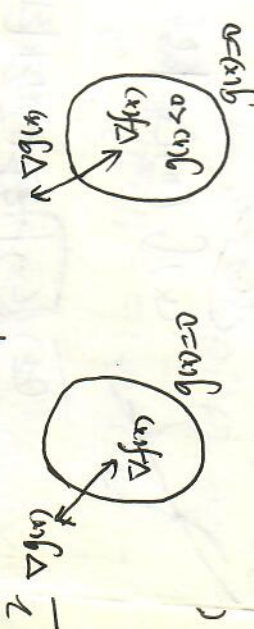


KKT条件  $L(x, \lambda) = f(x) + \lambda g(x)$



在等式  $g(x) = 0$  或在不等式约束  $g(x) \leq 0$  下最小化目标函数  $f(x)$ .

$g(x) < 0$ :

$g(x) < 0$  时, 对  $f(x)$  求极值相当于闭区间求极值, 最大值点即为极值点, 令  $\lambda = 0$ , 直接对  $f$  求梯度即可得到极值.

$g(x) = 0$ :

极值点在边界取得,  $f$  的梯度与  $g$  的梯度相反, 从而存在常数  $\lambda > 0$ , 使得  $\nabla f(x^*) + \lambda \nabla g(x^*) = 0$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} g(x) \leq 0 \\ \lambda \geq 0 \\ \lambda g(x) = 0 \end{array} \right.$

KKT条件是目标函数在约束条件下取得极值的充要条件。目标函数在约束条件下取得极值时对应的  $x$ ,  $\lambda$  必须满足 KKT 条件。

对偶问题:

由  $\min \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 \Rightarrow \max L(u, b, \alpha)$

对偶问题推导:

$L(x, \mu) = f(x) + \sum_k \mu_k g_k(x) \quad \mu_k \geq 0, g_k(x) \leq 0.$

$\mu_k > 0, g_k(x) \leq 0 \Rightarrow \mu_k g_k(x) \leq 0$

$\max_{\mu} L(x, \mu) = f(x)$  (1)  $\star$   
 $\min_x f(x) = \min_x (\max_{\mu} L(x, \mu))$  (2)

$\max_{\mu} \min_x L(x, \mu) = \max_{\mu} [\min_x f(x) + \min_x \mu g(x)]$   
 $= \max_{\mu} \min_x f(x) + \max_{\mu} \min_x \mu g(x)$

$\min_x \mu g(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \mu = 0 \text{ or } g(x) = 0 \\ -\infty, & \mu > 0 \text{ and } g(x) < 0 \end{cases}$

$\therefore$  对  $\min_x \mu g(x)$  取 max 时最大只能取 0, 此时  $\mu = 0$  或  $g(x) = 0$  (3)

$\therefore \max_{\mu} \min_x \mu g(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \mu = 0 \text{ or } g(x) = 0$

$\therefore \max_{\mu} \min_x L(x, \mu) = \min_x f(x) + 0 = \min_x f(x)$

称  $\max_{\mu} \min_x L(x, \mu)$  为  $\min_x \max_{\mu} L(x, \mu)$  的对偶问题。在最优  $x^*$  处  $\mu = 0$  或者