

$$\min f_0(x)$$

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

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

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

$p^*$  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) 必为凹函数 (L. 分段线性凸函数, inf 则必为凹函数)

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

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

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

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

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)

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

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

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

$$\text{代入, 得 } g(v) = \frac{v^T A A^T v}{4} - \frac{v^T A A^T v}{2} - v^T b = -\frac{1}{4} v^T A A^T v - b^T v$$

半负定矩阵  $\rightarrow$  凹函数

例:  $\min c^T x$  (线性规划)

$$\text{s.t. } Ax = b \Rightarrow Ax - b = 0$$

$$x \geq 0$$

$$-x \leq 0$$

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

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

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

$$= \begin{cases} -b^T v & A^T v - \lambda + c = 0 \\ -\infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{既凸又凹} \\ \text{扩展} \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \text{凹函数}$$

例:  $\min x^T W x$

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \begin{cases} -1^T v & W + \text{diag}(v) \succeq 0 \\ -\infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \text{凸集定义证明}$$

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

例:  $\min f(x)$

s.t.  $x=0$

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

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

例:  $\min f_0(x)$

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

$$Cx = d$$

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

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

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

### ⊕ 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: 1)  $d^* \leq p^*$

2)  $\lambda^*, v^*$  optimal lagrange multiplier

例:  $\min C^T x$   
 $\text{s.t. } Ax = b$   
 $x \geq 0$

$n$  维问题  
 $p$  维约束

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

$$(D) \Rightarrow \max g(\lambda, v) \\ \text{s.t. } \lambda \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \max -b^T v \rightarrow$$

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

$$A^T v - \lambda + c = 0$$

$$\min b^T v \\ A^T v + c \geq 0$$

$p$  维问题  
 $n$  维约束

最优解一样, 但最优值不一样

例:  $\min C^T x$   
 $\text{s.t. } Ax \leq b$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (D) \quad & \max \quad -b^T \lambda \quad p_2 \\
 \text{s.t.} \quad & A^T \lambda + c = 0 \\
 & \lambda \geq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

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 (其转的其转不是自身)  
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 (因为对偶函数是凹函数)

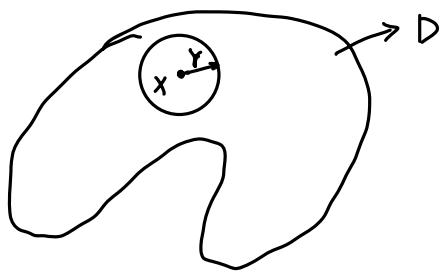
(2)  $d^* \leq p^*$ . 什么时候  $d^* = p^*$ ?

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

$p^* - d^*$  duality gap

定义  $D$  (域) 的 Relative Interior:

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



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  $\min f_0(x)$

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  $p^* = d^*$ .

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

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

线性规划问题. 若可行, 必有  $p^* = d^*$ .

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

$$\text{例: } \text{QCQP} \quad \min \quad \frac{1}{2} x^T p_0 x + q_0^T x + r_0$$

$$\text{s.t. } \frac{1}{2} x^T p_i x + q_i^T x + r_i, \quad i=1, \dots, m$$

$$p_0 \in S_{++}^n, \quad p_i \in S_+^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow L(x, \lambda) &= \frac{1}{2} x^T p_0 x + q_0^T x + r_0 + \sum_{i=1}^m \left( \frac{1}{2} \lambda_i x^T p_i x + \lambda_i q_i^T x + \lambda_i r_i \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x^T \left( p_0 + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i p_i \right) x + \left( q_0 + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i q_i \right)^T x + \left( r_0 + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i r_i \right) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{例: } \max \quad -\frac{1}{2} q^T(\lambda) p^{-1}(\lambda) q(\lambda) + r(\lambda)$$

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

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

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 $p^* = d^*$

$$\min f_0(x)$$

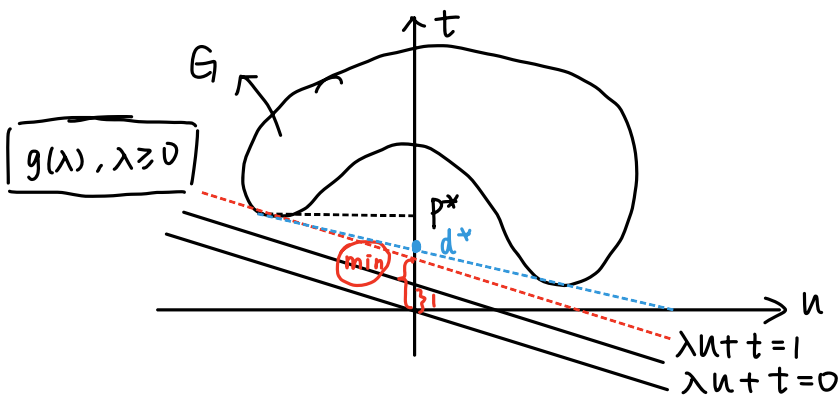
$$\text{s.t. } f_i(x) \leq 0, i=1, \dots, m, x \in D$$

(1) 几何解释  $\min f_0(x)$

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

定义  $G = \{(f_1(x), f_0(x)) \mid x \in D\}$ ,  $p^* = \inf \{t \mid (u, t) \in G, u \leq 0\}$

$g(\lambda) = \inf \{\lambda u + t \mid (u, t) \in G\}$  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.  $p^* = d^*$

$d^*$  (改变  $\lambda$ , 使  $g(\lambda)$  最大的点)

(2) 鞍点的解释 Saddle point

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

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

$$\min f_0(x)$$

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

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

#### (4) 经济学解释

$\min f_0(x)$  计划经济

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  $\lambda_i \geq 0$

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

(对偶)  $\max g(\lambda)$   
市场经济  $\text{s.t. } \lambda \geq 0$

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

$d^* \leq p^*$  (可交易原材料的损失小于不可以的损失)

$x^*$ : 最优生产方案

$\lambda^*$ : 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

最大里找最小

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

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

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

↓ 推广到优化问题

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

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

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

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

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

适用于一般问题, 不一定凸

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

为 Primal 与 Dual 的最优解, & 对偶间隙为 0

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

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

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

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

$$\bar{\lambda} \geq 0$$

强对偶存在, 则  $f_0(\bar{x}) = g(\bar{\lambda}) = \inf_x \{f_0(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i f_i(x)\}$

$$= \underbrace{f_0(\bar{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^m \bar{\lambda}_i f_i(\bar{x})}_{\leq f_0(\bar{x})}$$

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

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

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

4. KKT 条件 (Karush, 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 <sup>不一定凸</sup> ③ 已经找到最优解  $x^*, \lambda^*, \nu^*$ .

$$\begin{cases} f_i(x^*) \leq 0, i=1, \dots, m \\ h_i(x^*) = 0, i=1, \dots, p \\ \lambda^* \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$= f_0(x^*) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^* f_i(x^*) + \sum_{i=1}^p \nu_i^* h_i(x^*)$$

$$= f_0(x^*) \quad \downarrow \quad L(x^*, \lambda^*, \nu^*)$$

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

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_i^* > 0 \Rightarrow f_i(x^*) = 0 \\ f_i(x^*) < 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_i^* = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Complementarity Slackness} \\ \text{互补松弛条件} \end{array}$$

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

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

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  $(\tilde{x}, \tilde{\lambda}, \tilde{\nu})$  满足KKT条件, 则必有  $(\tilde{x}, \tilde{\lambda}, \tilde{\nu})$  为最优解.

只需证  $g(\tilde{\lambda}, \tilde{\nu}) = f_0(\tilde{x})$  (①鞍点定义 ②鞍点定理)

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

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

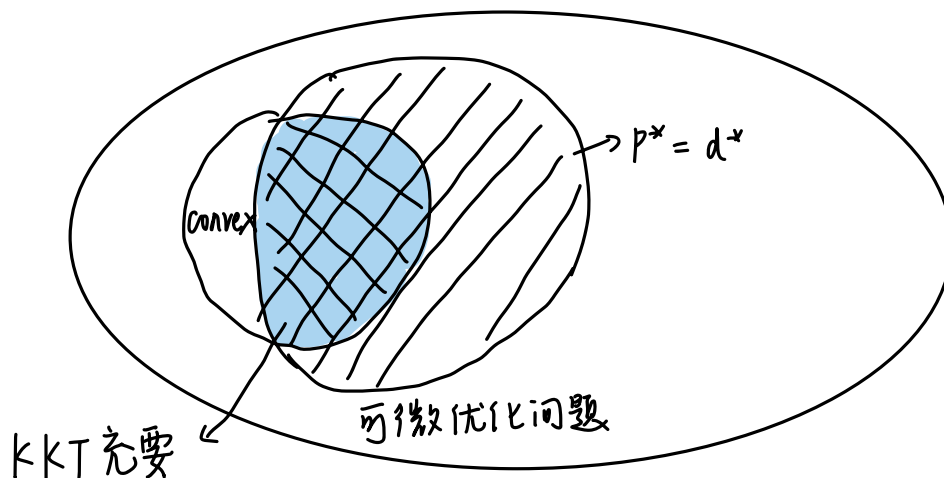
$$\lambda_i \geq 0, i=1, \dots, m$$

非负加权

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

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

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



例:  $\min \frac{1}{2} x^T P x + q^T x + r, \quad p \in S^n$

s.t.  $Ax = b$

① Primal feasibility:  $Ax^* = b$

② Dual feasibility: 无

③ Complementarity Slackness: 无

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

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

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

例: Water-filling Problem (通信领域)

$\min_x -\sum_{i=1}^n \log(\partial_i + x_i) \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

s.t.  $x \geq 0$

$\partial \in \mathbb{R}^n$

log 取反  $\Rightarrow$  凸问题

$$1^T x = 1$$

$$x \geq 0$$

KKT条件: ①  $x^* \geq 0$

$$② 1^T x^* = 1$$

$$③ \lambda^* \geq 0$$

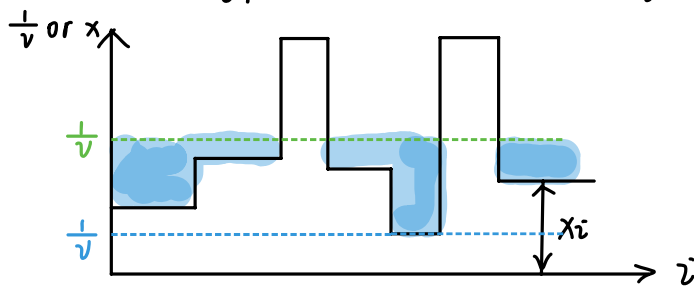
$$④ \lambda_i^* x_i^* = 0, i=1, \dots, n$$

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

将⑤代入④可得: 
$$\begin{cases} x_i^* (v^* - \frac{1}{\partial_i + x_i^*}) = 0, i=1, \dots, n \\ v^* \geq \frac{1}{\partial_i + x_i^*}, i=1, \dots, n \end{cases}$$

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

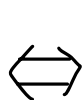
若  $v^* < \frac{1}{\partial_i}$ , 则  $x_i^* > 0$ ,  $x_i^* = \frac{1}{v^*} - \partial_i$



### • KKT条件与凸函数一阶条件

例:  $\min f_0(x)$

s.t.  $x \geq 0$



最优性条件:  $x \geq 0$

$$\nabla f_0(x) \geq 0$$

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

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 ( $\lambda$ )

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

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

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

$$\text{例: } \min f_0(Ax+b) \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

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

(本质都是给原问题提(复)界)

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

$$\begin{aligned} L(x, y, v) &= f_0(y) + v^T(Ax+b-y) \\ &= f_0(y) - v^T y + v^T Ax + v^T b \\ g(v) &= \inf_{x, y} L(x, y, v) = \begin{cases} -f_0^*(v) + v^T b, & v^T A = 0 \\ -\infty, & v^T A \neq 0 \end{cases} \\ (D) \max_{\text{s.t. } v^T A = 0} v^T b - f_0^*(v) & \text{求共轭函数} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{例: } \min \|Ax-b\| \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} (D) \max_{\text{s.t. } v^T A = 0} -v^T b - \|v\|_* & \Leftrightarrow \max_{\text{s.t. } v^T A = 0} v^T b - \|v\|_* \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \|y\|^2 - v^T y + v^T Ax - v^T b$$

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

$$(D) \max_{\text{s.t. } v^T A = 0} -v^T b - \frac{1}{2} \|v\|_*^2$$

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

例：带框约束的线性规划问题

$$\min c^T x$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 5. 敏感性分析

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

★  $P^*(u, w)$  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  $D$ )

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证明: } P^*(u, w) &= \inf_x \left\{ f_0(x) \mid \begin{array}{l} f_i(x) \leq u_i, \quad i=1, \dots, m \\ h_i(x) = w_i, \quad i=1, \dots, p \end{array} \right\} \\ &= \inf_x g(x, u, w) \end{aligned}$$

(dom  $f_0, \mathbb{R}^m, \mathbb{R}^p$ ) 凸函数 仿射函数 } 凸集  
 $f_i(x) - u_i \leq 0$   
 $h_i(x) - w_i = 0$  (同理)

$$g(x, u, w) \triangleq f_0(x), \quad \text{dom } g = \underbrace{\text{dom } f_0}_{\text{凸集}} \cap D$$

所以  $g(x, u, w)$  为关于  $x, u, w$  的凸函数.

回个  $z = \sup_{y(x)} f(x, y)$  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,  $\lambda^*, v^*$  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

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

$$P^*(0, 0) = g(\lambda^*, v^*)$$

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

$$\leq f_0(\tilde{x}) + \lambda^{*\top} u + v^{*\top} w$$

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

最优值 ↑

举例: ★ 若  $\lambda_i^*$  很大, 且加紧第  $i$  次不等式约束.  $u_i < 0$ , 性能 ↓ ↓ ↓

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  $\uparrow$

3) 若  $\lambda_i^*$  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)

例: Boolean LP 问题  $\min C^T x$

↑  
提供下界

s.t.  $Ax \leq b$

$x_i \in \{0, 1\}, i=1, \dots, n$

LP 松弛问题 (松弛也)  $\min C^T x$

s.t.  $Ax \leq b$

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

Boolean LP 等价问题  $\min C^T x$

s.t.  $Ax \leq b$

不是凸问题, 因为

可行约束非仿射  $\Leftarrow x_i(x_i - 1) = 0, i=1, \dots, n$

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{Dual}) \quad & \max \quad -\lambda^T b - \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^n (c_i + a_i^T \lambda - v_i)^2 / v_i \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \lambda \geq 0, v \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \forall \lambda, \quad & \max_{v \geq 0} \quad -\lambda^T b - \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^n (c_i + a_i^T \lambda - v_i)^2 / v_i \\ & = \begin{cases} c_i + a_i^T \lambda & c_i + a_i^T \lambda \leq 0 \\ 0 & c_i + a_i^T \lambda > 0 \end{cases} \\ & = \min \{0, c_i + a_i^T \lambda\} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow \quad & \max_{\lambda} \quad -\lambda^T b + \sum_{i=1}^n \min \{0, c_i + a_i^T \lambda\} w_i \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \lambda \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Dual Problem:

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow \quad & \max_{\lambda} \quad -\lambda^T b + 1^T w \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \lambda \geq 0 \\ & w_i \leq a_i^T \lambda + c_i \\ & w_i \leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Lagrangian Relaxation

(和LP松弛互为对偶)

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

$$= (C + A^T u - v + w)^T x - b^T u - 1^T w$$

$$\Rightarrow \max_{\lambda} \quad -b^T u - 1^T w$$

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

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

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

例: 带凸式约束的可微凸优化问题

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

$$\text{s.t. } Ax - b = 0$$

$\rho = \infty$  一定可行. 固定  $\rho$  求解, 然后不断增加  $\rho$ .

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

但是为了数值稳定性, 收敛到 (P) optimal

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} g(\rho(A\hat{x} - b)) &= \inf_x \{f_0(x) + \rho(A\hat{x} - b)^T(Ax - b)\} \\ &= f_0(\hat{x}) + \rho \|A\hat{x} - b\|_2^2 \end{aligned}$$

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

惩罚函数最优解

$$\text{当 } \rho = 0 \text{ 时, } \arg \min f_0(x)$$

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

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, 进而趋近最优解.

例: 带线性不等式约束的可微凸优化问题 (log-barrier 方法)

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

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

$n=0$  时计算稳定性不好

(数值计算不可能有无穷)

$$\text{log-barrier } \min f_0(x) \left[ - \sum_{i=1}^m \mu_i \log(a_i^T x - b_i) \right]^{+\infty} \text{ "离我远一点!"}$$

固定  $n=\infty$  时求解, 然后慢之减小.

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

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

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

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

原问题  $\rightarrow$  惩罚, 惩罚因子  $\mu, \lambda$   
 $\searrow$  对偶函数  $\uparrow$  lagrange multiplier

作业: <sup>(4)</sup> 3, 9, 22, 24, 59, 62, <sup>(5)</sup> 5, 20, 27