

Προβλήματα Κυρτών Προγραμματισμών

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & f(\underline{x}) \\ \text{u.π.} \quad & g_1(\underline{x}) \leq 0 \\ & \vdots \\ & g_p(\underline{x}) \leq 0 \end{aligned} \quad \text{όπου } f, g_1, \dots, g_p : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

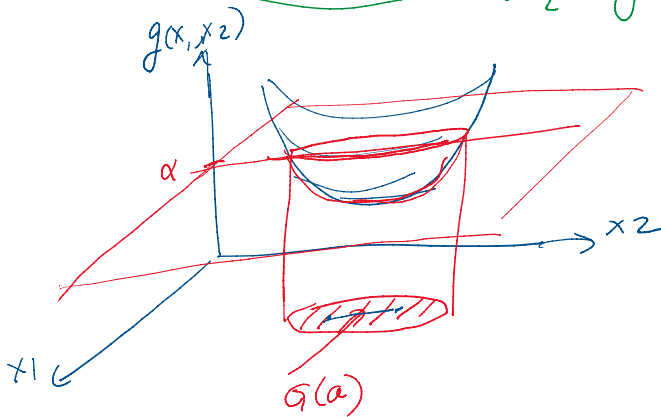
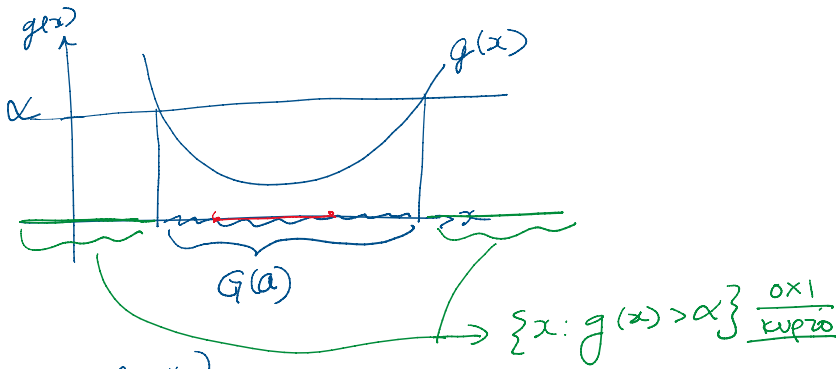
$(\underline{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n)$

f : κοίαν
 g_1, \dots, g_p : κυρτές

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{ισόδ.} \\ \min f(\underline{x}) \\ g_i(\underline{x}) \leq 0, i=1, \dots, p \\ f, g_1, \dots, g_p \text{ κυρτές} \end{array} \right]$$

Παρατήρηση

Λήμμα 1: Αν $g: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ κυρτή τότε $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}$
 $G(a) = \{ \underline{x} : g(\underline{x}) \leq a \}$: κυρτό σύνολο
 (level sets)



Απόδειξη Χρησ. ορισμούς κυρτών συναρτήσεων
 κ' κυρτών συνάρσεων

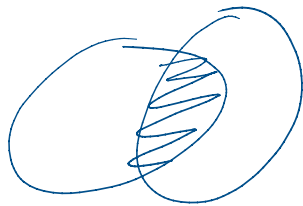
$$\underline{A} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \text{ : κυρτό } \quad \forall x_1, x_2 \in A, \lambda \in [0, 1] \Rightarrow \lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2 \in A$$

$$g: \mathbb{R}^n \Rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ κυρτή } \quad \forall x_1, x_2 \in A, \lambda \in [0, 1] \Rightarrow$$

$$g: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ κυρτή} \quad \forall x_1, x_2 \in A, \lambda \in [0, 1] \Rightarrow$$

$$g(\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2) \leq \lambda g(x_1) + (1-\lambda)g(x_2)$$

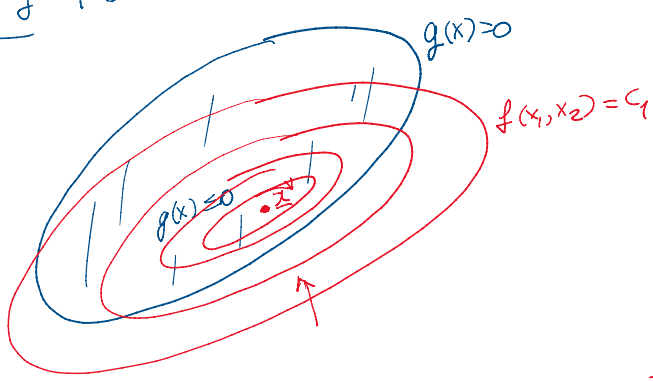
Λήμμα 2 $F_1, \dots, F_p \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ κυρτά
 $\Rightarrow \bigcap_{i=1}^p F_i$ κυρτό σύνολο.



$$\max f(x_1, x_2) \quad f: \text{κορτή}$$

$$g(x_1, x_2) \leq 0 \quad g: \text{κυρτή}$$

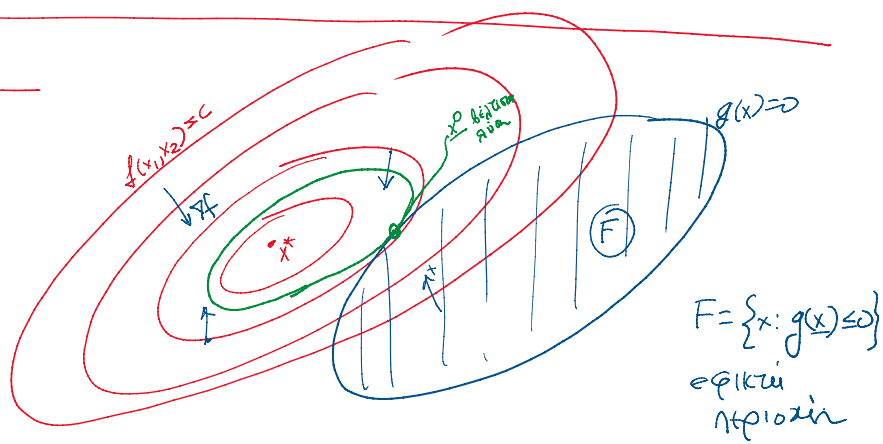
Πη. 1



$$\nabla f(\underline{x}^*) = 0$$

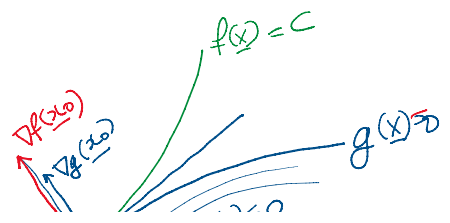
$g(\underline{x}^*) \leq 0$ $\Rightarrow \underline{x}^*$ βέλτιστη λύση του $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \max f(\underline{x}) \\ g(\underline{x}) \leq 0 \end{array} \right\}$

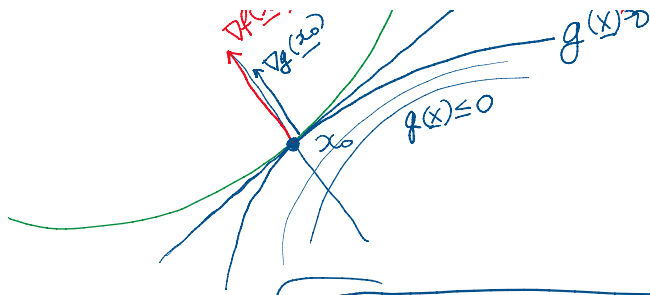
Πη. 2



$F = \{x: g(x) \leq 0\}$
 επιτρεπτή περιοχή

$$\underline{x}^*: \nabla f(\underline{x}^*) = 0, \underline{x}^* \notin F$$





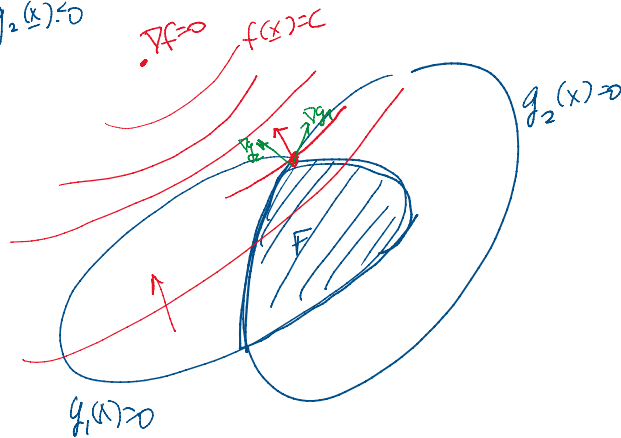
Συνθήκη βελτιστού:

$$\nabla f(x_0) = \mu \nabla g(x_0) \text{ για κάποιο } \mu > 0$$

$$\nabla f(x_0) - \mu \nabla g(x_0) = 0.$$

Περί 3

$$\begin{aligned} \max f(x) \\ g_1(x) \leq 0 \\ g_2(x) \leq 0 \end{aligned}$$



Συνθήκες Karush-Kuhn-Tucker (KKT)

Θεώρημα Έστω π. κ. πρόβλημα προγραμματισμού

$$\begin{aligned} \max f(x) & \quad f: \text{κοίλη} \\ g_i(x) \leq 0, i=1, \dots, p & \quad g_i: \text{κυρτές} \end{aligned} \quad \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Αν υπάρχουν $\underline{x}^* \in \mathbb{R}^n$ και $\underline{\mu} \in \mathbb{R}^p$ τέτοια ώστε:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}(\underline{x}^*) - \sum_{i=1}^p \mu_i \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial x_j}(\underline{x}^*) = 0, \quad j=1, \dots, n$$

$$\mu_i g_i(\underline{x}^*) = 0, \quad i=1, \dots, P$$

$$\mu_i \geq 0, \quad i=1, \dots, P$$

$$g_i(\underline{x}^*) \leq 0, \quad i=1, \dots, P$$

Λόγος \underline{x}^* : βέλτιστη λύση του ΠΚΠ.
 (βλ. κριτήριο ως f υπό τους $g_i(\underline{x}) \leq 0$, $i=1, \dots, P$)

Πρόταση L

$$\max_{\underline{x} \geq 0} f(\underline{x}) \quad f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ κοίτη}$$

Επιπλέον στο ΠΚΠ $\underline{x} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 \geq 0 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \geq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -x_1 \leq 0 \\ \vdots \\ -x_n \leq 0 \end{cases}$

$$p=n, \quad g_i(\underline{x}) = -x_i, \quad i=1, \dots, P$$

$$g_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) = -x_i \Rightarrow \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial x_j} = \begin{cases} -1, & i=j \\ 0, & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^P \mu_i \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial x_j} = -\mu_j$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j} - \sum_{i=1}^P \mu_i \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial x_j} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j} + \mu_j = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j} = -\mu_j$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j} - \sum_{i=1}^p \mu_i \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial x_j} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j} + \mu_j = 0 \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j} = 0$$

$$\mu_i g_i(x^*) = 0 \Rightarrow \mu_i x_i = 0$$

Οι συνθήκες KKT γίνονται

$$\text{Αν υπάρχει } \underline{x}^* \geq 0 : \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}(x^*) = 0 \quad \text{αν } x_j^* > 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}(x^*) \leq 0 \quad \text{αν } x_j^* = 0$$

τότε \underline{x}^* : βέλτιστη λύση

Πρόταση 2

$$\max f(x)$$

$$g_1(x) \leq 0$$

⋮

$$g_p(x) \leq 0$$

$$x_j \geq 0, j=1, \dots, n$$

$$-x_1 \leq 0$$

⋮

$$-x_n \leq 0$$

$$g_{p+1}(x) \leq 0$$

⋮

$$g_{p+n}(x) \leq 0$$

Αν $\exists \underline{x}^* \in \mathbb{R}^n$ και $\mu_1, \dots, \mu_p \in \mathbb{R}$ τέτοια ώστε

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}(x^*) - \sum_{i=1}^p \mu_i \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial x_j}(x^*) = 0 \quad j=1, \dots, n$$

τότε

x^* βέλτιστη

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}(\underline{x}) - \sum_{i=1}^p \mu_i \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial x_j}(\underline{x}) = 0 \quad j=1, \dots, n$$

$$x_j^* \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}(\underline{x}^*) - \sum_{i=1}^p \mu_i \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial x_j}(\underline{x}^*) \right) = 0 \quad j=1, \dots, n$$

$$g_i(\underline{x}^*) \leq 0 \quad i=1, \dots, p$$

$$\mu_i g_i(\underline{x}^*) = 0 \quad i=1, \dots, p$$

$$x_j^* \geq 0 \quad j=1, \dots, n$$

10ct

\underline{x}^* best solution