Continuous optimization PGE305

Laurent Pfeiffer

Inria and CentraleSupélec, Université Paris-Saclay

Ensta-Paris Institut Polytechnique de Paris November 2021









Lagrangian:

$$L(x,y,\lambda) = \frac{1}{2}(x-x_0)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(y-y_0)^2 - \lambda_1(1-x-y) - \lambda_2x - \lambda_3y.$$

KKT conditions:

Stationarity:

$$\nabla L(x, y, \lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} x - x_0 + \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 \\ y - y_0 + \lambda_1 - \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Sign condition: $\lambda_1 \ge 0$, $\lambda_2 \ge 0$, $\lambda_3 \ge 0$.
- Complementarity condition: $x + y < 1 \Longrightarrow \lambda_1 = 0$, $x > 0 \Longrightarrow \lambda_2 = 0$, and $y > 0 \Longrightarrow \lambda_3 = 0$.

Case 1:
$$(x_0, y_0) = (1, 1)$$
.
Solution: $(x, y) = (1/2, 1/2)$.

- Complementarity: $x > 0 \Longrightarrow \lambda_2 = 0$, $y > 0 \Longrightarrow \lambda_3 = 0$.
- Stationarity:

$$\nabla L(x, y, \lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} -1/2 + \lambda_1 \\ -1/2 + \lambda_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

for
$$\lambda_1 = 1/2$$
.

■ Sign: $\lambda_1 \geq 0$.

Case 2:
$$(x_0, y_0) = (0, 2)$$
.
Solution: $(x, y) = (0, 1)$.

- Complementarity: $y > 0 \Longrightarrow \lambda_3 = 0$.
- Stationarity:

$$\nabla L(x, y, \lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 \\ -1 + \lambda_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

for
$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$$
.

■ Sign: $\lambda_1 \geq 0$, $\lambda_2 \geq 0$.

Case 2:
$$(x_0, y_0) = (-1, -1)$$
.
Solution: $(x, y) = (0, 0)$.

- Complementarity: $x + y < 1 \Longrightarrow \lambda_1 = 0$.
- Stationarity:

$$\nabla L(x, y, \lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda_2 \\ 1 - \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

for
$$\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$$
.

■ Sign: $\lambda_2 \geq 0$, $\lambda_3 \geq 0$.