

多目标分式优化问题的高阶逆对偶研究*

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摘要: 考虑了一类非可微的多目标分式规划问题: $\min \left(\frac{f_1(x)+S(x|C_1)}{g_1(x)-S(x|D_1)}, \dots, \frac{f_k(x)+S(x|C_k)}{g_k(x)-S(x|D_k)} \right)$, s. t. $h_j(x)+S(x|E_j) \leq 0, j=1, \dots, m$. 对其建立了二阶和高阶对偶模型. 在 Suneja 等人给出的弱对偶定理的基础上, 利用 Fritz John 型必要条件, 在没有约束品性条件下给出了二阶和高阶对偶问题的逆对偶定理.

关键词: 多目标分式优化; 广义凸函数; 逆对偶定理

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多目标优化问题的对偶理论在多目标优化理论研究中占有重要地位, 并对多目标优化问题的求解、最优性条件的揭示等方面都起着重要的作用. 1975年, Mangasarian^[1]第一次通过非线性规划的目标函数和约束函数的一阶近似算法, 获得了 Wolfe 对偶模型. 沿着这个思路, 他通过对非线性规划的目标函数和约束函数的二阶近似, 提出了非线性规划的二阶对偶模型, 并给出了相应的对偶定理. 紧接着, Mond^[2]在更简单的条件下, 考虑了二阶对偶模型, 并证明了二阶对偶定理比一阶对偶定理更有计算上的优势. 近年来, 在各类凸性假设条件下, 许多学者研究了多目标优化问题各种解的最优性条件和对偶理论^[1-18]. 尤其是分式优化问题的一阶对偶定理^[2-8]. 例如, 2003年, Liang 等人^[3]建立了多目标分式优化的一阶 Schaible 对偶模型和一阶 Mond-weir 对偶模型, 并证明这两个对偶模型的弱对偶定理和强对偶定理; 2007年, Liu 等人^[4]在广义不变凸性条件下研究了多目标分式的最优性条件和一阶对偶问题, 证明了相应的弱对偶定理和强对偶定理; 2011年, Long^[5]在广义不变凸性条件下考虑了非可微的多目标分式最优性条件和一阶对偶问题, 并证明其弱对偶定理和强对偶定理. 此外, Mond^[2]、Gomez 等人^[6]、Zalmi^[7]、Gulati 等人^[8]分别在其他类型的广义凸性条件下研究了多目标分式优化的弱对偶定理和强对偶定理.

一般认为, 逆对偶定理是对偶问题研究的主要组成部分之一. 对偶的含义是指某些相互关系为特征的两个逻辑系统的存在性, 它的本质是一个逻辑系统与另一个逻辑系统之间的对应性或蕴含性. 本文中这两个逻辑系统分别为原问题和对偶问题. 当求解原问题比较困难时, 可转化为先求对偶问题的解, 然后利用它们间的蕴含关系求得原问题的解, 即所谓的逆对偶定理; 特别是在经济方面, 这种思想方法为人们解决某些复杂或者棘手的模型带来了方便. 由此, 众多学者开始对逆对偶定理进行了大量地研究, 1969年, Mangasarian^[9]利用 Fritz John 型必要性条件在没有任何约束品性条件下建立了可微非线性规划问题的逆对偶定理, 并称之为 Huard 型逆对偶定理. 随后, 诸多学者在此基础上研究了单目标或多目标优化问题多种对偶模型的逆对偶定理, 见文献^[10-15]. 对于单目标分式优化, 1993年, Lee 等人^[10]研究了单目标分式优化问题的一阶逆对偶定理; 2011年, Ahmad 等人^[11]研究了非可微单目标分式优化问题的二阶逆对偶定理. 然而, 对于多目标分式优化二阶和高阶逆对偶问题的研究比较少见, 其中大部分研究内容都是关于广义凸性条件下的弱对偶定理和强对偶定理^[2-8]. 因此, 研究多目标分式优化的逆对偶有一定的理论意义.

最近, Suneja 等人^[18]研究了非可微多目标分式优化的弱对偶定理和强对偶定理, 但是没有研究其逆对偶定理. 因此本文在文献^[18]中给出的弱对偶定理的基础之上, 研究了多目标分式优化二阶和高阶对偶问题的逆对偶定理. 首先, 建立多目标分式优化问题的二阶和高阶对偶模型; 然后, 在已有的弱对偶定理的基础上, 利用

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Fritz John 型必要条件证明了相应的逆对偶定理。本文结构如下:第 1 节给出了一些基本知识;第 2 节建立了多目标分式优化问题的高阶对偶模型,并证明了相应的高阶逆对偶定理;第 3 节考虑了高阶对偶问题的特殊情况即二阶对偶问题,证明了相应的二阶逆对偶定理。

1 预备知识

设 \mathbf{R}^n 是 n 维欧氏空间, \mathbf{R}_+^n 是非负象限。对 $x, y \in \mathbf{R}^n$ 给出以下符号:

$$x < y \Leftrightarrow y - x \in \text{int } \mathbf{R}_+^n; x < y \Leftrightarrow y - x \in \mathbf{R}_+^n \setminus \{0\}; x \leq y \Leftrightarrow y - x \in \mathbf{R}_+^n,$$

$\varphi(x)$ 是定义在 \mathbf{R}^n 上的三阶连续可微实值函数, $\nabla_x \varphi(\bar{x})$ 表示函数 φ 在点 \bar{x} 的梯度向量, $\nabla_{xx} \varphi(\bar{x})$ 表示在点 \bar{x} 的 Hessian 矩阵。 $H: \mathbf{R}^n \times \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$, $\nabla_x H(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ 表示函数 H 关于变量 x 在点 (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) 处的梯度向量, 同理, 还有以下符号: $\nabla_y H(\bar{x}, \bar{y}), \nabla_{xy} H(\bar{x}, \bar{y}), \nabla_{yy} H(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ 。为简便起见, $\nabla_x \varphi(\bar{x})$ 记为 $\nabla \varphi(\bar{x})$, $\nabla_{xx} \varphi(\bar{x})$ 记为 $\nabla^2 \varphi(\bar{x})$ 。

定义 1 假设 $C \subseteq \mathbf{R}^n$ 是紧凸集, C 在 $x \in \mathbf{R}^n$ 的支撑函数定义为 $S(x|C) = \max\{x^T y : y \in C\}$ 。假设 C 是凸集且是有限, 因此, C 关于 $\forall x \in \mathbf{R}^n$ 都有次梯度, 即存在 $z \in C$ 使得 $S(y|C) \geq S(y|C) + z^T(y - x), \forall y \in C$, 且由此 $S(y|C)$ 的次微分定义为 $\partial S(y|C) = \{z \in C : z^T x = S(y|C)\}$ 。对于任何集合 $C \subseteq \mathbf{R}^n$ 关于 $\forall x \in C$ 的法锥定义为: $N_C(x) = \{y \in \mathbf{R}^n : y^T(z - x) \leq 0, \forall z \in C\}$ 。如果 C 是紧凸集, 则 $y \in N_C(x)$ 的充分必要条件是 $S(y|C) = x^T y$ 或者 $x \in \partial S(y|C)$ 。

本文中考虑如下的多目标优化问题(MFP):

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & \left(\frac{f_1(x) + S(x|C_1)}{g_1(x) - S(x|D_1)}, \dots, \frac{f_k(x) + S(x|C_k)}{g_k(x) - S(x|D_k)} \right) \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & h_j(x) + S(x|E_j) \leq 0, j = 1, \dots, m. \end{aligned}$$

其中, X_0 是 \mathbf{R}^n 的子集。 $f_i, g_i : x \in X_0 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}, i = 1, \dots, k, h_j : x \in X_0 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}, j = 1, \dots, m$ 是连续可微函数。 $S = \{x \in X_0 : h_j(x) + S(x|E_j) \leq 0, j = 1, \dots, m\}$ 表示问题(MFP)的可行解的集合。假设对任意的 $x \in S$, 有 $f_i(x) + S(x|C_i) \geq 0$ 和 $g_i(x) - S(x|D_i) > 0$ 。 C_i, D_i, E_j 是 \mathbf{R}^n 中的紧凸集, $S(x|C_i), S(x|D_i), S(x|E_j)$ 分别表示紧凸集 C_i, D_i, E_j 的支撑函数。

定义 2 若对任意的 $x \in S$, 使得 $\frac{f_j(x) + S(x|C_j)}{g_j(x) - S(x|D_j)} < \frac{f_j(\bar{x}) + S(x|C_j)}{g_j(\bar{x}) - S(x|D_j)} \exists j = 1, \dots, k$ 和 $\frac{f_i(x) + S(x|C_i)}{g_i(x) - S(x|D_i)} \leq \frac{f_i(\bar{x}) + S(x|C_i)}{g_i(\bar{x}) - S(x|D_i)}, \forall i = 1, \dots, k$ 不成立, 则可行解 \bar{x} 称为问题(MFP)的有效解。

定义 3^[18] 称函数 $F: X_0 \times X_0 \times \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ 是次线性的, 若 $\forall x, x_0 \in X_0 \subseteq \mathbf{R}^n$ 有

$$F(x, x_0; a_1 + a_2) \leq F(x, x_0; a_1) + F(x, x_0; a_2), \forall a_1, a_2 \in \mathbf{R}^n; F(x, x_0; \gamma a_1) = \gamma F(x, x_0; a_1), \forall \gamma \in \mathbf{R}, \gamma > 0.$$

定义 4^[18] 称 (f_i, h_j) 在 $u \in X_0$ 关于函数 K_i 和函数 H_j 是 (F, ρ_i, δ_j) -I 类凸函数, 若对 $\forall x \in S, \rho_i, \sigma_j \in \mathbf{R}$ 有

$$\begin{aligned} f_i(x) - f_i(u) & \geq F(x, u, \nabla f_i(u) + \nabla_p K_i(u, p)) + K_i(u, p) - p^T \nabla_p K_i(u, p) + \rho_i d^2(x, u), i = 1, \dots, k; \\ -h_j(u) & \geq F(x, u, \nabla h_j(u) + \nabla_q H_j(u, q)) + H_j(u, q) - q^T \nabla_q H_j(u, q) + \sigma_j d^2(x, u), j = 1, \dots, m. \end{aligned}$$

其中, $K_i : X_0 \times \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}, H_j : X_0 \times \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}, p : X_0 \times \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n, q : X_0 \times \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$ 。

2 高阶逆对偶定理

对于问题(MFP), 考虑如下的对偶模型(MFD₁):

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k) \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & \nabla \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i [f_i(u) + u^T z_i - \alpha_i (g_i(u) - u^T v_i)] + \sum_{j=1}^m y_j (h_j(u) + u^T w_j) \right\} + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i \nabla_p (K_i(u, p) - \alpha_i G_i(u, p)) + \sum_{j=1}^m y_j \nabla_q H_j(u, q) = 0, \quad (1) \\ & \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i \{ [f_i(u) + u^T z_i - \alpha_i (g_i(u) - u^T v_i)] + K_i(u, p) - \alpha_i G_i(u, p) - p^T \nabla_p (K_i(u, p) - \alpha_i G_i(u, p)) \} \geq 0, \\ & \sum_{j=1}^m y_j [h_j(u) + u^T w_j + H_j(u, q) - q^T \nabla_q H_j(u, q)] \geq 0, z_i \in C_i, v_i \in D_i, i = 1, \dots, k, w_j \in E_j, j = 1, \dots, m, \end{aligned}$$

$$y_j \geq 0, j=1, \dots, m, \lambda_i > 0, i=1, \dots, k, \alpha_i \geq 0, i=1, \dots, k. \quad (2)$$

引理 1^[18] 假设 x 和 $(u, \alpha, z, v, y, \lambda, w, p, q)$ 分别是问题(MFP)和(MFD₁)的可行解。若以下条件成立:(i) $(f_i(\cdot) + (\cdot)^T z_i, h_j(\cdot) + (\cdot)^T w_j)$ 是关于 K_i, H_j 高阶 (F, ρ_i, δ_j) -I 类凸函数;(ii) $(-g_i(\cdot) - (\cdot)^T v_i, h_j(\cdot) + (\cdot)^T w_j)$ 是关于 $-G_i, H_j$ 高阶 (F, ρ_i, δ_j) -I 类凸函数;(iii) $\sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i \rho'_i + \sum_{j=1}^m y_j \sigma_j \geq 0$, 其中 $\rho'_i = \rho_i(1 + \alpha_i), \lambda_i > 0$; 则下面的不等式不成立:

$$\frac{f_i(x) + S(x|C_i)}{g_i(x) - S(x|D_i)} \leq \alpha_i \quad \forall i=1, \dots, k,$$

$$\frac{f_r(x) + S(x|C_r)}{g_r(x) - S(x|D_r)} < \alpha_r \quad \exists r=1, \dots, k.$$

下面在引理 1 的基础上给出逆对偶定理。

定理 1 设 $(\bar{\alpha}, \bar{u}, \bar{z}, \bar{v}, \bar{y}, \bar{\lambda}, \bar{w}, \bar{p}, \bar{q})$ 是(MFD₁)的有效解。假设(i) 矩阵 $\left\{ \sum_{i=1}^k \bar{\lambda}_i \nabla_{pp} [K_i(\bar{u}, \bar{p}) - \bar{\alpha}_i G_i(\bar{u}, \bar{p})] \right\}$ 与矩阵 $\left\{ \sum_{j=1}^m \bar{y}_j \nabla_{qq} H_j(\bar{u}, \bar{q}) \right\}$ 为非退化的;(ii) $\sum_{i=1}^k \bar{\lambda}_i [\nabla f_i(\bar{u}) + \bar{z}_i - \bar{\alpha}_i (\nabla g_i(\bar{u}) - \bar{v}_i)] + \sum_{i=1}^k \bar{\lambda}_i \nabla_u [K_i(\bar{u}, \bar{p}) - \bar{\alpha}_i G_i(\bar{u}, \bar{p})] \neq 0, \sum_{j=1}^m \bar{y}_j [\nabla h_j(\bar{u}) + \bar{w}_j + \nabla_u H_j(\bar{u}, \bar{q})] \neq 0$;(iii) $\bar{q}^T \sum_{j=1}^m \bar{y}_j [\nabla h_j(\bar{u}) + \bar{w}_j + \nabla_u H_j(\bar{u}, \bar{q})] = 0 \Rightarrow \bar{q} = 0$;(iv) $K_i(\bar{u}, 0) = G_i(\bar{u}, 0) = H_j(\bar{u}, 0) = 0, \nabla_u K_i(\bar{u}, 0) = \nabla_u G_i(\bar{u}, 0) = \nabla_u H_j(\bar{u}, 0) = 0, \nabla_p K_i(\bar{u}, 0) = \nabla f_i(\bar{u}), \nabla_p G_i(\bar{u}, 0) = \nabla g_i(\bar{u}), \nabla_q H_j(\bar{u}, 0) = \nabla h_j(\bar{u}), i=1, \dots, k, j=1, \dots, m$;(v) $\bar{y} > 0, \bar{\alpha} > 0$ 。则 $\bar{p} = 0, \bar{q} = 0$, 且 \bar{u} 是(MFP)可行解。此外,若满足引理 1 的广义凸性假设,则 \bar{u} 是(MFP)的有效解,且原问题和对偶问题的目标函数值相等。

证明 因 $(\bar{\alpha}, \bar{u}, \bar{z}, \bar{v}, \bar{y}, \bar{\lambda}, \bar{w}, \bar{p}, \bar{q})$ 是(MFD₁)的有效解,由 Fritz-John 必要条件可知,存在 $\beta \in \mathbf{R}^k, \gamma \in \mathbf{R}^n, \eta \in \mathbf{R}, \tau \in \mathbf{R}, \epsilon \in \mathbf{R}^m, \delta \in \mathbf{R}^k$ 和 $\sigma \in \mathbf{R}^k$ 使得

$$(\beta_i + \sigma_i) + \gamma^T \bar{\lambda}_i [\nabla(g_i(\bar{u}) - \bar{u}^T \bar{v}_i) + \nabla_p G_i(\bar{u}, \bar{p})] - \eta \bar{\lambda}_i [g_i(\bar{u}) - \bar{u}^T \bar{v}_i + G_i(\bar{u}, \bar{p}) - \bar{p}^T \nabla_p G_i(\bar{u}, \bar{p})] = 0, i=1, \dots, k,$$

$$-\gamma^T \nabla^2 \left[\sum_{i=1}^k \bar{\lambda}_i (f_i(\bar{u}) - \bar{\alpha}_i g_i(\bar{u})) + \sum_{j=1}^m \bar{y}_j h_j(\bar{u}) \right] - (\gamma + \eta \bar{p}) \sum_{i=1}^k \bar{\lambda}_i \nabla_{pu} [K_i(\bar{u}, \bar{p}) - \bar{\alpha}_i G_i(\bar{u}, \bar{p})] - (\gamma + \tau \bar{q}) \sum_{j=1}^m \bar{y}_j \nabla_{qu} H_j(\bar{u}, \bar{q}) + \eta \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^k \bar{\lambda}_i [\nabla f_i(\bar{u}) + \bar{z}_i - \bar{\alpha}_i (\nabla g_i(\bar{u}) - \bar{v}_i)] + \sum_{i=1}^k \bar{\lambda}_i \nabla_u [K_i(\bar{u}, \bar{p}) - \bar{\alpha}_i G_i(\bar{u}, \bar{p})] \right\} + \tau \sum_{j=1}^m \bar{y}_j [\nabla h_j(\bar{u}) + \bar{w}_j + \nabla_u H_j(\bar{u}, \bar{q})] = 0, \quad (4)$$

$$\bar{\lambda}_i (\eta \bar{u} - \gamma) \in N_{C_i}(\bar{z}_i), i=1, \dots, k, \quad (5)$$

$$\bar{\lambda}_i \bar{\alpha}_i (\eta \bar{u} - \gamma) \in N_{D_i}(\bar{v}_i), i=1, \dots, k, \quad (6)$$

$$-\gamma^T [\nabla h_j(\bar{u}) + \bar{w}_j + \nabla_q H_j(\bar{u}, \bar{q})] + \tau [h_j(\bar{u}) + \bar{u}^T \bar{w}_j + H_j(\bar{u}, \bar{q}) - \bar{q}^T \nabla_q H_j(\bar{u}, \bar{q})] + \epsilon_j = 0, j=1, \dots, m, \quad (7)$$

$$-\gamma^T [\nabla f_i(\bar{u}) + \bar{z}_i - \bar{\alpha}_i (\nabla g_i(\bar{u}) - \bar{v}_i)] - (\gamma + \eta \bar{p}) \nabla_p (K_i(\bar{u}, \bar{p}) - \bar{\alpha}_i G_i(\bar{u}, \bar{p})) + \eta [f_i(\bar{u}) + \bar{u}^T \bar{z}_i - \bar{\alpha}_i (g_i(\bar{u}) - \bar{u}^T \bar{v}_i) + K_i(\bar{u}, \bar{p}) - \bar{\alpha}_i G_i(\bar{u}, \bar{p})] + \delta_i = 0, i=1, \dots, k, \quad (8)$$

$$\bar{y}_j (\tau \bar{u} - \gamma) \in N_{E_j}(\bar{w}_j), j=1, \dots, m, \quad (9)$$

$$(\eta \bar{p} + \gamma)^T \sum_{i=1}^k \bar{\lambda}_i \nabla_{pp} [K_i(\bar{u}, \bar{p}) - \bar{\alpha}_i G_i(\bar{u}, \bar{p})] = 0, \quad (10)$$

$$(\tau \bar{q} + \gamma)^T \sum_{j=1}^m \bar{y}_j \nabla_{qq} H_j(\bar{u}, \bar{q}) = 0, \quad (11)$$

$$\eta \sum_{i=1}^k \bar{\lambda}_i [(f_i(\bar{u}) + \bar{u}^T \bar{z}_i) - \bar{\alpha}_i (g_i(\bar{u}) - \bar{u}^T \bar{v}_i) + K_i(\bar{u}, \bar{p}) - \bar{\alpha}_i G_i(\bar{u}, \bar{p}) - \bar{p}^T \nabla_p (K_i(\bar{u}, \bar{p}) - \bar{\alpha}_i G_i(\bar{u}, \bar{p}))] = 0, \quad (12)$$

$$\tau \sum_{j=1}^m \bar{y}_j [h_j(\bar{u}) + \bar{u}^T \bar{w}_j + H_j(\bar{u}, \bar{q}) - \bar{q}^T \nabla_q H_j(\bar{u}, \bar{q})] = 0, \quad (13)$$

$$\epsilon^T \bar{y} = 0, \quad (14)$$

$$\delta^T \bar{\lambda} = 0, \quad (15)$$

$$\sigma^T \bar{\alpha} = 0, \quad (16)$$

$$(\beta, \eta, \tau, \epsilon, \delta, \sigma) \geq 0, (\beta, \gamma, \eta, \tau, \epsilon, \delta, \sigma) \neq 0. \quad (17)$$

由(2)式和(15)式知 $\delta=0$ 。

由(10)式、(11)式和条件(i)有

$$\gamma + \eta \bar{p} = 0, \gamma + \tau \bar{q} = 0. \quad (18)$$

(7)乘以 \bar{y}_j 有

$$-\gamma^T \bar{y}_j [\nabla h_j(\bar{u}) + \bar{w}_j + \nabla_q H_j(\bar{u}, \bar{q})] + \tau \bar{y}_j [h_j(\bar{u}) + \bar{u}^T \bar{w}_j + H_j(\bar{u}, \bar{q}) - \bar{q}^T \nabla_q H_j(\bar{u}, \bar{q})] + \epsilon_j \bar{y}_j = 0, j=1, \dots, m.$$

对上式所有的 $j=1, \dots, m$ 求和,再由(13)式和(14)式有

$$\gamma^T \sum_{j=1}^m \bar{y}_j [\nabla h_j(\bar{u}) + \bar{w}_j + \nabla_q H_j(\bar{u}, \bar{q})] = 0. \quad (19)$$

从而由(18)式有

$$\tau \bar{q}^T \sum_{j=1}^m \bar{y}_j [\nabla h_j(\bar{u}) + \bar{w}_j + \nabla_q H_j(\bar{u}, \bar{q})] = 0. \quad (20)$$

下面证明 $\tau > 0$ 。反之,若 $\tau = 0$,则由(18)式有 $\gamma = 0, \eta \bar{p} = 0$ 。由(4)式和假设(ii)有 $\eta = 0$ 。从而,再由(3)式得 $\beta_i + \sigma_i = 0, i=1, \dots, k$ 。又因为 $\beta \geq 0, \sigma \geq 0$,所以 $\beta = 0, \sigma = 0$ 。因此,由(7)式可得 $\epsilon_j = 0, j=1, \dots, m$,即 $\epsilon = 0$ 。这表明, $(\beta, \eta, \gamma, \tau, \epsilon, \delta, \sigma) = 0$ 。这与(17)式矛盾。所以有 $\tau > 0$ 。因此由(20)式得 $\bar{q}^T \sum_{j=1}^m \bar{y}_j [\nabla h_j(\bar{u}) + \bar{w}_j + \nabla_q H_j(\bar{u}, \bar{q})] = 0$ 。再由假设(iii)知 $\bar{q} = 0$ 。从而由(18)式有 $\gamma = 0$ 。

下面证明 $\eta > 0$ 。反之,若 $\eta = 0$,则由(18)式有 $\gamma = 0$ 。再由(3)式得 $\beta_i + \sigma_i = 0, i=1, \dots, k$ 。又因为 $\beta \geq 0, \sigma \geq 0$,所以 $\beta = 0, \sigma = 0$ 。再由(4)式和假设(ii)有 $\tau = 0$ 。因此,由(7)可得 $\epsilon_j = 0, j=1, \dots, m$,即 $\epsilon = 0$ 。这表明 $(\beta, \eta, \gamma, \tau, \epsilon, \delta, \sigma) = 0$ 。这与(17)式矛盾。所以有 $\eta > 0$ 。

由 $\gamma = 0$ 和(18)式得 $\bar{p} = 0$ 。再由(7)式和假设(iv)有 $h_j(\bar{u}) + \bar{u}^T \bar{w}_j = \frac{-\epsilon_j}{\tau} \leq 0, j=1, \dots, m$ 。由 $\gamma = 0, \tau > 0$ 和(9)式有 $\bar{y}_j \bar{u} \in N_{E_j}(\bar{w}_j), j=1, \dots, m$ 。又由假设(v)有 $\bar{u} \in N_{E_j}(\bar{w}_j), j=1, \dots, m$ 。又因为 $E_j \subset \mathbf{R}^n$ 为紧凸集,所以 $S(\bar{u} | E_j) = \bar{u}^T \bar{w}_j$,即 $h_j(\bar{u}) + S(\bar{u} | E_j) = \frac{-\epsilon_j}{\tau} \leq 0, j=1, \dots, m$ 。所以 \bar{u} 是(MFP)的可行解。

由 $\gamma = 0, \eta > 0, \lambda > 0$ 和(5)式有 $\bar{u} \in N_{C_i}(\bar{z}_i), i=1, \dots, k$ 。同理可由 $\gamma = 0, \eta > 0, \lambda > 0$,假设(v)和(6)式有 $\bar{u} \in N_{D_i}(\bar{v}_i), i=1, \dots, k$ 。又因为 $C_i \subset \mathbf{R}^n, D_i \subset \mathbf{R}^n$ 为紧凸集,所以 $S(\bar{u} | C_i) = \bar{u}^T \bar{z}_i, S(\bar{u} | D_i) = \bar{u}^T \bar{v}_i$ 。若可行解 $(\bar{\alpha}, \bar{u}, \bar{z}, \bar{v}, \bar{y}, \bar{\lambda}, \bar{w}, \bar{p} = 0, \bar{q} = 0)$ 满足引理 1 中的广义凸性假设条件,则 \bar{u} 是(MFP)的有效解。且由 $\bar{p} = 0, \bar{q} = 0, \gamma = 0, \eta > 0, \delta = 0, g_i(\bar{u}) - \bar{u}^T \bar{v}_i > 0$ 和(8)式得 $\bar{\alpha}_i = \frac{f_i(\bar{u}) + \bar{u}^T \bar{z}_i}{g_i(\bar{u}) - \bar{u}^T \bar{v}_i}, i=1, \dots, k$ 。又因为 $S(\bar{u} | C_i) = \bar{u}^T \bar{z}_i, S(\bar{u} | D_i) = \bar{u}^T \bar{v}_i$,即 $\bar{\alpha}_i = \frac{f_i(\bar{u}) + S(\bar{u} | C_i)}{g_i(\bar{u}) - S(\bar{u} | D_i)}, i=1, \dots, k$ 。即原问题(MFP)与对偶问题(MFD₁)的目标函数值相等。证毕

3 二阶逆对偶定理

下面讨论问题(MFP)的高阶对偶模型(MFD₁)的特殊情况。令 $K_i(u, p) = \frac{1}{2} p^T \nabla^2 f_i(u) p, G_i(u, p) = \frac{1}{2} p^T \nabla^2 g_i(u) p, H_j(u, q) = \frac{1}{2} q^T \nabla^2 h_j(u) q$ 。其中 $i=1, \dots, k, j=1, \dots, m$ 。则高阶对偶(MFD₁)退化为问题(MFP)的二阶对偶模型(MFD₂):

$$\max (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k)$$

$$\text{s. t. } \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i [\nabla f_i(u) + z_i + \nabla^2 f_i(u) p - \alpha_i (\nabla g_i(u) - v_i + \nabla^2 g_i(u) p)] + \sum_{j=1}^m y_j (\nabla h_j(u) + w_j + \nabla^2 h_j(u) q) = 0, \quad (21)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i [f_i(u) + u^T z_i - \frac{1}{2} p^T \nabla^2 f_i(u) p - \alpha_i (g_i(u) - u^T v_i - \frac{1}{2} p^T \nabla^2 g_i(u) p)] \geq 0,$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^m y_j [h_j(u) + u^T w_j - \frac{1}{2} q^T \nabla^2 h_j(u) q] \geq 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_i \in C_i, v_i \in D_i, i=1, \dots, k, \omega_j \in E_j, j=1, \dots, m, \\ \lambda_i > 0, i=1, \dots, k, \\ y_j \geq 0, j=1, \dots, m, \alpha_i \geq 0, i=1, \dots, k. \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

因此,将得到如下的二阶逆对偶定理。

定理 2 设 $(\bar{u}, \bar{\alpha}, \bar{z}, \bar{v}, \bar{y}, \bar{\lambda}, \bar{\omega}, \bar{p}, \bar{q})$ 是 (MFD_2) 的有效解。假设 (i) $\left\{ \sum_{j=1}^m \bar{y}_j \nabla^2 h_j(\bar{u}) \right\}$ 正定且 $\bar{q}^T \sum_{j=1}^m \bar{y}_j [\nabla h_j(\bar{u}) + \bar{\omega}_j] \geq 0$ 或者 $\left\{ \sum_{j=1}^m \bar{y}_j \nabla^2 h_j(\bar{u}) \right\}$ 负定且 $\bar{q}^T \sum_{j=1}^m \bar{y}_j [\nabla h_j(\bar{u}) + \bar{\omega}_j] \leq 0$; (ii) $\left\{ \sum_{i=1}^k \bar{\lambda}_i (\nabla^2 f_i(\bar{u}) - \bar{\alpha}_i \nabla^2 g_i(\bar{u})) \right\}$ 为非退化的; (iii) $\sum_{i=1}^k \bar{\lambda}_i [\nabla f_i(\bar{u}) + \bar{z}_i - \bar{\alpha}_i (\nabla g_i(\bar{u}) - \bar{v}_i)] + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^k \bar{\lambda}_i \bar{p} [\nabla (\nabla^2 f_i(\bar{u}) \bar{p}) - \bar{\alpha}_i \nabla (\nabla^2 g_i(\bar{u}) \bar{p})] \neq 0, \sum_{j=1}^m \bar{y}_j [\nabla h_j(\bar{u}) + \bar{\omega}_j + \frac{1}{2} \bar{q}^T \nabla (\nabla^2 h_j(\bar{u}) \bar{q})] \neq 0$; (iv) $\bar{y} > 0, \bar{\alpha} > 0$; 则 $\bar{p} = 0, \bar{q} = 0$, 且 \bar{u} 是 (MFP) 的可行解。此外,若引理 3.1 的广义凸性假设成立,则 \bar{u} 是 (MFP) 的有效解。

证明 因 $(\bar{u}, \bar{\alpha}, \bar{z}, \bar{v}, \bar{y}, \bar{\lambda}, \bar{\omega}, \bar{p}, \bar{q})$ 是 (MFD_2) 的有效解,由 Fritz-John 型必要条件可知,存在 $\beta \in \mathbf{R}^k, \gamma \in \mathbf{R}^n, \eta \in \mathbf{R}, \tau \in \mathbf{R}, \varepsilon \in \mathbf{R}^m, \delta \in \mathbf{R}^k$ 和 $\sigma \in \mathbf{R}^k$ 使得

$$(\beta_i + \sigma_i) + \gamma^T \bar{\lambda}_i [\nabla (g_i(\bar{u}) - \bar{u}^T \bar{v}_i) + \nabla^2 g_i(\bar{u}) \bar{p}] - \eta \bar{\lambda}_i [g_i(\bar{u}) - \bar{u}^T \bar{v}_i - \frac{1}{2} \bar{p}^T \nabla^2 g_i(\bar{u}) \bar{p}] = 0, i=1, \dots, k, \quad (23)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -\gamma^T \nabla^2 \left[\sum_{i=1}^k \bar{\lambda}_i (f_i(\bar{u}) - \bar{\alpha}_i g_i(\bar{u})) + \sum_{j=1}^m \bar{y}_j h_j(\bar{u}) \right] - \\ & (\gamma + \eta \bar{p}) \sum_{i=1}^k \bar{\lambda}_i [\nabla (\nabla^2 f_i(\bar{u}) \bar{p}) - \bar{\alpha}_i \nabla (\nabla^2 g_i(\bar{u}) \bar{p})] - (\gamma + \tau \bar{q}) \sum_{j=1}^m \bar{y}_j \nabla (\nabla^2 h_j(\bar{u}) \bar{q}) + \\ & \eta \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^k \bar{\lambda}_i [\nabla f_i(\bar{u}) + \bar{z}_i - \bar{\alpha}_i (\nabla g_i(\bar{u}) - \bar{v}_i)] + \sum_{i=1}^k \bar{\lambda}_i \left[\frac{1}{2} \bar{p}^T \nabla (\nabla^2 f_i(\bar{u}) \bar{p}) - \bar{\alpha}_i \frac{1}{2} \bar{p}^T \nabla (\nabla^2 g_i(\bar{u}) \bar{p}) \right] \right\} + \\ & \tau \sum_{j=1}^m \bar{y}_j \left[\nabla h_j(\bar{u}) + \bar{\omega}_j + \frac{1}{2} \bar{q}^T \nabla (\nabla^2 h_j(\bar{u}) \bar{q}) \right] = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

$$\bar{\lambda}_i (\eta \bar{u} - \gamma) \in N_{C_i}(\bar{z}_i), i=1, \dots, k, \quad (25)$$

$$\bar{\lambda}_i \bar{\alpha}_i (\eta \bar{u} - \gamma) \in N_{D_i}(\bar{v}_i), i=1, \dots, k, \quad (26)$$

$$-\gamma^T [\nabla h_j(\bar{u}) + \bar{\omega}_j + \nabla^2 h_j(\bar{u}) \bar{q}] + \tau \left[h_j(\bar{u}) + \bar{u}^T \bar{\omega}_j - \frac{1}{2} \bar{q}^T \nabla^2 h_j(\bar{u}) \bar{q} \right] + \varepsilon_j = 0, j=1, \dots, m, \quad (27)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -\gamma^T [\nabla f_i(\bar{u}) + \bar{z}_i - \bar{\alpha}_i (\nabla g_i(\bar{u}) - \bar{v}_i) + \nabla^2 f_i(\bar{u}) \bar{p} - \bar{\alpha}_i \nabla^2 g_i(\bar{u}) \bar{p}] + \\ & \eta \left[f_i(\bar{u}) + \bar{u}^T \bar{z}_i - \frac{1}{2} \bar{p}^T \nabla^2 f_i(\bar{u}) \bar{p} - \bar{\alpha}_i (g_i(\bar{u}) - \bar{u}^T \bar{v}_i - \frac{1}{2} \bar{p}^T \nabla^2 h_j(\bar{u}) \bar{p}) \right] + \delta_i = 0, i=1, \dots, k, \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

$$\bar{y}_j (\tau \bar{u} - \gamma) \in N_{E_j}(\bar{\omega}_j), j=1, \dots, m, \quad (29)$$

$$(\eta \bar{p} + \gamma)^T \sum_{i=1}^k \bar{\lambda}_i [\nabla^2 f_i(\bar{u}) - \bar{\alpha}_i \nabla^2 g_i(\bar{u})] = 0, \quad (30)$$

$$(\tau \bar{q} + \gamma)^T \sum_{j=1}^m \bar{y}_j \nabla^2 h_j(\bar{u}) = 0, \quad (31)$$

$$\eta \sum_{i=1}^k \bar{\lambda}_i \left[f_i(\bar{u}) + \bar{u}^T \bar{z}_i - \frac{1}{2} \bar{p}^T \nabla^2 f_i(\bar{u}) \bar{p} - \bar{\alpha}_i (g_i(\bar{u}) - \bar{u}^T \bar{v}_i - \frac{1}{2} \bar{p}^T \nabla^2 g_i(\bar{u}) \bar{p}) \right] = 0, \quad (32)$$

$$\tau \sum_{j=1}^m \bar{y}_j \left[h_j(\bar{u}) + \bar{u}^T \bar{\omega}_j - \frac{1}{2} \bar{q}^T \nabla^2 h_j(\bar{u}) \bar{q} \right] = 0, \quad (33)$$

$$\varepsilon^T \bar{y} = 0, \quad (34)$$

$$\delta^T \bar{\lambda} = 0, \quad (35)$$

$$\sigma^T \bar{\alpha} = 0, \quad (36)$$

$$(\beta, \eta, \tau, \varepsilon, \delta, \sigma) \geq 0, (\beta, \gamma, \eta, \tau, \varepsilon, \delta, \sigma) \neq 0. \quad (37)$$

由(22)式和(35)式知 $\delta = 0$ 。由(30)~(31)式、条件(i)和条件(ii)有

$$\gamma + \eta \bar{p} = 0, \gamma + \tau \bar{q} = 0. \quad (38)$$

下面证明 $\tau > 0$ 。反之,若 $\tau = 0$,则由(38)式有 $\gamma = 0, \eta \bar{p} = 0$ 。由(24)式和假设(iii)有 $\eta = 0$ 。从而再由(23)式得 $\beta_i + \sigma_i = 0, i = 1, \dots, k$ 。又因为 $\beta \geq 0, \sigma \geq 0$,所以 $\beta = 0, \sigma = 0$ 。因此,由(27)式可得 $\epsilon_j = 0, j = 1, \dots, m$,即 $\epsilon = 0$ 。这表明 $(\beta, \eta, \gamma, \tau, \epsilon, \delta, \sigma) = 0$ 。这与(37)式矛盾。所以有 $\tau > 0$ 。

(27)式乘以 \bar{y}_j 有 $-\gamma^T \bar{y}_j [\nabla h_j(\bar{u}) + \bar{w}_j + \nabla^2 h_j(\bar{u}) \bar{q}] + \tau \bar{y}_j \left[h_j(\bar{u}) + \bar{u}^T \bar{w}_j - \frac{1}{2} \bar{q}^T \nabla^2 h_j(\bar{u}) \bar{q} \right] + \epsilon_j \bar{y}_j = 0, j = 1, \dots, m$ 。对上式所有的 $j = 1, \dots, m$ 求和,再由(33)~(34)式有

$$\gamma^T \sum_{j=1}^m \bar{y}_j [\nabla h_j(\bar{u}) + \bar{w}_j + \nabla^2 h_j(\bar{u}) \bar{q}] = 0. \quad (39)$$

从而,由(38)式有 $\tau \bar{q}^T \sum_{j=1}^m \bar{y}_j [\nabla h_j(\bar{u}) + \bar{w}_j + \nabla^2 h_j(\bar{u}) \bar{q}] = 0$ 。进而 $\tau \bar{q}^T \sum_{j=1}^m \bar{y}_j \nabla^2 h_j(\bar{u}) \bar{q} = -\tau \bar{q}^T \sum_{j=1}^m \bar{y}_j [\nabla h_j(\bar{u}) + \bar{w}_j]$ 。由上式与条件(i)知 $\tau \bar{q} = 0$,因此由上式和 $\tau > 0$ 得知 $\bar{q} = 0$ 。从而由(38)式有 $\gamma = 0$ 。

下面证明 $\eta > 0$ 。反之,若 $\eta = 0$,则由(38)式有 $\gamma = 0$ 。再由(23)式得 $\beta_i + \sigma_i = 0, i = 1, \dots, k$ 。又因为 $\beta \geq 0, \sigma \geq 0$,所以 $\beta = 0, \sigma = 0$ 。再由(24)式和假设(iii) $\tau = 0$ 。因此,由(27)式可得 $\epsilon_j = 0, j = 1, \dots, m$,即 $\epsilon = 0$ 。这表明 $(\beta, \eta, \gamma, \tau, \epsilon, \delta, \sigma) = 0$ 。这与(37)式矛盾。所以有 $\eta > 0$ 。

再由(38)式和 $\gamma = 0$ 得 $\bar{p} = 0$ 。再由(27)式和假设(iv)有 $h_j(\bar{u}) + \bar{u}^T \bar{w}_j = \frac{-\epsilon_j}{\tau} \leq 0, j = 1, \dots, m$ 。由 $\gamma = 0, \tau > 0$ 和(29)式有 $\bar{y}_j \bar{u} \in N_{E_j}(\bar{w}_j), j = 1, \dots, m$ 。又由假设(iv)有 $\bar{u} \in N_{E_j}(\bar{w}_j), j = 1, \dots, m$ 。又因为 $E_j \subset \mathbf{R}^n$ 为紧凸集,所以 $S(\bar{u} | E_j) = \bar{u}^T \bar{w}_j$,即 $h_j(\bar{u}) + S(\bar{u} | E_j) = \frac{-\epsilon_j}{\tau} \leq 0, j = 1, \dots, m$ 。所以 \bar{u} 是(MFP)的可行解。

由 $\gamma = 0, \eta > 0, \lambda > 0$ 和(25)式有 $\bar{u} \in N_{C_i}(\bar{z}_i), i = 1, \dots, k$ 。同理可由 $\gamma = 0, \eta > 0, \lambda > 0$,假设(iv)和(26)式有 $\bar{u} \in N_{D_i}(\bar{v}_i), i = 1, \dots, k$ 。又因为 $C_i \subset \mathbf{R}^n, D_i \subset \mathbf{R}^n$ 为紧凸集,所以 $S(\bar{u} | C_i) = \bar{u}^T \bar{z}_i, S(\bar{u} | D_i) = \bar{u}^T \bar{v}_i$ 。若可行解 $(\bar{\alpha}, \bar{u}, \bar{z}, \bar{v}, \bar{y}, \bar{\lambda}, \bar{w}, \bar{p} = 0, \bar{q} = 0)$ 满足引理 1 中的广义凸性假设条件,则 \bar{u} 是(MFP)的有效解。且由 $\bar{p} = 0, \bar{q} = 0, \gamma = 0, \eta > 0, \delta = 0, g_i(\bar{u}) - \bar{u}^T \bar{v}_i > 0$ 和(28)式得 $\bar{\alpha}_i = \frac{f_i(\bar{u}) + \bar{u}^T \bar{z}_i}{g_i(\bar{u}) - \bar{u}^T \bar{v}_i}, i = 1, \dots, k$ 。又因为 $S(\bar{u} | C_i) = \bar{u}^T \bar{z}_i, S(\bar{u} | D_i) = \bar{u}^T \bar{v}_i$,即 $\bar{\alpha}_i = \frac{f_i(\bar{u}) + S(\bar{u} | C_i)}{g_i(\bar{u}) - S(\bar{u} | D_i)}, i = 1, \dots, k$ 。即原问题(MFP)与对偶问题(MFD₂)的目标函数值相等。证毕

注 当高阶对偶模型(MFD₁)退化为二阶对偶模型(MFD₂)时,定理 1 中的假设条件(i)和(iii)可退化为定理 2 中的假设条件(i)和(ii),定理 1 中的假设条件(ii)可退化为定理 2 中的假设条件(iii),定理 1 中的假设条件(v)退化为定理 2 中的假设条件(iv)。

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Higher-order Converse Duality for Multi-objective Fractional Programming

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Abstract: We consider non-differentiable multi-objective fractional programming problems. $\min \left(\frac{f_1(x) + S(x|C_1)}{g_1(x) - S(x|D_1)}, \dots, \frac{f_k(x) + S(x|C_k)}{g_k(x) - S(x|D_k)} \right)$. s. t. $h_j(x) + S(x|E_j) \leq 0, j = 1, \dots, m$. We formulate second-order and higher-order dual models for the corresponding problem, and discuss converse duality theorems by using Fritz-John type necessary condition, under the weak duality theorems given by Suneja et al. without any constraint qualifications.

Key words: fractional multi-objective programming; generalized convex function; converse duality theorems

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