Farkas' Lemma

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Farkas' Lemma

Let

$A \in R^{m \times n}$, *i.e., A is mxn matrix,*

$\mathbf{b} \in R^m$,

$x \in R^n$, $y \in R^m$

The following statements are equivalent:

1 $y^T A \le 0 \Rightarrow y^T \mathbf{b} \le 0$

&

2 $\exists\, x$ such that $A x = \mathbf{b}$, $x \ge 0$

Proof

Interpretation

Application

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Proof Consider the primal/dual LP pair:

P	**D**
Minimize $0x$ subject to $A\,x = b$, $x \geq 0$	Maximize $y^{T}b$ subject to $A^{T}y \leq 0$,

i.e., $y^{T}A \leq 0$

Problem **D** is feasible (e.g., let $y=0$, for which the objective $y^{T}b$ is zero.)

If statement **1** is true, i.e., $y^{T}A \leq 0 \Rightarrow y^{T}b \leq 0$ then $y=0$ must be optimal for problem **D**.

↵

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If $y=0$ is optimal for **D**, then by LP duality theory, **P** is feasible (with optimal value 0), proving that **1** $\Rightarrow$ **2**.

Suppose that $Ax=b$ for some $x \geq 0$, and $y^{T}A \leq 0$ for some y.

Then $y^{T}A \leq 0 \Rightarrow y^{T}A\,x \leq 0 \Rightarrow y^{T}b \leq 0$

proving that **2** $\Rightarrow$ **1**.

QED

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GEOMETRIC ILLUSTRATION OF FARKAS' LEMMA

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $b = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$

The columns of A are points (vectors) in R^2

$$A^1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, A^1 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

(requirements space)

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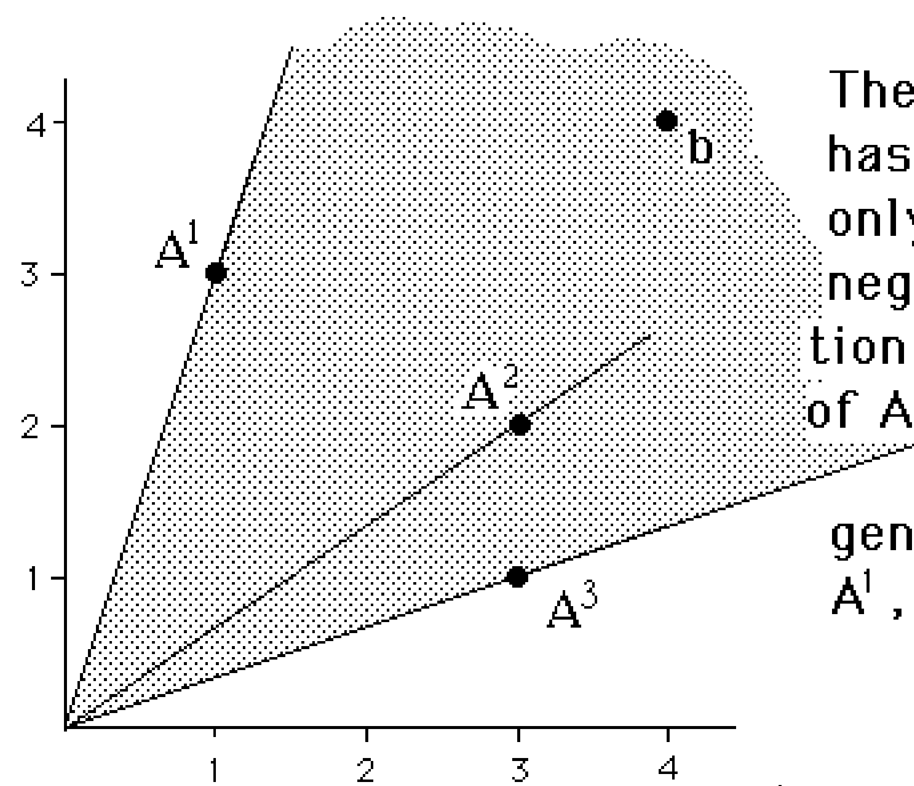

The system Ax=b has a solution if & only if b is a non-negative combination of the columns of A, i.e., iff b lies in the *cone* generated by A^1, A^2, & A^3

(requirements space)

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For example,

$$A^1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, A^1 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = 1\ A^1 + 0\ A^2 + 1\ A^3$$

$$= \frac{4}{7} A^1 + \frac{4}{7} A^2 + 0\ A^3$$

$$= \frac{11}{14} A^1 + \frac{4}{7} A^2 + \frac{1}{2} A^3$$

..., etc.

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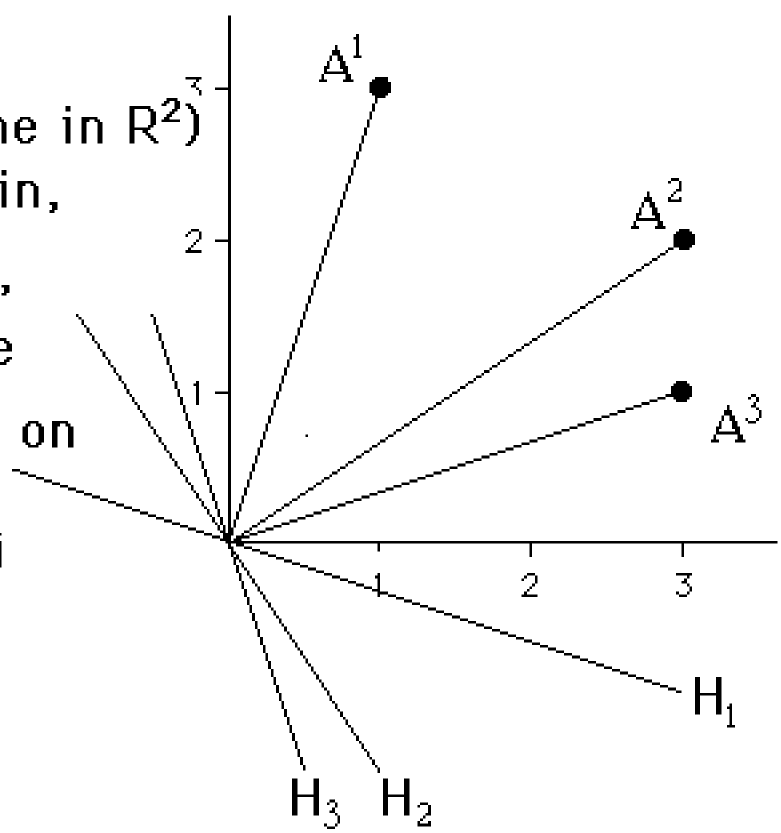
Let H_j be the hyperplane (a line in R^2) through the origin, orthogonal to A^j, and let H_j^- be the closed halfspace on the side of H_j not containing A^j



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$$y^T A^j = 0 \Leftrightarrow y \perp A^j$$
$$\Leftrightarrow y \in H_j$$

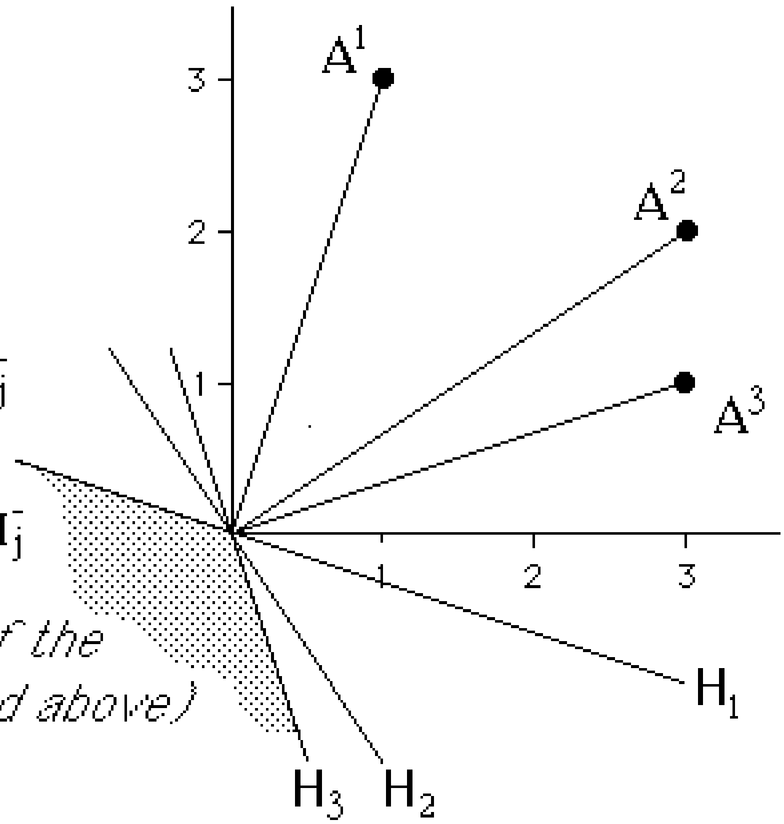
Also,

$$y^T A^j \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow y \in H_j^-$$

Therefore,

$$y^T A \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow y \in \bigcap_j H_j^-$$

(the intersection of the half-spaces, shaded above)



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Likewise, for a given b, let

H_b = hyperplane through the origin, orthogonal to b, and

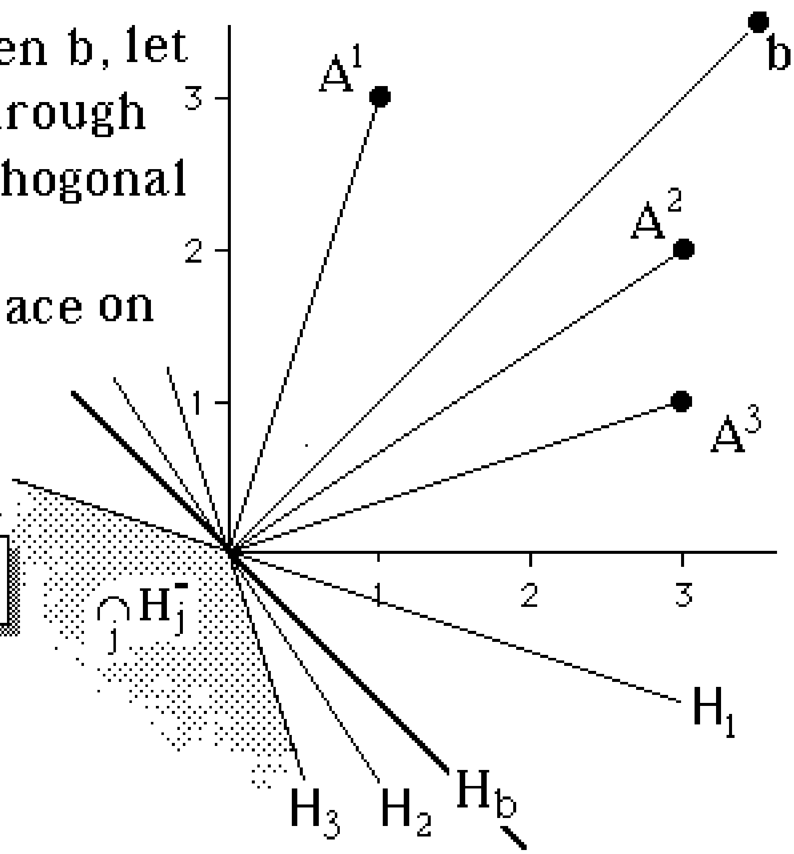
H_b^- = closed halfspace on side of H_b not containing b.

Then the statement

$$y^T A \leq 0 \Rightarrow y^T \mathbf{b} \leq 0$$

simply says that

$$\bigcap_j H_j^- \subseteq H_b^-$$



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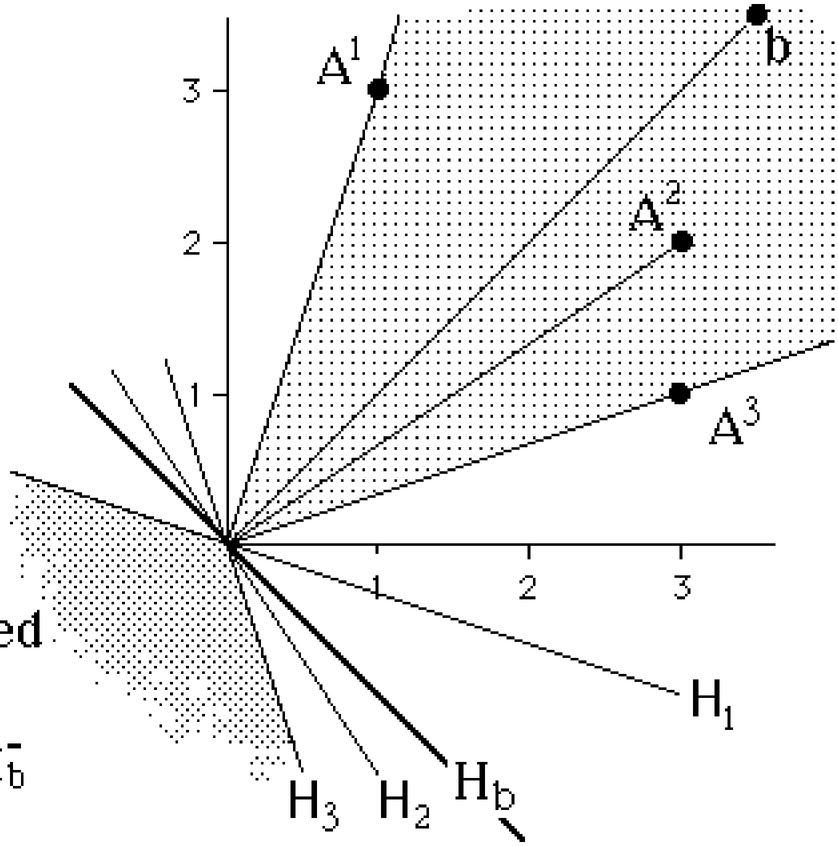
EXAMPLE 1

$$\mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$



Note that b is in the cone generated by A^1, A^2, & A^3 and that $\bigcap_j H_j^- \subseteq H_b^-$

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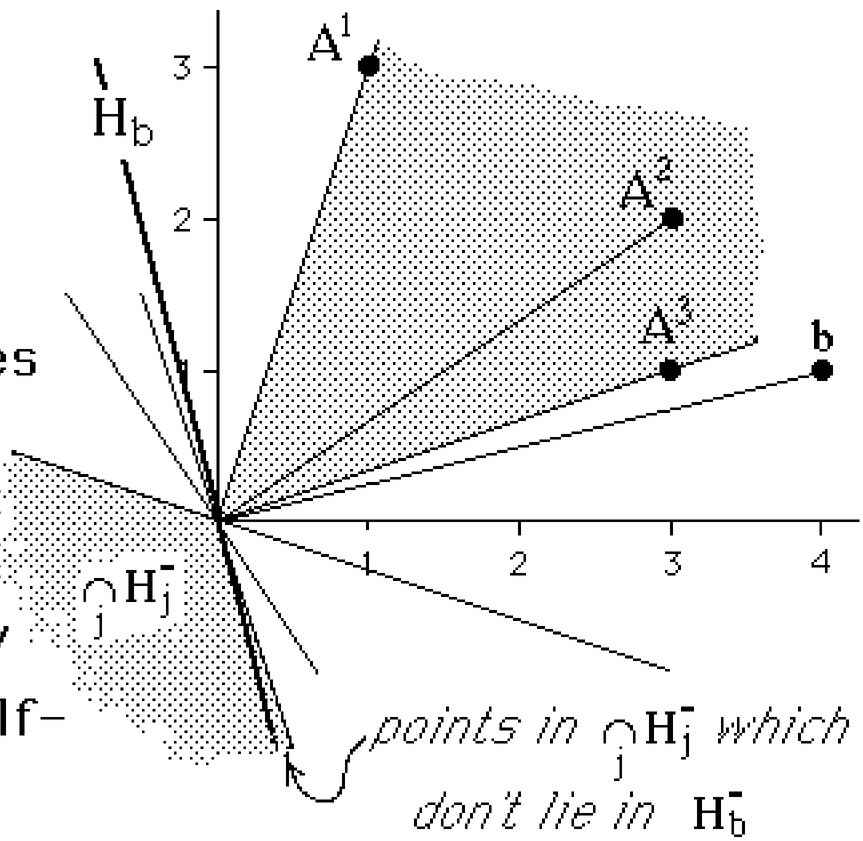
EXAMPLE 2

$$\mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

In this case, the vector b does not lie in the cone generated by A, nor does $\bigcap_j H_j^-$ lie entirely in the closed half-space H_b^-



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APPLICATION TO NONLINEAR PROGRAMMING

Consider the problem

> **Minimize** $f(x)$
> **subject to** $g_i(x) \le 0,\ i=1,2,\ldots m$

Denote

$\mathbf{b} \equiv -\nabla f(x^*)$

$A^i \equiv \nabla g_i(x^*)$

$y \equiv d$ *(direction vector)*

$x_i \equiv \lambda_i$ for $i \in I \equiv \{ i \mid g_i(x^*) = 0 \}$

(Lagrange multiplier) *(index set of tight constraints)*

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Farkas' Lemma

1 $y^T A \le 0 \Rightarrow y^T \mathbf{b} \le 0$

&

2 $\exists\ x$ such that $A x = \mathbf{b},\ x \ge 0$

are equivalent statements

That is,

1 $d^T \nabla g_i(x^*) \le 0\ \forall i \in I \Rightarrow -d^T \nabla f(x^*) \le 0$

&

2 $\exists\ \lambda_i \ge 0$ such that $\sum_{i\in I} \lambda_i \nabla g_i(x^*) = -\nabla f(x^*)$

are equivalent statements

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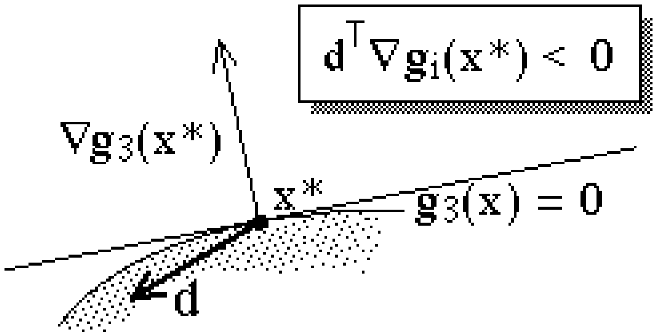
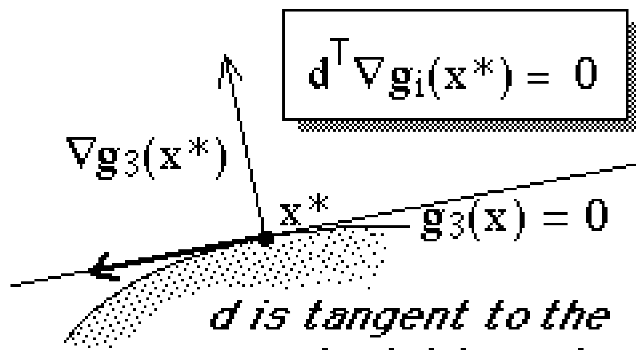


d is a feasible direction



d is tangent to the constraint boundary

d is "feasible", but any positive step in this direction may be infeasible

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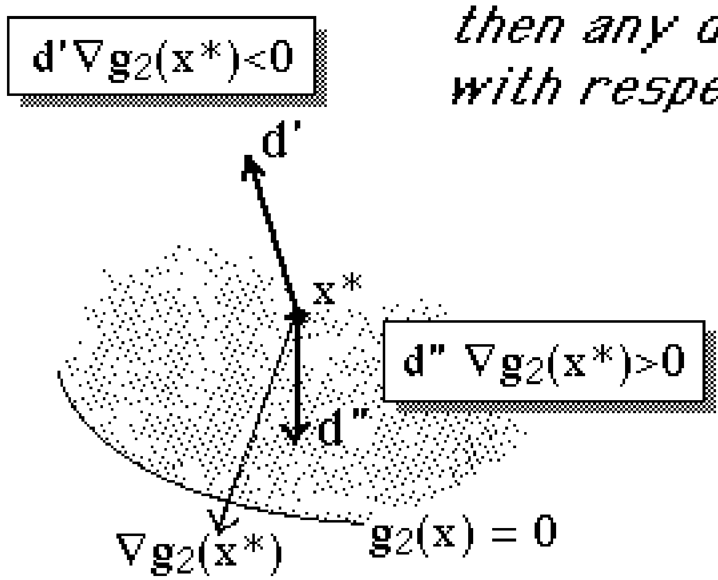
If a constraint is not tight, then any direction is feasible with respect to that constraint!



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1 $d^T \nabla g_i(x^*) \leq 0 \; \forall i \in I \Rightarrow -d^T \nabla f(x^*) \leq 0$

directions satisfying $d^T \nabla g_i(x^*) \leq 0 \; \forall i \in I$:
are feasible directions

directions satisfying $d^T \nabla f(x^*) \geq 0$
are directions of ascent

1 Every feasible direction is non-improving

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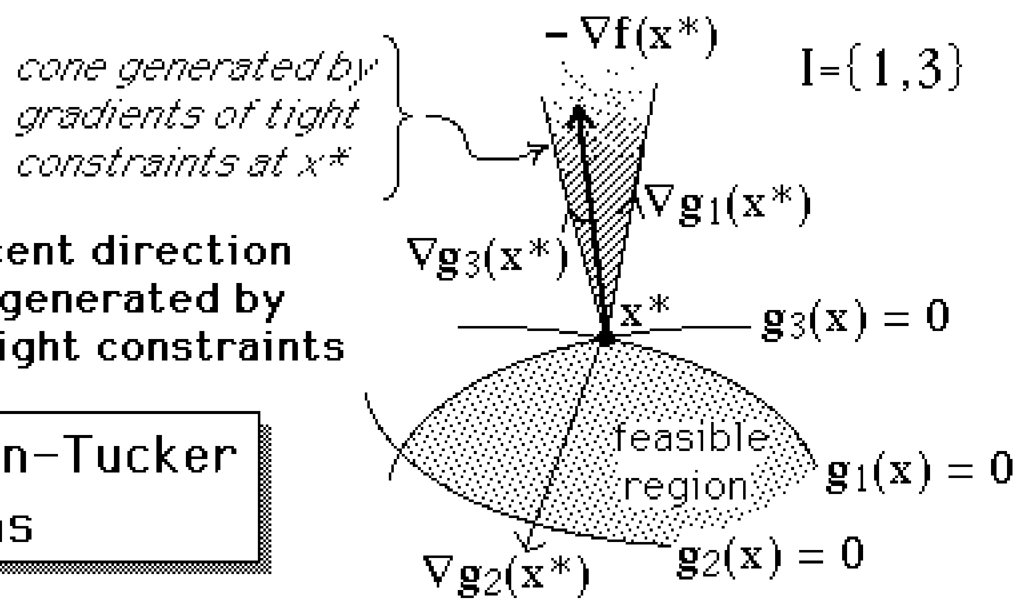
2 $\exists \; \lambda_i \geq 0$ such that $\sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i \nabla g_i(x^*) = -\nabla f(x^*)$



Steepest descent direction
is in the cone generated by
gradients of tight constraints

Karush-Kuhn-Tucker Conditions

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K-K-T "Necessary" Condition for Optimality

If x^* is an optimal solution to

> **Minimize** $f(x)$
> **subject to** $g_i(x) \leq 0,\ i=1,2,\ldots m$

then

> The directional derivative of $f(x)$ is nonnegative in every feasible direction at x^*

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K-K-T "Necessary" Condition for Optimality

If x^* is an optimal solution to

> **Minimize** $f(x)$
> **subject to** $g_i(x) \leq 0,\ i=1,2,\ldots m$

then

> The steepest descent direction at x^* is in the cone generated by the gradients of the tight constraints at x^*

Equivalent condition, according to Farkas' lemma

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