

1. 引言

优化/数学规划：从一个可行解的集合中，寻找出最优的元素。

$$\text{minimize}_{\mathbf{x}} \quad f_0(\mathbf{x}) \quad \text{subject to} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{目标函数} \\ \text{不等式约束} \end{array} \quad f_i(\mathbf{x}) \leq b_i, \quad i=1, \dots, m \quad \mathbf{x} = [x_1, \dots, x_n]^T$$

$$x^* \text{ optimal} \iff \forall z, z \in \{f_i(z) \leq b_i, i=1, \dots, m\} \quad f_0(z) \geq f_0(x^*)$$

e.g. 数据拟合问题

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$\min \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i - (ax_i^2 + bx_i + c)]^2 \quad \text{先验已知 } a \geq 0$$

线性二次调节器 LQR

$$x_k = Ax_{k-1} + Bu_k$$

$$\min_{U_{k|j}} J = \sum_{k=1}^N (x_k^T Q x_k + u_k^T R u_k)$$

多用户能量控制问题

每个用户 u_i 耗费能量 P_i

$$SINR_i = \frac{P_i}{\sigma_i^2 + \sum_{j \neq i} P_j \alpha_{ij}} \quad \text{且 } f_i \sim \log(1 + SINR_i) \quad \max \sum_{i=1}^n f_i \quad \text{s.t. } 0 \leq P_i \leq b_i$$

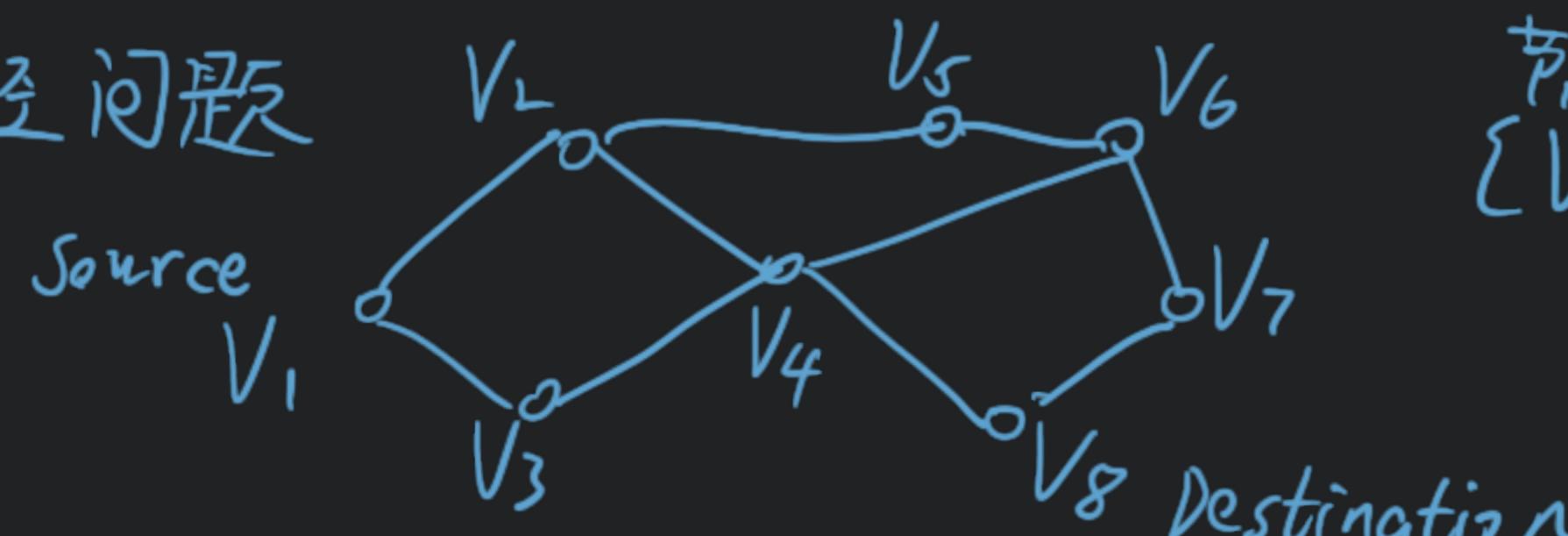
图象处理

带噪声图象 $\bar{\mathbf{x}}(x,y)$ \rightarrow 恢复原图象 $\hat{\mathbf{x}}(x,y)$ TV 范数 \downarrow (分段光滑)

$$\|\bar{\mathbf{x}}\|_{TV} = \sum_{x,y} \sqrt{(\bar{x}(x,y) - \bar{x}(x,y-1))^2 + (\bar{x}(x,y) - \bar{x}(x-1,y))^2}$$

$$\min_{\hat{\mathbf{x}}} \|\bar{\mathbf{x}}\|_{TV} + \lambda \|\hat{\mathbf{x}} - \bar{\mathbf{x}}\|_F^2 \quad (TV-L_2 \text{ 模型})$$

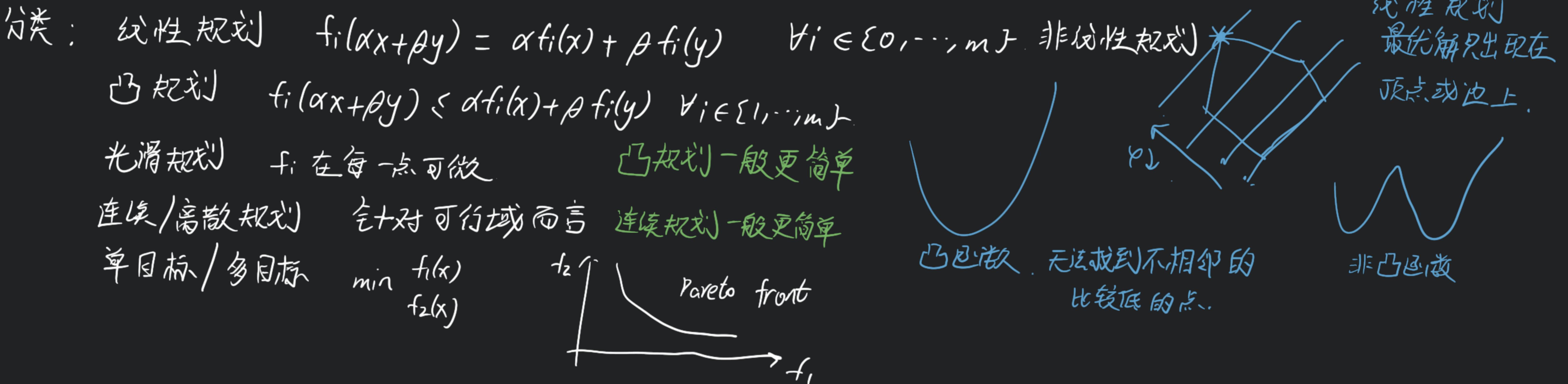
最短路径问题



$\{V, E\}$ -图权重 w_{ij} 给定 求：源到目的地的最短路径

$$\min \sum_{i,j \in E} w_{ij} x_{ij} \quad \text{s.t. } x_{ij} = 0 \text{ or } 1$$

$$\sum_j x_{ij} - \sum_j x_{ji} = \begin{cases} 1 & i = S \\ -1 & i = D \\ 0 & \text{other.} \end{cases}$$



主要内容

- 1) 凸集 凸函数
- 2) 凸优化
- 3) 若干算法.

2. 凸集

$$x_1 \neq x_2 \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \text{直线} \quad \theta \in \mathbb{R} \quad y = \theta x_1 + (1-\theta)x_2 = x_2 + \theta(x_1 - x_2)$$

线段 $\theta \in [0, 1]$

仿射集 Affine Set 集合 C , $\forall x_1, x_2 \in C$, 连接 x_1, x_2 两点的直线也在 C 内. ($\forall x_1, x_2 \in C, \forall \theta \in \mathbb{R}, \theta x_1 + (1-\theta)x_2 \in C$)

设 $x_1, \dots, x_k \in C$ $\theta_1, \dots, \theta_k \in \mathbb{R}$, $\theta_1 + \dots + \theta_k = 1$

仿射组合： $\theta_1x_1 + \dots + \theta_kx_k$

仿射集(定义2) $\forall x_1, \dots, x_k \in C$ 的仿射组合也在 C 内 (由定义得)

不缺 $\alpha+\beta=1$, 性质更好

与仿射集 C 相关的子空间 $\forall x_0 \in C$ $V = \{x - x_0 \mid x \in C\}$

V 定过原点. V 实际与 x_0 无关.

V 也是仿射集 $\forall v_1, v_2 \in V \quad \forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \alpha v_1 + \beta v_2 \in V$

$$\Leftrightarrow \alpha v_1 + \beta v_2 + x_0 \in C \Leftarrow \alpha(v_1 - x_0) + \beta(v_2 - x_0) + (1-\alpha-\beta)x_0 \in C$$

e.g. 线性方程组的解集是仿射集.

$$C = \{x \mid Ax = b\}, \quad A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, \quad b \in \mathbb{R}^m, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in C, \quad \forall \theta \in \mathbb{R}. \quad A[\theta x_1 + (1-\theta)x_2] = b \Rightarrow \theta x_1 + (1-\theta)x_2 \in C.$$

$\forall x_0, \quad V = \{x - x_0 \mid x \in C\} = \{x - x_0 \mid Ax = b, Ax_0 = b\}$ 是 $Ax = 0$ 齐次方程的解集, A 的零空间.

任意集合 C 构造尽可能小的仿射集?

仿射包 $\text{aff } C = \{\theta_1x_1 + \dots + \theta_kx_k \mid \forall x_1, \dots, x_k \in C, \forall \theta_1, \dots, \theta_k \in \mathbb{R}, \theta_1 + \dots + \theta_k = 1\}$ —— C 的仿射组合构成的集合

凸集 Convex Set

集合 C 是凸集 $\Leftrightarrow \forall x_1, x_2 \in C, \forall \theta \in [0, 1] \quad \theta x_1 + (1-\theta)x_2 \in C$ (任取两点连线段在 C 内)

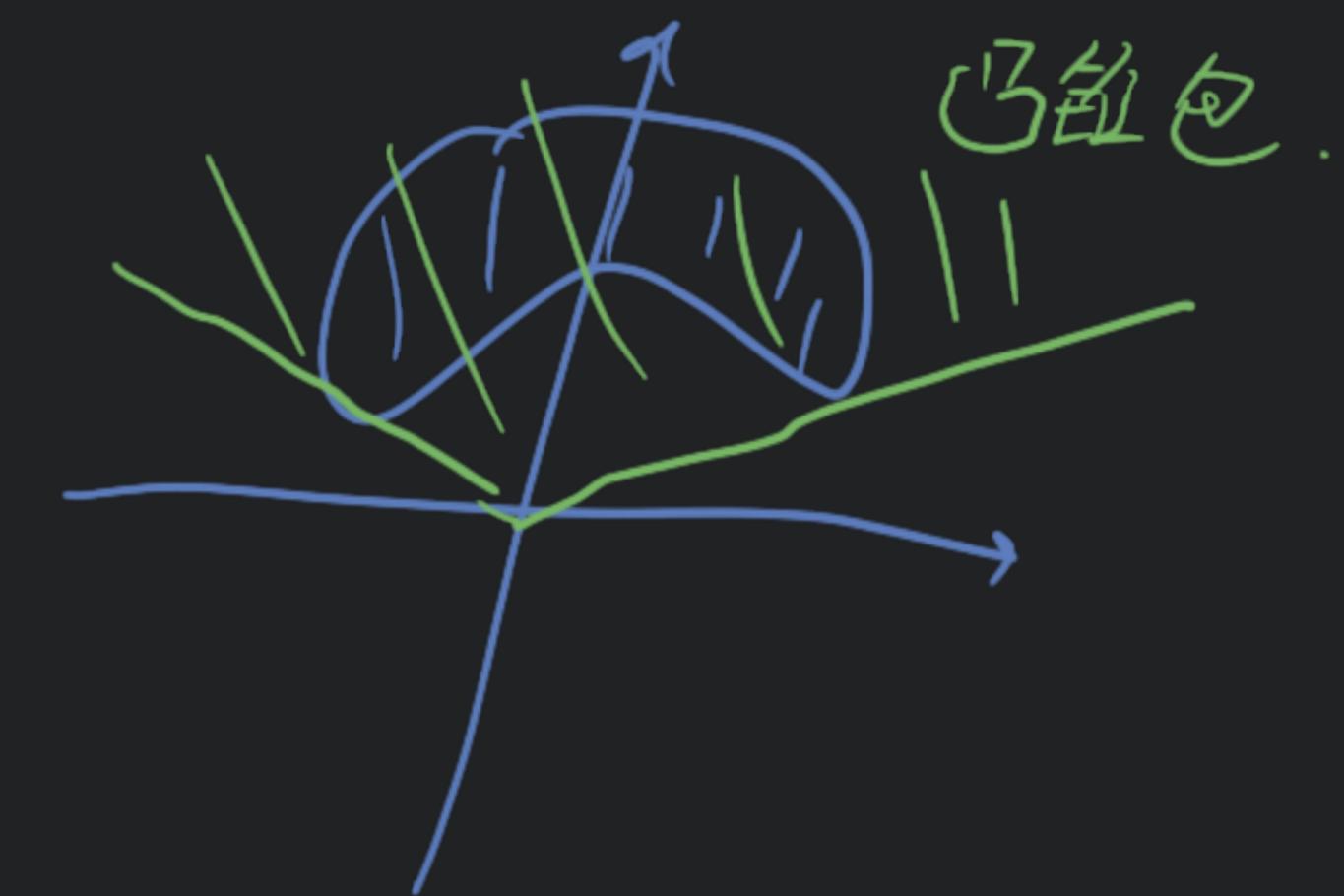
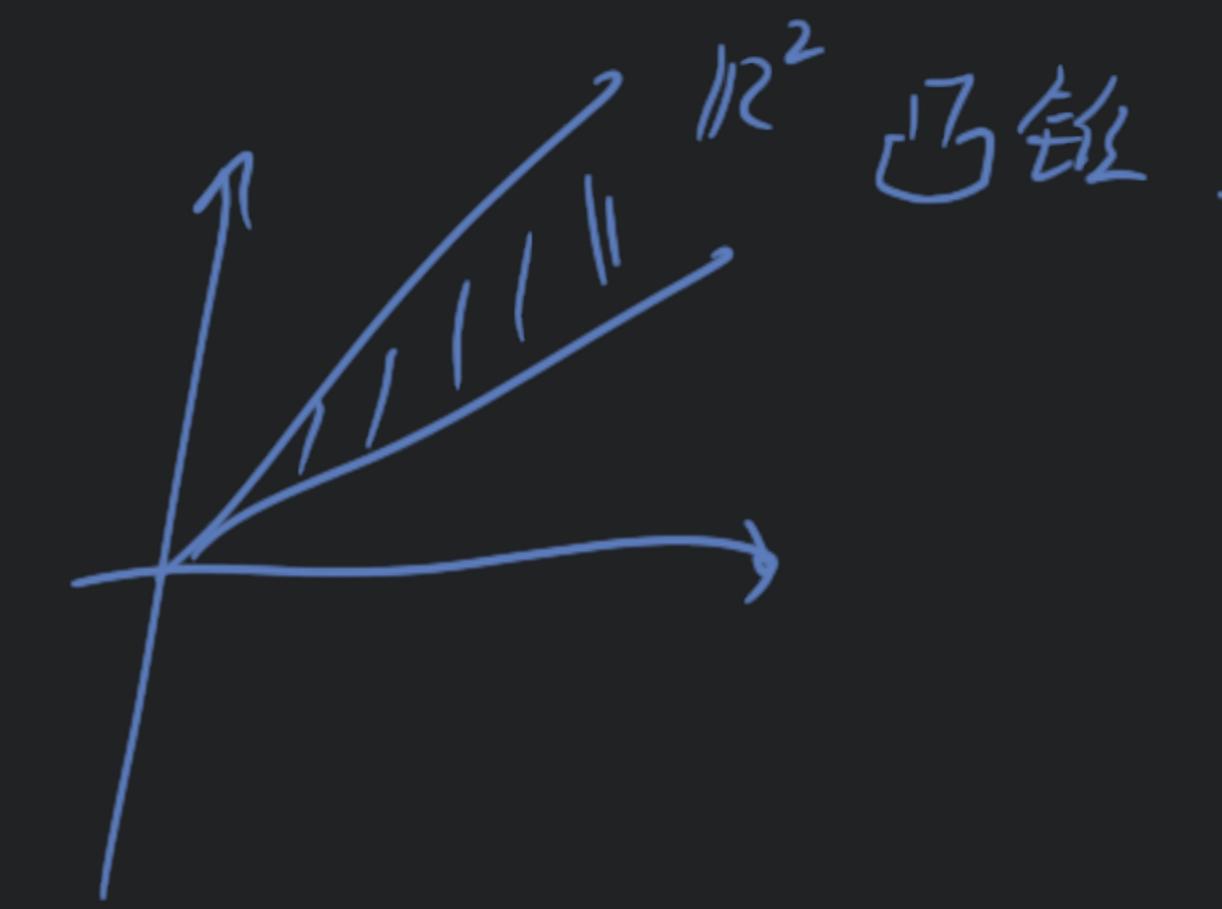
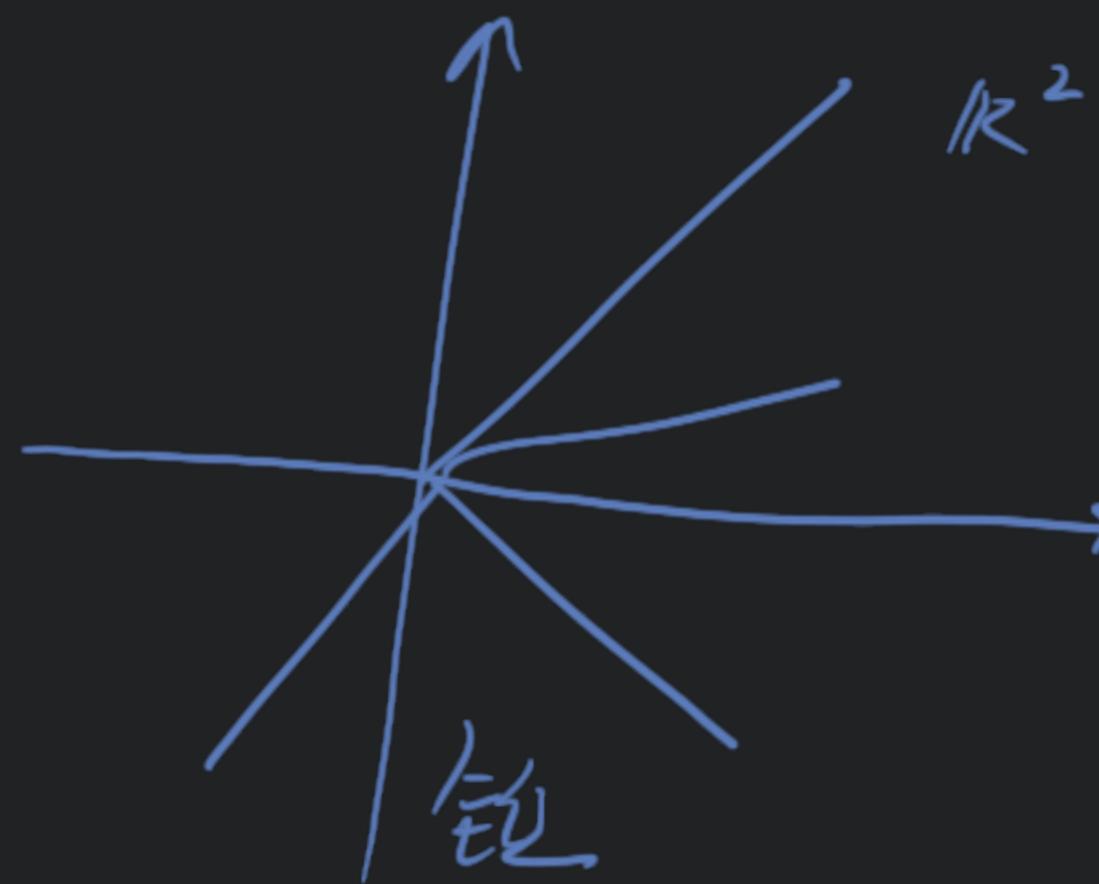
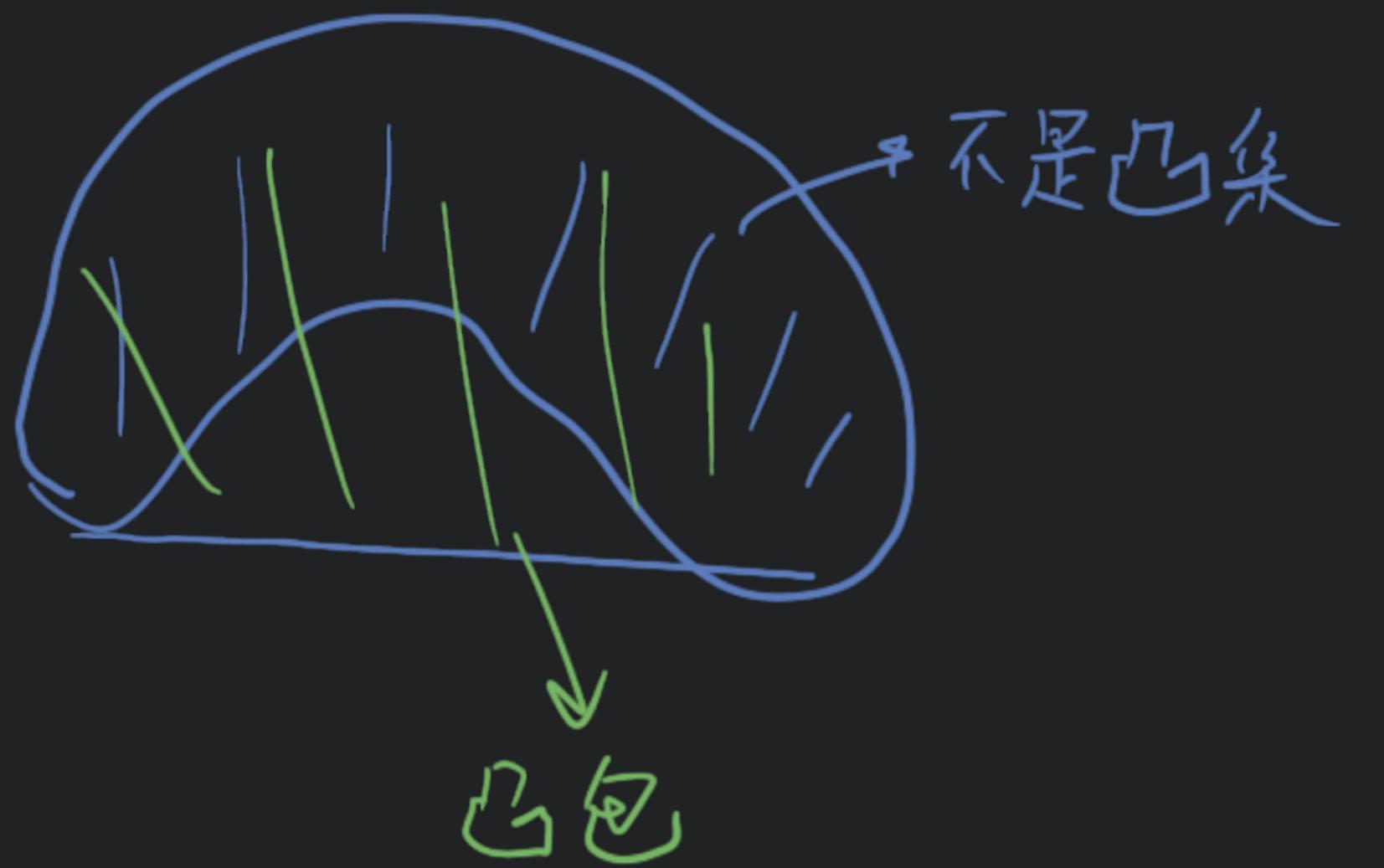
仿射集是凸集.

凸组合: $\forall x_1, \dots, x_k \quad \forall \theta_1, \dots, \theta_k \in [0, 1] \quad \theta_1 + \dots + \theta_k = 1$

$\theta_1x_1 + \dots + \theta_kx_k$ 称为 x_1, \dots, x_k 的凸组合

凸集第二定义: $\forall x_1, \dots, x_k$ 的凸组合在 C 内

凸包 $\forall C \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad \text{Conv } C = C$ 的凸组合构成的集合



锥 Cone 集合 C 是锥 $\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in C, \theta \geq 0 \Rightarrow \theta x \in C$ 锥一定过原点.

凸锥 Convex Cone $\Leftrightarrow \forall x_1, x_2 \in C, \theta_1, \theta_2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 \in C$. 凸锥是凸集

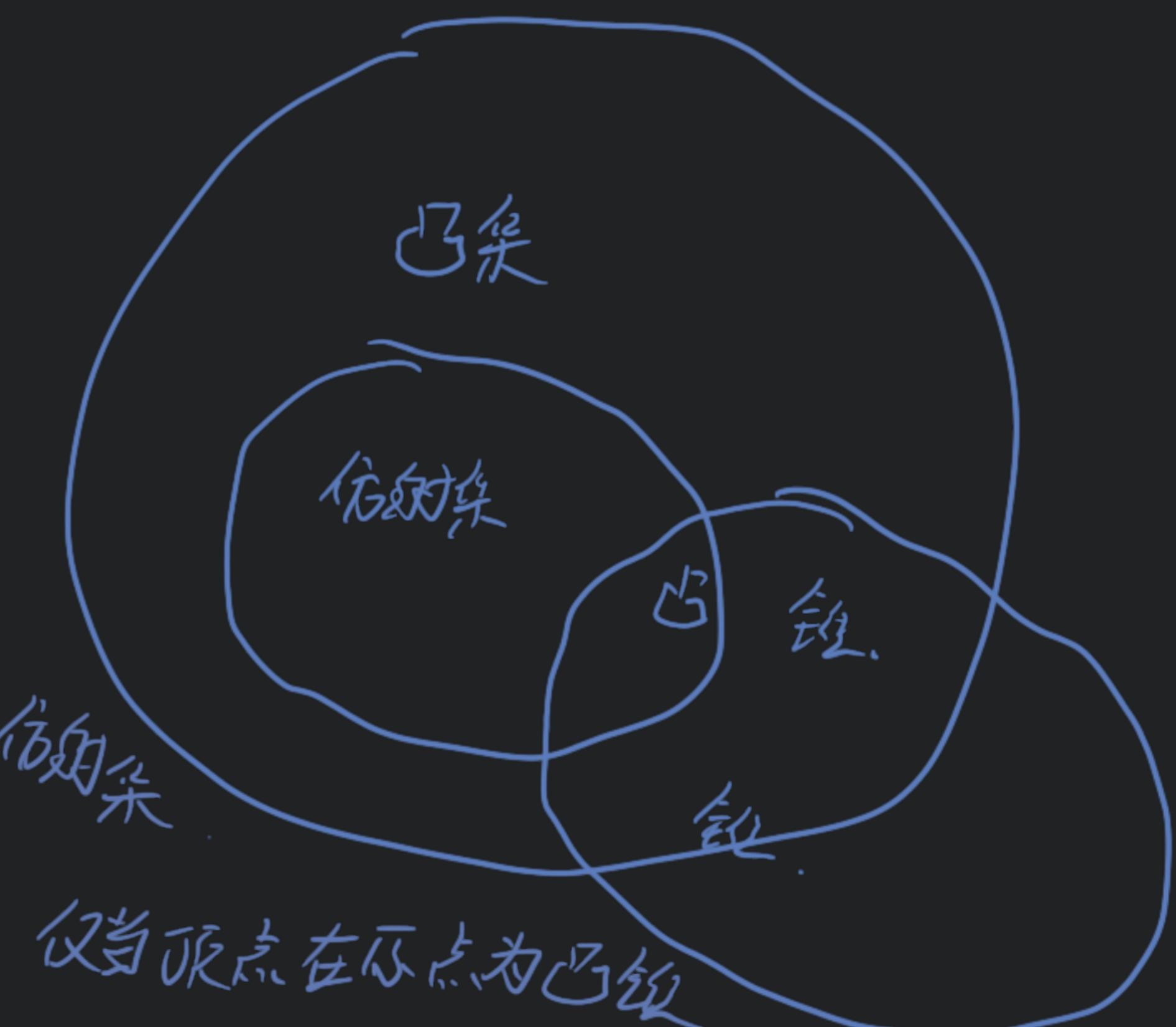
凸锥组合 $\forall x_1, \dots, x_k \in C \quad \forall \theta_1, \dots, \theta_k \geq 0 \quad \theta_1 x_1 + \dots + \theta_k x_k$

凸包 C 的凸锥组合 构成的集合 (包含 C 的最小凸锥)

单点集合 $C = \{x\}$ 一定是仿射集 一定是凸集 仅当 $x = 0$ 时是凸锥
空集, \mathbb{R}^n , \mathbb{R}^n 的子空间 一定是仿射集, 凸集, 凸锥

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{仿射组合} \rightarrow \theta_1 + \dots + \theta_k = 1 \\ \text{凸组合} \rightarrow \theta_1 + \dots + \theta_k \geq 0 \\ \text{凸包组合} \rightarrow \end{array} \right.$$

任一线段是凸集, 仅当缩为一个点时为仿射集
任一直线是凸集, 仅当缩为一点为仿射集, 仅当原点在原点为凸锥



超平面 $\{x \mid a^T x = b\}$ $x, a \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $b \in \mathbb{R}$. $a \neq 0$.

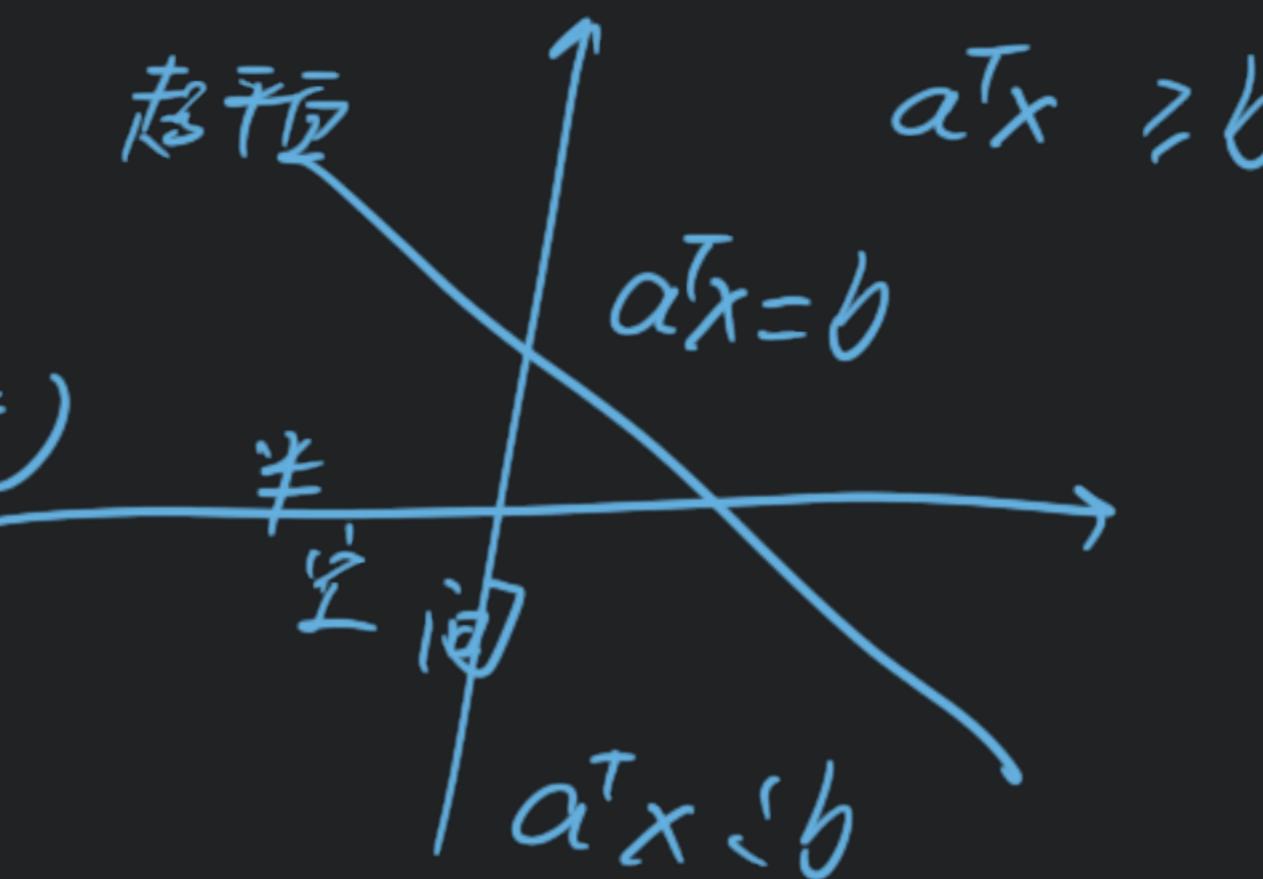
超平面分出两个半空间

椭球体 $\mathcal{E}(x_c, P) = \{x \mid (x - x_c)^T P^{-1} (x - x_c) \leq 1\}$ 其中 $P \in \mathbb{S}_+^n$

奇异值 Singular Value $\sqrt{\text{erg}(A^T A)}$ 椭球体半轴长是奇异值
特征值, ?.

多面体 Polyhedron $P = \{x \mid a_j^T x \leq b_j, j=1, \dots, m \quad a_j^T x = d_j, j=1, \dots, p\}$. (一些半空间和超平面的交)
有界多面体. 多面体是凸集.

单纯形 Simplex $\forall v_0, \dots, v_k \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad v_1 - v_0, \dots, v_k - v_0$ 线性无关, 则与上述点相关的单纯形为
 $C = \text{Conv}\{v_0, \dots, v_k\} = \{\theta_0 v_0 + \dots + \theta_k v_k, \theta \geq 0, 1^T \theta = 1\}$.
 二维空间的单纯形只能是线段或三角形



单纯形一定是多面体.

证: 设 $x \in C \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ C 为 Simplex $\Leftrightarrow x = \theta_0 v_0 + \dots + \theta_k v_k \quad 1^T \theta = 1, \theta \geq 0. \quad v_1 - v_0, \dots, v_k - v_0$ 线性无关

定义 $[\theta_1, \dots, \theta_k]^T = y \quad y \geq 0 \quad 1^T y = 1 \quad [v_1 - v_0, \dots, v_k - v_0] = B \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$

$x \in C \Leftrightarrow x = v_0 + B y$

$AB = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \end{bmatrix} B = \begin{bmatrix} I_k \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{rank } B = k \leq n$ (列满秩) \exists 非奇异矩阵 $A = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

$$Ax = AV_0 + ABy \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A_1 x = A_1 V_0 + y \\ A_2 x = A_2 V_0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A_1 x \geq A_1 V_0 \\ 1^T A_1 x \leq 1^T A_1 V_0 + 1 \\ A_2 x = A_2 V_0 \end{cases}$$



对称矩阵集合 $S^n = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \mid x = x^T\}$. 对称半正定矩阵集合 $S_+^n = \{x \in S^n \mid x \geq 0\}$ 所有矩阵值 ≥ 0
 对称正定矩阵集合 $S_{++}^n = \{x \in S^n \mid x > 0\}$.

S_+^n 是凸锥 (因此也是凸集). S^n 是凸锥 S_{++}^n 不是凸锥

证: $\forall \theta_1, \theta_2 \geq 0 \quad \forall A, B \in S_+^n, \quad \theta_1 A + \theta_2 B$ 对称, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad x^T A x \geq 0, \quad x^T B x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^T (\theta_1 A + \theta_2 B) x \geq 0.$
 $\Rightarrow \theta_1 A + \theta_2 B \in S_+^n$.

交集 S_1, S_2 为凸集 $\Rightarrow S_1 \cap S_2$ 为凸集

若 $\forall a \in A \quad S_a$ 为凸集 $\Rightarrow \bigcap_{a \in A} S_a$ 为凸集
 但并集不一定.

仿射函数 $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ 是仿射的 $\Leftrightarrow f(x) = Ax + B \quad A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, B \in \mathbb{R}^m$

仿射函数是保凸运算
 逆映射也保凸



e.g. $\alpha S = \{\alpha x \mid x \in S\}$ 缩放和移位保持凸性
 $S+a = \{x+a \mid x \in S\}$

e.g. 两个凸集的和是凸集. $S_1 + S_2 = \{x+y \mid x \in S_1, y \in S_2\}$

$S_1 \times S_2 = \{(x,y) \mid x \in S_1, y \in S_2\}$ 是凸集 $\Rightarrow S_1 + S_2$ 也是凸集.

e.g. 线性矩阵不等式 LMI $B, A_i \in S^n, x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. $A(x) = x_1 A_1 + \dots + x_n A_n \leq B$ (即 $(Ax) - B$ 是半正定矩阵)

$\{x \mid A(x) \leq B\}$ 为凸集

prove: 定义仿射变换 $f(x) \triangleq B - Ax : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow S^n$

e.g. 半轴是球的仿射映射.

$$\mathcal{E} = \{x \mid (x - x_c)^T P^{-1}(x - x_c) \leq 1\} \quad P \in S_{++}^n$$

$$\{f(u) \mid \|u\|^2 \leq 1\} = \{P^{1/2}u + x_c \mid \|u\|^2 \leq 1\} \quad f(u) = P^{1/2}u + x_c$$

透视函数 $P: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}_{++} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \quad P(z, t) = \frac{z}{t} \quad z \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad t > 0$

透视函数是保凸运算

e.g. \mathbb{R}^{n+1} 中线段 $x = (\tilde{x}, x_{n+1}) \quad y = (\tilde{y}, y_{n+1}) \quad \tilde{x}, \tilde{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad x_{n+1}, y_{n+1} > 0$.

$0 \leq \theta \leq 1$, 线段 $\theta x + (1-\theta)y$. \xrightarrow{P} 仍为线段.

$$P(\theta x + (1-\theta)y) = \frac{\theta \tilde{x} + (1-\theta)\tilde{y}}{\theta x_{n+1} + (1-\theta)y_{n+1}} = \underbrace{\frac{\theta x_{n+1}}{\theta x_{n+1} + (1-\theta)y_{n+1}}}_{\triangleq \mu} \frac{\tilde{x}}{x_{n+1}} + \underbrace{\frac{(1-\theta)y_{n+1}}{\theta x_{n+1} + (1-\theta)y_{n+1}}}_{\triangleq 1-\mu} \frac{\tilde{y}}{y_{n+1}} = \mu P(x) + (1-\mu)P(y) \quad 0 \leq \mu \leq 1$$

反透视映射 $P^{-1}(c) = \{(x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \mid \frac{x}{t} \in c, t > 0\}$. 任意凸集的反透视映射也是凸集.

prove : $(x, t) \in P^{-1}(c)$ $(y, s) \in P^{-1}(c)$ $0 \leq \theta \leq 1$ C 是凸集, $\frac{x}{t} \in C$, $\frac{y}{s} \in C$.

$$\frac{\theta x + (1-\theta)y}{\theta t + (1-\theta)s} = \underbrace{\frac{\theta t}{\theta t + (1-\theta)s}}_{\triangleq \mu} \frac{x}{t} + \underbrace{\frac{(1-\theta)s}{\theta t + (1-\theta)s}}_{\frac{\theta}{\mu}} \frac{y}{s} = \mu \frac{x}{t} + (1-\mu) \frac{y}{s} \in C$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta(x, t) + (1-\theta)(y, s) \in P^{-1}(c).$$

线性分数函数 $g: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m+1}$ 为仿射映射

$p: \mathbb{R}^{m+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ 为逆映射

$$f(x) = \frac{Ax + b}{c^T x + d} \quad \text{dom } f = \{x \mid c^T x + d > 0\}.$$

$$g(x) = \begin{bmatrix} A \\ c^T \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} b \\ d \end{bmatrix} \quad A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \quad b \in \mathbb{R}^m \\ c \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad d \in \mathbb{R}$$

线性分数函数 $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \triangleq p \circ g$

线性分数函数仍保凸

e.g. 两个随机变量的联合概率 \rightarrow 条件概率

$$u = \{1, \dots, n\} \quad v = \{1, \dots, m\} \quad p_{ij} = P(u=i, v=j) \quad f(i, j) = P(u=i \mid v=j)$$

$$f_{ij} = \frac{p_{ij}}{\sum_{k=1}^m p(v=k)}$$

3. 凸函数

凸函数定义1 $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 为凸函数 $\Leftrightarrow \text{dom } f \text{ 为凸集}, \forall x, y \in \text{dom } f, \forall \theta \in [0, 1]$

$$f(\theta x + (1-\theta)y) \leq \theta f(x) + (1-\theta)f(y)$$

严格凸 : $\text{dom } f$ 为凸集, $\forall x, y \in \text{dom } f, x \neq y, \forall \theta \in (0, 1) \quad f(\theta x + (1-\theta)y) < \theta f(x) + (1-\theta)f(y)$

$$-f \text{ 凸} \Rightarrow f \text{ 凹}$$

$$-f \text{ 严格凸} \Rightarrow f \text{ 严格凹}$$

凸函数定义2 $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 为凸函数 $\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in \text{dom } f, \forall v \in \mathbb{R}^n, g(t) \triangleq f(x+tv) \text{ 为凸函数,}$
其中 $\text{dom } g = \{t / x+tv \in \text{dom } f\}$.

(函数是凸的 \Leftrightarrow 在与其定义域相交的任何直线上是凸的)

高维凸 \rightarrow 一维凸

凸函数拓展

$f: C \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 为凸函数, $\text{dom } f = C \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ 定义域 $\hat{f}: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $\hat{f}(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & x \in \text{dom } f \\ +\infty & x \notin \text{dom } f \end{cases}$ $\text{dom } \hat{f} = \mathbb{R}^n$ 也是凸函数.

示性函数是凸函数

凸集 $C \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ $f_C(x) = \begin{cases} \text{无定义} & x \notin C \\ 0 & x \in C \end{cases}$ 是凸函数 $I_C(x) = \hat{f}_C(x) = \begin{cases} \infty & x \notin C \\ 0 & x \in C \end{cases}$ 也是凸函数.

但 $J_C(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \notin C \\ 0 & x \in C \end{cases}$ 既不凸也不凹

-P1条件(凸函数定义3)

设 $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 可微, 即 ∇f 在 $\text{dom } f$ 上均存在, 则 f 为凸函数 \Leftrightarrow

- ① $\text{dom } f$ 为凸集
- ② $f(y) \geq f(x) + \nabla f(x)^T (y-x) \quad \forall x, y \in \text{dom } f$.

若 $f(x)$ 满足上述条件, $\exists x_0 \quad \nabla f(x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow \forall y \in \text{dom } f \quad f(y) \geq f(x_0) \Rightarrow \{x \in \text{dom } f \mid \nabla f(x) = 0\}$ 即最优解集.

证明-P1条件: 一维情况 $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 为凸 $\Leftrightarrow \text{dom } f$ 为凸, $f(y) \geq f(x) + f'(x)(y-x)$. (假设 f 可导)

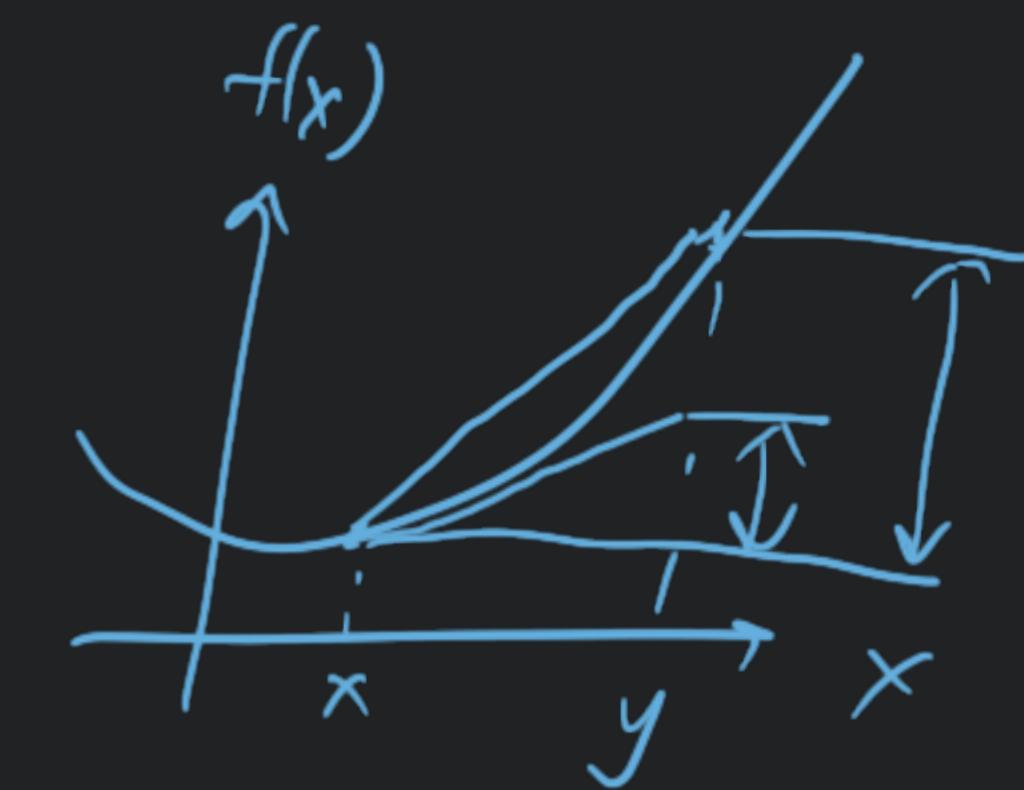
$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow & \quad f \text{ 凸} \Rightarrow \text{dom } f \text{ 凸}, \quad \forall t \in (0, 1] \quad x+t(y-x) \in \text{dom } f \quad f(x+t(y-x)) \leq (1-t)f(x) + t f(y). \\ & f(y) \geq f(x) + [f(x+t(y-x)) - f(x)]/t \quad \text{取 } t \rightarrow 0^+, \quad f(y) \geq f(x) + f'(x)(y-x). \end{aligned}$$

" \Leftarrow " 设 $\forall x \neq y, x, y \in \text{dom } f$ 取 $\theta \in [0, 1]$, $z \triangleq \theta x + (1-\theta)y \in \text{dom } f$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) \geq f(z) + f'(z)(z-x) \\ f(y) \geq f(z) + f'(z)(y-z) \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \theta f(x) + (1-\theta)f(y) \geq f(z) + f'(z) \underbrace{\left[\theta(z-x) + (1-\theta)(y-z) \right]}_{=0} \Rightarrow f(\theta x + (1-\theta)y) \leq \theta f(x) + (1-\theta)f(y) \Rightarrow f \text{ 为凸函数}$$

高维情况

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow & \quad \forall x, y \in \text{dom } f \quad g(t) \triangleq f(ty + (1-t)x) = f(x + t(y-x)) \quad g'(t) = \nabla f(ty + (1-t)x)^T (y-x). \\ & \text{按定义, } g(t) \text{ 为凸函数.} \Rightarrow g(t_1) \geq g(t_2) + g'(t_2)(t_1 - t_2) \Rightarrow g(1) \geq g(0) + g'(0) \\ & \Rightarrow f(y) \geq f(x) + \nabla f(x)^T (y-x). \end{aligned}$$



" \Leftarrow " $\forall x, y \in \text{dom} f, ty + (1-t)x \in \text{dom} f \quad \tilde{t}y + (1-\tilde{t})x \in \text{dom} f.$

$$f(ty + (1-t)x) \geq f(\tilde{t}y + (1-\tilde{t})x) + \nabla f(\tilde{t}y + (1-\tilde{t})x)^T \underbrace{[ty + (1-t)x - \tilde{t}y - (1-\tilde{t})x]}_{= (y-x)(t-\tilde{t})}.$$

$$g(t) \triangleq f(ty + (1-t)x) \Rightarrow g(t) \geq g(\tilde{t}) + g'(\tilde{t})(t-\tilde{t}) \xrightarrow{\text{定义}} f(x) \text{ 为凸函数.}$$

二阶条件(定义4)

若 $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 二阶可导, 则 f 为凸函数 $\Leftrightarrow \text{dom } f$ 为凸集, $\nabla^2 f(x) \succeq 0 \quad \forall x \in \text{dom } f$ (Hessian矩阵半正定)

$\nabla^2 f(x) \succ 0 \Rightarrow$ 严格凸, 但反过来不一定对. e.g. $f(x) = x^4 \quad f''(x) = 12x^2 \quad f''(0) = 0$ (但对二次函数成立)

e.g. 二次函数 $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{dom } f = \mathbb{R}^n \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T P x + c^T x + r \quad P \in \mathbb{S}^n \quad c \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad r \in \mathbb{R}$
 $\nabla^2 f(x) = P$ 半正定 \Rightarrow 凸 半负定 \Rightarrow 凹 正定 \Rightarrow 严格凸 负定 \Rightarrow 严格凹

e.g. 仿射函数 $f(x) = Ax + b \quad \nabla^2 f = 0 \quad$ 凸函数

e.g. 负熵 $f(x) = x \log x \quad$ 凸函数 (熵是凹的)

e.g. 范数 \mathbb{R}^n 空间范数 $p: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 满足 ① $p(ax) = |a|p(x)$ ② $p(x+y) \leq p(x) + p(y)$ ③ $p(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$.
 $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \forall 0 \leq \theta \leq 1 \quad p(\theta x + (1-\theta)y) \leq \theta p(x) + (1-\theta)p(y) \Rightarrow p(x)$ 是凸的.

e.g. 空范数 $\|x\|_0 = x$ 中非零元素数目 空范数不是范数, 也不是凸函数. $x \in \mathbb{R}$. $\|x\|_0 = \begin{cases} 0 & x = 0 \\ 1 & x \neq 0 \end{cases}$

e.g. 极大值函数 $f(x) = \max \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n, \forall \theta \in [0, 1] \quad f(\theta x + (1-\theta)y) = \max \{ \theta x_i + (1-\theta)y_i, i=1, \dots, n \} \leq \theta \max \{ x_i \} + (1-\theta) \max \{ y_i \}$$

$$= \theta f(x) + (1-\theta)f(y)$$

\Rightarrow 极大值函数是凸函数.

解析证明 log-sum-up $f(x) = \log(e^{x_1} + \dots + e^{x_n}) \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $\max \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \leq f(x) \leq \max \{f_1, \dots, f_n\} + \log n$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} = \frac{e^{x_i}}{\sum_j e^{x_j}} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} = \frac{\delta_{ij} e^{x_i}}{\sum_l e^{x_l}} - \frac{e^{x_i+x_j}}{(\sum_l e^{x_l})^2}$$

$$z \triangleq [e^{x_1}, \dots, e^{x_n}]^T \Rightarrow H = \underbrace{\frac{1}{(I^T z)^2} \left[(I^T z) \text{diag}\{z\} - z z^T \right]}_{\triangleq K}$$

$$\forall V \in \mathbb{R}^n, V^T k V = \left(\sum_i z_i \right) \left(\sum_i v_i^2 z_i \right) - \left(\sum_i z_i v_i \right)^2$$

e.g. $f(x) = (x_1 \cdots x_n)^{\frac{1}{n}}$ $x \in \mathbb{R}_{++}^n$ 几何平均是凸函数

e.g. 行列式对数 $f(x) = \log \det(x)$ $\text{dom } f = S_{++}^n$

$n > 1$ 时, $\forall z \in S_{++}^n \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}, \forall v \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 且 $z+tv \in S_{++}^n \Rightarrow v \in S^n$. $g(t) \triangleq f(z+tv) = \log \det \{ z^{1/2} (I + t z^{-1/2} v z^{-1/2}) z^{1/2} \}$.

$\det \{ I + t z^{-1/2} v z^{-1/2} \} = \det \{ Q Q^T + t Q \Lambda Q^T \} = \det \{ I + t \Lambda \} = \prod_{i=1}^n (1 + t \lambda_i)$

$g'(t) = \sum_i \frac{\lambda_i}{1+t\lambda_i}, \quad g''(t) = \sum_i \frac{-\lambda_i^2}{(1+t\lambda_i)^2} \leq 0. \quad \Rightarrow g(t) \text{ 是凸函数} \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 是凸函数}$

保持函数凸性的运算

① 非负加权和: f_1, \dots, f_n 为凸, $w_i \geq 0, \forall i \Rightarrow$ 则 $f = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i f_i$ 为凸

连续拓展: 若 $f(x, y)$, 对 $\forall y \in A$, $f(x, y)$ 为凸, 设 $w(y) \geq 0$ ($\forall y \in A$) $g(x) = \int_{y \in A} w(y) f(x, y) dy$ 为凸.

② 仿射映射 $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 为凸 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$ $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $g(x) \triangleq f(Ax+b)$ $\text{dom } g = \{x \mid Ax+b \in \text{dom } f\} \Rightarrow g(x)$ 也为凸

prove: $\forall x, y \in \text{dom } g, 0 \leq \theta \leq 1$ $g(\theta x + (1-\theta)y) = f(\theta Ax + (1-\theta)Ay + b) = f(\theta(Ax+b) + (1-\theta)(Ay+b))$
 $\leq \theta f(Ax+b) + (1-\theta)f(Ay+b) = \theta g(x) + (1-\theta)g(y).$

③ 两个凸函数的极大值函数

f_1, f_2 为凸 $f(x) \triangleq \max\{f_1(x), f_2(x)\}$ $\text{dom } f = \text{dom } f_1 \cap \text{dom } f_2 \Rightarrow f(x)$ 也为凸.

prove: $\forall x, y \in \text{dom } f, 0 \leq \theta \leq 1$. $f(\theta x + (1-\theta)y) = \max\{f_1(\theta x + (1-\theta)y), f_2(\theta x + (1-\theta)y)\} \leq \max\{\theta f_1(x) + (1-\theta)f_1(y), \theta f_2(x) + (1-\theta)f_2(y)\} \leq \theta \max\{f_1(x), f_2(x)\} + (1-\theta) \{f_1(y), f_2(y)\} = \theta f(x) + (1-\theta)f(y)$.

e.g. 向量中 r 个最大元素的和 $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$f(x) = \max\{x_{i_1} + \dots + x_{i_r} \mid 1 \leq i_1 \leq \dots \leq i_r \leq n\}$$

连续拓展: $f(x, y) \quad \forall y \in A$ 为凸函数 $g(x) \triangleq \sup_{y \in A} f(x, y)$ 为凸函数

e.g. 実对称矩阵的最大特征值

$$f(X) = \lambda_{\max}(X) \quad \text{dom } f = \mathcal{S}^n \quad Xy = \lambda y \Rightarrow y^T X y = \lambda |y|^2 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{y^T X y}{|y|^2} \quad \text{约束 } |y|=1 \Rightarrow \lambda = y^T X y$$

$$\lambda_{\max}(X) = \sup\{|y^T X y| \mid |y|=1\}$$

④ 函数复合 $g, h: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f = h \circ g, \text{dom } f = \text{dom } g = \text{dom } h = \mathbb{R}, f, g, h$ 均二阶可微 $f(x) = h(g(x))$.

$$f''(x) = h'(g(x)) g'(x)^2 + h''(g(x)) g''(x) \geq 0$$

h 为凸, 增 ($h' \geq 0$) , g 为凸 $\Rightarrow f = h \circ g$ 为凸.

推论: $\begin{cases} \text{高维} & h: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad g: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ \text{dom } g \neq \mathbb{R}^n & \text{dom } h \neq \mathbb{R} \\ h, g \text{ 均不二阶可微} & \end{cases} \quad f = h \circ g : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$\Rightarrow h \text{ 凸}, h \text{ 增}, g \text{ 凸} \Rightarrow f \text{ 凸}$

$\Rightarrow h \text{ 凸}, h \text{ 增}, g \text{ 凸} \Rightarrow f \text{ 凸}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{取反}} h \text{ 凸}, h \text{ 减}, g \text{ 凸} \Rightarrow f \text{ 凸}$

证明: $\forall x, y \in \text{dom } f \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 1$. g 凸 $\Rightarrow \text{dom } g$ 凸 $\quad \theta x + (1-\theta)y \in \text{dom } g \quad \theta g(x) + (1-\theta)g(y) \geq g(\theta x + (1-\theta)y)$.

h 为凸 $\Rightarrow \text{dom } h$ 为凸 $\quad \theta g(x) + (1-\theta)g(y) \in \text{dom } h \quad h(\theta g(x) + (1-\theta)g(y)) \leq \theta h(g(x)) + (1-\theta)h(g(y))$

证明 $g(\theta x + (1-\theta)y) \in \text{dom } h$ 反证: 设 $g(\theta x + (1-\theta)y) \notin \text{dom } h$ \hat{h} 不降 $+ \infty = \hat{h}(g(\theta x + (1-\theta)y)) < \hat{h}(\theta g(x) + (1-\theta)g(y))$

$\Rightarrow f(\theta x + (1-\theta)y) = h(g(\theta x + (1-\theta)y)) \leq h(\theta g(x) + (1-\theta)g(y)) \leq \theta f(x) + (1-\theta)f(y) \Rightarrow f$ 为凸函数

e.g. ① 若 g 为凸 $\Rightarrow \exp\{g(x)\}$ 为凸 ② 若 g 为凹, $g > 0$ $\log\{g(x)\}$ 为凹 ③ 若 g 为凹, $g > 0$, $\frac{1}{g(x)}$ 为凸

④ 若 g 为凸, $g \geq 0$, $p \geq 1$ $[g(x)]^p$ 为凸函数

(5) 函数的延拓 $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad g: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}_{++} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad g(x, t) = t f\left(\frac{x}{t}\right) \quad \text{dom } g = \{(x, t) | t > 0, \frac{x}{t} \in \text{dom } f\}$.

若 f 为凸 $\Rightarrow g(x, t)$ 也为凸 $\quad f$ 凸 $\Rightarrow g(x, t)$ 为凸

e.g. 欧几里得范数平方 $f(x) = x^T x \quad \text{dom } f = \mathbb{R}^n \quad f$ 的延拓 $g(x, t) = t \left(\frac{x}{t}\right)^T \left(\frac{x}{t}\right) = \frac{x^T x}{t}$ 为凸.

e.g. 负对数 $f(x) = -\log x \quad \text{dom } f = \mathbb{R}_{++}$ 为凸 $\quad g(x, t) = t(-\log \frac{x}{t}) = t \log \frac{t}{x} \quad \text{dom } g = \mathbb{R}_{++}^2 (x > 0, t > 0)$ 也为凸.

$u, v \in \mathbb{R}_{++}^n \quad g(u, v) = \sum_{i=1}^n u_i \log \frac{u_i}{v_i}$ 为凸.

$D_{KL}(u, v) \triangleq \sum_{i=1}^n \left(u_i \log \frac{u_i}{v_i} - u_i + v_i \right)$ 为凸, KL 散度.

⑥ 凸数的共轭 (Conjugate) $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow f^*: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f^*(y) = \sup_{x \in \text{dom } f} (y^T x - f(x))$

$f(x)$ 可微 $\Rightarrow f^*(y)$ 对应的 x 不是 $y = \nabla f(x)$ 的点. $\nabla_x [y^T x - f(x)] = y - \nabla f = 0 \Rightarrow y = \nabla f(x)$.

函数的共轭一定为凸. ($y^T x - f(x)$ 关于 y 是凸函数, 根性质③ 得证) \Rightarrow 凸数共轭的共轭不一定等于其自身

e.g. $f(x) = ax + b \quad \text{dom } f = \mathbb{R}$

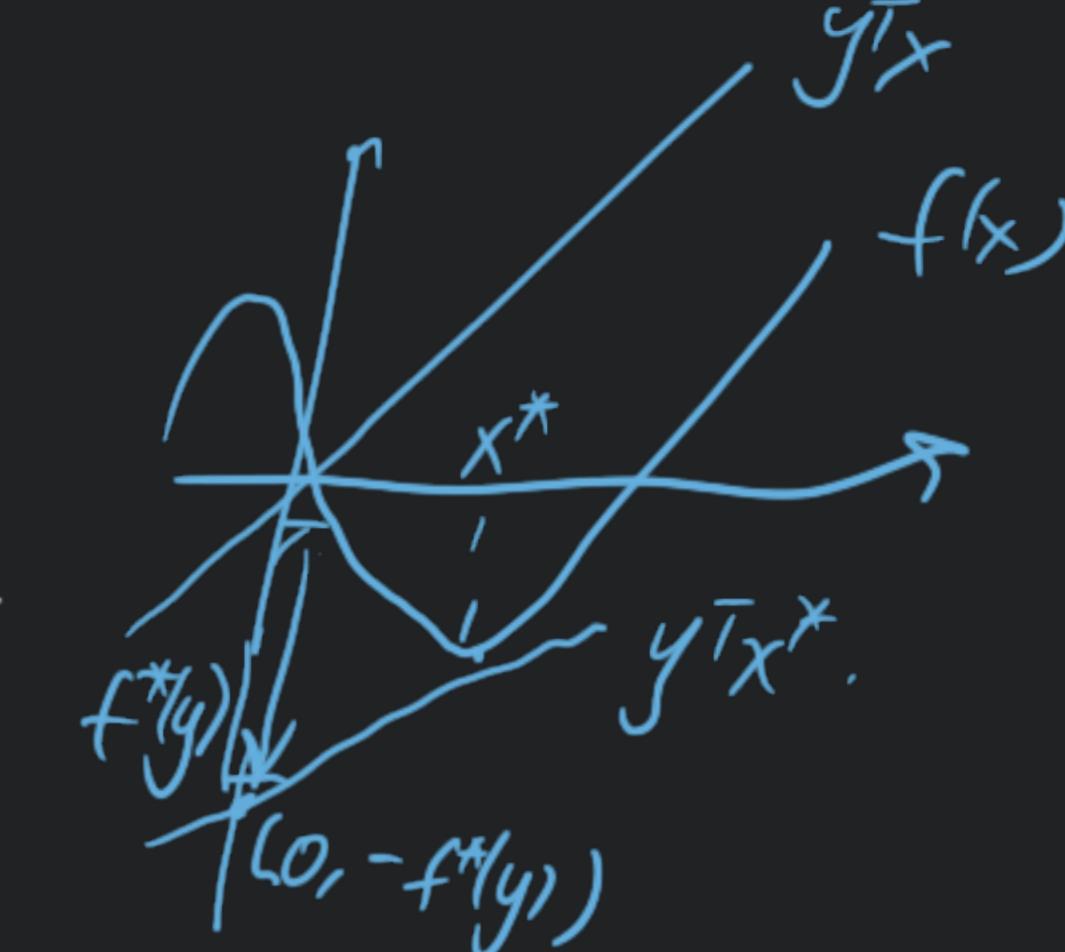
$$f^*(y) = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} (y^T x - (ax + b)) = \begin{cases} -b, & y = a \\ +\infty, & y \neq a \end{cases} \text{ 为凸}$$

e.g. $f(x) = -\log x \quad \text{dom } f = \mathbb{R}_{++}$

$$f^*(y) = \sup_{x>0} (y^T x + \log x) = \begin{cases} -1 - \log(-y), & y < 0 \\ +\infty, & y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

e.g. $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T Q x \quad Q \in \mathbb{S}_{++}^n \quad \text{dom } f = \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\Rightarrow f^*(y) = \frac{1}{2} y^T Q^{-1} y \text{ 凸.}$$



α -sublevel set (下水平集) : 若 $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $C_\alpha \triangleq \{x \in \text{dom } f \mid f(x) \leq \alpha\}$

凸函数的下水平集都是凸集.

证明: $\forall x, y \in C_\alpha \quad x, y \in \text{dom } f, f(x) \leq \alpha, f(y) \leq \alpha \quad f \text{ 凸} \Rightarrow \forall \theta \in [0, 1] \quad f(\theta x + (1-\theta)y) \leq \theta f(x) + (1-\theta)f(y) \leq \alpha$
 $\Rightarrow \theta x + (1-\theta)y \in C_\alpha$.

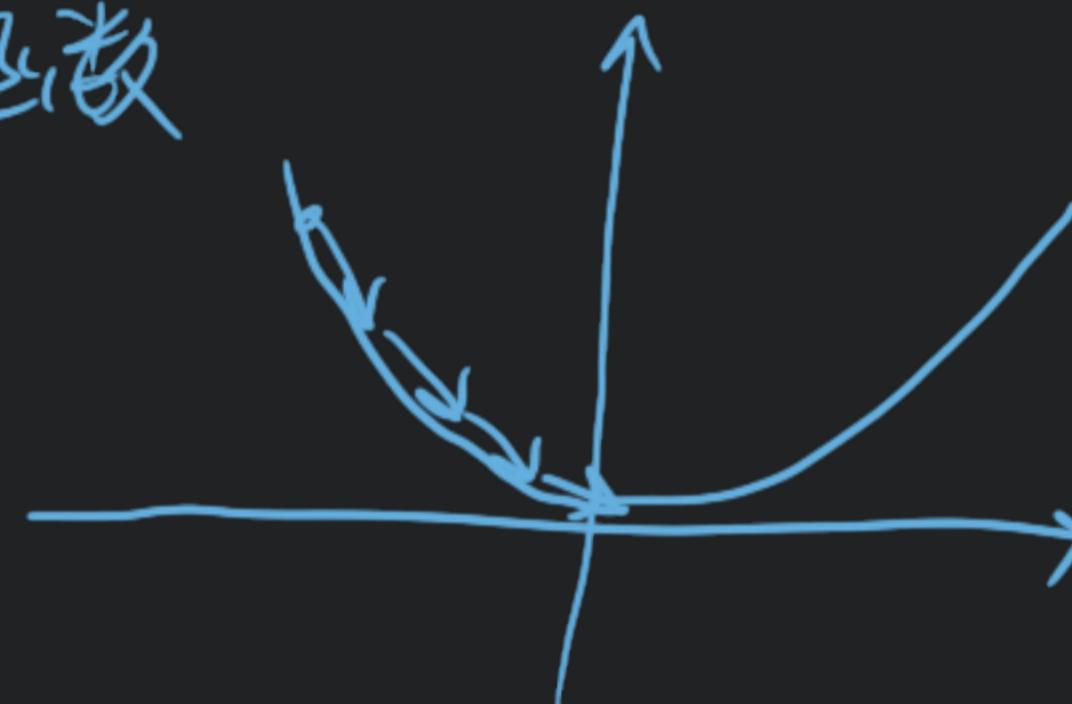
但反过来不一定对. 函数的下水平集都是凸集, f 不一定是凸函数 e.g. $f(x) = -e^x$

拟凸函数 (Quasi Convex Function) (单模态函数, unimodal function) 下水平集都是凸集的函数 拟凸函数不一定是凸函数.

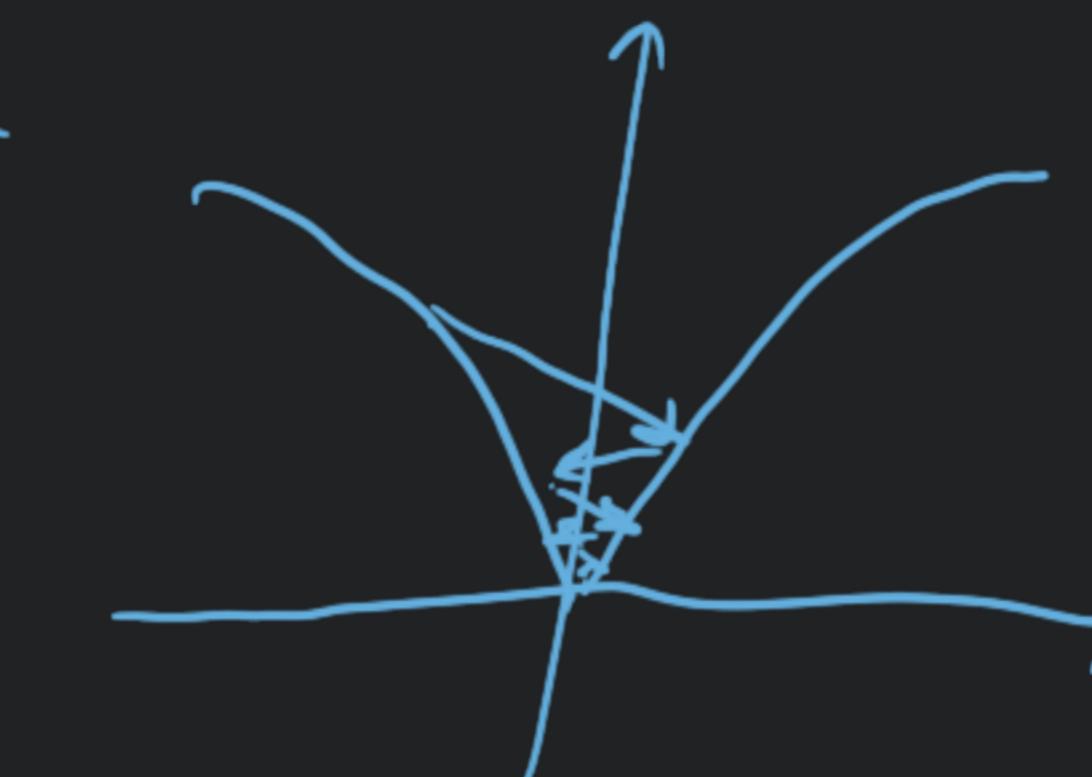
拟凹函数 $S_\alpha' = \{x \in \text{dom} f \mid f(x) \geq \alpha\}$ 上水平集都是凸集的函数.

拟线性函数 $S_\alpha'' = \{x \in \text{dom} f \mid f(x) = \alpha\}$ 都是凸集的函数.

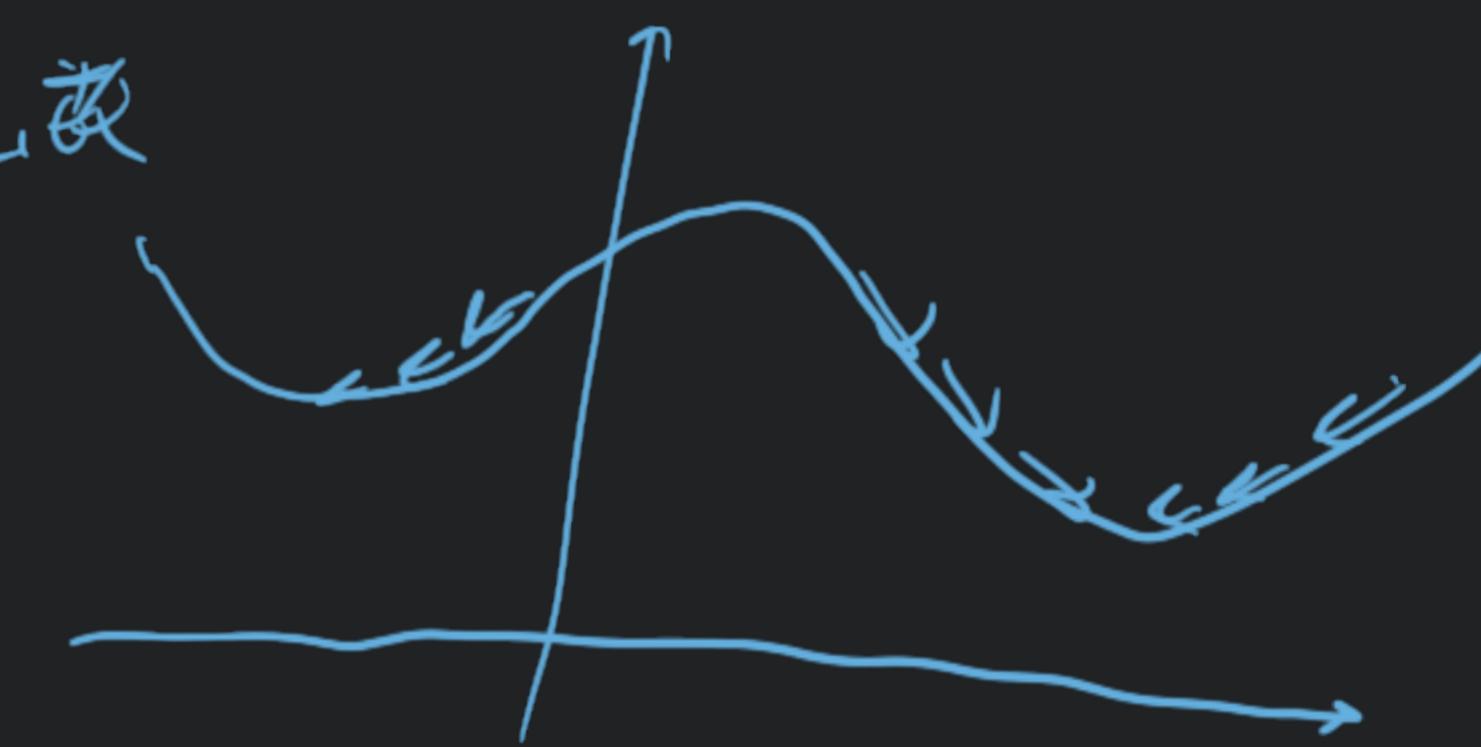
梯度下降 凸函数



单模态函数



多模态函数



拟凸函数 定义2: $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 拟凸 $\Leftrightarrow \text{dom} f$ 凸, $\forall x, y \in \text{dom} f, \forall \theta \in [0, 1], \max\{f(x), f(y)\} \geq f(\theta x + (1-\theta)y)$.
e.g. 向量的长度 $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ x 中最后一个非零元素的位置

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \max\{i, x_i \neq 0\} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$\{f(x) \leq \alpha\} \Rightarrow i = \lfloor \alpha \rfloor + 1, \dots, n, x_i = 0$. 即 \mathbb{R}^n 中子空间, 是凸集 $\Rightarrow f(x)$ 拟凸.

e.g. 线性分数函数 $f(x) = \frac{c^T x + b}{c^T x + d}$ $\text{dom} f = \{x \mid c^T x + d > 0\}$

$S_\alpha = \{x \mid c^T x + d > 0, \frac{c^T x + b}{c^T x + d} \leq \alpha\}$ 是多面体, 凸集 $\Rightarrow f(x)$ 拟凸.

e.g. $\min \|x\|_0$ s.t. $x \in C$. $\|x\|_0$ 在高维时不是拟凸函数 \Rightarrow 难以求解

近似: $\min \log(x^T x + 1)$ s.t. $x \in C$ $\log(x^T x + 1)$ 是拟凸函数

可微拟凸函数 - 1) 条件 (定义3) $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 可微, f 拟凸 $\Leftrightarrow \text{dom } f$ 为凸集, $\forall x, y \in \text{dom } f$ $f(y) \leq f(x) \Rightarrow f(\theta x + (1-\theta)y) \leq \theta f(x) + (1-\theta)f(y)$

prove: - 以往情况. " \Rightarrow " $\forall x, y \in \text{dom } f$ $0 \leq \theta \leq 1$ 设 $f(y) \leq f(x)$, $f(x) \geq f(\theta x + (1-\theta)y) \Leftrightarrow \nabla^T f(x)(y-x) \leq 0$

$$f(\theta x + (1-\theta)y) - f(\theta x + (1-\theta)x) \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{f(\theta x + (1-\theta)y) - f(\theta x + (1-\theta)x)}{(1-\theta)(y-x)} \leq 0$$

$$\stackrel{\theta \rightarrow 1^-}{\Rightarrow} f'(x)(y-x) \leq 0$$

" \Leftarrow " $\forall x, y \in \text{dom } f$, 设 $f(y) \leq f(x) \Rightarrow f'(x)(y-x) \leq 0$. $\forall \theta \in (0, 1)$ $z \triangleq \theta x + (1-\theta)y$.

先证: 若 $f(z) \geq f(x)$, 则 $f(z) = f(x)$.

$f(z) \geq f(x) \geq f(y) \Rightarrow f'(z)(x-z) \leq 0 \quad f'(z)(y-z) \leq 0 \Rightarrow f'(z)(1-\theta)(x-y) \leq 0 \quad f'(z)\theta(y-x) \leq 0$

$\Rightarrow f'(z)=0 \Rightarrow f(z)$ 是极小值 若 $f(z) > f(x)$, 其即 $f(z) \geq f(x) \Rightarrow f'(z)=0$, 不断扩展 $\Rightarrow f(z)=f(x)$ 矛盾.

$\Rightarrow f(z) \leq f(x)$ 即证.

若 $\nabla f(x)=0$ 凸函数: $\forall y, f(y) \geq f(x)$.

拟凸函数: $0 \leq 0$ 无意义. (e.g. $f(x)=x^3$)

二阶条件 (定义4) $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 可微, f 拟凸 $\Leftrightarrow \text{dom } f$ 凸, $\forall x, y \in \text{dom } f$, $y^T \nabla^2 f(x) y \geq 0 \Rightarrow y^T \nabla^2 f(x) y \geq 0$

$n=1$: $y f'(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow y^2 f''(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall y \neq 0, f'(x)=0 \Rightarrow f''(x) \geq 0$ (高维: 半正定)

对数凸/凹 $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 对数凹: 若 $f(x) > 0$, $\forall x \in \text{dom } f$, 且 $\log f$ 为凸函数
对数凸: $f(x) > 0$, $\forall x \in \text{dom } f$ 且 $\log f$ 为凹函数

f 对数凸 $\Rightarrow f$ 凸 $f = e^{\log f}$ $\log f$ 凸, e^x 凸且增

f 凸, $f > 0 \Rightarrow f$ 对数凹 对数凸比凸更强, 对数凹比凹更强.

4. 凸优化问题

一般优化问题描述: $\min f_0(x) \quad \text{s.t. } f_i(x) \leq 0 \quad i=1, \dots, m \quad h_i(x) = 0 \quad i=1, \dots, p$

ε -最优解集: $X_\varepsilon = \{x \mid x \in X_f, f_0(x) \leq P^* + \varepsilon\}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{最优解 } \min f_0}$

局部最优解 $\exists R > 0 \text{ s.t. } f_0(x) = \inf \{f_0(z) \mid f_i(z) \leq 0 \quad i=1, \dots, m \quad h_i(z) = 0 \quad i=1, \dots, p \quad \|z-x\| \leq R\}$

可行性优化问题: $\exists f_0(x) = \text{Const.} \Rightarrow \{x \mid f_i(x) \leq 0, h_i(x) = 0\}$

凸优化问题(广义) 可积是凸集, 可行域是凸集.

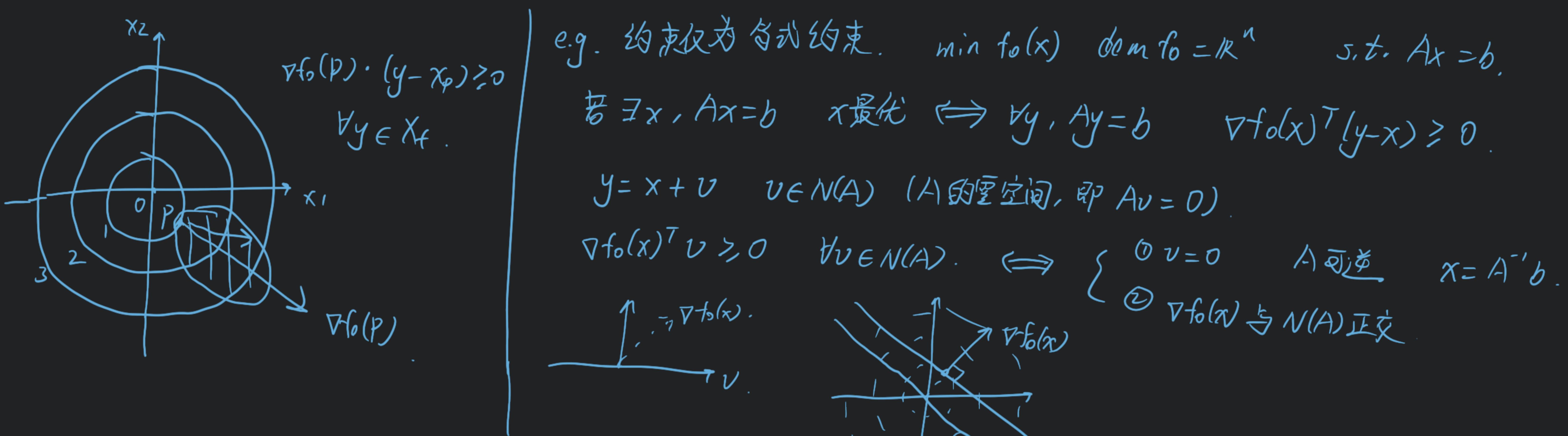
凸优化问题(狭义) $\min f_0(x) \quad \text{s.t. } f_i(x) \leq 0 \quad i=1, \dots, m \quad a_i^T x = b_i \quad i=1, \dots, p$ 且 f_0, f_1, \dots, f_m 为凸函数
(目标和不等式约束是凸函数, 等式约束是仿射函数) 可行域是凸集.

性质: 局部最优 = 全局最优.

证明: 设 x 局部最优但不会全局最优 $\exists R > 0 \quad f_0(x) = \inf \{f_0(z) \mid z \in \text{可行域}, \|x-z\| \leq R\}$.

$\exists y$ 有 $\|y-x\| > R \quad f_0(y) < f_0(x) \quad z = (1-\theta)x + \theta y \quad \theta = \frac{R}{\|y-x\|} \quad z$ 可行且 $f_0(z) \leq (1-\theta)f_0(x) + \theta f_0(y) < f_0(x)$.
 $\|z-x\| = \theta\|x-y\| = \frac{R}{2} < R \quad f_0(y) < f_0(x) \leq f_0(z) \quad \text{但 } f_0(z) < f_0(x) \quad \text{矛盾!}$

目标可微: $x^* \in X_f$ 最优 $\Leftrightarrow \nabla f_0(x^*)^T (y-x^*) \geq 0 \quad \forall y \in X_f$.



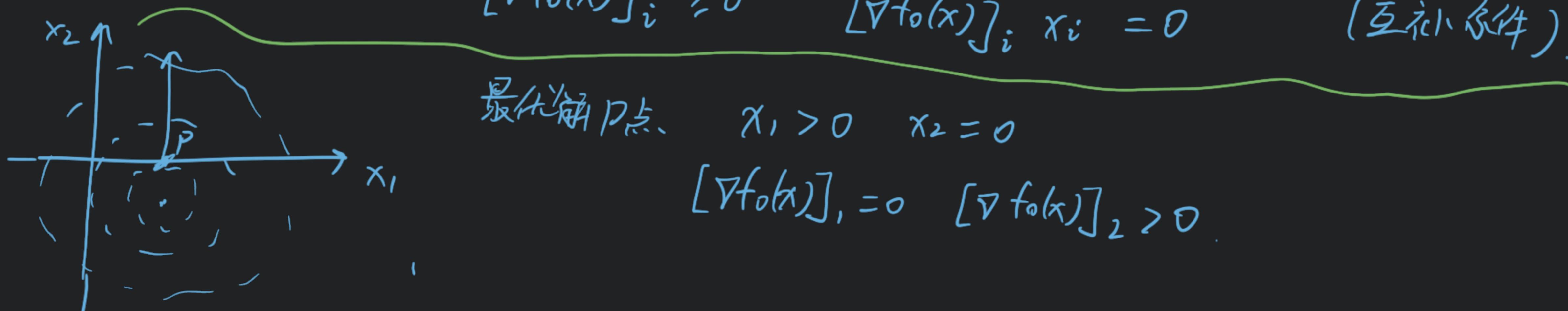
e.g. 约束仅为非负约束 $\min f_0(x)$ s.t. $x \geq 0$. (means $\forall i, x_i \geq 0$).

若 $\exists x \geq 0$, x 最优 $\Leftrightarrow \forall y \geq 0 \quad \nabla f_0(x)^T(y-x) \geq 0$.

① 若 $\nabla f_0(x)$ 有一项小于0, 可以取 $y-x=(0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$ $\Rightarrow \nabla f_0(y) \geq 0$ ($\nabla f_0(x)$ 每一项均 ≤ 0).

② 取 $y=0$, $\nabla f_0(x)^T x \leq 0$ 又 $\nabla f_0(x) \geq 0, x \geq 0 \Rightarrow \nabla f_0(x)^T x \geq 0 \Rightarrow \nabla f_0(x)^T x = 0$

$\Rightarrow \forall i, x_i \geq 0 \quad [\nabla f_0(x)]_i \geq 0 \quad [\nabla f_0(x)]_i x_i = 0 \quad (\text{互补条件})$



显性的凸问题

① 线性规划 $\min c^T x + d \quad \text{s.t. } Gx \leq h \quad Ax = b$ $c \in \mathbb{R}^n, d \in \mathbb{R}$ $G \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ $h \in \mathbb{R}^m$
 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times n}$ $b \in \mathbb{R}^k$.
 目标和约束均为线性的.

等价变换: $\min c^T x + d \quad \text{s.t. } Gx + s = h \quad Ax = b \quad s \geq 0$

$\begin{cases} x = x^+ - x^- \\ x^+, x^- \geq 0 \end{cases}$ 等价问题 $\min c^T x^+ - c^T x^- + d \quad \text{s.t. } \begin{cases} Gx^+ - Gx^- + s = h \\ Ax^+ - Ax^- = b \\ s, x^+, x^- \geq 0 \end{cases}$

e.g. 食谱问题. 几种食物, m 种营养, 每 i 种食物单位价格 c_i , 含每 j 种营养 a_{ij}
 要求: 每 j 种营养至少有 b_j ($j = 1, \dots, m$) 的前提下最小化总成本.
 设食物量为 x_1, \dots, x_n $x = [x_1, \dots, x_n]^T$

e.g. 线性分数规划 (P0) $\min f_0(x)$ $\min c^T x \quad \text{s.t. } A^T x \geq b, x \geq 0$

(P1) $\min c^T y + dz \quad \text{s.t. } Gy - hz \leq 0 \quad Ay - bz = 0 \quad e^T y + fz = 1 \quad z \geq 0$
 $f_0(x) = \frac{c^T x + d}{e^T x + f}$ $\text{dom } f_0 = \{x | e^T x + f > 0\}$.

(P0) 与 (P1) 等价. 证明: 1) 若 x 在 (P0) 可行, 取 $y = \frac{x}{e^T x + f}, z = \frac{1}{e^T x + f}$

$$\begin{cases} Gx \leq h \\ Ax = b \\ e^T x + f > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} Gy - hz = \frac{Gx - h}{e^T x + f} \leq 0 \\ Ay - bz = \frac{Ax - b}{e^T x + f} = 0 \\ e^T y + fz = \frac{e^T x + f}{e^T x + f} = 1 \end{cases} \text{且 } \frac{c^T x + d}{e^T x + f} = c^T y + dz$$

2) 若 y, z 对 (P_1) 可行, 若 $z \geq 0$, 取 $x = \frac{y}{z}$. 同样可证 x 在 (P_0) 可行, 且 $f_0(x) = c^T y + dz$.

若 $z < 0$. 设 x_0 为 P_0 的一个可行解, 则 $x = x_0 + ty$ 也对 P_0 可行 $\forall t \geq 0$

$$Gy \leq 0 \quad Ay = 0 \quad e^T y = 1 \quad Gx = Gx_0 + tGy \leq h \quad Ax = Ax_0 + tAy = b \quad e^T x + f = e^T x_0 + f + te^T y \geq 0$$

且 $f_0(x) = f_0(x_0 + ty) = \frac{c^T x_0 + c^T t y + d}{e^T x_0 + e^T t y + f} \xrightarrow[t \rightarrow +\infty]{} c^T y$.

② 二次规划 $\min \frac{1}{2} x^T P x + g^T x + r \quad P \in \mathbb{S}_+^n \quad \text{s.t. } Gx \leq h \quad Ax = b$

二次约束二次规划 (QCQP)

$$\begin{aligned} & \min \frac{1}{2} x^T P x + g^T x + r \quad \text{s.t. } \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} x^T P_i x + g_i^T x + r_i \leq 0 \\ Ax = b \end{cases} \quad P \in \mathbb{S}_+^n \\ & \text{eg. 带噪声的测量系统} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{IR 量} \\ \downarrow \\ b = Ax + e \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{噪声} \\ \downarrow \\ \hat{x} = \arg \min_x \|b - Ax\|_2^2 = \arg \min_x x^T A^T A x - 2b^T A x + b^T b \end{array} \quad P_i \in \mathbb{S}_+^n \end{aligned}$$

无约束二次规划问题 若 A 可逆, $\hat{x} = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T b$.

eg. 若 x 稀疏为先验知识 $\hat{x} = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T b$.

$$x = x^+ - x^- \quad \hat{x} = \arg \min_x \|b - Ax\|_2^2 + \lambda_0 \|x\|_0 \approx \arg \min_x \|b - Ax\|_2^2 + \lambda_1 \|x\|_1$$

L_1 范数规范的最小二乘 $\hat{x} = \arg \min_x \|b - Ax^+ + Ax^-\|_2^2 + \lambda_1 |^T x^+ + \lambda_1 |^T x^- \quad \text{s.t. } x^+, x^- \geq 0$

eg. 若先验已知 x 中元素幅度类似 $\rightarrow L_2$ 范数规范的最小二乘

$$\hat{x} = \arg \min_x \|b - Ax\|_2^2 + \lambda_2 \|x\|_2^2 \quad \text{岭回归}$$

e.g. 投资组合问题

几种方案，收益率 $\vec{P} \sim N(\bar{P}, \Sigma)$

$$\min X^T \Sigma X \quad \text{s.t. } \bar{P}^T X \geq r_{\min} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{预算} \\ I^T X = B \end{matrix} \quad X \geq 0$$

$$\text{半正定规划} \quad \min \text{Tr}(CX) \quad \text{s.t. } \text{Tr}(A_i X) = b_i \quad (i=1, \dots, p) \quad X \geq 0$$

特例： C, A_i, X 均为对称矩阵 $\Rightarrow \min C^T X \quad \text{s.t. } A_i^T X = b_i \quad X \geq 0$

$$\min C^T X \quad \text{s.t. } x_1 A_1 + \dots + x_n A_n \leq B \quad \begin{matrix} X \in \mathbb{R}^n \\ C, A_i \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \\ b_i \in \mathbb{R} \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{e.g. } A(x) = A_0 + x_1 A_1 + \dots + x_n A_n \quad A_i \in \mathbb{R}^{D \times g} \quad (i=0, \dots, n) \quad \begin{matrix} X \in \mathbb{R}^n \\ C \in \mathbb{R}^g \end{matrix}$$

$\min \|A(x)\|_2$. 利用 $\|A(x)\|_2 \leq \sqrt{s}$ $s \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow A^T(x) A(x) - sI \leq 0$ 谱范数 $\|A(x)\|_2 = A(x)$ 的最大特征值

$$\text{凸优化问题: } \min \sqrt{s} \quad \text{s.t. } A^T(x) A(x) \leq sI, s \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{凸优化问题: } \min t \quad \text{s.t. } A^T(x) A(x) - t^2 I \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \min t \quad \text{s.t. } \begin{matrix} P & \begin{bmatrix} tI & A(x) \\ A(x)^T & tI \end{bmatrix} \geq 0 \\ Q & t \geq 0 \end{matrix}$$

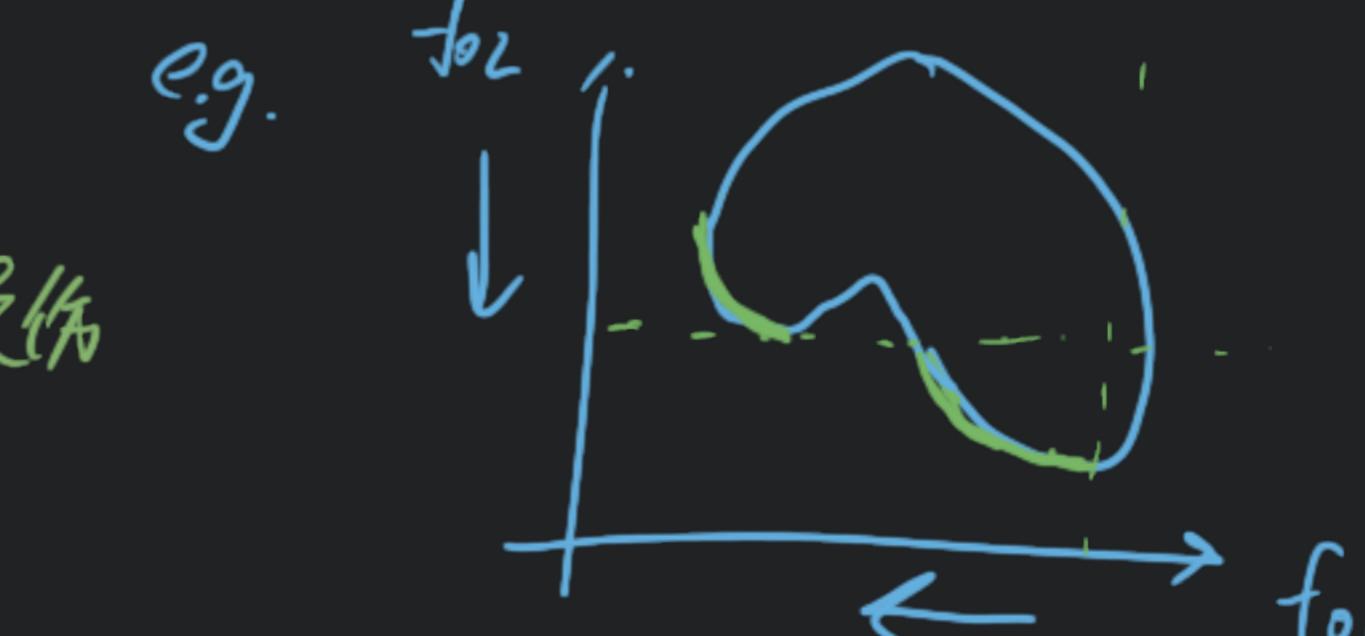
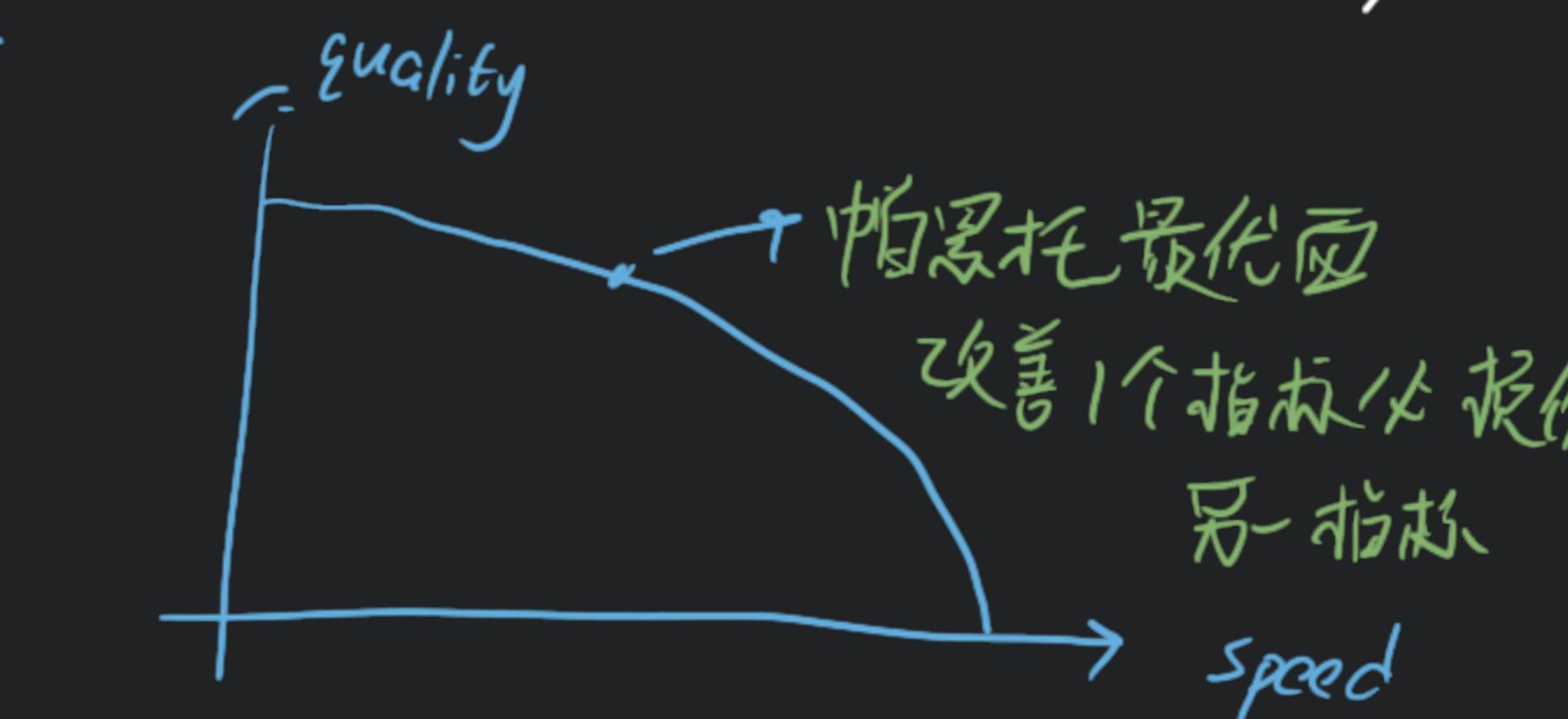
$$\Leftrightarrow \text{半正定规划问题} \quad \min t \quad \text{s.t. } Y = \begin{bmatrix} tI & A(x) \\ A(x)^T & tI \end{bmatrix} \quad Y \geq 0 \quad t \geq 0 \quad (\text{优化变量: } t, Y, x)$$

多目标优化问题

$$\min f_0(x) \quad \text{s.t. } f_i(x) = 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, m) \quad h_i(x) = 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, p)$$

$$\text{e.g. } \min \text{Risk}, \min -\text{income} \quad \text{s.t. Resources} \quad f_0: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^g \quad f_i, h_i: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\min -\text{quality}, \min -\text{speed}$$



若 $\{f_i(x)\}$ 在 \mathbb{R}^n 中为凸集, $f_i(x)$ 为凸函数, $h_i(x)$ 为仿射函数, 则可通过下述步骤求解 Pareto 最优点

$$\min \sum_{i=1}^q \lambda_i [f_i(x)]_i \quad \text{s.t. } f_i(x) \leq 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, m) \quad h_i(x) = 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, p) \quad \text{其中 } \lambda_i \geq 0 \quad \text{遍历 } \lambda_i \text{ 可找到 Pareto 最优点.}$$

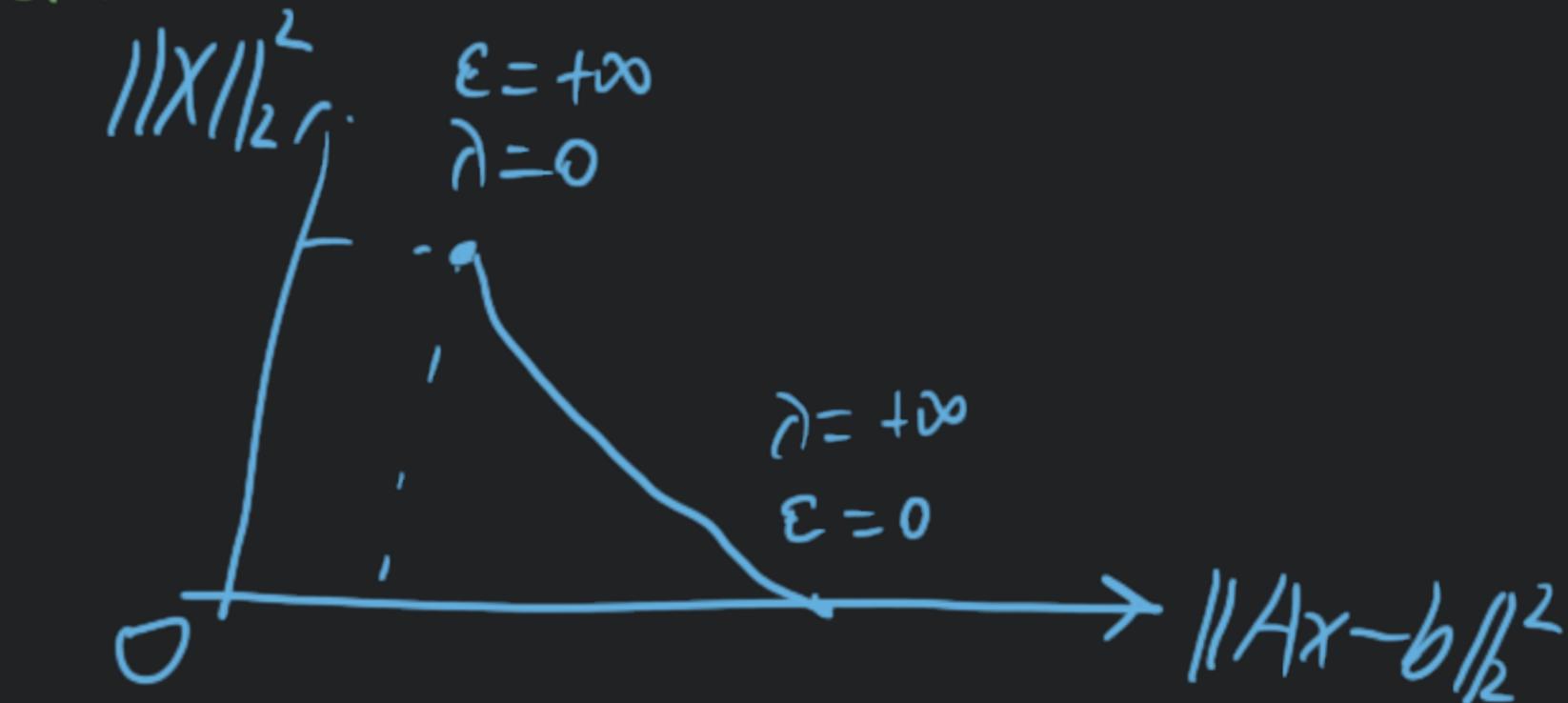
本质上是各目标取线性组合. 但若 $\{f_i(x)\}$ 不是凸集, 有些点不能通过组合求出

e.g. Ridge Regression $b = Ax + e \quad A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \quad b \in \mathbb{R}^m \quad e \in \mathbb{R}^m \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\min \|b - Ax\|_2^2 \quad \min \|x\|_2^2 \quad \{\|b - Ax\|_2^2, \|x\|_2^2\} \text{ 是凸集}$$

$$\Rightarrow \min \|b - Ax\|_2^2 + \lambda \|x\|_2^2 \quad \text{遍历 } \lambda, \text{ 可得到帕累托面所有点.}$$

实践中另一方法: $\min \|b - Ax\|_2^2 \quad \text{s.t. } \|x\|_2^2 \leq \varepsilon$



5. 对偶性

$$\min f_0(x) \quad \text{s.t. } f_i(x) \leq 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, m) \quad h_i(x) = 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, p).$$

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

拉格朗日对偶函数 $g(\lambda, \nu) = \inf_{x \in D} L(x, \lambda, \nu)$ (是拉格朗日乘子的函数)

(1) 对偶函数总是凸函数 (无论问题是否是凸的)

(2) $\forall \lambda \geq 0, \forall \nu, g(\lambda, \nu) \leq p^*$ (对偶函数总给出最优值的一个下界)

设 x^* 是最优解, 则必可行 $f_i(x^*) \leq 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, m) \quad h_i(x^*) = 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, p)$

$$\forall \lambda \geq 0, \forall \nu, g(\lambda, \nu) = \inf_{x \in D} L(x, \lambda, \nu) \leq L(x^*, \lambda, \nu) \leq f_0(x^*) = p^*.$$

域
 $D = \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^m \text{dom } f_i \right) \cap \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^p \text{dom } h_i \right) \quad p^* \text{ 最优值}$

e.g. $\min x^T x$ s.t. $Ax = b$ $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $b \in \mathbb{R}^P$ $A \in \mathbb{R}^{P \times n}$

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

$$2x^* + A^T v = 0 \Rightarrow x^* = -\frac{A^T v}{2} \quad g(v) = -\frac{1}{4}v^T A A^T v - b^T v \text{ 关于 } v \text{ 是凸函数.}$$

e.g. $\min c^T x$ s.t. $Ax = b$ $x \geq 0$

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

$$\Rightarrow g(\lambda, v) = \inf_x L(x, \lambda, v) = \begin{cases} -b^T v & A^T v - \lambda + c = 0 \\ -\infty & \text{else} \end{cases} \text{ 关于 } \lambda, v \text{ 是凸函数.}$$

e.g. $\min x^T W x$ s.t. $x_i = \pm 1 \quad (i=1, \dots, m)$ $x \in \mathbb{R}^m$ $W \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$

$$L(x, v) = x^T W x + \sum_{i=1}^m v_i (x_i^2 - 1) = x^T (W + \text{Diag}(v)) x - 1^T v$$

$$g(v) = \inf_x L(x, v) = \begin{cases} -1^T v & W + \text{Diag}(v) \geq 0 \\ -\infty & W + \text{Diag}(v) < 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \{v \mid W + \text{Diag}(v) \geq 0\} \text{ 是凸集} \Rightarrow g(v) \text{ 是凸函数.} \\ (\text{用定义证}) \end{array}$$

函数的共轭与对偶函数的关系

$$f^*(y) = \sup_{x \in \text{dom} f} (x^T y - f(x))$$

e.g. $\min f(x)$ s.t. $x = 0$ $L(x, v) = f(x) + v^T x$ $\text{dom } L = \text{dom } f \subset \mathbb{R}^n$

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

e.g. $\min f_0(x)$ s.t. $Ax \leq b$ $Cx = d$. $L(x, \lambda, v) = f_0(x) + \lambda^T (Ax - b) + v^T (Cx - d) = f_0(x) + (\lambda^T A + v^T C)x - \lambda^T b - v^T d$

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

对偶函数提供的 P^* 的最紧下界 (D) $\begin{cases} \max g(\lambda, \nu) \triangleq d^* \\ \text{s.t. } \lambda \geq 0 \end{cases}$ (拉格朗日对偶问题)

原问题 (P) $\begin{cases} \min f_0(x) \triangleq p^* \\ \text{s.t. } f_i(x) \leq 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, m) \quad h_i(x) = 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, p) \end{cases}$ 凸优化问题 (无论原问题是是否凸)

等价问题的对偶问题不一定等价。

(1) $d^* \leq p^*$ (弱对偶性)

(2) (D) $\rightarrow \lambda^*, \nu^*$ 最优拉格朗日乘子。

e.g. $\min c^T x \quad \text{s.t. } Ax = b, x \geq 0 \quad g(\lambda, \nu) = \begin{cases} -b^T \nu & A^T \nu - \lambda + c = 0 \\ -\infty & \text{else} \end{cases}$

$$(D) \Rightarrow \max_{\lambda \geq 0} g(\lambda, \nu) \iff \max_{\lambda \geq 0} -b^T \nu \iff \min b^T \nu$$

e.g. $\min c^T x \quad \text{s.t. } Ax \leq b \Rightarrow L(x, \lambda) = c^T x + \lambda^T (Ax - b) = (c + A^T \lambda)^T x - b^T \lambda$

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

$$(D) \Rightarrow \max_{\lambda \geq 0} g(\lambda) \iff \min_{\lambda \geq 0} b^T \lambda \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{原问题 变量 } n \text{ 维 约束 } p \text{ 维} \\ \text{对偶问题 变量 } p \text{ 维 约束 } n \text{ 维} \end{array}$$

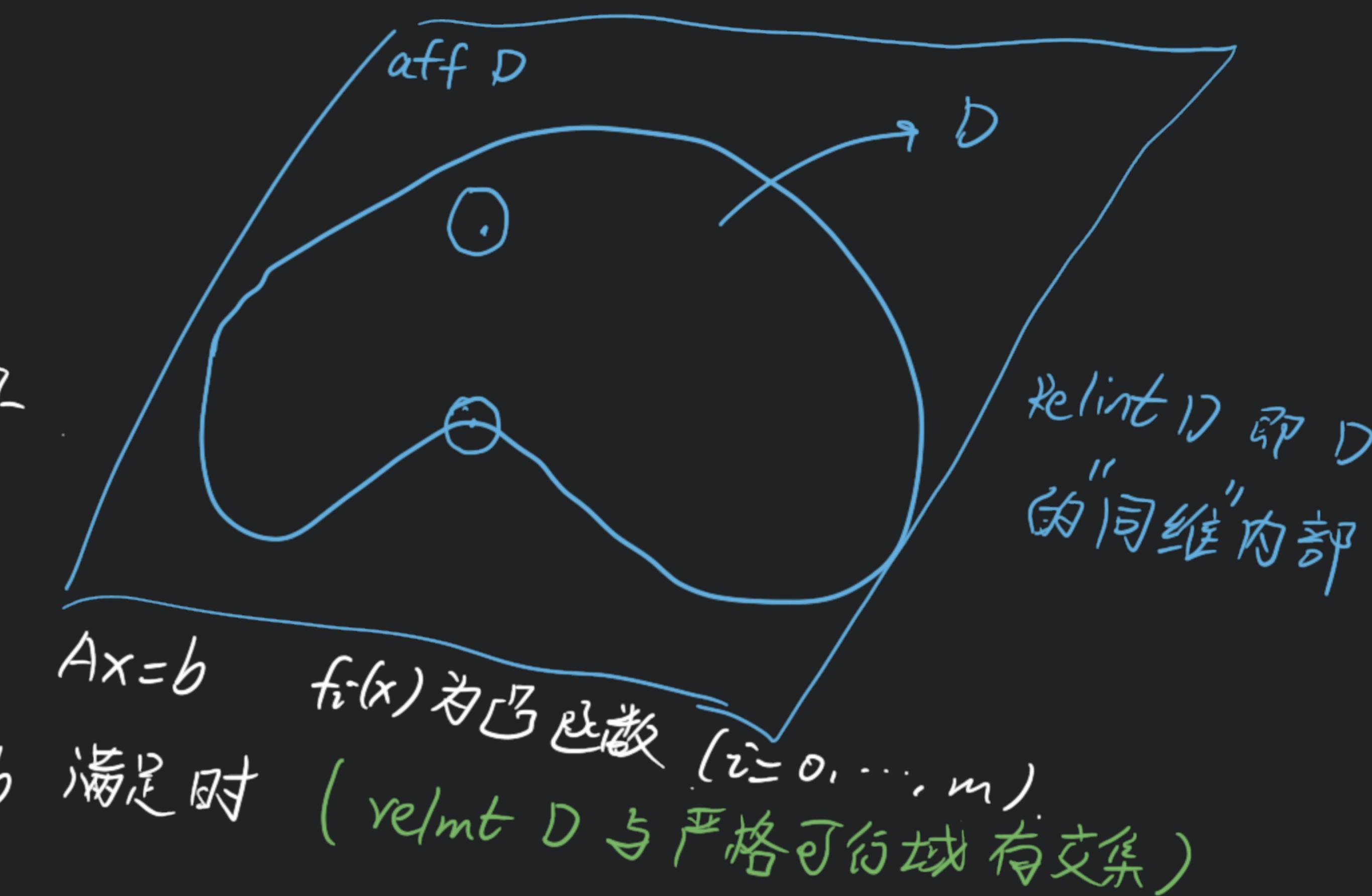
上述两问题对偶的对偶等于其自身，但此性质一般不成立。（对偶问题一定可写成凸优化问题）

强对偶性: $d^* = p^*$ (原问题和对偶问题最优解相等)

对偶间隙: $p^* - d^*$.

原问题 $\text{relint } D = \{x \in D \mid \exists r > 0 \text{ 使得 } B(x, r) \cap \text{aff } D \subseteq D\}$
 $(D = \bigcap_{i=1}^m \text{dom } f_i) \cap (\bigcap_{i=1}^n h_i(x))$

Slater 条件 若有凸问题 $\min f_0(x) \text{ s.t. } f_i(x) \leq 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, m)$
 且 $\exists x \in \text{relint } D$ 且 $f_i(x) < 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, n)$ $Ax=b$ 满足时
 $p^* = d^*$, 强对偶性成立. (不是必要条件)



弱 Slater 条件 若上述凸问题的不等式约束为仿射函数, 只要 $\text{dom } f_0$ 为开集, 可行域非空, 必有 $p^* = d^*$

e.g. $\min x^T x \text{ s.t. } Ax=b \quad p^* = d^*$

e.g. QCQP $\begin{cases} \min \frac{1}{2} x^T P_0 x + q_0^T x + r_0 \\ \text{s.t. } \frac{1}{2} x^T P_i x + q_i^T x + r_i \leq 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, m) \end{cases}$

$$L(x, \lambda) = \frac{1}{2} x^T P_0 x + q_0^T x + r_0 + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \left(\frac{1}{2} x^T P_i x + q_i^T x + r_i \right)$$

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

\Rightarrow 对偶问题 $\begin{cases} \min \frac{1}{2} q^T(\lambda) P^{-1}(\lambda) q(\lambda) - r(\lambda) \\ \text{s.t. } \lambda \geq 0 \end{cases}$

$$P_0 \in S_{++}^n$$

$$P_i \in S_+^n$$

$$P(\lambda) = P_0 + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i P_i$$

$$q(\lambda) = q_0 + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i q_i$$

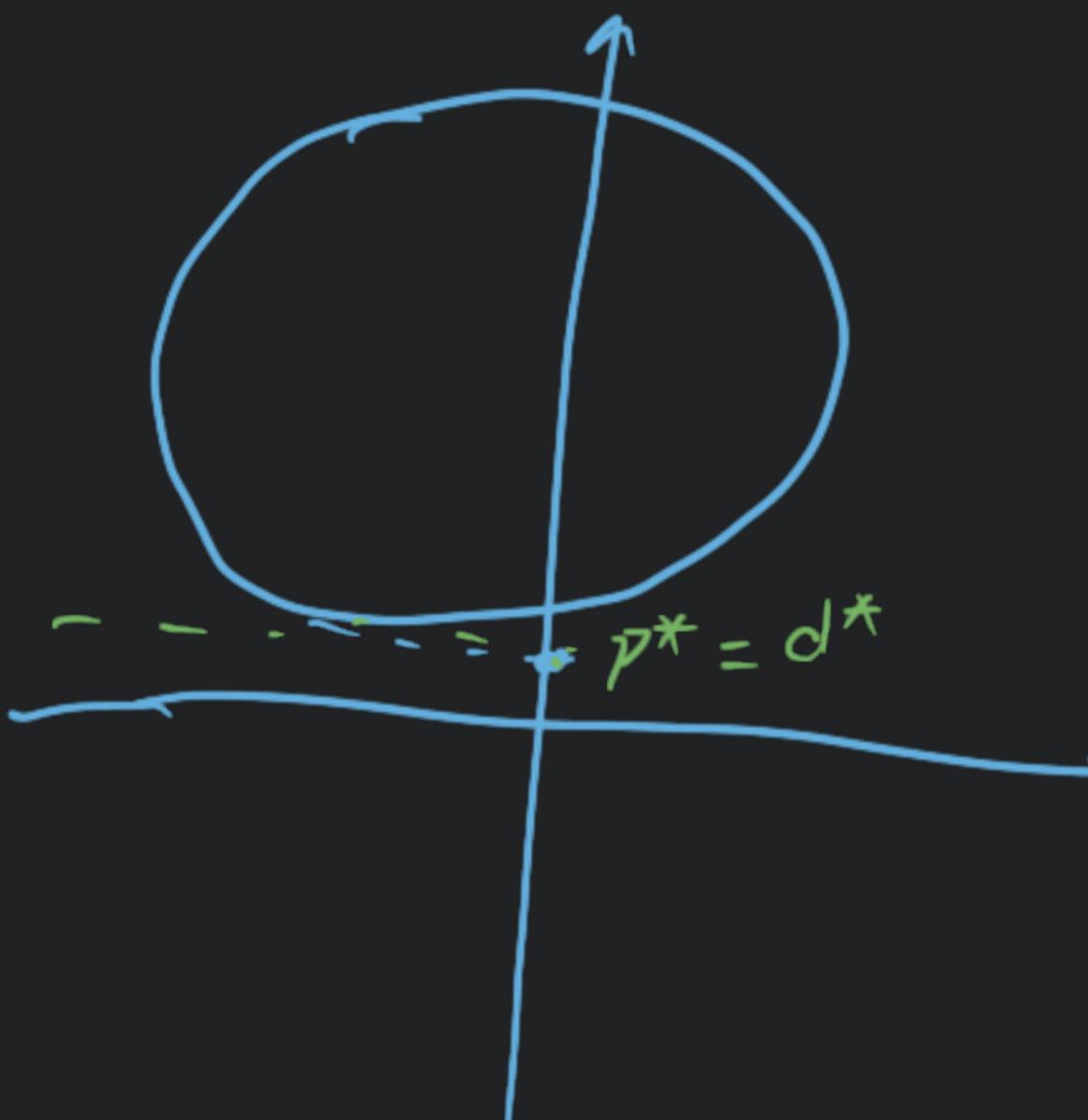
$$r(\lambda) = r_0 + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i r_i$$

若 $\exists x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\frac{1}{2}x^T P_i x + q_i^T x + r_i < 0$ ($i=1, \dots, m$) 则 $p^* = d^*$

若 $\forall i=1, \dots, m$ $q_i = 0, r_i = 0 \Rightarrow p^* = d^* = 0$ 但 Slater 条件不满足 (Slater 条件不必要)

几何解释 $\min f_0(x) \text{ s.t. } f_i(x) \leq 0 \quad G \triangleq \{(f_i(x), f_0(x)) \mid x \in D\} \quad p^* = \inf \{t \mid (u, t) \in G, u \leq 0\}$

$$g(\lambda) = \inf \{\lambda u + t \mid (u, t) \in G\}$$

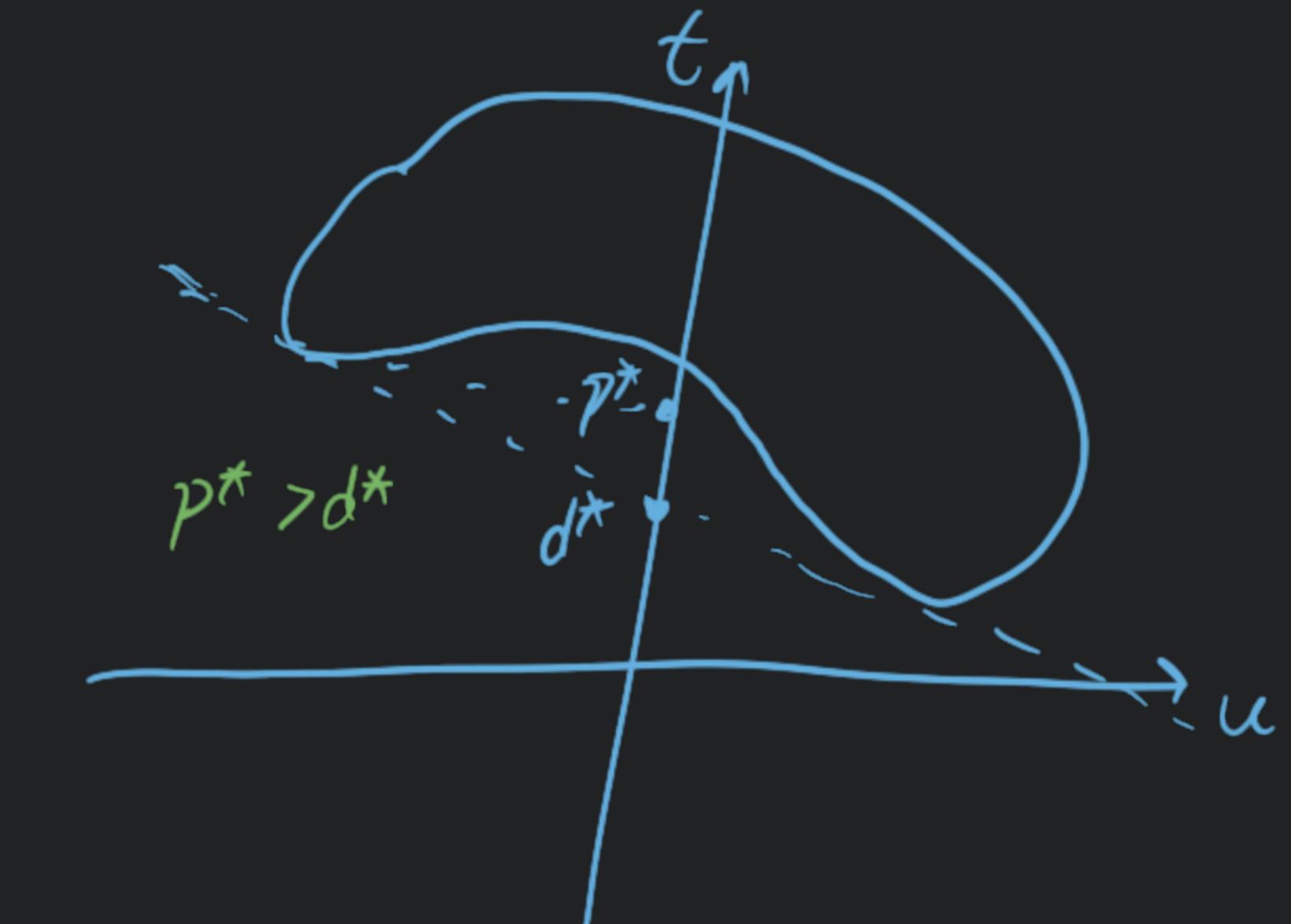


鞍点的解释 $L(x, \lambda)$ 强对偶性即：

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

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

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



解释： $\min f_0(x) \text{ s.t. } f_i(x) \leq 0 \quad i=1, \dots, m$

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

$$\begin{cases} \forall i=1, \dots, m \quad f_i(x) \leq 0 \quad \text{取 } \lambda = 0 \\ \exists i \quad f_i(x) > 0 \quad \lambda_i = +\infty \quad L = +\infty \end{cases} \xrightarrow[\substack{x \in D \\ \inf}]{} \min f_0(x) \text{ 即原问题}$$

一般情况 $f(w, z)$ $w \in S_w$ $z \in S_z$ f, S_w, S_z 均是一般的，

(min-max 不成立)

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

(矮个子里挑高个子 \leq 高个子里挑矮个子)

(\tilde{w}, \tilde{z}) 称为 f 的鞍点，如果

$$\arg_{(\tilde{w}, \tilde{z})} \left\{ \sup_z \inf_w f(w, z) \right\} = \arg_{(\tilde{w}, \tilde{z})} \left\{ \inf_w \sup_z f(w, z) \right\}$$

等价定义: $f(\tilde{w}, \tilde{z}) \leq f(w, \tilde{z}) \leq f(w, z) \quad \forall z \in S_z, \forall w \in S_w \quad \inf_{w \in S_w} \sup_{z \in S_z} f(w, z) \geq \sup_{z \in S_z} \inf_{w \in S_w} f(w, z)$
 $\Rightarrow f(\tilde{w}, \tilde{z}) = \sup_{z \in S_z} f(\tilde{w}, z) \geq \inf_{w \in S_w} \sup_{z \in S_z} f(w, z) \quad f(\tilde{w}, \tilde{z}) = \inf_{w \in S_w} f(w, \tilde{z}) \leq \sup_{z \in S_z} \inf_{w \in S_w} f(w, z) \Rightarrow \inf_{w \in S_w} \sup_{z \in S_z} f(w, z) = \sup_{z \in S_z} \inf_{w \in S_w} f(w, z)$ 且在 (\tilde{w}, \tilde{z}) 取到.

鞍点定理: $(\tilde{x}, \tilde{\lambda})$ 为 $L(x, \lambda)$ 鞍点 \Leftrightarrow 强对偶存在, 且 $\tilde{x}, \tilde{\lambda}$ 为原问题与对偶问题最优解.

" \Leftarrow " $(\tilde{x}, \tilde{\lambda})$ 可行 $f_i(\tilde{x}) \leq 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, m) \quad \tilde{\lambda} \geq 0$. $f_0(\tilde{x}) = \inf_x \{f_0(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \tilde{\lambda}_i f_i(x)\} \leq f_0(\tilde{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^m \tilde{\lambda}_i f_i(\tilde{x})$
 $\Rightarrow \inf_x L(x, \tilde{\lambda}) = L(\tilde{x}, \tilde{\lambda}) \quad \sup_{\lambda \geq 0} L(\tilde{x}, \lambda) = \sup_{\lambda \geq 0} \{f_0(\tilde{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i f_i(\tilde{x})\} = f_0(\tilde{x}) = L(\tilde{x}, \tilde{\lambda})$ 不等式均取等
 $\Rightarrow \inf_x L(x, \tilde{\lambda}) = \sup_{\lambda \geq 0} L(\tilde{x}, \lambda) \quad \text{即 } (\tilde{x}, \tilde{\lambda}) \text{ 为鞍点.}$

假设所有目标和约束可微, 强对偶性成立 (x^*, λ^*, ν^*) 为最优解 $f_i(x^*) \leq 0 \quad h_i(x^*) = 0 \quad \lambda^* \geq 0$

$f_0(x^*) = \inf_x \{f_0(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^* f_i(x) + \sum_{i=1}^p \nu_i^* h_i(x)\} \leq f_0(x^*) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^* f_i(x^*) + \sum_{i=1}^p \nu_i^* h_i(x^*) \leq f_0(x^*)$
 \Rightarrow 不等式均取等 $\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^* f_i(x^*) = 0 \quad \lambda_i^* f_i(x^*) \leq 0 \Rightarrow i=1, \dots, m \quad \lambda_i^* f_i(x^*) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_i^* \geq 0 \Rightarrow f_i(x^*) = 0 \\ f_i(x^*) < 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_i^* = 0 \end{cases}$ 互补松弛条件
 $\inf_x L(x, \lambda^*, \nu^*) = L(x^*, \lambda^*, \nu^*) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial L(x, \lambda^*, \nu^*)}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=x^*} = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \nabla f_0(x^*) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^* \nabla f_i(x^*) + \sum_{i=1}^p \nu_i^* \nabla h_i(x^*) = 0 \quad (\text{稳定性})$

可行: $f_i(x^*) \leq 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, m) \quad h_i(x^*) = 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, p) \quad \lambda_i^* \geq 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, m)$

以上条件统称 KKT 条件. (是最优解必要条件, 未充分).

若原问题为凸问题, 各函数可微, 强对偶成立, 则 KKT 条件为充要条件.

证明充分性：只要证 $g(\hat{x}, \tilde{v}) = f_0(\hat{x})$, 即 $(\hat{x}, \hat{\lambda}, \tilde{v})$ 是鞍点，由鞍点定理可知 $(\hat{x}, \hat{\lambda}, \tilde{v})$ 最优。

$$f_i(x^*) \leq 0 \quad h_i(x^*) = 0 \quad \lambda_i^* \geq 0 \quad \lambda_i^* f_i(x^*) = 0 \quad L(x, \hat{\lambda}, \tilde{v}) = f_0(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \hat{\lambda}_i^* f_i(x) + \sum_{i=1}^p \tilde{v}_i^* h_i(x) \text{ 是关于 } x \text{ 的凸函数。}$$

于是 $\frac{\partial L(x, \hat{\lambda}, \tilde{v})}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=\hat{x}} = 0$ 表示 \hat{x} 是最优解 $\Rightarrow g(\hat{\lambda}, \tilde{v}) = \inf_x L(x, \hat{\lambda}, \tilde{v}) = L(\hat{x}, \hat{\lambda}, \tilde{v}) = f_0(\hat{x})$ #

e.g. $\min \frac{1}{2} x^T P x + q^T x + r \quad P \in S^n_+ \quad \text{s.t. } Ax = b.$

KKT: $Ax^* = b \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{1}{2} x^T P x + q^T x + r + (Ax - b)^T U^* \right] \Big|_{x=x^*} = 0 \Rightarrow P^T x^* + q + U^* A = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} P & A^T \\ A & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x^* \\ U^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -q \\ b \end{bmatrix} \text{ 由此解出最优解 } x^*.$

e.g. water-filling 问题 $\min_x -\sum_{i=1}^n \log(\alpha_i + x_i) \quad \text{s.t. } x \geq 0 \quad 1^T x = 1 \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \alpha \geq 0$

KKT: $x^* \geq 0 \quad 1^T x^* = 1 \quad \lambda^* \geq 0 \quad \lambda_i^* x_i^* = 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, n). \quad -\frac{1}{\alpha_i + x_i^*} - \lambda_i^* + v^* = 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, m).$
 $\Rightarrow x_i^* \left(v^* - \frac{1}{\alpha_i + x_i^*} \right) = 0 \quad v^* > \frac{1}{\alpha_i + x_i^*} \quad \text{若 } v^* \geq \frac{1}{\alpha_i} \Rightarrow x_i^* = 0 \quad \text{若 } v^* < \frac{1}{\alpha_i} \Rightarrow x_i^* > 0, x_i^* = \frac{1}{v^*} - \alpha_i$
 漫步算法, $\alpha_i \downarrow \frac{1}{v^*}$  直到 $\sum_{i=1}^n \text{ReLU} \left(\frac{1}{v^*} - \alpha_i \right) = 1 \Rightarrow \text{解出 } v^*, x_i^*$

e.g. $\min f_0(x) \quad \text{s.t. } x \geq 0 \quad f_0(x) \text{ 凸函数} \quad \text{KKT: } x^* \geq 0 \quad [\nabla f_0(x^*)]_i - \lambda_i^* = 0 \quad \lambda_i^* \geq 0 \quad \lambda_i^* x_i^* = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow \nabla f_0(x^*) \geq 0 \quad x_i^* (\nabla f_0(x^*))_i = 0 \quad x^* \geq 0$

e.g. $\min f_0(Ax+b)$. 不能使用 KKT. 变形: $\min f_0(y) \text{ s.t. } Ax+b=y \Rightarrow L(x, y, \lambda) = f_0(y) + \nu^T(Ax+b-y)$.

$$\Rightarrow g(\nu) = \inf_{x,y} L(x, y, \nu) = \begin{cases} -f_0^*(\nu) + \nu^T b & \nu^T A = 0 \\ -\infty & \nu^T A \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{共轭问题} \quad \max \nu^T b - f_0^*(\nu)$$

s.t. $\nu^T A = 0$

e.g. $\min \|Ax-b\| \Leftrightarrow \min \|y\| \text{ s.t. } y=Ax-b$

e.g. 带框约束的线性规划 $\min c^T x \text{ s.t. } Ax=b, l \leq x \leq u \quad (l_i \leq x_i \leq u_i, \forall i)$

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

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

s.t. $c + A^T \nu - \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0, \lambda_1 \geq 0, \lambda_2 \geq 0$

等价问题: $\min f_0(x) \text{ s.t. } Ax=b$ 其中 $f_0(x) = \begin{cases} c^T x & l \leq x \leq u \\ +\infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \Rightarrow L(x, \nu) = f_0(x) + \nu^T(Ax-b)$

$$g(\nu) = \inf_x f_0(x) + \nu^T Ax - \nu^T b = \inf_{l \leq x \leq u} (A^T \nu + c)^T x - \nu^T b \quad x \triangleq x^+ - x^- \quad x^+, x^- \geq 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow g(\nu) = -\nu^T b + l^T (A^T \nu + c)^+ - u^T (A^T \nu + c)^- \quad \max g(\nu)$$

敏感性分析

原问题 $\begin{cases} \min f_0(x) \\ \text{s.t. } f_i(x) \leq 0 \quad i=1, \dots, m \\ h_i(x) = 0 \quad i=1, \dots, p \end{cases}$

干扰问题 $\begin{cases} \min f_0(x) \\ \text{s.t. } f_i(x) \leq u_i \quad i=1, \dots, m \\ h_i(x) = w_i \quad i=1, \dots, p \end{cases}$

最优解 $p^*(u, w)$
 $p^*(0, 0) = p^*$ 原问题
 最优解

性质1. 若原问题是凸问题, 则 $P^*(u, w)$ 为 (u, w) 的凸函数.

prove : $P^*(u, w) = \inf_x \{ f_0(x) \mid f_i(x_i) \leq u_i, h_i(x_i) = w_i \} = \inf_x g(x, u, w).$

$$g(x, u, w) \triangleq f_0(x) \quad \text{dom } g = (\text{dom } f_0 \cap \{x \mid f_i(x_i) \leq u_i, h_i(x_i) = w_i\}, \mathbb{R}^m, \mathbb{R}^p)$$

$\Rightarrow g(x, u, w)$ 是 (x, u, w) 的凸函数 $P^*(u, w)$ 是 (u, w) 的凸函数.

$\forall (x, u_1, w_1), (x, u_2, w_2) \in \text{dom } g, \forall \theta \in [0, 1], P^*(\theta u_1 + (1-\theta)u_2, \theta w_1 + (1-\theta)w_2) = \inf_x g(x, \theta u_1 + (1-\theta)u_2, \theta w_1 + (1-\theta)w_2)$

$$= \inf_x [\theta g(x, u_1, w_1) + (1-\theta)g(x, u_2, w_2)] = \theta P^*(u_1, w_1) + (1-\theta)P^*(u_2, w_2). \Rightarrow P^*(u, w)$$
 是凸函数.

性质2. 若原问题是凸问题, 强对偶, λ^*, v^* 为原问题对偶问题最优解.

prove : 设 \tilde{x} 为干扰问题最优解, $f_i(\tilde{x}) \leq u_i, h_i(\tilde{x}) = w_i. P^*(0, 0) = g(\lambda^*, v^*) \leq f_0(\tilde{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^* f_i(\tilde{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^p v_i^* h_i(\tilde{x})$

$$\Rightarrow P^*(0, 0) \leq f_0(\tilde{x}) + \lambda^{*T} u + v^{*T} w = P^*(u, w) + \lambda^{*T} u + v^{*T} w \quad \#$$

(1) 若 $\lambda_i^* >> 1$, 且加紧第 i 次不等式约束 $u_i < 0 \Rightarrow P^*(u, w)$ 急剧增加.

(2) 若 $v_i^* >> 1$, 且 $w_i < 0$ 或 $v_i^* << -1$ 且 $w_i > 0 \Rightarrow P^*(u, w)$ 急剧增加.

性质3. (局部敏感性) 若原问题是凸问题, 强对偶, 且 $P^*(u, w)$ 在 $(u, w) = (0, 0)$ 处可微

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

对偶与算法

$$x_i(x_i - 1) = 0$$

$$x_i \in \{0, 1\} \quad i=1, \dots, n \quad \text{难以求解}$$

e.g. Boolean LP 问题

$$\min c^T x \quad \text{s.t. } Ax \leq b \quad x_i \in \{0, 1\} \quad i=1, \dots, n \quad \text{难以求解}$$

$$f_0(x^*) = p^* = d^* \geq g(\alpha(A\tilde{x} - b)) = f_0(\tilde{x}) + \alpha \|A\tilde{x} - b\|_2^2 \geq f_0(\tilde{x})$$

原问题 罚函数解

罚函数相当于对原问题是做了松弛.

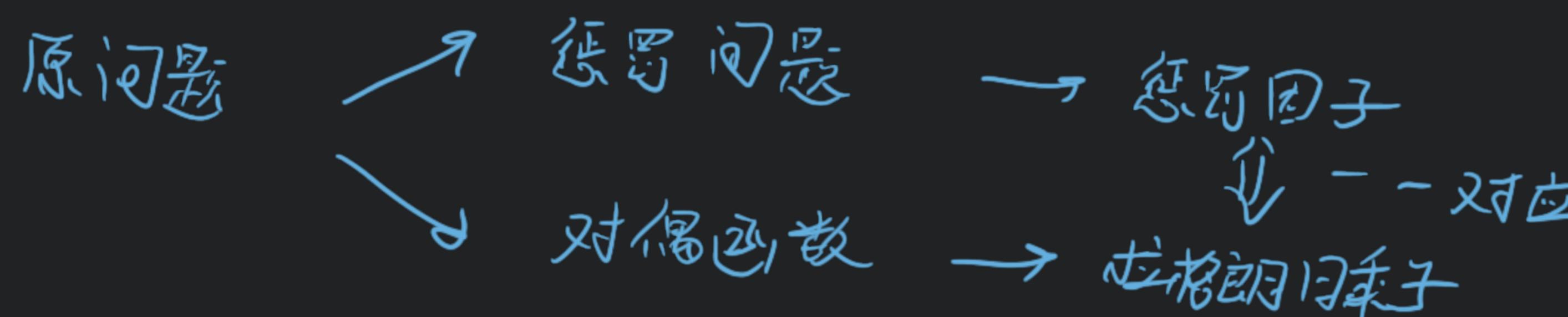
e.g. 带线性不等式约束的可微凸优化问题.

$$\min f_0(x) \quad \text{s.t. } Ax \geq b \quad \text{罚问题: log-barrier} \quad \min f_0(x) - \sum_{i=1}^m u_i \log(a_i^T x - b_i) \quad \text{凸问题} \quad u \geq 0$$

设 \tilde{x} 为罚问题最优解. $\nabla f_0(\tilde{x}) - \sum_{i=1}^m u_i \frac{a_i}{a_i^T \tilde{x} - b_i} = 0 \Rightarrow \tilde{x} = \arg \min_x f_0(x) - \sum_{i=1}^m u_i \frac{a_i^T x - b_i}{a_i^T \tilde{x} - b_i}$

$$\text{原问题: } g(\lambda) = \inf_x \{f_0(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i (b_i - a_i^T x)\} \quad \text{取 } \lambda_i = \frac{u}{a_i^T \tilde{x} - b_i} \text{ 即上述罚问题最优解.}$$

内点法: 在约束范围内搜索, 且离约束边界越远越好.



6. 优化算法

无约束优化问题

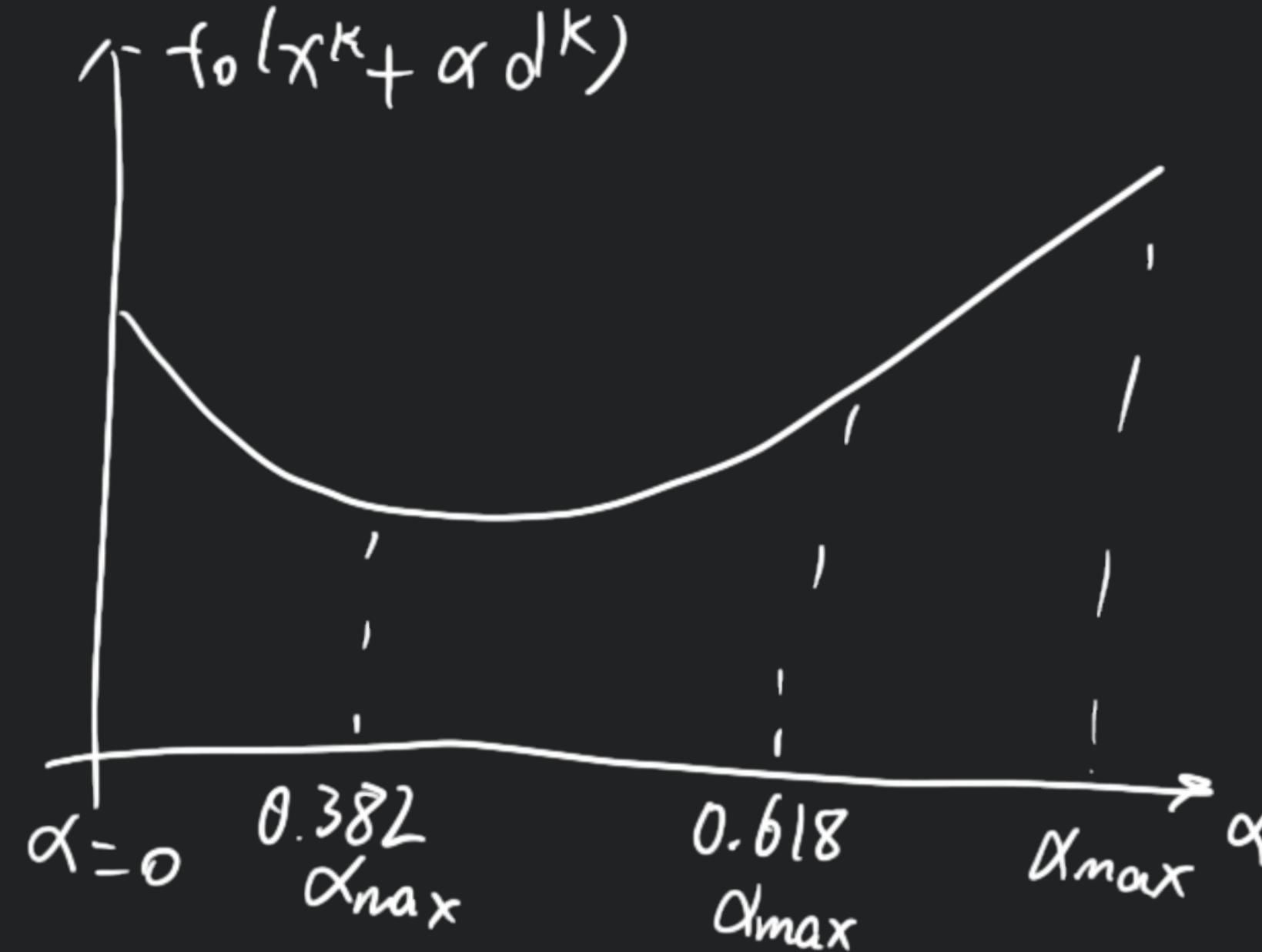
所有优化算法都是迭代算法

$$\alpha^k = \underset{\alpha \geq 0}{\operatorname{argmin}} f_0(x^k + \alpha d^k) : \text{-维优化问题}$$

$$x^{k+1} = x^k + \alpha^k d^k \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} d^k: 方向 \quad \dim d^k = \dim x^k \\ \alpha^k: 步长 \quad \alpha^k \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right.$$

原问题凸问题 \Rightarrow 步长问题也是凸问题. Line Search

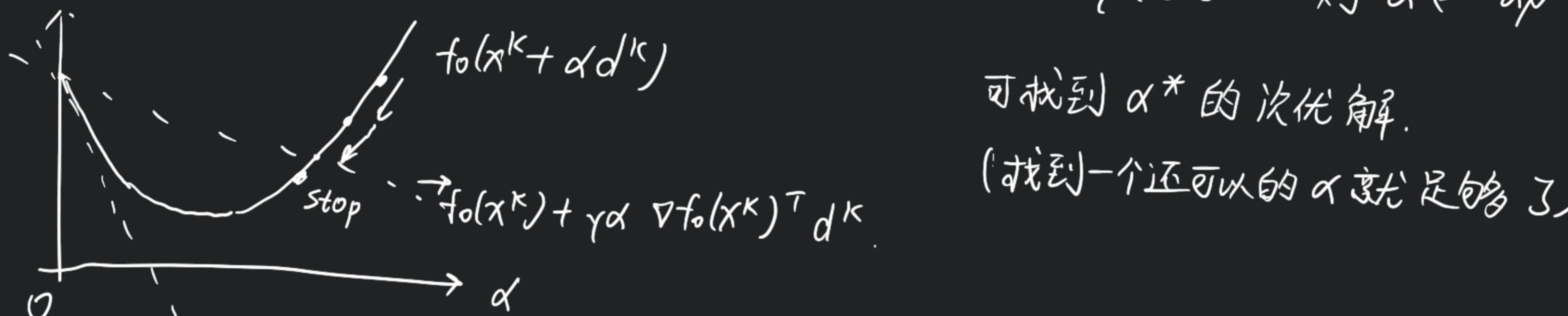
(1) 迭代算法 黄金分割法 (优选法)



$f(0.382\alpha_{max}) > f(0.618\alpha_{max})$: 继续在 $[0.382\alpha_{max}, \alpha_{max}]$ 迭代
 $f(0.382\alpha_{max}) < f(0.618\alpha_{max})$: 继续在 $[0, 0.618\alpha_{max}]$ 迭代

(2) Armijo Rule

若 $f_0(x^k + \alpha d^k) > f_0(x^k) + \gamma \alpha \nabla f_0(x^k)^T d^k \quad 0 < \gamma < 0.5$ 则 $\alpha \leftarrow \alpha \beta \quad 0 < \beta < 1$ 否则停止



可找到 α^* 的次优解.

(找到一个还可以的 α 就足够了)

$$\rightarrow f_0(x^k) + \alpha \nabla f_0(x^k)^T d^k$$

强凸性 $\exists m > 0 \quad f(x) - \frac{1}{2}m x^T x$ 是凸函数

强凸 \Rightarrow 凸

等价定义: (1) 若 $f(x)$ 可微 $\forall x, y \in \text{dom } f \quad f(y) \geq f(x) + \nabla f(x)^T (y-x) + \frac{1}{2}m \|y-x\|_2^2$

$$f(x) - \frac{1}{2}m x^T x \text{ 凸} \Leftrightarrow f(y) - \frac{1}{2}m y^T y \geq f(x) - \frac{1}{2}m x^T x + \nabla f(x)^T (y-x) - m x^T (y-x).$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(y) \geq f(x) + \nabla f(x)^T (y-x) + \frac{1}{2}m (y^T y - x^T x - 2x^T y + 2x^T x) = f(x) + \nabla f(x)^T (y-x) + \frac{1}{2}m \|y-x\|_2^2$$

(2) 若 $f(x)$ 为 \mathbb{R}^n 可微 $\exists m > 0 \quad \forall x \in \text{dom } f \quad \nabla^2 f(x) \succeq mI$ (海森矩阵下界)

$\min f(x) \quad f(x)$ 凸, 可微 \Rightarrow 解 $\nabla f(x) = 0$ 迭代

$\nabla f(x) \rightarrow 0 \quad f(x) \xrightarrow{?} f(x^*)$ 假设 $f(x)$ 强凸 $f(x) + \nabla f(x)^T(y-x) + \frac{1}{2}m\|y-x\|_2^2$ 是 y 的凸函数

最大化 y : $\nabla f(x) + m(\tilde{y}-x) = 0 \quad \tilde{y} = x - \frac{\nabla f(x)}{m} \quad f(\tilde{y}) \geq f(x) - \frac{1}{2m}\|\nabla f(x)\|_2^2$

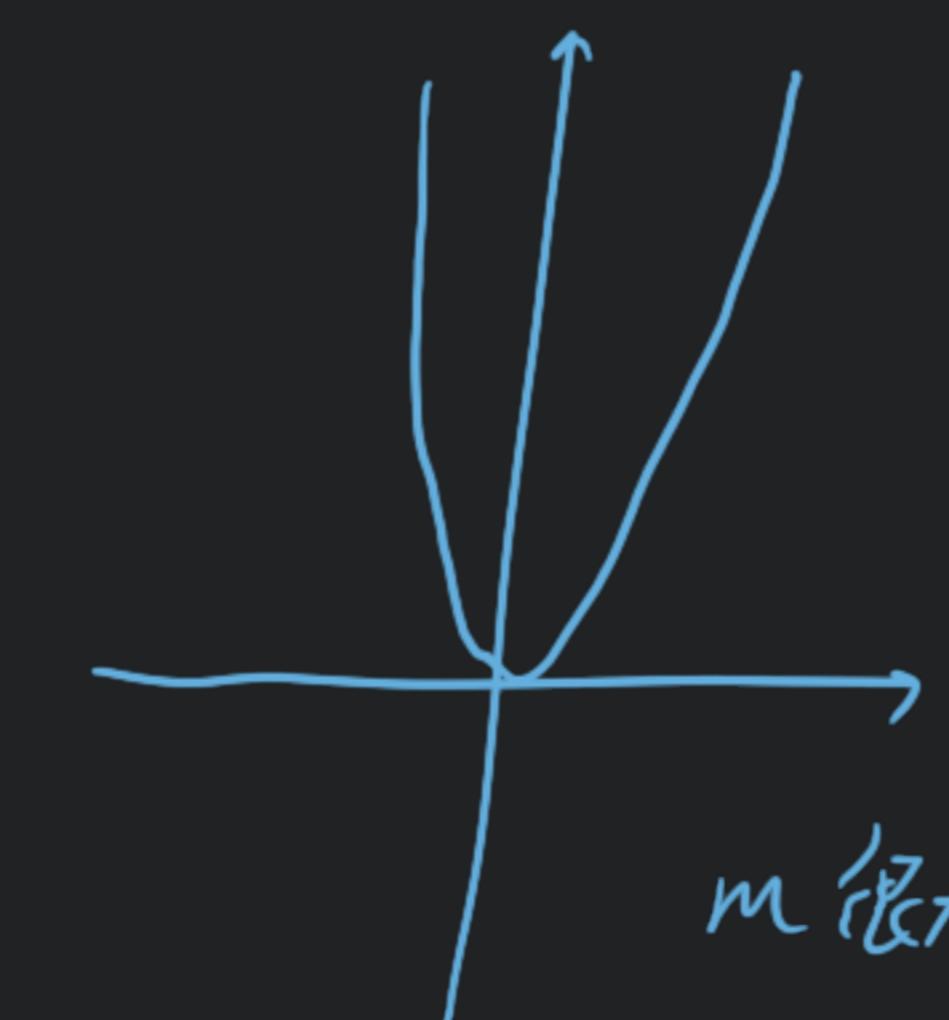
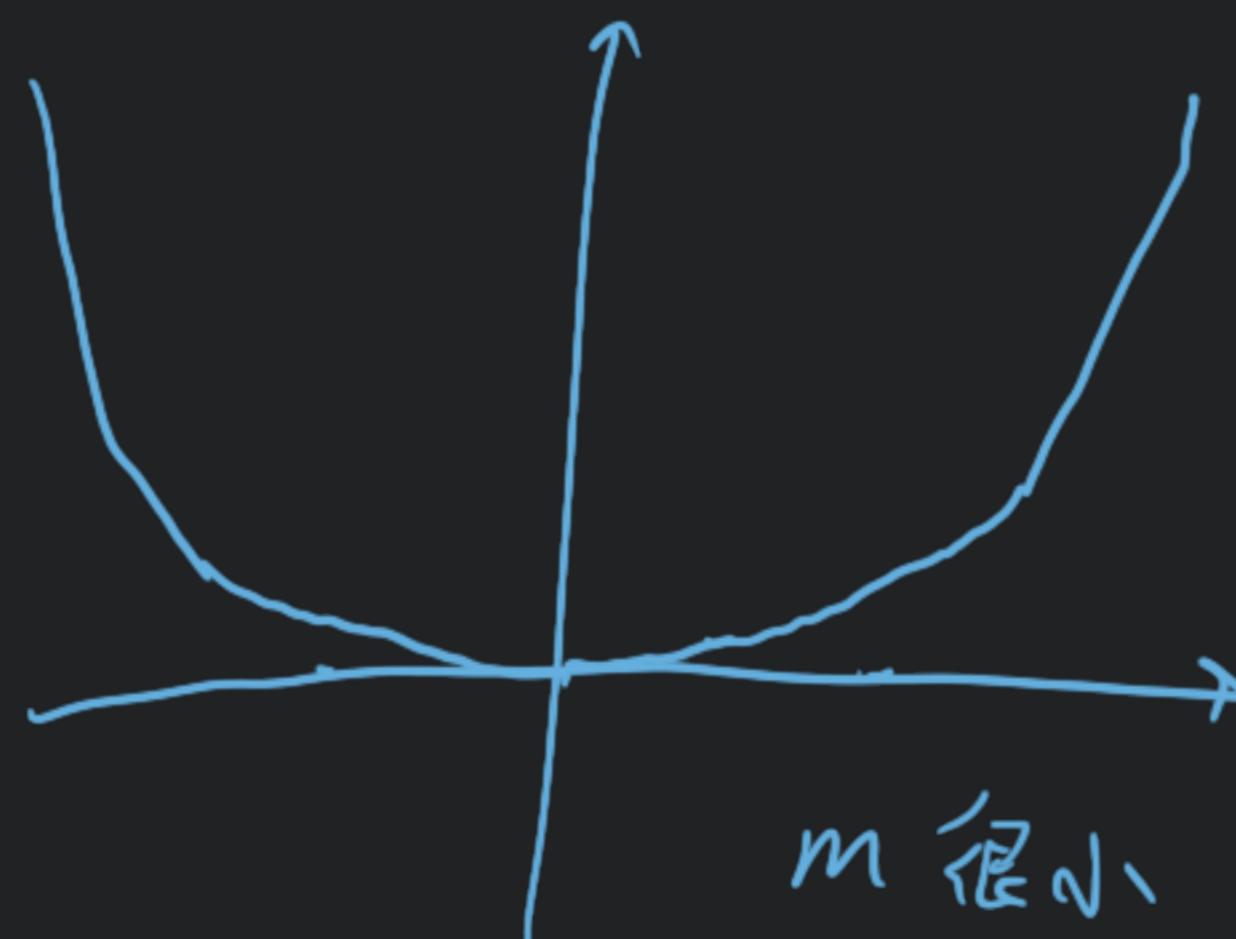
$\forall x, y \quad f(y) \geq f(x) - \frac{1}{2m}\|\nabla f(x)\|_2^2 \quad$ 取 $y = x^* = \underset{x}{\operatorname{argmin}} f(x) \Rightarrow p^* \geq f(x) - \frac{1}{2m}\|\nabla f(x)\|_2^2$

$\Rightarrow \forall x, \quad p^* \leq f(x) \leq p^* + \frac{1}{2m}\|\nabla f(x)\|_2^2 \quad \|f(x) - p^*\|_2 \leq \frac{1}{2m}\|\nabla f(x)\|_2^2$

$\nabla f(x) \rightarrow 0, \quad x \xrightarrow{?} x^*$ $f(x)$ 强凸 $\exists y = x^* \quad p^* \geq f(x) + \nabla f(x)^T(x^*-x) + \frac{m}{2}\|x^*-x\|_2^2$

$\langle a, b \rangle + \|a\| \|b\| \geq 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \geq p^* \geq f(x) - \|\nabla f(x)\|_2 \|x^*-x\|_2 + \frac{m}{2}\|x^*-x\|_2^2$

$\Rightarrow -\|\nabla f(x)\|_2 \|x^*-x\|_2 + \frac{m}{2}\|x^*-x\|_2^2 \leq 0 \quad \|x^*-x\|_2 \leq \frac{2}{m}\|\nabla f(x)\|_2$



$\|\nabla f(x)\|$ 给定, $m \downarrow$ 误差 \uparrow
 $m \uparrow$ 误差 \downarrow

海森矩阵上界 $\exists M > 0 \quad \forall x \in \text{dom}f, \quad \nabla^2 f(x) \leq M I$

性质 (1) $\forall x, y \in \text{dom}f, \quad f(y) \leq f(x) + \nabla f(x)^T(y-x) + \frac{M}{2} \|y-x\|_2^2 \quad (f(x)-Mx^T x \text{ 是凸函数})$

(2) $\|f(x) - p^*\|_2 \geq \frac{1}{2M} \|\nabla f(x)\|_2^2$

梯度下降法 $d^k = -\nabla f(x^k)$

Repeat $\alpha^k = \underset{0 < \alpha < \alpha_{\max}}{\operatorname{argmin}} f(x^k + \alpha d^k)$

$$x^{k+1} = x^k + \alpha^k d^k$$

Until Convergence

分析算法收敛性 假设 $x \in \text{dom}f \quad M I \geq \nabla^2 f(x) \geq m I$

1) 精确线搜索 $\hat{f}(\alpha) = f(x^k + \alpha d^k) = f(x^k - \alpha \nabla f(x^k)) = f(x^{k+1})$

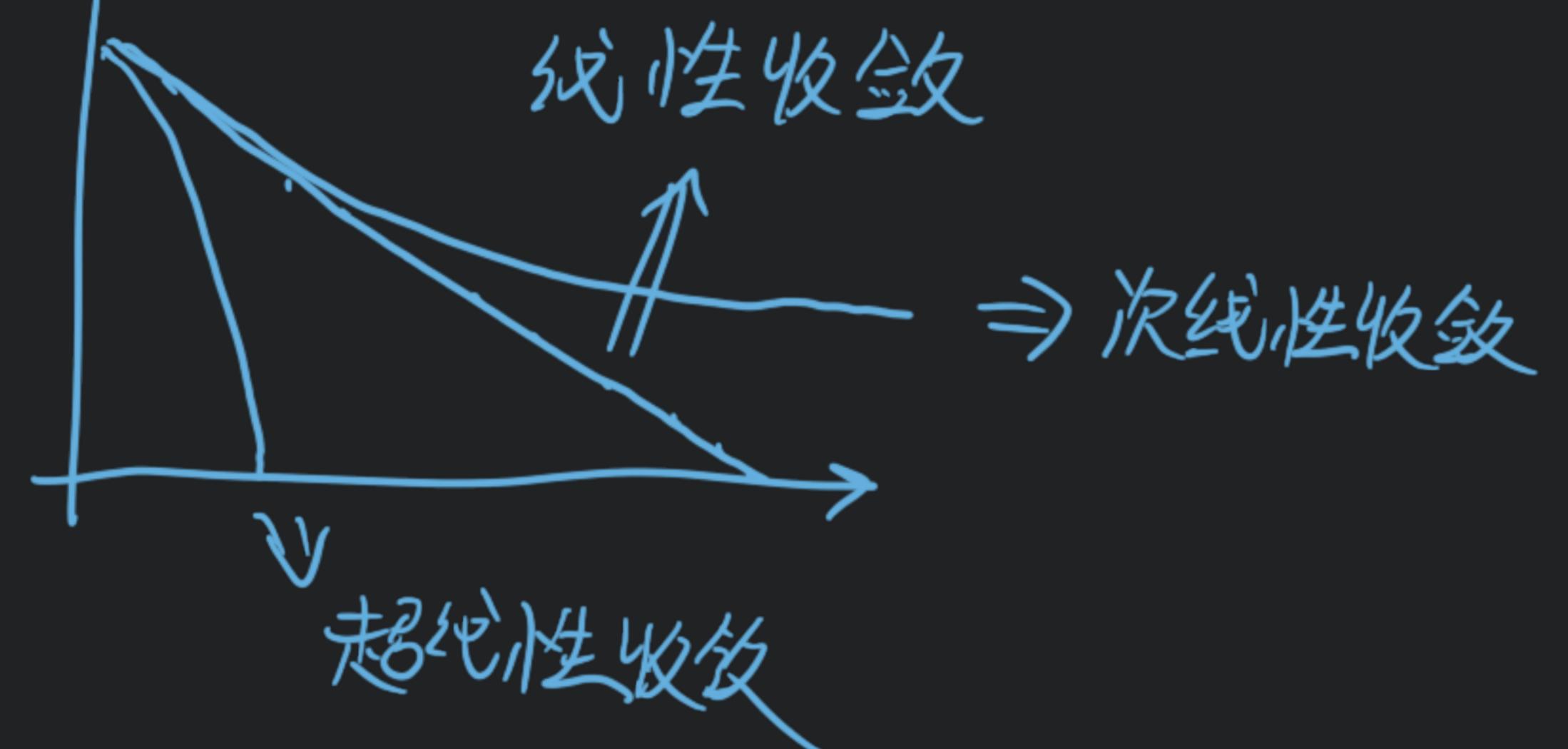
$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{f}(\alpha) &= f(x^{k+1}) \leq f(x^k) + \nabla f(x^k)^T (-\alpha \nabla f(x^k)) + \frac{M}{2} \|-\alpha \nabla f(x^k)\|_2^2 \\ \Leftrightarrow \tilde{f}(\alpha) &\leq f(x^k) + \|\nabla f(x^k)\|_2^2 \left(\frac{M\alpha^2}{2} - \alpha \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \min_{\alpha} \tilde{f}(\alpha) \leq f(x^k) - \frac{1}{2M} \|\nabla f(x^k)\|_2^2$$

对精确线搜索, $\alpha = \underset{\alpha}{\operatorname{argmin}} \tilde{f}(\alpha) \Rightarrow f(x^{k+1}) \leq f(x^k) - \frac{1}{2M} \|\nabla f(x^k)\|_2^2$

$$\text{又 } p^* \geq f(x^k) - \frac{1}{2M} \|\nabla f(x^k)\|_2^2 \Rightarrow f(x^{k+1}) - p^* \leq \left(1 - \frac{m}{M}\right)(f(x^k) - p^*) \quad M > m \Rightarrow \text{收敛}$$

给定允许误差 ε , 何时 $\left\| \frac{f(x^{k+\tau}) - p^*}{f(x^k) - p^*} \right\| \leq \varepsilon$. $\left(1 - \frac{m}{M}\right)^\tau = \varepsilon \Rightarrow \tau = \frac{\log \varepsilon}{\log \left(1 - \frac{m}{M}\right)}$



梯度下降 (精确线搜索) 至少是线性收敛的.

2) 非精确线搜索 (Armijo Rule)

当 $0 \leq \alpha \leq \frac{1}{M}$ 时, 迭代必然停止 Armijo Rule: $\tilde{f}(\alpha) = f(x^{k+1}) \leq f(x^k) + \gamma \alpha \|\nabla f(x^k)^T d^k\|$ 时接受 α . ($0 < \gamma \leq \frac{1}{2}$)

当 $0 \leq \alpha \leq \frac{1}{M}$ 时, $(-\alpha + \frac{M\alpha^2}{2}) \leq -\frac{\alpha}{2}$ 又 $\tilde{f}(\alpha) = f(x^{k+1}) \leq f(x^k) - \alpha \|\nabla f(x^k)\|_2^2 + \frac{M\alpha^2}{2} \|\nabla f(x^k)\|_2^2$

$\Rightarrow \tilde{f}(\alpha) \leq f(x^k) - \frac{\alpha}{2} \|\nabla f(x^k)\|_2^2 \leq f(x^k) - \gamma \alpha \|\nabla f(x^k)\|_2^2 = f(x^k) + \gamma \alpha \nabla f(x^k)^T d^k$

$\Rightarrow \alpha_{inexact} = \alpha_{max} \text{ 或 } \geq \frac{\rho}{M}$. (要么是初始的 α , 要么 $\geq \frac{\rho}{M}$, 若 $\alpha_{inexact} < \frac{\rho}{M}$, 上一步 $\frac{\alpha_{inexact}}{\rho} < \frac{1}{M}$ 已经停止)

$\tilde{f}(\alpha_{inexact}) \leq f(x^k) - \frac{1}{2M} \|\nabla f(x^k)\|_2^2$ 非精确: $f(x^{k+1}) \leq f(x) - \min \left\{ \gamma \alpha_{max}, \frac{\gamma \rho}{M} \right\} \|\nabla f(x)\|_2^2$

$\Rightarrow \frac{f(x^{k+1}) - p^*}{f(x^k) - p^*} \leq 1 - \min \left\{ 2m\gamma \alpha_{max}, \frac{2m\gamma \rho}{M} \right\}$. $0 < \frac{2m\gamma \rho}{M} < 1 \Rightarrow 0 < \frac{f(x^{k+1}) - p^*}{f(x^k) - p^*} < 1 \Rightarrow$ Armijo Rule 梯度下降也是收敛的.

e.g. $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^T P x$ $P \in S^n_+$ $\nabla^2 f(x) = P$ $\lambda_{\max} I \geq P \geq \lambda_{\min} I \Rightarrow M = \lambda_{\max}, m = \lambda_{\min} \rightarrow P$ 的最大最小特征值

$$\frac{m}{M} = \frac{\lambda_{\min}}{\lambda_{\max}} \uparrow, \text{ 收敛越快}$$

$$\frac{m}{M} \sim 1, \text{ 收敛快}$$



$\frac{m}{M} \downarrow$ (病态矩阵, e.g. $P = \begin{pmatrix} 100 & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix}$), 收敛越慢

$$\frac{m}{M} \ll 1, \text{ 收敛慢}$$



最速下降法 Steepest descent (未必是最快的)

$$\min f(x) \rightarrow \min_v f(x^k) + \nabla f(x^k)^T v \quad \text{s.t. } \|v\| = 1$$

2-范数: $v^* = -\frac{\nabla f(x^k)}{\|\nabla f(x^k)\|_2}$

∞ -范数: $\|v\|_\infty = |\max_i v_i| \quad v_i^* = -\text{sgn}(\nabla f(x^k)_i) \quad (i=1, \dots, n)$

变种: (1) 坐标轮换法

$$d^k = e_{\text{mod}(k, n)} \quad e_i: \text{单位向量, 第 } i \text{ 个分量为 } 1, \text{ 其余分量为 } 0$$

$\alpha \in [-\alpha_{\max}, \alpha_{\max}]$ 中搜索

$$\min f(x, y) \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad y \in \mathbb{R}^m \quad \text{固定 } y \underset{x}{\text{优化}} x \rightarrow \text{固定 } x \underset{y}{\text{优化}} y$$

$$x^{k+1} = \underset{x}{\text{argmin}} f(x, y^k) \rightarrow y^{k+1} = \underset{y}{\text{argmin}} f(x^k, y)$$

要求: $f(x, y)$ 应该是凸的

$\text{mod}(k, n) = k$ 除以 n 的余数

$$n = \dim x^k$$

(3) 若 $f(x)$ 在某些点不可微



$f(x_{k+1})$ 不可导 次梯度：在左极限和右极限范围任选一个

若 $0 \in$ 次梯度集合，即找到最优解。

牛顿法 Newton's Method

$$x^k, d^k = \underset{v}{\operatorname{argmin}} \{f(x^k + v) \mid \|v\|=1\} \simeq \underset{v}{\operatorname{argmin}} \{f(x^k) + \nabla f(x^k)^T v + \frac{1}{2} v^T \nabla^2 f(x^k) v \mid \|v\|=1\}$$

若 $\nabla^2 f(x)$ 严格凸 ($m > 0$) 即 $\nabla^2 f(x)$ 正定，可去掉 $\|v\|=1$ 约束，得 $v^* = -(\nabla^2 f(x^k))^{-1} \nabla f(x^k)$ (牛顿方向)

牛顿法步骤：

| | |
|--|--|
| Repeat | $d^k = -(\nabla^2 f(x^k))^{-1} \nabla f(x^k)$ |
| $d^k = \underset{0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_{\max}}{\operatorname{argmin}} f(x^k + \alpha d^k)$ | |
| $x^{k+1} = x^k + \alpha d^k$ | |
| Until | $ (\nabla f(x^k))^T (\nabla^2 f(x^k))^{-1} \nabla f(x^k) \leq \epsilon$ |

收敛性分析 $\exists \eta > 0$

1) 若 $\|\nabla f(x^k)\|_2 > \eta$ 阻尼牛顿阶段 (距离 x^* 较远)

2) 若 $\|\nabla f(x^k)\|_2 < \eta$ 二次收敛阶段 $\frac{f(x^{k+1}) - p^*}{(f(x^k) - p^*)^2} \curvearrowright \text{const}$

拟牛顿法 Quasi-Newton Method

$$\nabla^2 f(x^k) d^k = -\nabla f(x^k) \xrightarrow{\text{替换}} B d^k = -\nabla f(x^k) \quad \text{计算 } \nabla^2 f(x^k) \text{ 和逆太麻烦}$$

无约束优化算法 总结:

$$\min f(x)$$

{ 梯度下降法
最速下降法
(分块) 坐标转换法
次梯度法
牛顿法
拟牛顿法

有约束优化问题
线性等式约束

$$\begin{cases} \min f(x) \\ \text{s.t. } Ax = b \end{cases} \quad \text{KKT条件} \quad A\bar{x}^* = b$$
$$\nabla f(\bar{x}^*) + A^T v^* = 0$$

1) 线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} \min \frac{1}{2} x^T P x + q^T x + r \\ \text{s.t. } Ax = b \end{cases} \quad P \in S_+^n \quad \text{KKT条件} \quad A\bar{x}^* = b$$
$$P\bar{x}^* + q + A^T v^* = 0$$

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

$$2) \text{ 非线性方程组} \quad \begin{aligned} & \min f(x^k + d) \\ \text{s.t. } & A(x^k + d) = b \end{aligned} \quad \approx \quad \begin{aligned} & \min f(x^k) + \nabla f(x^k)^T d + \frac{1}{2} d^T \nabla^2 f(x^k) d \\ \text{s.t. } & Ad = 0 \end{aligned}$$

KKT条件： $\begin{bmatrix} \nabla^2 f(x^k) & A^T \\ A & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d^k \\ v^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\nabla f(x^k) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{求出 } d^k.$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha^k = \underset{\alpha \geq 0}{\operatorname{arg\,min}} f(x^k + \alpha d^k) \\ x^{k+1} = x^k + \alpha^k d^k \end{cases} \quad x^{k+1} \text{ 也可行 } (Ax^{k+1} = b)$$

以上称为 有约束的牛顿法

拉格朗日法

$$\begin{cases} x^{k+1} = x^k - \alpha^k (\nabla f(x^k) + A^T v^k) \\ v^{k+1} = v^k + \alpha^k (Ax^k - b) \end{cases}$$

$$L(x, v) = f(x) + v^T (Ax - b) \quad (x^*, v^*) = \arg \max_v \min_x L(x, v)$$

$$(x^*, v^*) \text{ 为鞍点} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^* = \arg \min_x L(x, v^*) \\ v^* = \arg \max_v L(x^*, v) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \min_x \max_v L(x, v) = \arg \min_x \max_v L(x, v)$$

$$\Rightarrow x^{k+1} = x^k + \alpha^k (-\nabla f(x^k) - A^T v^*)$$

$$\approx x^k + \alpha^k (-\nabla f(x^k) - A^T v^k)$$

$$\Rightarrow v^{k+1} = v^k + \alpha^k (Ax^* - b) \approx v^k + \alpha^k (Ax^k - b)$$

用梯度下降法优化拉格朗日函数

一般取 α^k 为递增且有上限的序列 実践：收敛太慢

凹函数问题 $\min P(x, v) = \frac{1}{2} \|Ax - b\|_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|\nabla f(x) + A^T v\|_2^2$ $\nabla f(x)$ 非线性 \Rightarrow 非凸问题

负梯度方向 $-\nabla P(x, v)|_{(x^k, v^k)} = -\begin{pmatrix} A^T(Ax^k - b) + \nabla^2 f(x^k)(\nabla f(x^k) + A^T v^k) \\ A(\nabla f(x^k) + A^T v^k) \end{pmatrix}$

可以证明：拉格朗日法下降方向与此负梯度方向夹角 $< 90^\circ$ (内积 > 0)

$$(d^k)^T (-\nabla P(x^k, v^k)) = (\nabla f(x^k) + A^T v^k)^T \nabla^2 f(x^k) (\nabla f(x^k) + A^T v^k) > 0$$

证明： $\nabla^2 f(x^k) > 0$, $\nabla f(x^k) + A^T v^k \neq 0$ (即 x^k, v^k 还未到最优解点)

增广拉格朗日法 $L_c(x, v) = f(x) + v^T(Ax - b) + \frac{c}{2} \|Ax - b\|_2^2$ $\begin{cases} \min f(x) + \frac{c}{2} \|Ax - b\|_2^2 \\ \text{s.t. } Ax = b \end{cases}$ 的拉格朗日函数，与原问题等价，且对偶问题也等价

拉格朗日法 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^{k+1} = x^k - \alpha^k \nabla_x L_c(x^k, v^k) \\ v^{k+1} = v^k + \alpha^k (Ax^k - b) \end{cases}$ 更好的方法 $\begin{cases} x^{k+1} = \arg \min_x L_c(x, v^k) \\ v^{k+1} = v^k + c(Ax^{k+1} - b) \end{cases}$

性质：1) 若 $v = v^*$, 则 $\forall c > 0$, $x^* = \arg \min_x L_c(x, v^*)$

2) 若 $c \rightarrow +\infty$, 则 $\forall v$, $x^* = \arg \min_x L_c(x, v)$

e.g. $\min \frac{1}{2}x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_2^2$ s.t. $x_1 = 1 \Rightarrow L(x, v) = \frac{1}{2}x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_2^2 + v(x_1 - 1)$ KKT $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_1 + v = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1^* = 1 \\ x_2^* = 0 \\ v^* = -1 \end{cases}$

$$L_c(x, v) = \frac{1}{2}x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_2^2 + v(x_1 - 1) + \frac{c}{2}(x_1 - 1)^2$$

$$\text{若 } v = v^*, \quad \underset{x}{\operatorname{argmin}} L_c(x, v^*) = \frac{1}{2}x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_2^2 - (x_1 - 1) + \frac{c}{2}(x_1 - 1)^2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 - 1 + c(x_1 - 1) = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1^* = 1 \\ x_2^* = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{若 } c \rightarrow +\infty, \quad \nabla_x L_c(x, v^*) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + v + c(x_1 - 1) = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow x_1^* = \frac{c-v}{c+1} \rightarrow 1$$

迭代过程：

$$\begin{cases} x^{k+1} = \frac{c-v^k}{c+1} \\ v^{k+1} = v^k + c(x_1^{k+1} - 1) = \frac{v^k - c}{c+1} \end{cases} \quad \frac{v^{k+1} - v^k}{v^k - v^*} = \frac{1}{c+1} < 1 \Rightarrow v^k 线性收敛到 v^*$$

e.g. $\min_x f(x) + g(x) \quad f, g \text{ 为凸函数} \Leftrightarrow \min_x f(x) + g(z) \text{ s.t. } x = z$

$$\Rightarrow L_c(x, z, v) = f(x) + g(z) + v^T(x-z) + \frac{c}{2}\|x-z\|_2^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad \{x^{k+1}, z^{k+1}\} &= \underset{x, z}{\operatorname{argmin}} f(x) + g(z) + v^T(x-z) + \frac{c}{2}\|x-z\|_2^2 \\ 2) \quad v^{k+1} &= v^k + c(x^{k+1} - z^{k+1}) \end{aligned}$$

子循环： $x^{k+1/t+1} = \underset{x}{\operatorname{argmin}} f(x) + \frac{c}{2}\|x - z^{k+1/t}\|_2^2 + \frac{v^k}{c}\|x\|_2^2 \quad z^{k+1/t+1} = \underset{z}{\operatorname{argmin}} g(z) + \frac{c}{2}\|z - x^{k+1/t+1}\|_2^2 - \frac{v^k}{c}\|z\|_2^2$

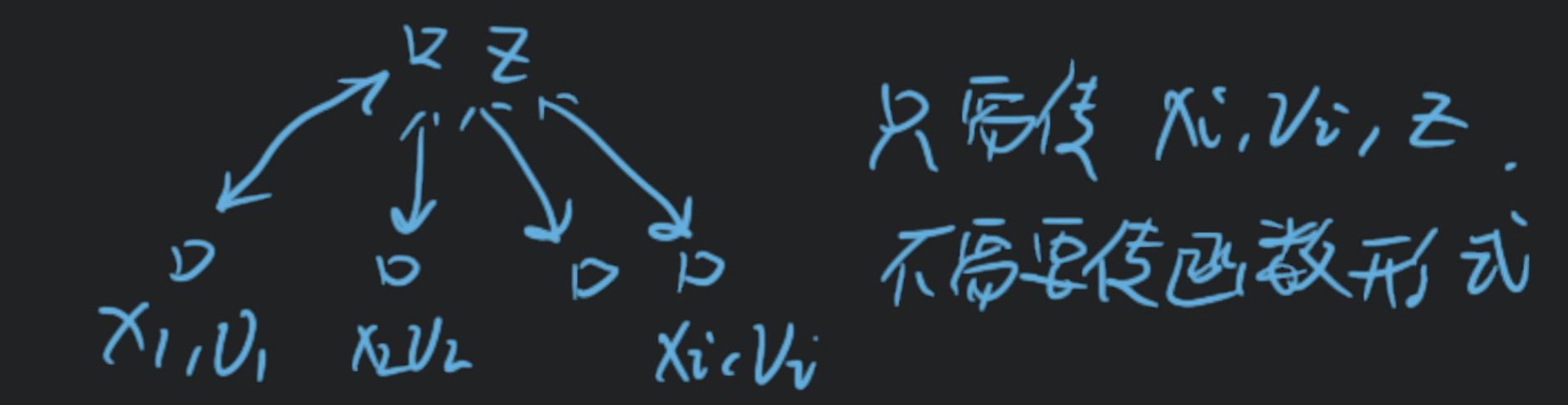
交替方向乘子法 $\min \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(x) \Leftrightarrow \min \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(x_i) \text{ s.t. } x_i = z \quad (i=1, \dots, n)$

$$L_c = \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(x_i) + \sum_{i=1}^n v_i^T(x_i - z) + \frac{c}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|x_i - z\|_2^2$$

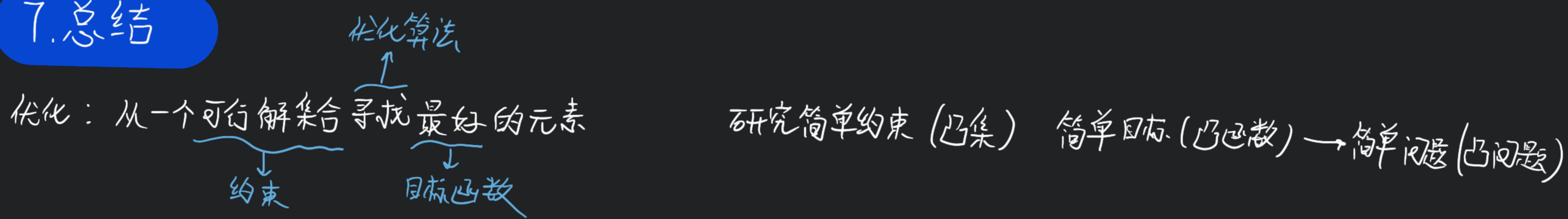
$$(1) \quad \{x_i^{k+1}\} = \underset{\{x_i\}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(x_i) + \frac{c}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|x_i - z^k + \frac{v_i}{c}\|_2^2 \Leftrightarrow x_i^{k+1} = \underset{x_i}{\operatorname{argmin}} f_i(x_i) + \frac{c}{2}\|x_i - z^k + \frac{v_i}{c}\|_2^2 \quad \forall i.$$

$$(2) \quad z^{k+1} = \underset{z}{\operatorname{argmin}} \frac{c}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|z - x_i^{k+1} - \frac{v_i}{c}\|_2^2 \Leftrightarrow z^{k+1} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(x_i^{k+1} + \frac{v_i}{c} \right)$$

分布式计算

 只需传 x_i, v_i, z .
不需要传凸函数形式.

7. 总结



一. 凸集

$$\{x_1, \dots, x_K\} \quad \{\theta_1, \dots, \theta_K\}.$$

$$\theta_1 x_1 + \dots + \theta_K x_K$$

$$\begin{cases} \theta_1 + \dots + \theta_K = 1 & \text{仿射组合} \\ \theta_1 + \dots + \theta_K = 1 & \theta_1, \dots, \theta_K \geq 0 \\ \theta_1, \dots, \theta_K \geq 0 & \text{凸锥组合} \end{cases}$$

组合 \longrightarrow 集
 \longleftarrow 包

典型凸集：超平面，半空间，椭球，多面体，单纯形， S^n , S_+^n , S_{++}^n

保凸变换：交集，仿射，透视，反透视，线性分段。

二. 凸函数

- 等价定义
1. $\text{dom } f \text{ 凸}, \forall x, y \in \text{dom } f, 0 \leq \theta \leq 1, f(\theta x + (1-\theta)y) \leq \theta f(x) + (1-\theta)f(y).$
 2. (切西瓜) $\text{dom } f \text{ 凸}, \forall x \in \text{dom } f, \forall t \in \mathbb{R}^n g(t) = f(x + tv) \text{ 凸}$ 其中 $\text{dom } g = \{t \mid x + tv \in \text{dom } f\}$
 3. (-阶条件) $\text{dom } f \text{ 凸}, f \text{ 可微}, \forall x, y \in \text{dom } f \quad f(y) \geq f(x) + \nabla f(x)^T (y - x)$
 4. (=阶条件) $\text{dom } f \text{ 凸}, f \text{ 二阶可微}, \forall x \in \text{dom } f, \nabla^2 f(x) \geq 0$

保凸运算：非负加权和，仿射，最大值^{*}，复合^{*}，透视，共轭^{*}(一定凸)

拟凸函数

- 1. $C_\alpha = \{x \in \text{dom} f \mid f(x) \leq \alpha\}$ 是凸集
- 2. $\text{dom } f$ 凸, $\forall x, y \in \text{dom} f, 0 \leq \theta \leq 1, \max\{f(x), f(y)\} \geq f(\theta x + (1-\theta)y)$
- 3. 一阶条件, 二阶条件

对数凸 \rightarrow 凸 \rightarrow 拟凸 凸 \rightarrow 对数凹

三. 凸问题

定义: $\min f_0(x) \quad \text{s.t. } f_i(x) \leq 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, m) \quad Ax = b \quad \text{可行域是凸集}$

性质: 全局最优 = 局域最优

可微情况最优解 x^* 最优 $\Leftrightarrow \forall y \in X, \nabla f_0(x)^T(y - x^*) \geq 0$

例: 线性规划, 二次规划, 多目标优化(帕累托最优面)

四. 对偶性

$$L(x, \lambda, v) = f_0(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i f_i(x) + \sum_{i=1}^p v_i h_i(x) \quad x \in D = \left(\bigcap_{i=0}^m \text{dom } f_i \right) \cap \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^p \text{dom } h_i \right) \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m \quad v \in \mathbb{R}^p$$

对偶函数 $g(\lambda, v) = \inf_{x \in D} L(x, \lambda, v)$ 一定是凸函数.

对偶问题 $\max g(\lambda, v) \quad \text{s.t. } \lambda_i \geq 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, m) \quad$ 一定是凸问题

强对偶性 $P^* \geq d^*$ 强对偶性 $P^* = d^*$ (充分性: Slater 条件, 一般的凸问题都满足)

鞍点解释 $p^* = \inf_x \sup_{\lambda \geq 0, v} L(x, \lambda, v) \rightarrow (x^*, \lambda^*, v^*)$

$$d^* = \sup_{\lambda \geq 0, v} \inf_x L(x, \lambda, v) \rightarrow (\tilde{x}^*, \tilde{\lambda}^*, \tilde{v}^*) \xrightarrow{\parallel} \text{鞍点.}$$

鞍点定理: (x^*, λ^*) 是 $L(x, \lambda)$ 鞍点 \Leftrightarrow 原问题有强对偶性, 且 x^* 和 λ^* 分别是原问题和对偶问题最优解.

KKT条件

$$\begin{cases} f_i(x^*) \leq 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, m) & h_i(x^*) = 0 \quad \lambda_i^* \geq 0 \\ \lambda_i^* f_i(x^*) = 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, m) & \\ \nabla f_0(x^*) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^* \nabla f_i(x^*) + \sum_{i=1}^p \nu_i^* h_i(x^*) = 0 & \end{cases}$$

是强对偶凸问题的最优解的主要条件
强对偶非凸问题最优解必要条件

敏感性分析

五. 优化算法.

无约束

$$\begin{cases} \text{梯度下降} \\ \text{最速下降} \\ \text{坐标转换} \\ \text{牛顿/拟牛顿} \end{cases}$$

有约束

$$\begin{cases} \text{牛顿/拟牛顿} \\ \text{拉格朗日法} \\ \text{增广拉格朗日法} \\ \text{交替方向乘子法} \end{cases}$$