

LECTURE 20NONLINEAR OPTIMIZATION WITHINEQUALITY CONSTRAINTS (PART I)

minimize $f(x)$
 (NIP) $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$
 subject to
 $c_j(x) \geq 0 \quad j=1, \dots, m$

CHARAC (For Local Minimizer)

$x_* \in F$ is a local minimizer

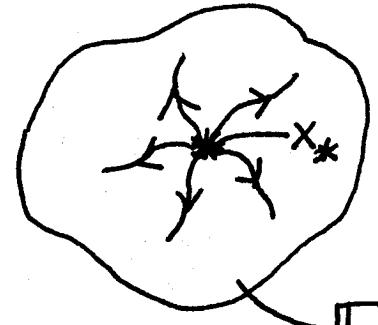
$$\nabla f(x_*)^T p \geq 0 \text{ for all } p \in T^*(x_*)$$

ALGEBRAIC CHARACTERIZATION FOR
THE TANGENT CONE

- * If $c_j(x)$ is inactive at x_* (i.e., $c_j(x_*) = 0$) then $c_j(x+p) > 0$ for all $p \in \mathbb{R}^n$ with small norm.
- * Inactive constraints are irrelevant to a feasible path and the tangent cone.

EXAMPLE

Suppose none of the constraints are active at x_* .



$$T^o \text{ at } x_* = \mathbb{R}^n$$

Tangent cone is determined by active constraints.

Suppose $c_j(x) \geq 0$ is active at x_* , that is $c_j(x_*) = 0$. For all feasible paths $x(\alpha)$ at x_*

$$c_j(x(\alpha)) \geq 0 \text{ for all small } \alpha > 0$$

\implies

$$l(\alpha) = c_j(x(\alpha)) \text{ is nondecreasing at } \alpha=0$$

\implies

$$0 \leq l'(0) = \nabla c_j(x_*)^T \underbrace{x'(0)}_{p \in T^o \text{ at } x_*}$$

Let j_1, j_2, \dots, j_p be indices of active constraints at x_* . For all $p \in T^o \text{ at } x_*$

$$\nabla c_{j_1}(x_*)^T p \geq 0$$

⋮

$$\nabla c_{j_p}(x_*)^T p \geq 0$$

$\implies \underbrace{\sum a_j(x_*) p_j}_{\text{all components}} \geq 0$

of $\sum a_j(x_*) p_j$ are nonnegative (2)

where

$$\underbrace{J_a(x_*)}_{\text{Jacobian of active constraints}} = c_a'(x_*) = \begin{bmatrix} \nabla c_{j_1}(x_*)^T \\ \vdots \\ \nabla c_{j_p}(x_*)^T \end{bmatrix}$$

with

$$c_a(x_*) = \begin{bmatrix} c_{j_1}(x_*) \\ \vdots \\ c_{j_p}(x_*) \end{bmatrix}.$$

THM (Algebraic characterization for T^*)

$$T^* \text{ at } x_* \subseteq \{ p \in \mathbb{R}^n : J_a(x_*) p \geq 0 \}$$

NOTATION

$A(x_*)$: active set at x_* (set of indices of active constraints at x_*)

EXAMPLE

$$(1) -x_1^2 + x_2 \geq 0$$

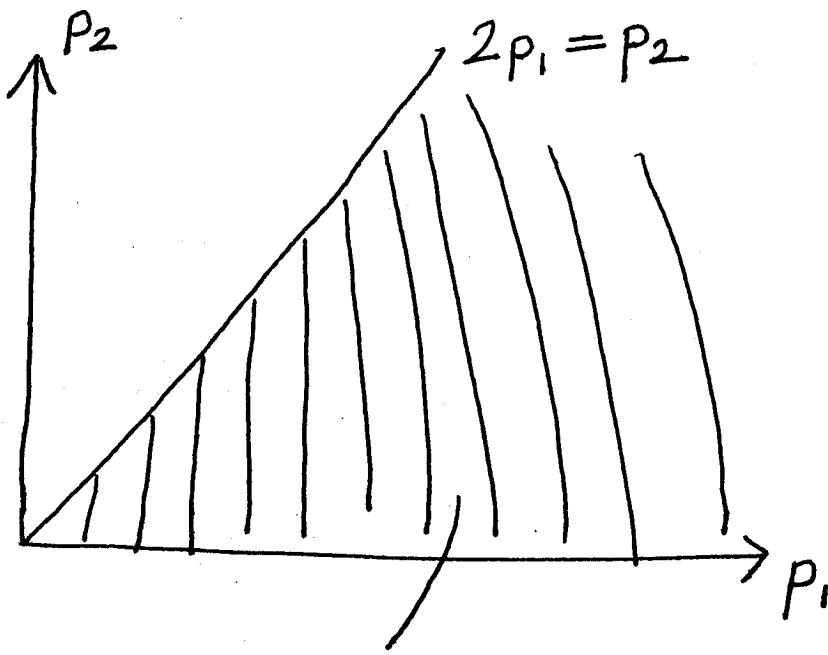
$$(2) -x_1^2 + 2x_1 - x_2 \geq 0$$

$$* A(0) = \{1, 2\}$$

$$* J_a(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$* \{ p \in \mathbb{R}^2 : J_a(0) p \geq 0 \} =$$

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} p_1 \\ p_2 \end{bmatrix} : p_2 \geq 0 \text{ and } 2p_1 - p_2 \geq 0 \right\}$$



$$\{p \in \mathbb{R}^2 : J_a(0)p \geq 0\}$$

$$= \left\{ \alpha_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + \alpha_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} : \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \geq 0 \right\}$$

$$T^o \text{ at } 0$$

In general it is possible that

$$- T^o \text{ at } x_* \subset \{p \in \mathbb{R}^n : J_a(x_*)p \geq 0\}$$

But usually

$$(*) T^o \text{ at } x_* = \{p \in \mathbb{R}^n : J_a(x_*)p \geq 0\}.$$

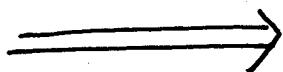
REMARKS

* We say that the constraint qualification holds at x_* if $(*)$ holds.

CHARAC 2 (For Local Minimizer)

Suppose that constraint qualification holds at $x_* \in F$.

x_* is a local minimizer



$$\nabla f(x_*)^T p \geq 0 \text{ for all } p \in \mathbb{R}^n \text{ such that } \underline{J}_a(x_*) p \geq 0$$

LINEAR INDEPENDENCE CONSTRAINT QUALIFICATION (LICQ)

Suppose $A(x_*) = \{j_1, \dots, j_p\}$ and

$$\{\nabla c_{j_1}(x_*), \dots, \nabla c_{j_p}(x_*)\}$$

is linearly independent. Then constraint qualification holds at x_* .

EXAMPLE

$$(1) \underbrace{-x_1^2 + x_2}_{c_1(x)} \geq 0$$

$$(2) \underbrace{-x_1^2 + 2x_1 - x_2}_{c_2(x)} \geq 0$$

$$\{\nabla c_1(0), \nabla c_2(0)\} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

is linearly independent

constraint $\xrightarrow{\hspace{2cm}}$ qualification holds at 0

LEMMA (Farkas)

Following conditions are equivalent.

$$(1) \nabla f(x_*)^T p \geq 0 \text{ for all } p \in \mathbb{R}^n \text{ such that } J_a(x_*)^T p \geq 0$$

$$(2) \nabla f(x_*) = J_a(x_*)^T \lambda \text{ for some } \lambda \geq 0. \quad \begin{matrix} \text{(all components} \\ \text{of } \lambda \text{ are nonnegative)} \end{matrix}$$

DEFN (Active Normal Cone)

The set

$$N_a(x_*) = \{ J_a(x_*)^T \lambda : \lambda \geq 0 \}$$

is called the active normal cone.

Active normal cone is the set consisting of all linear combinations of $\nabla c_{j_1}(x_*), \dots, \nabla c_{j_p}(x_*)$ with positive weights.

$$\underbrace{J_a(x_*)^T \lambda}_{\geq 0} = [\nabla c_{j_1}(x_*) \dots \nabla c_{j_p}(x_*)] \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_p \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \underbrace{\lambda_1}_{\geq 0} \nabla c_{j_1}(x_*) + \dots + \underbrace{\lambda_p}_{\geq 0} \nabla c_{j_p}(x_*)$$

EXAMPLE

$$(1) \underbrace{-x_1^2 + x_2}_{{c}_1(x)} \geq 0$$

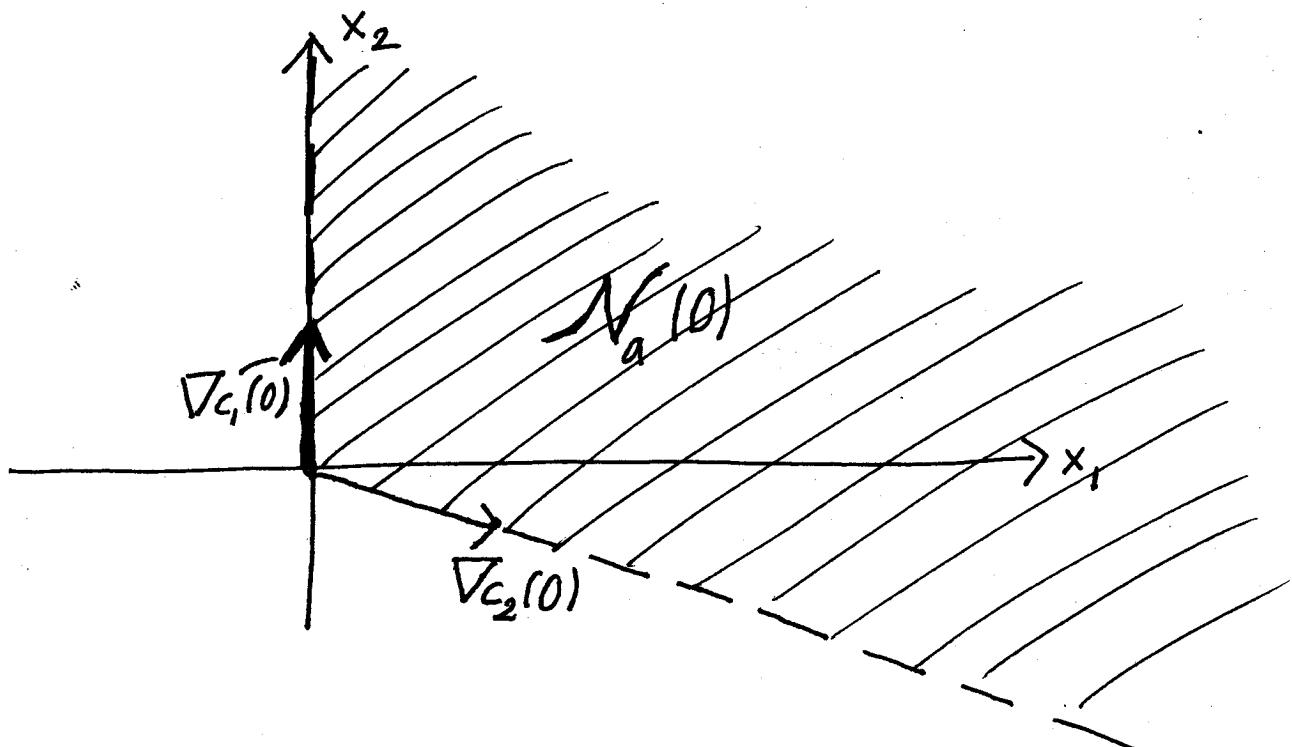
$$(2) \underbrace{-x_1^2 + 2x_1 - x_2}_{{c}_2(x)} \geq 0$$

Both constraints are active at 0 with

$$\nabla c_1(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } \nabla c_2(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Active normal cone

$$N_a(0) = \left\{ \alpha_1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \alpha_2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \geq 0 \right\}$$



THM (First Order Optimality Conditions for NIP)
Suppose that constraint qualification holds
at x_* . If x_* is a local minimizer, then

$$(i) \quad \nabla f(x_*) \perp \nabla c_j(x_*) \quad j=1, \dots, m \quad \text{and}$$

$$(ii) \quad \nabla f(x_*) = \lambda_a(x_*)^\top \lambda \quad \text{for some } \lambda \geq 0$$

(equivalently $\nabla f(x_*) \in N_a(x_*)$)