Bernstein approximation of chance constrained problems: an example

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August 8, 2016

Abstract

We study the example in [2] in more detail and describe the computation in more detail.

The model

We describe the chance constrained problem in detail. As in [2], consider the following chance constrained program

$$\max_{x_0,x_1\cdots,x_n,\tau} (\tau - 1) \quad \text{s.t. } \mathbb{P}\left(\tau > \sum_{j=0}^{n} r_j x_j\right) \le \alpha,\ \sum_{j=0}^{n} x_j \le 1,\ x_j \ge 0, \forall j \tag{1}$$

where $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ is a given constant. The assumptions are

1. The returns $r_0, r_1, \cdots, r_n$ satisfy $r_0 = 1$ and $\mathbb{E}(r_i) = 1 + \rho_i$ with $0 \le \rho_1 \le \cdots \le \rho_n$.
2. For $1 \le j \le n$ and $1 \le l \le q$, one has $r_j = \eta_j + \sum_{l=1}^{q} \gamma_{jl}\zeta_l$ where $\eta_j \sim \mathcal{LN}(\mu_j, \sigma_j^2)$ (the individual noises) and $\zeta_l \sim \mathcal{LN}(\nu_l, \theta_l^2)$. All η_j and ζ_l are independent of each other.
3. One has $\nu_l = 0$, $\theta_l = 0.1$ for all l, $\mu_j = \sigma_j$ for all j, $\sum_{l=1}^{q} \gamma_{jl} \exp\left(\nu_l + \frac{\theta_l^2}{2}\right) = \frac{\rho_j}{2}$ for all j and $\sum_{j=1}^{n} \exp\left(\mu_j + \frac{\sigma_j^2}{2}\right) = 1 + \frac{\rho_j}{2}$.

We see that the problem can be rewritten into (1.1) in [2] with $m = 1$. Denote $\tilde{x} = (\tau, x_0, x_1, \cdots, x_n)^T$. The objective function is simply $f(\tilde{x}) = -\tau$, and $F(\tilde{x}, \xi) = g_0(\tilde{x}) + \sum_{j=1}^{d} \xi_j g_j(\tilde{x})$ where $g_0(\tilde{x}) = \tau - x_0$, $d = n + q$,

$$\xi_j = \eta_j,\ g_j(\tilde{x}) = -x_j,\ 1 \le j \le n,$$

$$\xi_{n+l} = \zeta_l,\ g_{n+l}(\tilde{x}) = -\sum_{j=1}^{n} \gamma_{jl} x_j,\ 1 \le l \le q.$$

Convex approximation and standard form formulation

Here we construct the Bernstein approximation to (1) and reformulate it into a standard form involving exponential cone constraints.

Note that the discretization scheme described in [2] has been adopted and all random variables ξ_j, $1 \le j \le d$ are now discrete with finite support. For each j, denote the support and the associated probability masses as $\left\{(v_k^j, p_k^j)\right\}_{1\le k\le N_j}$. In other words, for each j, $\mathbb{P}\left(\xi_j = v_k^j\right), \forall k$.

The Bernstein approximation to (1) is therefore the following convex maximization problem

$$\max_{x_0,x_1,\cdots,x_n,\tau} (\tau - 1) \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \inf_{t>0} \left(g_0(\tilde{x}) + \sum_{j=1}^{d} t\Lambda_j\left(t^{-1}g_j(\tilde{x})\right) \right) \le 0. \tag{2}$$

In fact, problem (2) can be reformulated into the standard form (PD$'$) in [1], namely (note that $d = n + q$)

$$\begin{aligned}
&\min \ -\tau \\
\text{s.t.}\quad & x_0 + x_1 + \cdots + x_n + s_x = 1 \\
& g_0 + \left(\sum_{j=1}^{d} s_j\right) - (\log\alpha)\, t_0 + s_0 = 0 \\
& g_0 - \tau + x_0 = 0 \\
& g_j + x_j = 0,\ j = 1,\cdots,n \\
& g_{n+l} + \sum_{j=1}^{n} \gamma_{jl} x_j = 0,\ l = 1,\cdots,q \\
& w_k^j - v_k^j g_j + s_j = 0,\ j = 1,\cdots,d,\ k = 1,\cdots,N_j \\
& \sum_{k=1}^{N_j} p_k^j u_k^j - t_0 = 0,\ j = 1,\cdots,d \\
& t_0 - t_k^j = 0,\ j = 1,\cdots,d,\ k = 1,\cdots,N_j
\end{aligned}$$

where the decision variables are

$$\begin{aligned}
&\tau \in \mathbb{R} \\
&x_0, x_1, \cdots, x_n, s_x \ge 0 \\
&g_0, g_1, \cdots, g_d \in \mathbb{R} \\
&t_0, s_0 \ge 0 \\
&s_1, \cdots, s_d \in \mathbb{R} \\
&[w_k^j; u_k^j; t_k^j] \in \mathcal{K}_{\exp},\ j = 1,\cdots,d,\ k = 1,\cdots,N_j
\end{aligned}$$

References

[1] Y. Gao. Design and implementation of homogeneous interior-point methods for conic programming involving exponential cone constraints, 2006.

[2] A. Nemirovsky and A. Shapiro. Convex approximation of chance constrained programs. *SIAM Journal on Optimization*, 17(4):969–996, 2006.