

所以综合两种情况. 得到 KKT 条件

$$\begin{cases} \nabla f(\vec{x}^*) + \lambda \nabla g(\vec{x}^*) = \vec{0} \\ g(\vec{x}^*) \leq 0 \\ \lambda \geq 0 \\ g(\vec{x}^*) \lambda = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{KKT 对偶互补条件.}$$

③ 不等式约束的拉格朗日对偶.

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\vec{x}} f(\vec{x}) \\ \text{s.t. } h_i(\vec{x}) = 0 \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, m) \\ g_j(\vec{x}) \leq 0 \quad (j=1, 2, \dots, n) \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(\vec{x}, \vec{\lambda}, \vec{\mu}) = f(\vec{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i h_i(\vec{x}) + \sum_{j=1}^n \mu_j g_j(\vec{x})$$

($\vec{\mu} \geq \vec{0}$)

求约束条件下的最小值可以转化为求 primal problem (变量是 \vec{x})

$$\text{primal: } \min_{\vec{x}} \max_{\vec{\lambda}, \vec{\mu}} \mathcal{L}(\vec{x}, \vec{\lambda}, \vec{\mu})$$

由 primal problem 导出 Dual problem (变量是 $\vec{\lambda}, \vec{\mu}$)

$$\text{Dual: } \max_{\vec{\lambda}, \vec{\mu}} \min_{\vec{x}} \mathcal{L}(\vec{x}, \vec{\lambda}, \vec{\mu})$$

▲ 无论 primal problem 如何, 其 Dual problem 一定是凸优化问题.

一般条件下, $\text{Dual} \leq \text{primal}$

▲ 如果 primal 是凸优化问题且 $h_i(x)$ 为仿射函数, 且可行域中至少有一点, 使不等式约束严格成立, 则 $\text{Dual} = \text{primal}$ (slater 条件)