

Constrained Optimization

Preview

constrained optimization을 배우기전에 사용했던 최적화로는

1. 미분해서0
2. Gradient descent

제약조건이 있을때는 어떻게 최적화?

Lagrange Mutliplier(라그랑주 승수법)

라그랑지 승수법(Lagrange multiplier) : 어떤 함수(F)가 주어진 제약식(h)을 만족시키면서, 그 함수가 갖는 최대값 혹은 최소값을 찾고자할 때 사용한다.

$L(x, \lambda) = F(x) + \lambda * h(x)$ 으로 표기하며, (x, λ) 변수들로 각각 편미분 한 식이 0이 되는 값으로 해를 구한다. 이러한 계산의 원리는, 사실 두 함수의 기울기가 같아지는 공통접선을 구하는 것이다.

- 부연 설명 : 라그랑지 승수법의 원리는 사실, 두가지 조건을 동시에 만족시키는 공통접선을 찾는 과정이다. 공통 접선이란 함수 $F(x)$ 와 제약식 $h(x)$ 을 미분해서 구한 접선의 기울기 벡터가 서로 평행한 점에서의 접선을 의미한다.

즉, $F(x)$ 와 $h(x)$ 를 각각 미분하여 구한 기울기가 서로 평행하다는 것을 이용한다. 따라서 두 함수를 미분한 기울기에 앞뒤방향(+/-)과 길이를 맞추기위한 미지수 λ 를 곱하여, 이 두 접선이 서로 같다고 놓고 등식을 세운 것이다.

제약식(constraint)이 등호로 이루어진 경우 → equality constraint problem

제약식이 부등호로 이루어진 경우 → inequality constraint problem—>KKT condition이라는 라그랑지 승수법에 몇가지 조건을 추가하여 문제를 푼다.

제약식의 λ 가 0일경우 unconstraint problem이라 한다.

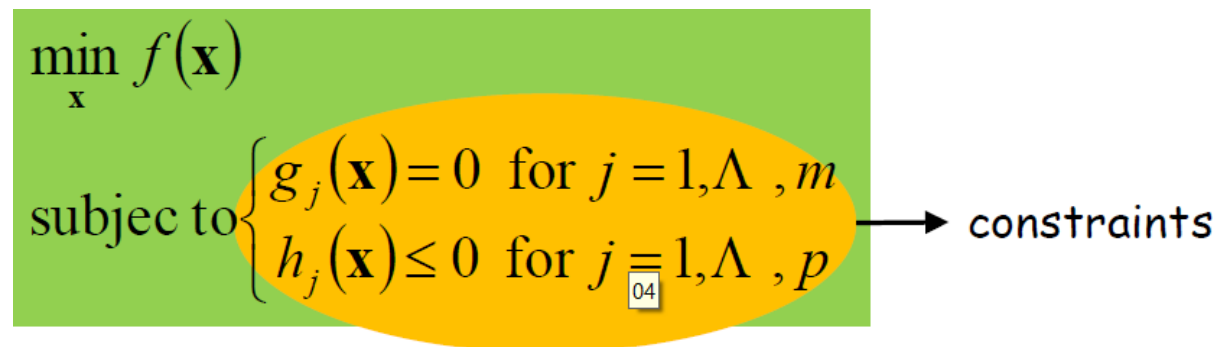
Constrained Optimization

Formulation

$f(x)$ is a function in n dimensional space,

that is , $x=(x_1,x_2,x_3,...x_n)$

-solve


$$\begin{array}{ll} \min_{\mathbf{x}} & f(\mathbf{x}) \\ \text{subject to} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} g_j(\mathbf{x}) = 0 \text{ for } j = 1, \dots, m \\ h_j(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0 \text{ for } j = 1, \dots, p \end{array} \right. \end{array} \rightarrow \text{constraints}$$

간단하게 하기 위해 $g(x)$ 와 $h(x)$ 는 convex 함수라 가정!

- **Solution of**

$$\begin{aligned} & \min_{\mathbf{x}} f(\mathbf{x}) \\ & \text{subject to} \begin{cases} g_j(\mathbf{x}) = 0 & \text{for } j = 1, \Lambda, m \\ h_k(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0 & \text{for } j = 1, \Lambda, p \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

is equal to the solution of

$$\begin{aligned} & \min_x \max_{\lambda, \alpha} F(\mathbf{x}, \lambda, \alpha) \\ & \text{subject to } \alpha_i \geq 0 \quad \text{for } i = 1, \Lambda, p \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} F(\mathbf{x}, \lambda, \alpha) &= f(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_i h_i(\mathbf{x}) \\ \lambda &= (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \Lambda, \lambda_m) \\ \alpha &= (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \Lambda, \alpha_p) \end{aligned}$$

KKT Multiplier

Lagrange Multiplier

- **Solution of**

$$\begin{aligned} & \min_x \max_{\lambda, \alpha} F(\mathbf{x}, \lambda, \alpha) \\ & \text{subject to } \alpha_i \geq 0 \quad \text{for } i = 1, \Lambda, p \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{where } F(\mathbf{x}, \lambda, \alpha) = f(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_i h_i(\mathbf{x})$$

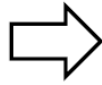
satisfies the following conditions

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} F(\mathbf{x}, \lambda, \alpha) = 0 \quad \text{for } i = 1, \Lambda, n \\ & g_j(\mathbf{x}) = 0 \quad \text{for } j = 1, \Lambda, m \\ & \alpha_j h_j(\mathbf{x}) = 0 \quad \text{for } j = 1, \Lambda, p \\ & h_j(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0 \quad \text{for } j = 1, \Lambda, p \end{aligned}$$

Example

■ Example 1

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{(x_1, x_2)} & (x_1^2 + x_2^2) \\ \text{subject to } & x_1 + x_2 = 1 \end{aligned}$$



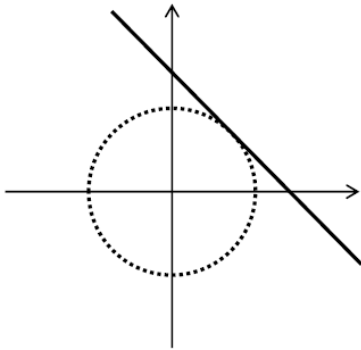
Find \mathbf{x} which satisfies

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} F = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} F = 0$$

$$x_1 + x_2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{where } F(x_1, x_2, \lambda_1) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \lambda_1(x_1 + x_2 - 1)$$



$$2x_1 + \lambda_1 = 0$$

$$2x_2 + \lambda_1 = 0$$

$$x_1 + x_2 - 1 = 0$$

$$x_1 = 0.5$$

$$x_2 = 0.5$$

$$\lambda_1 = -1$$

만약 , inequality constraint problem이 있을때

How to easily solve

1. Divides into sub-problems using KKT multipliers(알파)
2. Solve equations in each sub-problem
3. Check whether the solution satisfies inequalities

■ Example 4

$$\begin{aligned} & \arg \min_{(x_1, x_2)} (x_1^2 + x_2^2) \\ & \text{subject to} \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 1 \\ x_1 \geq 2 \\ x_2 \leq 2 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$



Find \mathbf{x} which satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 + \lambda_1 - \alpha_1 &= 0 & \alpha_1(-x_1 + 2) &= 0 \\ 2x_2 + \lambda_1 + \alpha_2 &= 0 & \alpha_2(x_2 - 2) &= 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 - 1 &= 0 & -x_1 + 2 &\leq 0 \\ & & x_2 - 2 &\leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Case 1 : $\alpha_1 = 0, \alpha_2 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 + \lambda_1 &= 0 \\ 2x_2 + \lambda_1 &= 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 - 1 &= 0 \\ -x_1 + 2 &\leq 0 \\ x_2 - 2 &\leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Case 2 : $\alpha_1 = 0, \alpha_2 \neq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 + \lambda_1 &= 0 \\ 2x_2 + \lambda_1 + \alpha_2 &= 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 - 1 &= 0 \\ x_2 - 2 &= 0 \\ -x_1 + 2 &\leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Case 3 : $\alpha_1 \neq 0, \alpha_2 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 + \lambda_1 - \alpha_1 &= 0 \\ 2x_2 + \lambda_1 &= 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 - 1 &= 0 \\ -x_1 + 2 &= 0 \\ x_2 - 2 &\leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Case 4 : $\alpha_1 \neq 0, \alpha_2 \neq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 + \lambda_1 - \alpha_1 &= 0 \\ 2x_2 + \lambda_1 + \alpha_2 &= 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 - 1 &= 0 \\ -x_1 + 2 &= 0 \\ x_2 - 2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

■ Example 4

Case 1 : $\alpha_1 = 0, \alpha_2 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 + \lambda_1 &= 0 \\ 2x_2 + \lambda_1 &= 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 - 1 &= 0 \\ -x_1 + 2 &\leq 0 \\ x_2 - 2 &\leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= 0.5 \\ x_2 &= 0.5 \\ \lambda_1 &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

Case 2 : $\alpha_1 = 0, \alpha_2 \neq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 + \lambda_1 &= 0 \\ 2x_2 + \lambda_1 + \alpha_2 &= 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 - 1 &= 0 \\ x_2 - 2 &= 0 \\ -x_1 + 2 &\leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= -1 \\ x_2 &= 2 \\ \lambda_1 &= 2 \\ \alpha_2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Case 3 : $\alpha_1 \neq 0, \alpha_2 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 + \lambda_1 - \alpha_1 &= 0 \\ 2x_2 + \lambda_1 &= 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 - 1 &= 0 \\ -x_1 + 2 &= 0 \\ x_2 - 2 &\leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= 2 \\ x_2 &= -1 \\ \lambda_1 &= 2 \\ \alpha_1 &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

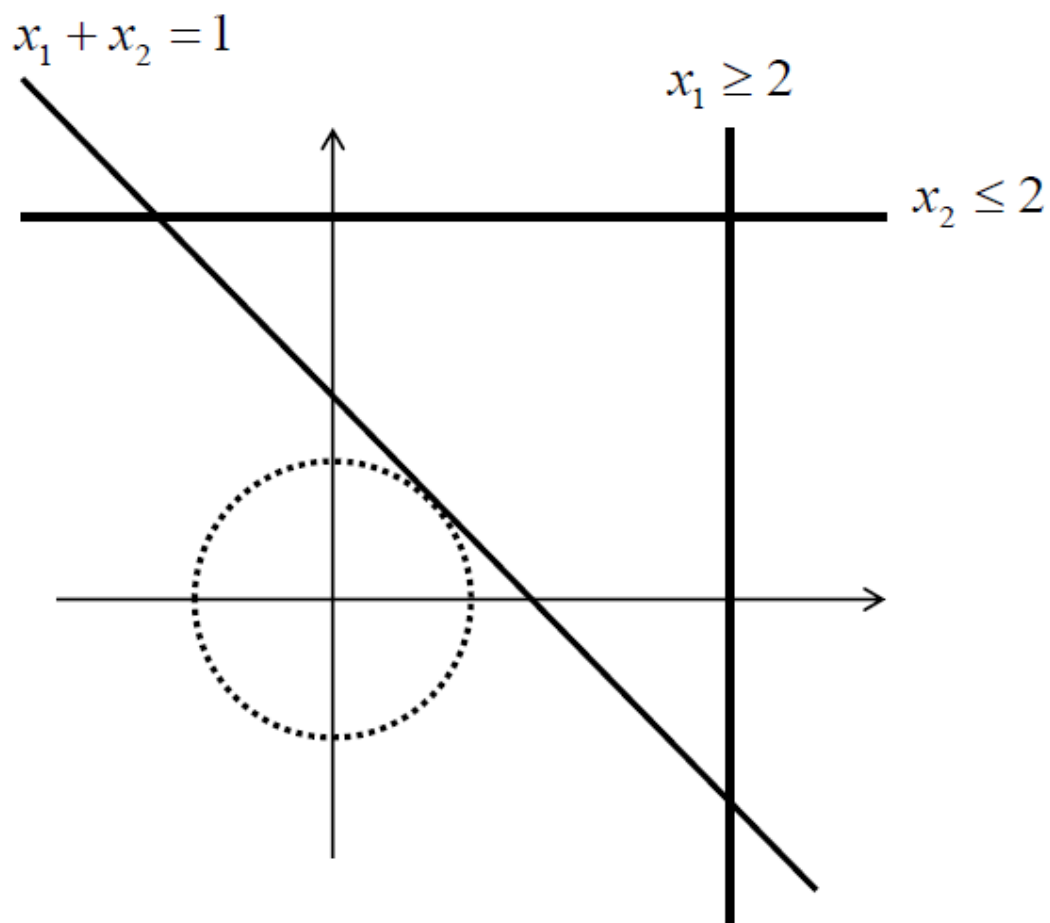
Case 4 : $\alpha_1 \neq 0, \alpha_2 \neq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 + \lambda_1 - \alpha_1 &= 0 \\ 2x_2 + \lambda_1 + \alpha_2 &= 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 - 1 &= 0 \\ -x_1 + 2 &= 0 \\ x_2 - 2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

No solution!

case1 만족 X, case2 만족 X, case3 만족함

Example4를 그림으로 표현하면 다음과 같다.



Lagrange Multiplier Methods for Constrained Optimization

-Good When

$f(x)$ is 2nd order

$g(x)$ and $h(x)$ are linear

-If there are P inequality conditions

- You have to solve 2^P sets of simultaneous equations in the worst case
- Need combinatorial search

Dual Form

- Solution of

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} \max_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}} F(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\lambda}, \boldsymbol{\alpha})$$

subject to $\alpha_i \geq 0$ for $i = 1, \Lambda, p$

is equal to the solution of

$$\max_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}} \min_{\mathbf{x}} F(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\lambda}, \boldsymbol{\alpha})$$

subject to $\alpha_i \geq 0$ for $i = 1, \Lambda, p$

↖ We will use this form for SVM