

凸优化 第5次作业

1. 解: $\min_x \|Ax-b\|_2^2 + \|x\|_1$

记 $f(x) = \|Ax-b\|_2^2 + \|x\|_1$
 $= (Ax-b)^T(Ax-b) + \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|$

Lagrange 函数为

$$L(x) = (Ax-b)^T(Ax-b) + \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|$$

$$\nabla L = 2A^T(Ax-b) + 2\eta(x) - \vec{1} \quad \text{其中 } \eta \text{ 是阶跃函数. } \eta(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\nabla L = 0 \text{ 得 } A^T(Ax-b) + 2\eta(x) - \vec{1} = 0$$

$$\text{得 } A^T Ax + 2\eta(x) = \vec{1} + A^T b$$

$$\text{即 } x = (A^T A)^{-1} (\vec{1} + A^T b - 2\eta(x))$$

这就是原问题的对偶问题

2. 解: $\min_{x, z \in \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{2} \|x\|_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|Az-b\|_2^2$

s.t. $x - z = c$

Lagrange 函数为

$$L(x, z, \lambda) = \frac{1}{2} \|x\|_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|Az-b\|_2^2 + \lambda(x-z-c)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^T x + \frac{1}{2} (Az-b)^T (Az-b) + \lambda(x-z-c)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = x + \lambda = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = A^T(Az-b) - \lambda = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x - z = c$$

$$\text{得 } \begin{cases} x = -\lambda \\ z = (A^T A)^{-1} (\lambda + A^T b) \\ x = z + c \end{cases}$$

故 Lagrange 对偶问题为 $\max_{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{2} \lambda^T \lambda + \frac{1}{2} ((A^T)^{-1} \lambda)^T ((A^T)^{-1} \lambda)$
 s.t. $-\lambda = (A^T A)^{-1} (\lambda + A^T b) + c$

$$\text{解得 } -\lambda = (A^T A)^{-1}(\lambda + A^T b) + c$$

$$\text{即 } ((A^T A)^{-1} + I)\lambda = -c - A^T b$$

$$\text{即 } \lambda = -(A^T A^{-1} + I)^{-1}(A^T b + c)$$

$$\text{即 } x = (A^T A^{-1} + I)^{-1}(A^T b + c)$$