + r \quad \text{二次约束二次规划 QCDP}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \min c^T y + d^T z \quad (y = \frac{x}{e^T x + f}) \\ \text{s.t. } G y \leq h z \\ A y = b z \\ e^T y + f z = 1 \\ z \geq 0 \end{aligned} \quad \text{转为线性规划} \quad \text{广义不等式约束优化: } \min f(x) \quad \text{s.t. } f_i(x) \leq k_i$$

半定规划

$$\begin{aligned} \min C^T x \\ \text{s.t. } x^T F_1 x + \dots + x^T F_n x + G \leq 0 \quad \text{后 } x \in X \\ Ax = b \\ \min \text{tr}(CX) = \text{tr}(C^T x) \\ \text{s.t. } \text{tr}(A_i X) = b_i \\ X \succeq 0 \quad X = XX^T \end{aligned}$$

向量优化

$$\begin{aligned} \min f(x) \\ \text{s.t. } g_i(x) \leq 0 \\ h_i(x) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

可行解集合

$x^*$  最优:  $0 \leq f_0(x^*) + k$

Pareto 最优: 满足

$f_0(x)$  是  $0$  中极小元

标量化后求解 Pareto 最优:

$$\begin{aligned} \min \lambda^T f_0(x) \quad (\lambda \succ K, 0) \\ \text{s.t. } f_i(x) \leq 0 \quad \text{每个 } \lambda \text{ 对应一种 Pareto} \\ h_i(x) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$f_0(x) \prec \lambda$   $\Rightarrow$  Pareto

Lagrange 对偶 (必须是标准形式优化问题)

$$\begin{aligned} \min f_0(x) \\ \text{s.t. } f_i(x) \leq 0 \\ h_i(x) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

写出对偶

把同变量

的并一起

① 对偶函数:

$$g(\lambda, \nu) = \inf_{x \in D} L(x, \lambda, \nu) = \inf_{x \in D} (f_0(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i f_i(x) + \sum_{i=1}^p \nu_i h_i(x))$$

必是凹函数, 对  $\lambda, \nu$  是仿射的逐点, 下确界

也可用定义 (利用仿射既凸又凹)

$$\forall \lambda \geq 0, \forall \nu, g(\lambda, \nu) \leq p^*$$

先观察  $g(\lambda, \nu)$  可否  $-\infty$  求代入

令正项 = 0, 其余  $p^*$

用共轭表示对偶函数 (针对简单问题)

$$\begin{aligned} \min f_0(x) \quad \text{s.t. } x = 0 \quad \text{原理: } \inf(f(x)) \\ g(\nu) = \inf_x (f(x) + \nu^T x) = -\sup_x (-f(x) - \nu^T x) \\ = -\sup_x ((-\nu)^T x - f(x)) = -f^*(-\nu) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \min f_0(x) \\ \text{s.t. } Ax \leq b, Cx = d \\ \Rightarrow g(\lambda, \nu) = -b^T \lambda - d^T \nu - f_0^*(-A^T \lambda - C^T \nu) \end{aligned}$$

对偶问题: 凸优化问题

$\max g(\lambda, \nu) \Rightarrow$  只关注

$\text{s.t. } \lambda \geq 0$  非  $-\infty$  情况

最优值  $p^* \leq p^*$   $\lambda \geq 0$

对偶可行:  $\lambda \geq 0$  且  $g(\lambda, \nu) > -\infty$

对偶间隙:  $p^* - d^*$  Slater 条件:

强对偶:  $d^* = p^*$  若  $f_i(x)$  仿射

充分条件

Slater 条件:  $f_i(x) \leq 0, Ax = b$  对原问题凸

若  $x \in \text{relint} D$ , 若  $x$  严格可行  $\Rightarrow$  凸基都满足

KKT 条件: (5个) 条件:  $p^* = d^*$  即可 (Slater) 有标准形式

$$\begin{aligned} \text{① } f_i(x) \leq 0 \quad \text{原问题可行} \quad f_0(x^*) = g(\lambda^*, \nu^*) \\ \text{② } h_i(x) = 0 \quad \text{每个} \quad = f_0(x^*) + \sum \lambda_i^* f_i(x^*) + \sum \nu_i^* h_i(x^*) \\ \text{③ } \lambda \geq 0 \quad \text{对偶问题可行} \quad = f_0(x^*) \end{aligned}$$

不相容  $\lambda_i f_i(x) = 0$  互补松弛

每个元素乘起来!

$$\text{④ } \nabla f_0(x^*) + \sum \lambda_i^* \nabla f_i(x^*) + \sum \nu_i^* \nabla h_i(x^*) = 0 \quad \text{稳定性}$$

$\Rightarrow$  最优解必满足 KKT, 解方程即可

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

① 对偶标准:  $0 - x \leq 0$

② 写 KKT:

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{cases} x_1^* \geq 0 \\ \lambda_1^* \geq 0 \\ \lambda_1^* (-x_1^*) = 0 \\ \nabla f_0(x^*) - \lambda^* = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1^* \geq 0 \\ 0 - f_0(x^*) \geq 0 \\ x_1^* (0 - f_0(x^*)) = 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

重形式化: 无意义对偶  $\Rightarrow$  有意义

$$\text{Ex: } \min f_0(Ax + b)$$

$$\downarrow \quad \min f_0(y) \quad L(x, y, \nu)$$

$$\text{s.t. } -y = Ax + b \quad = f_0(y) - \nu^T y + \nu^T Ax + \nu^T b$$

$$\Rightarrow g(\nu) = \inf_{y \in D} f_0(y) + \nu^T b, \nu^T A = 0$$

$$= -\infty, \text{其它}$$

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

$$= \begin{cases} -\nu^T b + f^*(\nu), \nu^T A = 0 \\ -\infty, \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

扰动灵敏度度分析

$$\min f_0(x)$$

$$\text{s.t. } f_i(x) \leq 0 \rightarrow f_i(x) \leq u_i$$

$$h_i(x) = 0 \rightarrow h_i(x) = v_i$$

$$p^* \rightarrow p^*(u, v)$$

$$\Rightarrow f_0(x) \geq p^*(0, 0) - \lambda^* u - \nu^* v$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{由 } \lambda, \nu \text{ 可决定 } u, v \text{ 对估计的影响}$$

单点:

$$p^* = d^* \Leftrightarrow \text{有鞍点 } f(w, z) \leq f(w, \tilde{z}) \leq f(\tilde{w}, z)$$

极大极小不等式:  $\uparrow$  则  $(w, z)$  为鞍点

$$\sup_{z \in Z} \inf_{w \in W} f(w, z) \leq \inf_{w \in W} \sup_{z \in Z} f(w, z)$$

强对偶时,  $x^* = x^*, \lambda^* = \lambda^*$

证最优性

$$\begin{cases} \text{凸问题是} + \nabla f(x^*)^T (y - x^*) \geq 0 \\ \text{强对偶} + \text{KKT} \end{cases}$$

Tips: 举反例

KKT 不成立别担心 ( $\lambda < 0$ ) (尤其是倒数)

马强 Slater, 用 dual  $d^*$  求解

线性规划标准形式:

$$\min c^T x$$

$$\text{s.t. } Ax = b \Rightarrow x = x^+ - x^-$$

$$x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^+ \geq 0, x^- \geq 0$$

不等式引入松弛

等式

1.  $x, 2003 + 2004x$  集合 (仿子, 仿性, 仿)

2.  $-\log(x) = -\log(e^x) = -x$  (仿, 仿, 仿)

记得把取的条件也放

不等约束

若  $x$  严格可行  $\Rightarrow$  凸基都满足