

$$\min f_0(x)$$

$$\text{s.t. } f_i(x) \leq 0, i=1, \dots, m$$

$$h_i(x) = 0, i=1, \dots, p$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^n, D = \bigcap_{i=1}^m \text{dom} f_i \cap \bigcap_{i=1}^p \text{dom} h_i$$

p^* optimal value

1. 几个基本概念

对偶变量

① 拉格朗日函数: $L(x, \lambda, v) = f_0(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i f_i(x) + \sum_{i=1}^p v_i h_i(x)$

② 拉格朗日对偶函数: $g(\lambda, v) = \inf_{x \in D} L(x, \lambda, v)$

性质: 1) 必为凸函数 (L 分段线性凸函数, inf 则必为凸函数)

2) $\forall \lambda \geq 0, \forall v, g(\lambda, v) \leq p^*$. (为原问题最优值提供下界)

证明: 设 x^* 是原问题的最优解, 则必可行

$$\text{则 } f_i(x^*) \leq 0, h_i(x^*) = 0$$

$$\text{当 } \forall \lambda \geq 0, \forall v, \text{ 有 } \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i f_i(x^*) + \sum_{i=1}^p v_i h_i(x^*) \leq 0$$

$$L(x^*, \lambda, v) = f_0(x^*) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i f_i(x^*) + \sum_{i=1}^p v_i h_i(x^*) \leq p^*$$

作用: 求解凸问题 $\sup g(\lambda, v)$. 能找到最好的下界.

例: $\min x^T x, \text{ s.t. } Ax = b, x \in \mathbb{R}^n, b \in \mathbb{R}^p, A \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times n}$ (二次规划)

$$\Rightarrow L(x, v) = x^T x + v^T (Ax - b)$$

$$\Rightarrow g(v) = \inf_{x \in D} L(x, v) = \inf_{x \in D} x^T x + v^T Ax - v^T b$$

$$= 2x + A^T v = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{A^T v}{2}$$

$$\text{代入, 得 } g(v) = \frac{v^T A A^T v}{4} - \frac{v^T A^T v}{2} - v^T b = -\frac{1}{4} v^T \underbrace{A A^T v}_{\text{半负定矩阵} \rightarrow \text{凸函数}} - b^T v$$

例: $\min c^T x$ (线性规划)

s.t. $Ax = b \Rightarrow Ax - b = 0$

$x \geq 0 \quad -x \leq 0$

$$\Rightarrow L(x, \lambda, v) = c^T x - \lambda^T x + v^T (Ax - b)$$

$$= -b^T v + (c + A^T v - \lambda)^T x$$

$$\Rightarrow g(\lambda, v) = \inf_x L(x, \lambda, v)$$

$$= \begin{cases} -b^T v & A^T v - \lambda + c = 0 \\ -\infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

既凸又凹
对称 \Rightarrow 凸函数

$$\text{13j: } \min x^T w x$$

s.t. $x_i = \pm 1, i=1, \dots, m$ 非凸约束 (离散形式)

$$x_i^2 - 1 = 0, i=1, \dots, m$$

$$\Rightarrow L(x, v) = x^T w x + \sum_{i=1}^n v_i (x_i^2 - 1)$$

$$= x^T (w + \text{diag}(v)) x - 1^T v$$

$$\Rightarrow g(v) = \inf_x x^T (w + \text{diag}(v)) x - 1^T v$$

$$= \begin{cases} -1^T v & w + \text{diag}(v) \succeq 0 \\ -\infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

凸集定义证明

③ 函数的共轭 f^* 是 $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 的共轭，若 $f^*(y) = \sup_{x \in \text{dom } f} (y^T x - f(x))$

$$\text{13j: } \min f(x)$$

s.t. $x=0$

$$\Rightarrow L(x, v) = f(x) + v^T x, \text{ dom } L = \text{dom } f \times \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\Rightarrow g(v) = \inf_{x \in \text{dom } f} (f(x) + v^T x) = -\sup_{x \notin \text{dom } f} (-v^T x - f(x)) = -f^*(-v)$$

$$\text{13j: } \min f_0(x)$$

$$\text{s.t. } Ax \leq b$$

$$Cx = d$$

$$\Rightarrow L(x, \lambda, v) = f_0(x) + \lambda^T(Ax - b) + v^T(Cx - d)$$

$$= f_0(x) + (\lambda^T A + v^T C)x - \lambda^T b - v^T d$$

$$\Rightarrow g(\lambda, v) = \inf_{x \in \text{dom} f} L(x, \lambda, v) = -f_0^*(-(\lambda^T A + v^T C)x - \lambda^T b - v^T d)$$

④ 原问题和对偶问题

$$(D) \begin{cases} \max g(\lambda, v) \\ \text{s.t. } \lambda \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad (P) \begin{cases} \min f_0(x) \\ \text{s.t. } f_i(x) \leq 0, i=1, \dots, m \\ h_i(x) = 0, i=1, \dots, p \end{cases}$$

性质： D $d^* \leq P^*$

2) λ^*, v^* optimal lagrange multiplier

例 1:

$\min c^T x \quad P_1$
s.t. $Ax = b$
$x \geq 0$

$g(\lambda; v) = \begin{cases} -b^T v & A^T v - \lambda + c = 0 \\ -\infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

$$(D) \Rightarrow \max g(\lambda, v) \Leftrightarrow \max -b^T v \rightarrow$$

s.t. $\lambda \geq 0$

$\min b^T v \quad P_1$
s.t. $\lambda \geq 0$

$A^T v - \lambda + c = 0$ 最优解一样, 但最优值不一样

例 2:

$\min c^T x \quad P_2$
s.t. $Ax \leq b$

$$\Rightarrow L(x, \lambda) = c^T x + \lambda^T (Ax - b) = (c + A^T \lambda)^T x - b^T \lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow g(\lambda) = \inf_x L(x, \lambda) = \begin{cases} -b^T \lambda & A^T \lambda + c = 0 \\ -\infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$(D) \begin{aligned} & \max -b^T \lambda && P_2 \\ \text{s.t. } & A^T \lambda + c = 0 \\ & \lambda \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

对偶比较问题的几个约束的
n维优化问题

比较两个线性规划的例子 \Rightarrow 对偶的对偶不一定是自身 (其轭的轭不是自身)
什么情况下等价?

2. 对偶问题的性质.

(1) 对偶问题必为凸优化问题 (因为对偶函数是凸函数)

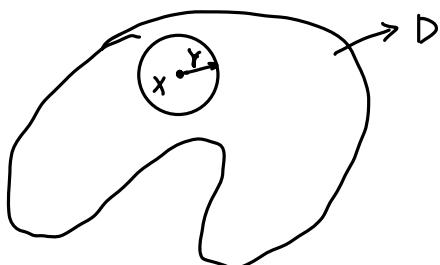
(2) $d^* \leq p^*$. 什么时候 $\underline{d^*} = \underline{p^*}$?

弱对偶 (weak duality) 及 强对偶 (strong duality)

$p^* - d^*$ duality gap

定义 D(域) 的 Relative Interior :

$$\text{Relint } D = \left\{ x \in D \mid B(x, r) \cap \underbrace{\text{aff } D}_{\downarrow} \subseteq D, \exists r > 0 \right\}$$



覆盖整个平面

直观来看, 去掉 D 的边缘则都成立.

Slater's condition ($p^* = d^*$ 的充分条件) 不是充要条件.

若有凸问题 $\min f_0(x)$

$$\text{s.t. } f_i(x) \leq 0 \quad i=1, \dots, m$$

$$Ax = b$$

没有等于号

当 $\exists x \in \text{relint } D$, 使 $f_i(x) < 0, i=1, \dots, m, Ax = b$ 满足时, $p^* = d^*$.

A weak Slater's Condition $Cx + d = 0$ (超平面) $Cx + d \leq 0$ (半空间、多面体) (充分条件)

若不等式约束为仿射约束时，只要可行域非空，必有 $P^* = d^*$.

$$\text{relint } D = \text{relint} \{ \text{dom } f_0 \cap \cap \text{dom } f_i \}$$

$$\text{relint } D = \text{relint} \{ \text{dom } f_0 \}$$

线性规划问题，若可行，必有 $P^* = d^*$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{if } &: \min x^T x \quad P^* = d^* \quad \max -\frac{1}{4} v^T A A^T v - b^T v \\ & \Leftrightarrow \\ \text{s.t. } & A x = b \quad \text{unbounded} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{if } &: QCP \quad \min \frac{1}{2} x^T P_0 x + q_0^T x + r_0 \\ & \text{s.t. } \frac{1}{2} x^T P_i x + q_i^T x + r_i, i=1, \dots, m \\ & P_0 \in S_{++}^n, P_i \in S_+^n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow L(x, \lambda) &= \frac{1}{2} x^T P_0 x + q_0^T x + r_0 + \sum_{i=1}^m (\frac{1}{2} \lambda_i x^T P_i x + \lambda_i q_i^T x + \lambda_i r_i) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x^T (P_0 + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i P_i) x + (q_0 + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i q_i)^T x + (r_0 + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i r_i) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{当 } \lambda \geq 0 \text{ 时, } g(\lambda) = \inf_x L(x, \lambda) = -\frac{1}{2} q^T(\lambda) P^{-1}(\lambda) q(\lambda) + r(\lambda) \quad \text{凸函数}$$

$$\text{if } : \max -\frac{1}{2} q^T(\lambda) P^{-1}(\lambda) q(\lambda) + r(\lambda)$$

$$\text{s.t. } \lambda \geq 0$$

$$\exists x \in D = \mathbb{R}^n, \frac{1}{2} x^T P_i x + q_i^T x + r_i < 0, i=1, \dots, m, \text{ 且 } P^* = d^*.$$

若 $q_i = 0, r_i = 0, \frac{1}{2} x^T P_i x < 0$, 可以找到 x . (P) 与 (D) 的 Duality gap 为 0.

3. 几种解释 $p^* = d^*$

$$\min f_0(x)$$

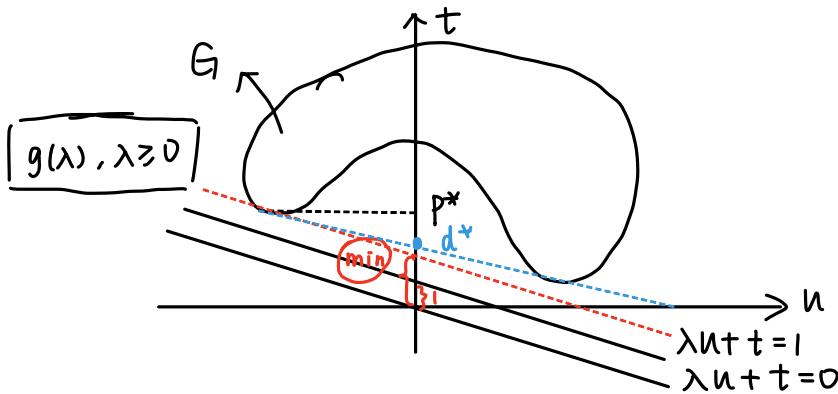
$$\text{s.t. } f_i(x) \leq 0, i=1, \dots, m, x \in D$$

(1) 几何解释 $\min f_0(x)$

$$\text{s.t. } f_i(x) \leq 0$$

$$\text{定义 } G = \{(f_i(x), f_0(x)) \mid x \in D\}, p^* = \inf \{t \mid (u, t) \in G, u \leq 0\}$$

$$g(\lambda) = \inf \{\lambda u + t \mid (u, t) \in G\} \text{ 拉格朗日函数求极小 = 对偶函数}$$



在该问题只有弱对偶，没有强对偶。

在凸集中有强对偶。

d^* (改变入, 使 $g(\lambda)$ 最大的点)

(2) 鞍点的解释 Saddle point

$$\inf_{x \in D} \sup_{\lambda \geq 0} L(x, \lambda) = \sup_{\lambda \geq 0} \inf_{x \in D} L(x, \lambda), \text{ 则称有鞍点. } (x^*, \lambda^*) \text{ 即为鞍点.}$$

$$d^* = \sup_{\lambda \geq 0} \inf_{x \in D} L(x, \lambda)$$

$$p^* = \inf_{x \in D} \sup_{\lambda \geq 0} L(x, \lambda), (L|x, \lambda) = f_0(x) + \sum_i \lambda_i f_i(x) \begin{cases} \forall i, \text{ 若 } f_i(x) \leq 0, f_0(x) \\ \exists i, \text{ 若 } f_i(x) > 0, +\infty \end{cases}$$

如果有鞍点, 则 $p^* = d^*$.

(3) 多目标优化的解释.

$$\min \{f_0(x), f_1(x), \dots, f_m(x)\}, \{\lambda_i\} = \min \underbrace{f_0(x) + \sum_i \lambda_i f_i(x)}_{L(x, \lambda)}$$

$$\min f_0(x)$$

$$\text{s.t. } f_i(x) \leq 0, i=1, \dots, m$$

首先，给定入， $\min_{x \in D} L(x, \tilde{\lambda})$, $\max_{\lambda \geq 0} \tilde{\lambda}$ (不是很理解)

(4) 经济学解释

$$\min f_0(x) \quad \text{计划经济}$$

$$\text{s.t. } f_i(x) \leq 0, i=1, \dots, m$$

x : 产品数量, $-f_0(x)$: 利润, $f_0(x)$: 损失, $f_i(x)$: 原材料

设原材料可交易, 价格 $\lambda_i \geq 0$

$$\min_x f_0(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i f_i(x), \text{ 记为 } g(\lambda) \text{ 损失函数}$$

(对偶) $\max g(\lambda)$ 最大损失 $d^* = \max_{\lambda \geq 0} g(\lambda)$

市场经济 $\text{s.t. } \lambda \geq 0 \quad d^* \leq p^*$ (可交易原材料的损失小于不可以的损失)

x^* : 最优生产方案

λ^* : 市场价格应如何调节 (对偶最优解)

$d^* = p^*$ 影子价格, 供需平衡时的价格.

$$\star \begin{cases} f_i(x^*) < 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_i^* = 0 \\ \lambda_i^* > 0 \Rightarrow f_i(x^*) = 0 \end{cases}$$

(5) 鞍点解释 (重新讲)

最小里找最大



$$f(w, z) \text{ 在集合 } w \in S_w, z \in S_z \text{ 上, } \sup_{z \in S_z} \inf_{w \in S_w} f(w, z) \leq \inf_{w \in S_w} \sup_{z \in S_z} f(w, z)$$

最大里找最小



$$\arg \left\{ \sup_{w, z} \inf_{z \in S_z} f(w, z) \right\} = \arg \left\{ \inf_{w \in S_w} \sup_{z \in S_z} f(w, z) \right\}$$

(\hat{w}, \hat{z}) 使等式成立称为鞍点, $f(\hat{w}, \hat{z}) \leq f(\hat{w}, \tilde{z}) \leq f(w, \tilde{z}), \forall z \in S_z, \forall w \in S_w$

↓ 雅广列优化问题

$$L(x, \lambda) = f_0(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i f_i(x)$$

$$\sup_{\lambda \geq 0} \{ L(x, \lambda) \} = \begin{cases} f_0(x), & f_i(x) \leq 0, i=1, \dots, m \\ +\infty, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$p^* = \min_x \{ f_0(x) \mid f_i(x) \leq 0, i=1, \dots, m \} = \inf_x \sup_{\lambda \geq 0} \{ L(x, \lambda) \}$$

$$d^* = \sup_{\lambda \geq 0} g(\lambda) = \sup_{\lambda \geq 0} \inf_x \{ L(x, \lambda) \}$$

$\Rightarrow p^* \geq d^*$. 且鞍点 $(\hat{x}, \hat{\lambda})$ 能使 $p^* = d^*$.

适用于一般问题，不一定凸

证明：鞍点定理（若 $(\hat{x}, \hat{\lambda})$ 为 $L(x, \lambda)$ 的鞍点 \Leftrightarrow 强对偶存在，且 $\hat{x}, \hat{\lambda}$

为 Primal 与 Dual 的最优解，且对偶间隙为 0

$$[\text{充分性}] \quad \sup_{\lambda \geq 0} \inf_x L(x, \lambda) = \inf_x \sup_{\lambda \geq 0} L(x, \lambda) \quad \text{强对偶存在}$$

$$\hat{\lambda} = \arg \sup_{\lambda \geq 0} \inf_x L(x, \lambda) \quad \hat{\lambda} \text{ 是 Dual 最优解}$$

$$\hat{x} = \arg \inf_x \sup_{\lambda \geq 0} L(x, \lambda) \quad \hat{x} \text{ 是 Primal 最优解}$$

$$[\text{必要性}] \quad f_i(\hat{x}) \leq 0, i=1, \dots, m$$

$$\hat{\lambda} \geq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{强对偶存在，则 } f_0(\hat{x}) &= g(\hat{\lambda}) = \inf_x \{ f_0(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i f_i(x) \} \\ &= f_0(\hat{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^m \hat{\lambda}_i f_i(\hat{x}) \stackrel{=}{\circ} f_0(\hat{x}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } \inf_x L(x, \hat{\lambda}) = L(\hat{x}, \hat{\lambda})$$

$$\sup_{\lambda \geq 0} L(\hat{x}, \lambda) = \sup_{\lambda \geq 0} \{ f_0(\hat{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i f_i(\hat{x}) \}$$

$$= f_0(\hat{x}) = L(\hat{x}, \hat{\lambda}) \quad \text{鞍点}.$$

4. KKT 条件 (Karnush, Kuhn, Tucker) 学生: Gale, Minsky, Nash

$$\min f_0(x)$$

$$\text{s.t. } f_i(x) \leq 0, i=1, \dots, m$$

$$h_i(x) = 0, i=1, \dots, p$$

$$\text{对偶函数 } g(\lambda, \nu) = \inf_x \{ f_0(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i f_i(x) + \sum_{i=1}^p \nu_i h_i(x) \}$$

对偶问题 $\max g(\lambda, \nu)$. s.t. $\lambda \geq 0$

假设 = ① $p^* = d^*$ ② 所有函数可微 ③ 已经找到最优解 x^*, λ^*, ν^* .

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f_i(x^*) \leq 0, i=1, \dots, m \\ h_i(x^*) = 0, i=1, \dots, p \\ \lambda^* > 0 \end{array} \right.$$

不一定凸

$$\begin{aligned} f_0(x^*) = g(\lambda^*, \nu^*) &= \inf_x \{f_0(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^* f_i(x) + \sum_{i=1}^p \nu_i^* h_i(x)\} \\ &= \inf_x \{f_0(x^*) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^* f_i(x^*) + \sum_{i=1}^p \nu_i^* h_i(x^*)\} \\ &= L(x^*, \lambda^*, \nu^*) \end{aligned}$$

1) $\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^* f_i(x^*) = 0, \lambda_i^* f_i(x^*) = 0, \forall i=1, \dots, m$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \lambda_i^* > 0 \Rightarrow f_i(x^*) = 0 & \text{Complementarity Slackness} \\ f_i(x^*) < 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_i^* = 0 & \text{互补松弛条件} \end{array} \right.$$

2) $\frac{\partial L(x, \lambda^*, \nu^*)}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=x^*} = 0$

(对于非凸问) $\nabla f_0(x^*) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^* \nabla f_i(x^*) + \sum_{i=1}^p \nu_i^* \nabla h_i(x^*) = 0$ stationary

题. 必要条件) \star KKT: primal feasibility, dual feasibility, c.s., stationary

\star 重要结论: 若原问题为凸问题, 各个函数可微, 对偶间隙为0, 则 KKT 为充要条件.

证明: (充分性) 设 $(\hat{x}, \hat{\lambda}, \hat{\nu})$ 满足 KKT 条件, 则必有 $(\hat{x}, \hat{\lambda}, \hat{\nu})$ 为最优解.

只需证 $g(\hat{\lambda}, \hat{\nu}) = f_0(\hat{x})$ (① 莱上定义 ② 莱上定理)

$f_i(\hat{x}) \leq 0, i=1, \dots, m$

$h_i(\hat{x}) = 0, i=1, \dots, p$

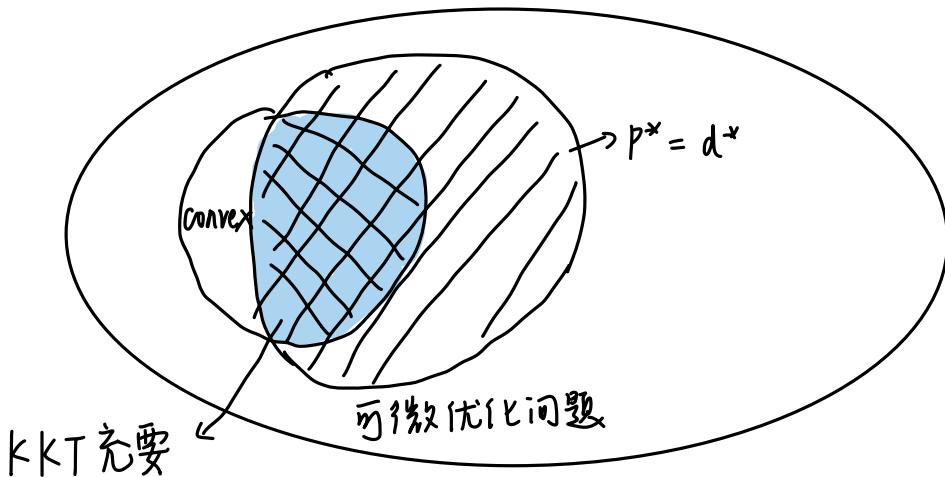
$\lambda_i \geq 0, i=1, \dots, m$

非负加权和

$L(x, \hat{\lambda}, \hat{\nu}) = f_0(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \hat{\lambda}_i f_i(x) + \sum_{i=1}^p \hat{\nu}_i h_i(x) \Rightarrow$ 凸函数

$\frac{\partial L(x, \hat{\lambda}, \hat{\nu})}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=\hat{x}} = 0$ 得到的 \hat{x} 是全局最优.

$$\begin{aligned}
 g(\hat{x}, \hat{v}) &= \inf_x L(x, \hat{x}, \hat{v}) = L(\hat{x}, \hat{\lambda}, \hat{v}) \\
 &= f_0(\hat{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^m \hat{\lambda}_i f_i(\hat{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^p \hat{v}_i h_i(\hat{x}) \\
 &= f_0(\hat{x})
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\text{习题: } \min \frac{1}{2} x^T p x + q^T x + r, \quad p \in S^n_+$$

$$\text{s.t. } Ax = b$$

① Primal feasibility: $Ax^* = b$

② Dual feasibility: 无

③ Complementarity Slackness: 无

$$\textcircled{4} \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} x^T p x + q^T x + r + (Ax - b)^T v^* \right\} \right|_{x=x^*} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P x^* + q + A^T v^* = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} P & A^T \\ A & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x^* \\ v^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -q \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$

习题: Water-filling Problem (通信领域)

$$\min_x -\sum_{i=1}^n \log(\alpha_i + x_i) \quad x \in R^n \quad \log \text{ 取反} \Rightarrow \text{凸问题}$$

$$\text{s.t. } x \geq 0 \quad \alpha \in R^n$$

$$l^T x = 1$$

$$\lambda \geq 0$$

KKT 条件: ① $x^* \geq 0$

② $l^T x^* = 1$

③ $\lambda^* \geq 0$

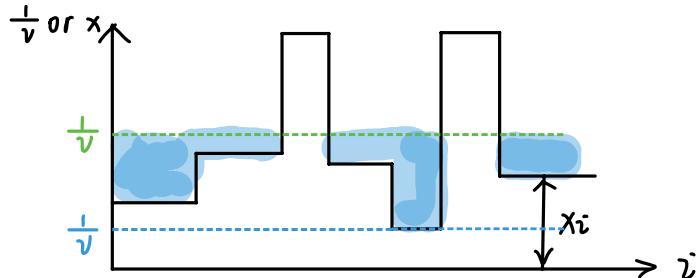
④ $\lambda_i^* x_i^* = 0, i=1, \dots, n$

⑤ $-\frac{1}{\delta_i + x_i^*} - \lambda_i^* + v^* = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_i^* = v^* - \frac{1}{\delta_i + x_i^*}$

将⑤代入③④可得: $\begin{cases} x_i^* (v^* - \frac{1}{\delta_i + x_i^*}) = 0, i=1, \dots, n \\ v^* \geq \frac{1}{\delta_i + x_i^*}, i=1, \dots, n \end{cases}$

若 $v^* \geq \frac{1}{\delta_i}$, 则 $x_i^* = 0$ 池子里的水的高度

若 $v^* < \frac{1}{\delta_i}$, 则 $x_i^* > 0, x_i^* = \frac{1}{v^*} - \delta_i$



• KKT 条件与凸函数一阶条件

例: $\min f_0(x)$

s.t. $x \geq 0$

\Leftrightarrow 最优性条件: $x \geq 0$
 $\nabla f_0(x) \geq 0$ Complementarity

$x_i (\nabla f_0(x))_i = 0, i=1, \dots, n$

互补 (偏导)

\Leftrightarrow ① $x^* \geq 0$

② $\lambda^* \geq 0$

③ $\lambda_i^* (-x_i^*) = 0, i=1, \dots, n$ 互补松弛 (λ)

④ $\nabla f_0(x^*) + (-\lambda^*) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \nabla f_0(x^*) \geq 0$

$$x^* \in \nabla f_0(x^*) \quad i=0, 1, \dots, n$$

$$\text{例: } \min f_0(Ax+b) \iff$$

$$\begin{aligned} L(x) &= f_0(Ax+b) \\ g &= \inf_x f_0(Ax+b) \\ (\text{D}) \quad \max g & \end{aligned}$$

(本质都是给原问题提供界)

$$\begin{aligned} &\min_y f_0(y) && \inf_y (f_0(y) - v^T y) \\ \text{s.t. } Ax+b &= y && \sup_y (v^T y - f_0(y)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L(x, y, v) &= f_0(y) + v^T(Ax+b-y) \\ &= f_0(y) - v^T y + v^T A x + v^T b \\ g(v) &= \inf_{x,y} L(x, y, v) = \begin{cases} -f_0^*(v) + v^T b, v^T A = 0 \\ -x \cdot v^T A \neq 0 \end{cases} \\ (\text{D}) \quad \max v^T b - f_0^*(v) & \text{s.t. } v^T A = 0 \text{ 求对偶函数} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{例: } \min \|Ax-b\| \iff \begin{aligned} &\min \|y\| \\ \text{s.t. } y &= Ax-b \end{aligned}$$

$$L(x, y, v) = \|y\| + v^T(Ax-b-y) = \|y\| - v^T y + v^T A x - v^T b$$

$$g(v) = \inf_{x,y} L(x, y, v) = \begin{cases} -v^T b - \|v\|_\infty, v^T A = 0 \\ -x, v^T A \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(\text{D}) \quad \max -v^T b - \|v\|_\infty \iff \max v^T b - \|v\|_\infty \quad \text{s.t. } v^T A = 0$$

$$\min \frac{1}{2} \|y\|^2 \quad (\text{在一定意义上解一样, 但最优值不一样})$$

$$\text{s.t. } Ax-b=y$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow L(x, y, v) &= \frac{1}{2} \|y\|^2 + v^T(Ax-b-y) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \|y\|^2 - v^T y + v^T A x - v^T b \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow g(v) = \begin{cases} -v^T b - \frac{1}{2} \|v\|_\infty^2 & v^T A = 0 \\ -y \text{ (看不清)} & v^T A \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(\text{D}) \quad \max -v^T b - \frac{1}{2} \|v\|_\infty^2$$

$$\text{s.t. } v^T A = 0$$

例：带框约束的线性规划问题

$$\min c^T x$$

$$\text{s.t. } Ax = b$$

$$l \leq x \leq u \quad \text{按每个元素比较大小}$$

$$\Rightarrow L(x, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, v) = c^T x + v^T (Ax - b) + \lambda_1^T (l - x) + \lambda_2^T (x - u)$$

$$= (c + A^T v - \lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^T x - v^T b + \lambda_1^T l - \lambda_2^T u$$

$$\Rightarrow g(v) = \begin{cases} -v^T b + \lambda_1^T l - \lambda_2^T u, & c + A^T v + \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 = 0 \\ -\infty & c + A^T v + \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(D) \max -b^T v - \lambda_1^T u + \lambda_2^T l$$

$$\text{s.t. } A^T v + \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 + c = 0$$

$$\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \geq 0$$

$$\min f_0(x) \quad \text{定义 } f_0(x) = \begin{cases} c^T x & l \leq x \leq u \\ \infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow L(x, v) = f_0(x) + v^T (Ax - b)$$

$$\Rightarrow g(v) = \inf_x f_0(x) + v^T (Ax - b)$$

$$= \inf_{l \leq x \leq u} c^T x + v^T Ax - v^T b$$

$$= \inf_{l \leq x \leq u} (A^T v + c)^T x - v^T b \quad \text{没有行式约束, 只有框约束}$$

$$= -v^T b + l^T (A^T v + c)^+ - u^T (A^T v + c)^-$$

5. 敏感性分析

$$\begin{array}{ll} \min f_0(x) \text{ (原问题)} & \Rightarrow \min f_0(x) \text{ (干扰问题)} \\ \text{s.t. } f_i(x) \leq 0, i=1, \dots, m & \text{s.t. } f_i(x) \leq u_i, i=1, \dots, m \\ h_i(x)=0, i=1, \dots, p & h_i(x)=w_i, i=1, \dots, p \end{array}$$

$\star P^*(u, w)$ 最优值是关于 u 和 w 的函数, $P^*(0, 0) = P^*$

$P^*(u, w)$ 的性质:

① 若原问题为凸, 则 $P^*(u, w)$ 为 (u, w) 的凸函数. (记为 D)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证明: } P^*(u, w) &= \inf_x \left\{ f_0(x) \mid \begin{array}{l} f_i(x) \leq u_i, i=1, \dots, m \\ h_i(x) = w_i, i=1, \dots, p \end{array} \right\} \\ &= \inf_x g(x, u, w) \quad (\text{dom } f_0, \mathbb{R}^m, \mathbb{R}^p) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{凸函数} \\ \text{仿射函数} \end{array} \right\} \text{凸集} \\ g(x, u, w) &\triangleq f_0(x), \quad \text{dom } g = \underbrace{\text{dom } f_0}_{\text{凸集}} \cap \underbrace{D}_{h_i(x) - w_i = 0} \quad (\text{同理}) \end{aligned}$$

所以 $g(x, u, w)$ 为关于 x, u, w 的凸函数.

回忆: $\underset{y(x)}{\sup} f(x, y)$ 是关于 x 的凸函数, 如果 $f(x, y)$ 是关于 x 的凸函数

所以 $P^*(u, w)$ 是凸函数得证.

② 若原问题为凸, 对偶间隙为 0, λ^*, v^* 为原问题对偶最优解.

$$P^*(u, w) \geq P^*(0, 0) = \lambda^{*\top} u + v^{*\top} w$$

证明: 设 \tilde{x} 为干扰问题的最优解

$$f_i(\tilde{x}) \leq u_i, i=1, \dots, m; h_i(\tilde{x}) = w_i, i=1, \dots, p$$

$$\begin{aligned} P^*(0, 0) &= g(\lambda^*, v^*) \\ &\leq f_0(\tilde{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^* f_i(\tilde{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^p v_i^* h_i(\tilde{x}) \\ &\leq f_0(\tilde{x}) + \lambda^{*\top} u + v^{*\top} w \\ &= P^*(u, w) + \lambda^{*\top} u + v^{*\top} w \quad \text{最优值} \uparrow \end{aligned}$$

举例: \star 若 λ^* 很大, 且加紧第 i 次不等式约束. $u_i < 0$, 性能 $\downarrow \downarrow$

经济学解释：资源价格贵，cost会上升。

☆2) 若 v_i^* 很大正值，使 $w_i < 0$ ，或 $|v_i^*|$ 很大负值，使 $w_i > 0$ 。

则最优值↑

3) 若 v_i^* 很小，且 $w_i > 0$ ，则最优值下降不大。

4) 若 v_i^* 很小正值，使 $w_i > 0$ ，或 $|w_i|$ 很小负值，使 $w_i < 0$

则最优值变化不大。

③ (局部敏感性) 若原问题为凸，对偶间隙为0，且 $P^*(u, w)$ 在 $(u, w) = (0, 0)$

处可微，则 $\lambda_i^* = -\frac{\partial P^*(0, 0)}{\partial w_i}$ ， $v_i^* = -\frac{\partial P^*(0, 0)}{\partial u_i}$

Taylor 展开： $P^*(u, w) = P^*(0, 0) + \lambda^{*T} u + v^{*T} w$

(用性质二和可微性证明)

13): Boolean LP 问题 $\min c^T x$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{s.t. } Ax \leq b \\ \text{提供下界} \\ x_i \in \{0, 1\}, i=1, \dots, n \end{array}$$

LP 松弛问题(松弛) $\min c^T x$

$$\text{s.t. } Ax \leq b$$

$$0 \leq x_i \leq 1, i=1, \dots, n$$

Boolean LP 变价问题 $\min c^T x$

$$\text{s.t. } Ax \leq b$$

不是凸问题，因为
不可约束非仿射 $\Leftarrow \underline{x_i(x_i-1)=0}, i=1, \dots, n$

$$L(x, \lambda, v) = c^T x + \lambda^T (Ax - b) + \sum_{i=1}^n v_i x_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n v_i x_i$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n v_i x_i^2 + (c + A^T \lambda - v)^T x - \lambda^T b$$

$$g(\lambda, v) = \inf_x L(x, \lambda, v) = \begin{cases} -\lambda^T b - \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^n (c_i + a_i^T \lambda - v_i)^2 / v_i, & v \geq 0 \\ -\infty, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$(\text{Dual}) \quad \max -\lambda^T b - \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^n (c_i + a_i^T \lambda - v_i)^2 / v_i$$

$$\text{s.t. } \lambda \geq 0, v \geq 0$$

用到概念 $\max_{\lambda, v} f(\lambda, v) = \max_{\lambda} \max_{v} f(\lambda, v)$

$$\forall \lambda, \quad \max -\lambda^T b - \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^n (c_i + a_i^T \lambda - v_i)^2 / v_i, \quad v \geq 0$$

$$= \begin{cases} c_i + a_i^T \lambda & c_i + a_i^T \lambda \leq 0 \\ 0 & c_i + a_i^T \lambda > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\min_{v \geq 0} \frac{(v_i - \beta_i)^2}{v_i}$$

$$= \min \{0, c_i + a_i^T \lambda\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \max_{\lambda} -\lambda^T b + \sum_{i=1}^n \min \{0, c_i + a_i^T \lambda\} w_i$$

$$\text{s.t. } \lambda \geq 0$$

Dual Problem:

$$\Leftrightarrow \max_{\lambda} -\lambda^T b + l^T w$$

s.t. $\lambda \geq 0$

$w_i \leq a_i^T \lambda + c_i$

$w_i \leq 0$

Lagrangian Relaxation
(和 LP 松弛互为对偶)

$$L(x, u, v, w) = c^T x + u^T (Ax - b) - v^T x + w^T (x - l)$$

$$= (c + A^T u - v + w)^T x - b^T u - l^T w$$

$$\Rightarrow \max_{\lambda} -b^T u - l^T w$$

$$\text{s.t. } c + A^T u - v + w = 0 \quad (\text{等价于}) \quad c + A^T u + w \geq 0$$

$$u \geq 0, v \geq 0, w \geq 0$$

$$u \geq 0, w \geq 0$$

例：带等式约束的可微凸优化问题

$$\min f_0(x) \text{ 凸可微} \xrightarrow{\text{罚函数方法}} \min f_0(x) + \frac{\rho}{2} \|Ax - b\|_2^2 \Rightarrow \hat{x}$$

s.t. $Ax - b = 0$

$$\nabla f_0(\hat{x}) + \rho A^\top (A\hat{x} - b) = 0$$

$$\min f_0(x) + \rho (A\hat{x} - b)^\top (Ax - b) \quad [\text{前后互相等价}]$$

$$L(x, v) = f_0(x) + v^\top (Ax - b)$$

$$g(v) = \inf_x \{f_0(x) + v^\top (Ax - b)\}, \text{ 取 } v = \rho(A\hat{x} - b), \text{ 则与 } \max_v g(v) \text{ 等价.}$$

$$g(\rho(A\hat{x} - b)) = \inf_x \{f_0(x) + \rho(A\hat{x} - b)^\top (Ax - b)\}$$

$$= f_0(\hat{x}) + \rho \|A\hat{x} - b\|_2^2$$

$$f_0(x^*) = P^* = d^* \geq g(\rho(A\hat{x} - b)) = f_0(\hat{x}) + \rho \|A\hat{x} - b\|_2^2 \geq \underline{f_0(\hat{x})} \text{ 对应的目标函数值.}$$

当 $\rho = 0$ 时, $\arg \min f_0(x)$

当 $\rho \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $f(x^*) = f(\hat{x})$

超平面上

思路: 允许约束不满足, 但慢之迭代后可以再回到约束, 进而逼近最优解.

例: 带线性不等式约束的可微凸优化问题 (log-barrier方法)

$$\min f_0(x) \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n, A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, b \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$\text{s.t. } Ax \geq b \quad n=0 \text{ 时计算稳定性不好} \quad (\text{数值计算不可能有 } \frac{1}{0})$$

$$\text{log-barrier } \min f_0(x) - \sum_{i=1}^m \mu_i \log(a_i^\top x - b_i) \quad "离我远一点!"$$

固定 $n=\infty$ 时求解, 然后慢之减小.

$$\text{设 } \hat{x} \text{ 为罚函数最优解, } \nabla f_0(\hat{x}) - \sum_{i=1}^m \mu_i \frac{a_i}{a_i^\top \hat{x} - b_i} = 0$$

$$\hat{x} = \arg \min_x f_0(x) - \sum_{i=1}^m \mu_i \frac{a_i^\top x - b_i}{a_i^\top \hat{x} - b_i} \quad (\hat{x} \text{ 同时是两个问题的最优解})$$

$$L(x, \lambda) = f_0(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i (b_i - a_i^\top x)$$

$$g(\lambda) = \inf_x \{f_0(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i (b_i - a_i^\top x)\}, \text{ 取 } \lambda_i = \frac{\mu_i}{a_i^\top \hat{x} - b_i}$$

原问题 \rightarrow 惩罚，惩罚因子 λ, μ
对偶函数 \downarrow Lagrange multiplier

作业：⁽⁴⁾ 3, 9, 21, 24, 59, 62, ⁽⁵⁾ 5, 20, 27