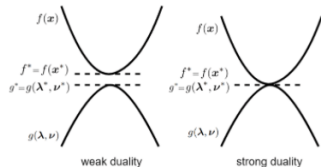
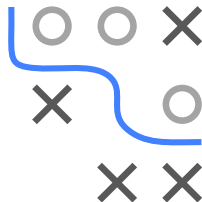


Optimization in Machine Learning

Nonlinear programs and Lagrangian



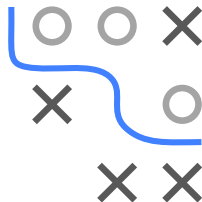
Learning goals

- Lagrangian for general constrained optimization
- Geometric intuition for Lagrangian duality
- Properties and examples

NONLINEAR CONSTRAINED OPTIMIZATION

Previous lecture: **Linear programs**

$$\begin{array}{ll}\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d} & f(\mathbf{x}) := \mathbf{c}^\top \mathbf{x} \\ \text{s.t.} & \mathbf{Ax} \leq \mathbf{b} \\ & \mathbf{Gx} = \mathbf{h}\end{array}$$



Related to its (Lagrange) dual formulation by the *Lagrangian*

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}, \alpha, \beta) = \mathbf{c}^\top \mathbf{x} + \alpha^\top (\mathbf{Ax} - \mathbf{b}) + \beta^\top (\mathbf{Gx} - \mathbf{h}).$$

Weak duality: For $\alpha \geq 0$ and β :

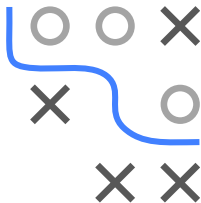
$$f(\mathbf{x}^*) \geq \min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{S}} \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}, \alpha, \beta) \geq \min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d} \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}, \alpha, \beta) =: g(\alpha, \beta)$$

Recall: Implicit domain constraint in *Lagrange dual function* $g(\alpha, \beta)$.

NONLINEAR CONSTRAINED OPTIMIZATION / 2

General form of a constraint optimization problem

$$\begin{array}{ll}\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d} & f(\mathbf{x}) \\ \text{s.t.} & g_i(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, k, \\ & h_j(\mathbf{x}) = 0, \quad j = 1, \dots, \ell.\end{array}$$



- Functions f , g_i , h_j generally nonlinear
- Transfer the Lagrangian from linear programs:

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}) := f(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i g_i(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \beta_j h_j(\mathbf{x})$$

- Dual variables $\alpha_i \geq 0$ and β_j are also called *Lagrange multipliers*.

CONSTRAINED PROBLEMS: THE DIRECT WAY

Simple constrained problems can be solved in a direct way.

Example 1:

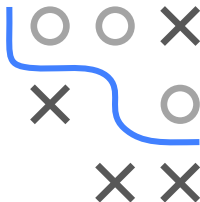
$$\begin{array}{ll}\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} & 2 - x^2 \\ \text{s.t.} & x - 1 = 0\end{array}$$

Solution: Resolve the constraint by

$$\begin{aligned}x - 1 &= 0 \\ x &= 1\end{aligned}$$

and insert it into the objective:

$$x^* = 1, \quad f(x^*) = 1$$



CONSTRAINED PROBLEMS: THE DIRECT WAY / 2

Example 2:

$$\begin{array}{ll}\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2} & -2 + x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 \\ \text{s.t.} & x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 1 = 0\end{array}$$

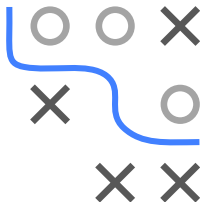
Solution: Resolve the constraint

$$x_1^2 = 1 - x_2^2$$

and insert it into the objective

$$\begin{aligned}f(x_1, x_2) &= -2 + (1 - x_2^2) + 2x_2^2 \\ &= -1 + x_2^2.\end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow Minimum at $\mathbf{x}^* = (\pm 1, 0)^\top$. However, direct way mostly not possible.



A CLASSIC EXAMPLE: "MILKMAID PROBLEM"

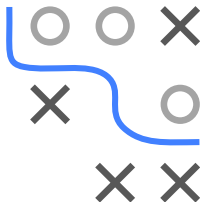
Question 1: Is there a general recipe for solving general constrained nonlinear optimization problems?

Question 2: Can we understand this recipe geometrically?

Question 3: How does this relate to the Lagrange function approach?

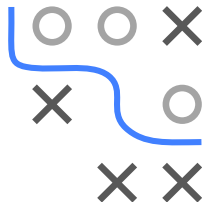
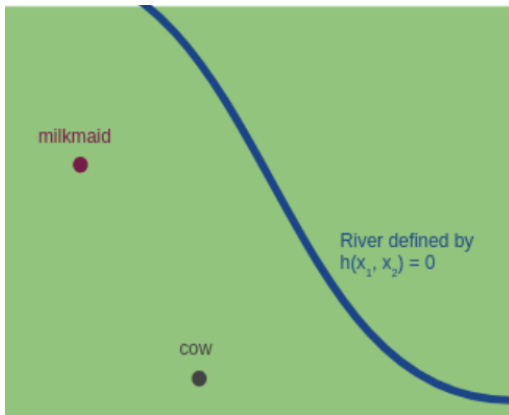
For this purpose, we consider the classical “milkmaid problem”; the following example is taken from *Steuard Jensen, An Introduction to Lagrange Multipliers* (but the example works of course equally well with a “milk man”).

- Assume a milk maid is sent to the field to get the day’s milk
- The milkmaid wants to finish her job as quickly as possible
- However, she has to clean her bucket first at the nearby river.



A CLASSIC EXAMPLE: "MILKMAID PROBLEM" / 2

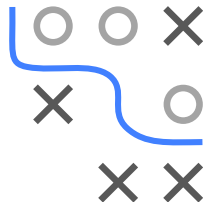
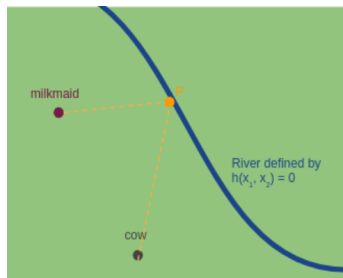
Where is the best point P to clean her bucket?



A CLASSIC EXAMPLE: "MILKMAID PROBLEM" / 3

Aim: Find point P at the river for minimum total distance $f(P)$

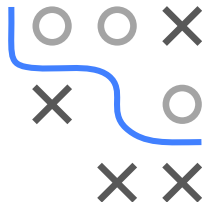
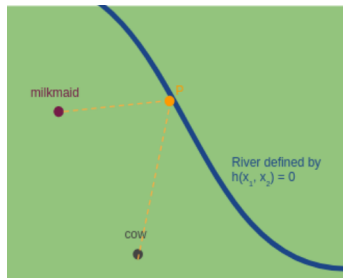
- $f(P) := d(M, P) + d(P, C)$ (d measures distance)
- $h(P) = 0$ describes the river



A CLASSIC EXAMPLE: "MILKMAID PROBLEM" / 4

Corresponding optimization problem:

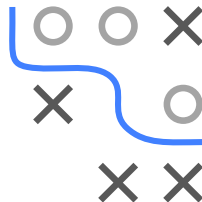
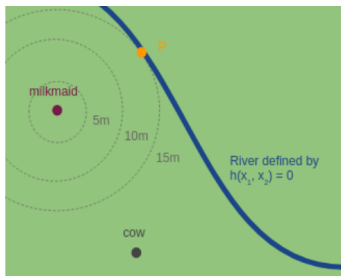
$$\begin{array}{ll} \min_{x_1, x_2} & f(x_1, x_2) \\ \text{s.t.} & h(x_1, x_2) = 0 \end{array}$$



A CLASSIC EXAMPLE: "MILKMAID PROBLEM" / 5

Question: How far can the milkmaid get for a fixed total distance $f(P)$?

Assume: We only care about $d(M, P)$.

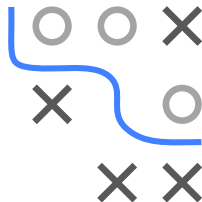
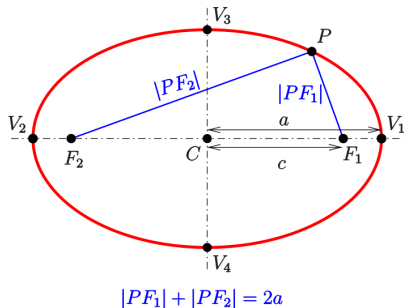


Observe: Radius of circle touching river first is the minimal distance.

A CLASSIC EXAMPLE: "MILKMAID PROBLEM" / 6

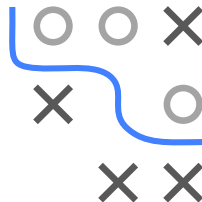
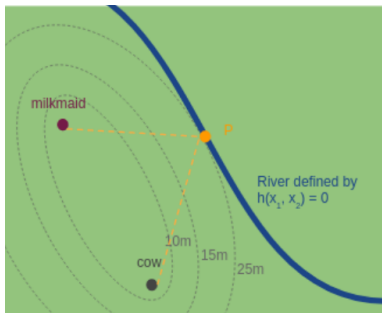
- For $f(P) = d(M, P) + d(P, C)$: Use an **ellipse**.
- **Def.:** Given two focal points F_1, F_2 and distance $2a$:

$$E = \{P \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid d(F_1, P) + d(P, F_2) = 2a\}$$



A CLASSIC EXAMPLE: "MILKMAID PROBLEM" / 7

- Let M and C be focal points of a collection of ellipses
- Find **smallest** ellipse touching the river $h(x_1, x_2)$
- Define P as the touching point



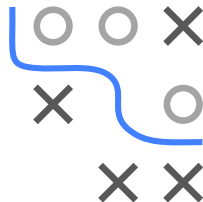
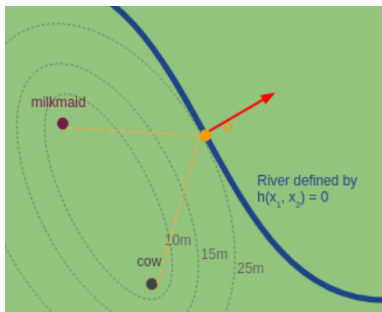
Question: How can we make sense of this mathematically?

A CLASSIC EXAMPLE: "MILKMAID PROBLEM" / 8

- **Recall:** Gradient is normal (perpendicular) to contour lines
- Since contour lines of f and h touch, gradients are parallel:

$$\nabla f(P) = \beta \nabla h(P)$$

- Multiplier β is called **Lagrange multiplier**.



LAGRANGE FUNCTION

General: Solve problem with single equality constraint by:

$$\nabla f(\mathbf{x}) = \beta \nabla h(\mathbf{x})$$

$$h(\mathbf{x}) = 0$$

- **First line:** Parallel gradients | **Second line:** Constraint

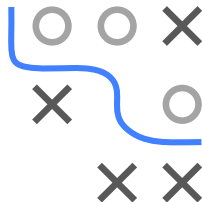
Observe: Above system is equivalent to

$$\nabla \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}, \beta) = \mathbf{0}$$

for **Lagrange function** (or **Lagrangian**) $\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}, \beta) := f(\mathbf{x}) + \beta h(\mathbf{x})$

Indeed:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}, \beta) \\ \nabla_{\beta} \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}, \beta) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \nabla f(\mathbf{x}) + \beta \nabla h(\mathbf{x}) \\ h(\mathbf{x}) \end{pmatrix}$$

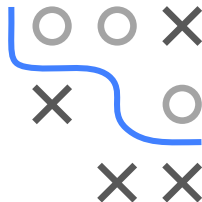
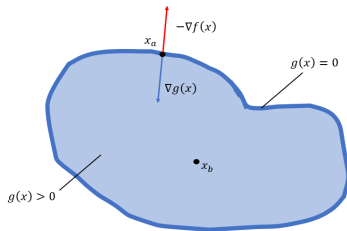


LAGRANGE FUNCTION / 2

Idea can be extended to **inequality** constraints $g(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0$.

There are two possible cases for a solution:

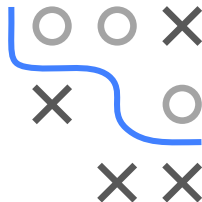
- Solution \mathbf{x}_b inside feasible set: constraint is inactive ($\alpha_b = 0$)
- Solution \mathbf{x}_a on boundary $g(\mathbf{x}) = 0$: $\nabla f(\mathbf{x}_a) = \alpha_a \nabla g(\mathbf{x}_a)$ ($\alpha_a > 0$)



LAGRANGE FUNCTION AND PRIMAL PROBLEM

General constrained optimization problems:

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\mathbf{x}} \quad & f(\mathbf{x}) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & g_i(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, k \\ & h_j(\mathbf{x}) = 0, \quad j = 1, \dots, \ell \end{aligned}$$



Extend Lagrangian ($\alpha_i \geq 0$, β_i Lagrange multipliers):

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}, \alpha, \beta) := f(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i g_i(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \beta_j h_j(\mathbf{x})$$

Equivalent primal problem:

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} \max_{\alpha \geq 0, \beta} \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}, \alpha, \beta)$$

Question: Why?

LAGRANGE FUNCTION AND PRIMAL PROBLEM / 2

For simplicity: Consider only single inequality constraint $g(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0$

If \mathbf{x} **breaks** inequality constraint ($g(\mathbf{x}) > 0$):

$$\max_{\alpha \geq 0} \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}, \alpha) = \max_{\alpha \geq 0} f(\mathbf{x}) + \alpha g(\mathbf{x}) = \infty$$

If \mathbf{x} **satisfies** inequality constraint ($g(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0$):

$$\max_{\alpha \geq 0} \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}, \alpha) = \max_{\alpha \geq 0} f(\mathbf{x}) + \alpha g(\mathbf{x}) = f(\mathbf{x})$$

Combining yields **original formulation**:

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} \max_{\alpha \geq 0} \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}, \alpha) = \begin{cases} \infty & \text{if } g(\mathbf{x}) > 0 \\ \min_{\mathbf{x}} f(\mathbf{x}) & \text{if } g(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

Similar argument holds for equality constraints $h_j(\mathbf{x})$

