

一般的约束优化问题

$$C_i: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$C_j: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^p$$

$$\min f(x)$$

s.t.

$$C_i(x) = 0$$

$$C_j(x) \leq 0$$

$$C_1(x) = 0$$

$$C_2(x) = 0$$

$$\vdots$$

$$C_m(x) = 0$$

$$i \in I \quad |I| = m$$

$$j \in J \quad |J| = p$$

$$\text{最优值: } x^* = f(x^*)$$

$$\text{可行域 } \Omega = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid C_i(x) = 0, C_j(x) \leq 0, \forall i \in I, j \in J\}$$

Lagrangian 函数:

$$L: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$L(x; \lambda, \mu) = f(x) + \langle \lambda, C_1(x) \rangle + \langle \mu, C_2(x) \rangle$$

$$\min f(x) = 0$$

$$C_1(x) = 0$$

$$C_2(x) \geq 0$$

$$C_3(x) \leq 0$$

$$C_4(x) \leq 0$$

Defn: 积极集 (active set) 对于可行点 $x \in \Omega$, 该点处的积极集 $A(x)$ 定义为

$$A(x) = \{i \in I \mid C_i(x) = 0\}$$

Defn: 线性无关约束品性 (LICQ)

(Linear Independent Constraint Qualification)

给定 $x \in \Omega$, 及相对应的积极集 $A(x)$, 若 $\nabla C_i(x), i \in A(x)$ 是线性无关的, 则称 LICQ 在 x 点成立.

$$C_1 = 2x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3 = 0$$

$$C_2 = 4x_1 + 6x_2 + 8x_3 = 0$$

$$C_3 = 3x_1 + 7x_2 + x_3 = 0$$

$$\nabla C_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\nabla C_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 6 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\nabla C_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} C_1(\bar{x}) = 0 \\ C_2(\bar{x}) = 0 \\ C_3(\bar{x}) < 0 \\ C_4(\bar{x}) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A(\bar{x}) = \{1, 2, 4\}$$

$$\min f(x)$$

$$\text{s.t. } \begin{aligned} &C_1(x) = 0 \quad i \in I \quad |I| = m \\ &C_2(x) \leq 0 \quad j \in J \quad |J| = p \end{aligned}$$

Lagrangian 函数: $L: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$L(x; \lambda, \mu) = f(x) + \langle \lambda, C_1(x) \rangle + \langle \mu, C_2(x) \rangle$$

Karush-Kuhn-Tucker (KKT 条件)

Thm 设 $f(x)$, $C_1(x)$, $C_2(x)$ 可微, 若 x^* 是原问题的一个局部最优点且 x^* 点处 LICQ 成立, 那么存在 (λ^*, μ^*) 使得

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{稳定性条件} \quad \nabla L(x^*; \lambda^*, \mu^*) = \nabla f(x^*) + \nabla C_1^T(x^*)\lambda + \nabla C_2^T(x^*)\mu = 0 \\ \text{原问题可行性} \quad C_1(x^*) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$C_2(x^*) \leq 0$$

$$\mu^* \geq 0$$

对偶可行性

互补松弛条件

$$\langle \mu^*, C_2(x^*) \rangle = 0$$

\rightarrow Variational Inequality

$$C_2(x^*) = \begin{bmatrix} C_{21}(x^*) \\ C_{22}(x^*) \\ C_{23}(x^*) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mu^* = \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \\ \mu_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_{21}^* \mu_1^* + C_{22}^* \mu_2^* + C_{23}^* \mu_3^* = 0$$

$$C_{21}^* \mu_1^* \geq 0$$

$$C_{22}^* \mu_2^* = 0$$

$$C_{23}^* \mu_3^* = 0$$

称满足 KKT 条件的点 (x^*, λ^*, μ^*) 为稳定点。

$$\min f(x)$$

$$\text{s.t. } C(x) = 0$$

① 罚方法

② 增广拉格朗日方法

③ 投影梯度法

④ 法形优化法

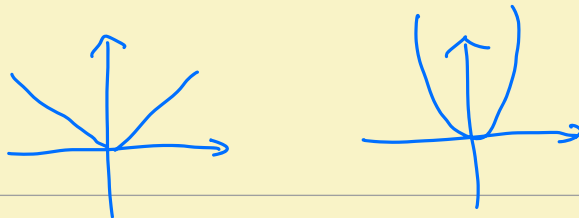
$$C_1(x): \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$$

$\nabla C_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \rightarrow$ Jacobian 矩阵

$$C_1 \rightarrow [C_{11} \ C_{12} \ C_{13} \ \dots \ C_{1m}]$$

$$\nabla C_1 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} - & \nabla C_{11} & - \\ - & \nabla C_{12} & - \\ & \vdots & \\ - & \nabla C_{1m} & - \end{bmatrix}$$

KKT 条件



$\min f(x)$
 $\text{s.t. } c(x) \geq 0$

罚函数

Defn: 对于等式约束优化问题, 其二次罚函数

$$P_{\sigma}(x) = f(x) + \frac{1}{2} \sigma \|c(x)\|_2^2$$

$\rightarrow g(x) = \|x\|_2^2$

罚项

罚参数 (罚因子)

Note: a. 罚函数对不满足约束的点进行惩罚, 但在迭代过程中, 点列一般处于可行域外.

b. 增大 σ 使得罚项在罚函数中权重加大, 迫使迭代向可行域靠近.

c. 在可行域中, $P_{\sigma}(x)$ 的全局极小点与原问题的最优解相同.

d. 当罚参数过大时, 不可行点处的函数下降可能会抵消

罚项对约束违反的惩罚.

E.g. $\min -x^2 + 2y^2 \quad \text{s.t. } x = 1 \quad \Rightarrow (x^*, y^*) = (1, 0)$

$$P_{\sigma}(x, y) = -x^2 + 2y^2 + \frac{\sigma}{2} (x-1)^2 \quad \sigma \leq 2$$

$$= 2y^2 - 2x + 1 \quad \rightarrow \text{无下界}$$

⑤: 为什么不能给特别大的罚参数?

E.g.

$$\min x + \sqrt{3}y$$

$$\text{s.t. } x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$(x^*, y^*) = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$$

$$P_{\sigma}(x, y) = x + \sqrt{3}y + \frac{\sigma}{2} (x^2 + y^2 - 1)^2$$

Algo: = 次罚函数法

→ p : 罚因子增大系数

给定 $\sigma_0 > 0$, x^0 , $p > 1$

while 未达到收敛准则, do

以 x^k 为初始点, 求解 $x^{k+1} = \arg \min_x P_{\sigma_k}(x)$

$$\sigma_{k+1} = \sigma_k$$

$$k = k+1$$

end while

收敛性分析

→ 假设有强

Th: 设 x^{k+1} 是 $P_{\sigma_k}(x)$ 的全局极小解, 且单调上升, $\sigma_k \rightarrow +\infty$ $k \rightarrow \infty$
则 $\{x^k\}$ 的每一个极限点 x^* 都是原问题的全局极小解。

Proof: 设 \bar{x} 是原问题的全局极小解, 则

$$f(\bar{x}) \leq f(x) \quad \forall x \text{ satisfies } c(x) = 0$$

由于 x^{k+1} 是 $P_{\sigma_k}(x)$ 的全局极小值, 有 $P_{\sigma_k}(x^{k+1}) \leq P_{\sigma_k}(\bar{x})$

$$\Rightarrow f(x^{k+1}) + \frac{\sigma_k}{2} \|c(x^{k+1})\|^2 \leq f(\bar{x}) + \frac{\sigma_k}{2} \|c(\bar{x})\|^2 = f(\bar{x})$$

$$\Rightarrow \|c(x^{k+1})\|^2 \leq \frac{2}{\sigma_k} (f(\bar{x}) - f(x^{k+1}))$$

设 $x^k \rightarrow x^*$,

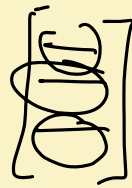
$$\|c(x^*)\|^2 = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|c(x^{k+1})\|^2 \leq \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\sigma_k} (f(\bar{x}) - f(x^{k+1})) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \|c(x^*)\|^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x^{k+1}) \leq f(\bar{x}) \Rightarrow f(x^*) \leq f(\bar{x}) \text{ as } k \rightarrow \infty,$$

由于 \bar{x} 为全局极小解, 有 $f(x^*) = f(\bar{x})$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 + 4x_4 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 \end{bmatrix}$$



终止准则



LICQ: $\nabla c(x^*)$
线性无关

$$c(x): \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$\nabla c(x) \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$$

$$n \geq m$$

Thm: 设 $f(x), c(x)$ 可行, 若 x^{k+1} 满足 $\|\nabla P_{\sigma_k}(x^{k+1})\| \leq \varepsilon_k$, 且 $\varepsilon_k \rightarrow 0$. 对 $\{x^k\}$ 的任何极限点 x^* , 满足 LICQ, 则 x^* 是原问题的 KKT 点. 且

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (-\sigma_k c(x^{k+1})) = \lambda^*$$

其中, λ^* 是 $c(x^*) = 0$ 的 Lagrangian 乘子.

Proof: 由终止准则可得.

$$\|\nabla P_{\sigma_k}(x^{k+1})\| = \|\nabla f(x^{k+1}) + \sigma_k [\nabla c(x^{k+1})]^T c(x^{k+1})\| \leq \varepsilon_k$$

利用三角不等式

$$\|a\| - \|b\| \leq \|a+b\|$$

$$\|[\nabla c(x^{k+1})]^T c(x^{k+1})\| \leq \frac{1}{\sigma_k} (\varepsilon_k + \|\nabla f(x^{k+1})\|)$$

令 $k \rightarrow \infty$, 得

$$\|[\nabla c(x^*)]^T c(x^*)\| = 0$$

由于 $\nabla c(x^*)$ 线性无关, 可得 $c(x^*) = 0$. $\therefore x^*$ 为可行点.

构造 Lagrangian 乘子 $\lambda^k = -\sigma_k c(x^{k+1})$, 则

$$\nabla P_{\sigma_k}(x^{k+1}) = \nabla f(x^{k+1}) + [\nabla c(x^{k+1})]^T \lambda^k$$

$$\Rightarrow [\nabla c(x^{k+1})]^T \lambda^k = \nabla f(x^{k+1}) - \nabla P_{\sigma_k}(x^{k+1})$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^k = [\nabla c(x^{k+1}) \nabla c(x^{k+1})^T]^{-1} \nabla c(x^{k+1}) (\nabla f(x^{k+1}) - \nabla P_{\sigma_k}(x^{k+1}))$$

由于 $\|\nabla P_{\sigma_k}(x^{k+1})\| \leq \varepsilon_k \rightarrow 0$, 有

$$\lambda^* = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \lambda^k = [\nabla c(x^*) \nabla c(x^*)^T]^{-1} \nabla c(x^*) \nabla f(x^*)$$

且

$$\nabla P_{\sigma_k}(x^*) = \nabla f(x^*) - [\nabla c(x^*)]^T \lambda^* = 0$$

线性无关
 $\therefore \nabla c(x^{k+1})$ 行满秩

$$\begin{aligned} \min f(x) &\Rightarrow -\sigma_k c_i(x^*) = \lambda_i^* & \lambda_i^* \neq 0 \\ \text{s.t. } c_i(x) \geq 0 \quad i \in I &\Rightarrow c_i(x^*) = -\frac{\lambda_i^*}{\sigma_k} \end{aligned}$$

$$c_i(x^*) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as} \quad \sigma_k \rightarrow +\infty \rightarrow \text{条件数爆炸}$$

精确罚函数: $g(x) = \|x\|_1$ 是精确罚,

增广拉格朗日方法

增广 Lagrangian 函数

$$L_\sigma(x; \lambda) = f(x) + \langle \lambda, C(x) \rangle + \frac{1}{2}\sigma \|C(x)\|_2^2$$

增广 Lagrangian 函数 FOC

$$\nabla_x L_\sigma(x^{k+1}; \lambda^k) = \nabla f(x^{k+1}) + [\nabla C(x^k)]^T \lambda^k + \sigma [\nabla C(x^{k+1})]^T C(x^{k+1}) = 0$$

原问题稳定点条件

$$\nabla_x L(x^{k+1}; \lambda^*) = \nabla f(x^{k+1}) + [\nabla C(x^k)]^T \lambda^* = 0$$

$$[\nabla C(x^k)]^T \lambda^k + \sigma [\nabla C(x^{k+1})]^T C(x^{k+1}) = [\nabla C(x^k)]^T \lambda^* = 0$$

LICQ



$$\lambda^k + \sigma_k C(x^{k+1}) = \lambda^*$$

$$\Rightarrow C(x^{k+1}) = \frac{1}{\sigma_k} (\lambda^* - \lambda^k)$$

$$C(x^{k+1}) \rightarrow 0 \quad \sigma_k \rightarrow +\infty \quad \text{if} \quad \lambda^* - \lambda^k \rightarrow 0$$

- 版 $\lambda^0 = 0$

Algo. 增广拉格朗日函数法 (ALM)

1. 选取初始点 x^0, λ^0 , 罚参数 $\sigma_0 > 0$, 罚参数更新 $\rho > 0$,
2. while $\|D_x L_\sigma(x^k, \lambda^k)\| \geq \eta_k$ do
3. 以 x^k 为初始点, 求解 $L_{\sigma_k}(x, \lambda^k)$, $x^{k+1} = \arg \min L_{\sigma_k}(x, \lambda^k)$
4. 更新乘子, $\lambda^{k+1} = \lambda^k + \sigma_k c(x^{k+1})$
5. if $\|c(x^{k+1})\| \leq \varepsilon$ then
6. break.
7. end if
8. 更新罚参数: $\sigma_{k+1} = \rho \sigma_k$
9. end for

S.g.,

$$\begin{array}{ll} \min & x + \sqrt{2}y \\ \text{s.t.} & x^2 + y^2 = 1 \end{array}$$