

5.3

证明下列锥是自对偶锥

(a)  $K = \{x \mid x \geq 0\}$  (全空间  $S^n$ )

$S^n$  上内积  $\langle x, y \rangle = \text{Tr}(xy^T)$

$K^* := \{y \in S^n \mid \langle x, y \rangle \geq 0, \forall x \geq 0\}$

证  $K \subseteq K^*$ : 设  $x \geq 0, y \geq 0$   $x = P^T \Lambda_1 P, y = Q^T \Lambda_2 Q, P, Q$  正交.

$\Lambda_1, \Lambda_2$  为  $n$  阶非负对角阵.  $\text{Tr}(xy^T) = \text{Tr}(P^T \Lambda_1 P Q^T \Lambda_2 Q) = \text{Tr}(Q P^T \Lambda_1 P Q^T \Lambda_2)$

令  $R = PQ^T, \text{Tr}(R^T \Lambda_1 R \Lambda_2) \stackrel{\text{定义}}{=} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_i b_j R_{ij}^2 \geq 0$ , 其中  $\Lambda_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & a_n \end{pmatrix}$

$\Lambda_2 = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & b_n \end{pmatrix}, R = (R_{ij})_n$  故  $K \subseteq K^*$

证  $K^* \subseteq K$ : 设  $y \in K^*, y = S^T \Lambda_3 S, S \in O(n), \Lambda_3$  为对角阵  $\Lambda_3 = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & c_n \end{pmatrix}$

取  $x_i = S^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} S$ , 中间矩阵第  $i$  个对角元为 1

$\text{Tr}(x_i y^T) = \text{Tr}(S^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} S S^T \Lambda_3 S) = \text{Tr}(S^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Lambda_3 S)$

$= \text{Tr}(S S^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Lambda_3) = c_i \geq 0, \forall i \in n$  故  $y \in K, K^* \subseteq K$  #

(b) 二次锥  $\{(x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \mid t \geq \|x\|_2\}$  (全空间  $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ )

$\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$  上内积  $\langle x, y \rangle = x^T y$

$K = \{(x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \mid t \geq \|x\|_2\}$

$K^* := \{(x_1, t_1) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \mid x_1 \in \mathbb{R}^n, t_1 \in \mathbb{R}, x_1^T x + t_1 t \geq 0, \forall (x, t) \in K\}$

证  $K \subseteq K^*$ : 若  $t_1 \geq \|x_1\|_2, \forall (x, t) \in K$ ,

$x_1^T x + t_1 t \geq x_1^T x + \|x_1\|_2 \|x\|_2 \geq 0$  (Cauchy 不等式) #

证  $K^* \subseteq K$ : 设  $(x_1, t_1) \in K^*, \exists (-x_1, \|x_1\|_2) \in K$

有  $t_1 \|x_1\|_2 - x_1^T x_1 \geq 0$

$t_1 \|x_1\|_2 \geq \|x_1\|_2^2$

$t_1 \geq \|x_1\|_2$  #

5.7 对偶问题

(a)  $\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \|x\|_1 \quad \text{s.t. } Ax=b$

Lagrange 对偶  $L(x, \lambda) = \|x\|_1 + \langle \lambda, Ax-b \rangle$ , 设  $b \in \mathbb{R}^m$  则  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m$

$$g(\lambda) = \inf_x L(x, \lambda) = \inf_x \|x\|_1 + (A^T \lambda)^T x - b^T \lambda$$

$$= \begin{cases} -b^T \lambda & \|A^T \lambda\|_\infty \leq 1 \\ -\infty & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

对偶问题  $\max_{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m} -b^T \lambda \quad \text{s.t. } \|A^T \lambda\|_\infty \leq 1$

(b)  $\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \|Ax-b\|_1$

记  $r = Ax-b$

原问题  $\min_{x, r} \|r\|_1 \quad \text{s.t. } r = Ax-b$

Lagrange 对偶  $L(x, r, \lambda) = \|r\|_1 + \langle \lambda, Ax-b-r \rangle$ , 设  $b \in \mathbb{R}^m$  则  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m$

$$g(\lambda) = \inf_{r, x} L(x, r, \lambda) = \inf_{r, x} \|r\|_1 + (A^T \lambda)^T x - \lambda^T b - \lambda^T r$$

$$= \begin{cases} -\lambda^T b & \text{if } A^T \lambda = 0 \text{ and } \|\lambda\|_\infty \leq 1 \\ -\infty & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

对偶问题  $\max_{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m} -\lambda^T b \quad \text{s.t. } A^T \lambda = 0 \text{ and } \|\lambda\|_\infty \leq 1$

(c)  $\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \|Ax-b\|_\infty$

记  $r = Ax-b$

原问题  $\min_{x, r} \|r\|_\infty \quad \text{s.t. } Ax-b=r$

Lagrange 对偶  $L(x, r, \lambda) = \|r\|_\infty + \langle \lambda, Ax-b-r \rangle$  设  $b \in \mathbb{R}^m$  则  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m$

$$g(\lambda) = \inf_{x, r} L(x, r, \lambda) = \min_{x, r} \|r\|_\infty + (A^T \lambda)^T x - \lambda^T b - \lambda^T r$$

$$= \begin{cases} -\lambda^T b & \text{if } A^T \lambda = 0 \text{ and } \|\lambda\|_1 \leq 1 \\ -\infty & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

对偶问题  $\max_{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m} -\lambda^T b \quad \text{s.t. } A^T \lambda = 0 \text{ and } \|\lambda\|_1 \leq 1$

$$(d) \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} x^T A x + 2b^T x \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \|x\|_2^2 \leq 1, \quad A \in \mathbb{S}^n$$

$$\text{Lagrange dual } L(x, \lambda) = x^T A x + 2b^T x + \lambda (\|x\|_2^2 - 1), \quad \lambda \geq 0$$

$$g(\lambda) = \inf_x L(x, \lambda) = \inf_x [x^T (A + \lambda I_n) x + 2b^T x - \lambda]$$

$$\text{iz } f(x) = x^T (A + \lambda I_n) x + 2b^T x - \lambda$$

$$\nabla f(x) = 2(A + \lambda I_n)x + 2b$$

$$\nabla^2 f(x) = 2(A + \lambda I_n) \succeq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tz } \inf_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(x) &= f(-(A + \lambda I_n)^{-1}b) \quad (A + \lambda I_n \in \mathbb{S}^n) \\ &= b^T (A + \lambda I_n)^{-1}b - 2b^T (A + \lambda I_n)^{-1}b - \lambda \\ &= -b^T (A + \lambda I_n)^{-1}b - \lambda \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{对偶问题是 } \max_{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}} -b^T (A + \lambda I_n)^{-1}b - \lambda \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \lambda \geq 0$$