

Some Characterizations of Robust Optimal Solution Set for Uncertain Fractional Optimization Problem with Lipschitz Inequality Constraints

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Abstract

In this paper, we deal with a class of fractional optimization problem with data uncertainty in both the objective and constraints. The objective function is fractional function and the constraint is inequalities which satisfy Lipschitz conditions. Using pseudo Lagrange-type function, we give those characterizations of robust optimal solution set of uncertain fractional optimization problem.

Keywords

Uncertain Fractional Optimization, Robust Optimal Solution Set, Pseudo Lagrange-Type Function

Lipschitz不等约束下不确定分式优化问题鲁棒最优解集的刻画

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摘要

本文考虑一类在目标和约束函数中都含有不确定数据的分式优化问题。其中, 目标函数是分式函数, 约束是满足Lipschitz条件的不等式。利用伪Lagrange型函数给出了鲁棒最优解集的刻画。

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关键词

不确定分式优化, 鲁棒最优解集, 伪Lagrange型函数

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1. 引言

分式优化问题是最优化理论研究的一类重要问题, 它在经济学, 金融学, 聚类分析及排队选址等问题中有广泛的应用[1] [2] [3]。然而在实际问题中, 由于预测或测量误差, 会导致问题输入数据不完整或不确定[4] [5] [6], 我们需要在知道真实数据和参数前做出决策。因此, 含有不确定数据的优化问题引起了研究者的广泛关注。鲁棒优化方法是解决不确定优化问题一个有效方法, 见文献[7]-[16]。

解集特征是不确定规划问题的一个重要研究方向。关于解集特征概念的介绍和研究是由 Mangasarian [9]对可微凸问题提出的, 关于凸问题下的鲁棒解集特征可参见文献[10] [11] [12]。近年来最优问题的解集特征刻画被推广到分式优化问题的最优解集特征的刻画, 见文献[13] [14] [15] [17] [18]。

文献[13] [14]在可微的情况下, 讨论了凸约束下的鲁棒分式规划问题, 得到鲁棒对偶性结论。Sun 等 [15]在不可微的情况下, 对目标函数含有不确定数据的凸 - 凹分式函数, 约束函数是含有不确定数据连续的凸 - 凹函数, 利用鲁棒型基本次微分约束规则, 给出鲁棒最优解集的刻画; Sissarat, Wangkeeree 和 Lee [16]在不可微情况下, 考虑了目标函数是不确定凸函数, 约束函数是含有不确定数据的 Lipschitz 函数的优化问题, 利用鲁棒型基本约束规则对问题的伪 Lagrange 型函数和鲁棒最优解集的性质进行了研究。

受文献[15] [16]启发, 本文主要考虑目标函数是凸 - 凹分式函数, 约束函数是 Lipschitz 连续函数的问题, 在目标函数与约束函数都含有不确定数据且只要求约束集是凸集情况下, 利用鲁棒次微分约束规则(RSCQ)对问题的鲁棒最优解集进行刻画。本文的结论推广了文献[15] [16]中的相关定理。

文章结构如下: 第二部分, 介绍基本概念和相关符号; 第三部分, 利用鲁棒次微分约束规则(RSCQ)对分式优化问题的伪 Lagrange 型函数和鲁棒最优解集特征进行刻画。

2. 预备知识

在这一节中, 我们先回顾几个基本概念和结论, 并给出本文要用到的若干引理。

设 C 是 R^n 的子集, C 的指标函数 $\delta_c : R^n \rightarrow R$, 定义为:

$$\delta_c := \begin{cases} 0 & x \in C, \\ +\infty & x \notin C. \end{cases}$$

若 $f : R^n \rightarrow R$ 对 $\forall x, y \in X \subseteq R^n$, $t \in [0, 1]$ 满足: $f(tx + (1-t)y) \leq tf(x) + (1-t)f(y)$ 称 f 为凸函数。当 $-f$ 是凸函数, 称 f 为凹函数。 f 在 \bar{x} 处的凸次微分定义为:

$$\partial f(\bar{x}) := \{x^* \in R^n : \langle x^*, x - \bar{x} \rangle \leq f(x) - f(\bar{x}), \forall x \in X\}.$$

f 在 $x \in R^n$ 处沿方向 $d \in R^n$ 的方向导数表示为:

$$f'(x; \cdot) := \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x + td) - f(x)}{t}.$$

定义 2.1 [16] 称函数 $h: R^n \rightarrow R$ 在 $x \in R^n$ 是 Lipschitz 连续的, 若存在 $L > 0$ 和 x 的邻域 N 满足:

$$\|h(y) - h(z)\| \leq L\|y - z\|, \forall x, y \in N.$$

定义 2.2 [19] 设函数 $h: R^n \rightarrow R$ 在 $x \in R^n$ 是 Lipschitz 连续的, h 在 x 处沿方向 d 的广义 Clarke 方向导数记为 $h^\circ(x; d)$, 定义为:

$$h^\circ(x; d) := \limsup_{\substack{y \rightarrow x \\ t \rightarrow 0^+}} \frac{h(y + td) - h(y)}{t}.$$

定义 2.3 [19] 设函数 $h: R^n \rightarrow R$ 在 $x \in R^n$ 是 Lipschitz 连续的, h 在 x 处的广义 Clarke 次微分记为 $\partial^\circ h(x)$, 定义为:

$$\partial^\circ h(x) := \left\{ \xi \in R^n : h^\circ(x; d) \geq \langle \xi, d \rangle, \forall d \in R^n \right\}.$$

定义 2.4 [16] 设函数 $h: R^n \rightarrow R$ 在 $x \in R^n$ 处是 Lipschitz 连续的, 若对每个方向 $d \in R^n$, 方向导数 $h'(x; d)$ 存在且等于 $h^\circ(x; d)$, 则称 h 在 $x \in R^n$ 处正则。

本文考虑如下分式优化问题:

$$(UFP) \min_{x \in R^n} \left\{ \frac{f(x, u)}{g(x, v)}, x \in C : h_j(x, w_j) \leq 0, \forall w_j \in W_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, m \right\},$$

其中 $f: R^n \times R^p \rightarrow R$, $g: R^n \times R^p \rightarrow R^+$, $h_j: R^n \times R^q \rightarrow R$ 是给定函数, $C \subseteq R^n$ 是非空凸闭集. $U \subseteq R^p$, $V \subseteq R^p$, $W_j \subseteq R^q$ 为紧凸的不确定集, $u \in U$, $v \in V$, $w_j \in W_j$ 是不确定参数. (UFP) 的鲁棒可行集记为:

$$F := \left\{ x \in C, h_j(x, w_j) \leq 0, w_j \in W_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, m \right\}.$$

对于给定紧子集 $W_j \subseteq R^q$ 和给定函数 $h_j: R^n \times R^q \rightarrow R$, 对 h_j 作如下假设[16]:

(C₁) 对 $\forall x \in R^n$, $w_j \in W_j$, 函数 $w_j \mapsto h_j(x, w_j)$ 是上半连续。

(C₂) h_j 关于 w_j 在 x 处是一致 Lipschitz 连续的。

(C₃) 对 $\forall (x, w_j) \in R^n \times W_j$, 函数 $h_j(\cdot, w_j)$ 是在 x 处正则。

(C₄) 对于 $(x, w_j) \in R^n \times W_j$, 集值映射 $(x, w_j) \mapsto \partial^\circ h_j(\cdot, w_j)(x)$ 是上半连续。

$$J(x) := \left\{ j \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\} : \max_{w_j \in W_j} h_j(x, w_j) = 0, \forall x \in F \right\} \neq \emptyset.$$

$$W_j(x) := \left\{ \bar{w}_j \in W_j : h_j(x, \bar{w}_j) = \max_{w_j \in W_j} h_j(x, w_j), j = 1, 2, \dots, m \right\} \neq \emptyset.$$

文章的剩余部分除非特别说明, 否则下面假设一直成立. $f(\cdot, u)$ 对 $\forall u \in U$ 是连续凸函数, $f(x, \cdot)$ 对 $\forall x \in R^n$ 是凹函数; $g(x, \cdot)$ 对 $\forall x \in R^n$ 是凸函数, $g(\cdot, v)$ 对 $\forall v \in V$ 是连续凹函数, 且令 $f \geq 0, g > 0$, 可行集 F 是非空凸集。

与(UFP)对应的鲁棒优化模型(RUFP):

$$(RUFP) \min_{x \in R^n} \left\{ \frac{\max_{u \in U} f(x, u)}{\min_{v \in V} g(x, v)}, x \in C : h_j(x, w_j) \leq 0, \forall w_j \in W_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, m \right\}.$$

定义 2.5 若 \bar{x} 是(RUFP)的最优解, 则 $\bar{x} \in F$ 称是(UFP)的鲁棒最优解. (UFP)鲁棒最优解集记为:

$$S := \left\{ x \in F : \frac{\max_{u \in U} f(x, u)}{\min_{v \in V} g(x, v)} \leq \frac{\max_{u \in U} f(y, u)}{\min_{v \in V} g(y, v)}, \forall y \in F \right\},$$

且假设 $S \neq \emptyset$ 。

定义 2.6 [10] 设 $x \in F$, 称鲁棒次微分约束品性(RSCQ)在 x 处成立, 若

$$\partial \delta_F(x) \subseteq \partial \delta_C(x) + \bigcup_{\substack{\lambda_j \geq 0, w_j \in W_j, \\ \lambda_j h_j(x, w_j) = 0, j = \{1, 2, \dots, m\}}} \sum_{j=1}^m \lambda_j \partial^\circ h_j(\cdot, w_j)(x).$$

引理 2.1 [12] 令 $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^p$ 是凸紧集, 且令 $f: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^p \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 是凸-凹函数, 即对于固定的 $u \in U$, $f(\cdot, u)$ 是关于 $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 的凸函数, 且对于固定的 $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $f(x, \cdot)$ 是关于 $u \in U$ 的凹函数, 则

$$\partial \left(\max_{u \in U} f(\cdot, u) \right) (\bar{x}) = \bigcup_{u \in U(\bar{x})} \partial f(\cdot, u)(\bar{x}),$$

其中 $U(\bar{x}) := \{\bar{u} \in U : f(\bar{x}, \bar{u}) = \max_{u \in U} f(\bar{x}, u)\}$ 。

引理 2.2 [16] 对 $\forall x \in F, \forall j \in J(x)$, h_j 满足 (C_3) , (C_4) , 若 F 是凸集, 则:

$$F \subseteq \left\{ y \in \mathbb{R}^n : h_{jx}^\circ(x, w_j; y - x) \leq 0, \forall x \in F, \forall j \in J(x), \forall w_j \in W_j(x) \right\}.$$

3. 鲁棒最优解集的刻画

(UFP)的伪 Lagrange 型函数[16]定义为:

$$L^p(x, y, \mu, \lambda_j, u, v, w_j) = f(x, u) + \mu(-g)(x, v) + \sum_{j \in J(y)} \lambda_j h_{jx}^\circ(y, w_j; x - y), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

其中, $\mu = \frac{\max_{u \in U} f(x, u)}{\min_{v \in V} g(x, v)}$, $y \in \mathbb{R}^n, \lambda_j \geq 0, u \in U, v \in V, w_j \in W_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, m$ 。

定理 3.1 设 $\bar{x} \in S$ 是(UFP)的鲁棒最优解, (RSCQ)在 \bar{x} 处成立, 设 $\bar{\mu} = \frac{\max_{u \in U} f(\bar{x}, u)}{\min_{v \in V} g(\bar{x}, v)}$, 则

$\exists \bar{\lambda}_j \geq 0, \bar{u} \in U, \bar{v} \in V, \bar{w}_j \in W_j$ 和 $j = 1, 2, \dots, m$ 满足:

$$\bar{\lambda}_j h_{jx}^\circ(\bar{x}, \bar{w}_j; x - \bar{x}) = 0, \quad \forall j \in J(\bar{x}); \quad \frac{f(x, \bar{u})}{g(x, \bar{v})} = \frac{\max_{u \in U} f(x, u)}{\min_{v \in V} g(x, v)}, \quad \forall x \in S;$$

且 $L^p(\cdot, \bar{x}, \bar{\mu}, \bar{\lambda}_j, \bar{u}, \bar{v}, \bar{w}_j)$ 在 S 上是常数。

证明: $\bar{x} \in S$ 是(UFP)的鲁棒最优解, 则有 \bar{x} 是(UFP)鲁棒最优解当且仅当 \bar{x} 是如下问题的鲁棒最优解 [15]:

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \left\{ \max_{u \in U, v \in V} \{f(x, u) + \bar{\mu}(-g)(x, v)\} : x \in C; h_j(x, w_j) \leq 0, \forall w_j \in W_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, m \right\}.$$

对 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, 令

$$\phi(x) = \max_{u \in U, v \in V} \{f(x, u) + \bar{\mu}(-g)(x, v)\}.$$

因 $f(\cdot, u)$ 对 $\forall u \in U$ 是连续凸函数, $g(\cdot, v)$ 对 $\forall v \in V$ 是连续凹函数, 故 $\phi(x)$ 是连续凸函数。

由引理 2.1 知:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \in \partial(\phi + \delta_F)(\bar{x}) &= \partial\phi(\bar{x}) + \partial\delta_F(\bar{x}) \\ &= \bigcup_{(\bar{u}, \bar{v}) \in U'(\bar{x}) \times V'(\bar{x})} \{\partial f(\cdot, \bar{u})(\bar{x}) + \bar{\mu}(-g)(\cdot, \bar{v})(\bar{x})\} + \partial\delta_F(\bar{x}) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $(\bar{u}, \bar{v}) \in U'(\bar{x}) \times V'(\bar{x}) := \{(u, v) \in U \times V : f(\bar{x}, u) + \bar{\mu}(-g)(\bar{x}, v) = \phi(\bar{x})\}$ 。

由(RSCQ)在 \bar{x} 处成立得, $\exists \bar{\lambda}_j \geq 0, \bar{u} \in U, \bar{v} \in V, \bar{w}_j \in W_j$ 满足:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\in \partial f(\cdot, u)(\bar{x}) + \bar{\mu}(-g)(\cdot, v)(\bar{x}) + \partial \delta_C(\bar{x}) + \sum_{j \in J(\bar{x})} \bar{\lambda}_j \partial^\circ h_j(\cdot, \bar{w}_j)(\bar{x}) \\ &\in \partial f(\cdot, u)(\bar{x}) + \bar{\mu}(-g)(\cdot, v)(\bar{x}) + \partial \delta_C(\bar{x}) + \sum_{j \in J(\bar{x})} \bar{\lambda}_j \partial h_{jx}^\circ(\bar{x}, \bar{w}_j; \cdot - \bar{x})(\bar{x}) \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$\subseteq \partial L^p(\cdot, \bar{x}, \bar{\mu}, \bar{\lambda}_j, \bar{u}, \bar{v}, \bar{w}_j)(\bar{x}).$$

$$f(\bar{x}, \bar{u}) + \bar{\mu}(-g)(\bar{x}, \bar{v}) = \phi(\bar{x}) = \max_{u \in U, v \in V} \{f(\bar{x}, u) + \bar{\mu}(-g)(\bar{x}, v)\}. \quad (2)$$

$$\bar{\lambda}_j h_j(\bar{x}, \bar{w}_j) = 0. \quad (3)$$

由(2)式得[15]:

$$\frac{f(\bar{x}, \bar{u})}{g(\bar{x}, \bar{v})} = \frac{\max_{u \in U} f(\bar{x}, u)}{\min_{v \in V} g(\bar{x}, v)} = \bar{\mu}. \quad (4)$$

由次微分定义和(1), (2)式得:

$$\begin{aligned} &f(\bar{x}, \bar{u}) + \bar{\mu}(-g)(\bar{x}, \bar{v}) + \sum_{j \in J(\bar{x})} \bar{\lambda}_j h_{jx}^\circ(\bar{x}, \bar{w}_j; x - \bar{x}) \\ &\geq f(\bar{x}, \bar{u}) + \bar{\mu}(-g)(\bar{x}, \bar{v}) \\ &= \max_{u \in U, v \in V} \{f(\bar{x}, u) + \bar{\mu}(-g)(\bar{x}, v)\}, \quad \forall x \in R^n. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

对 $\forall x, \bar{x} \in S$ 有:

$$\max_{u \in U, v \in V} \{f(x, u) + \bar{\mu}(-g)(x, v)\} = \max_{u \in U, v \in V} \{f(\bar{x}, u) + \bar{\mu}(-g)(\bar{x}, v)\}. \quad (6)$$

由(5), (6)式得:

$$\sum_{j \in J(\bar{x})} \bar{\lambda}_j h_{jx}^\circ(\bar{x}, \bar{w}_j, x - \bar{x}) \geq 0, \quad \forall x \in S. \quad (7)$$

当 $\bar{\lambda}_j > 0$ 时, 由(3)式得:

$$h_j(\bar{x}, \bar{w}_j) = 0.$$

对于 $j \in J(\bar{x})$ 结合上式得:

$$h_j(\bar{x}, \bar{w}_j) = 0 = \max_{w_j \in W_j} h_j(\bar{x}, w_j).$$

故, $\bar{w}_j \in \bar{W}_j(\bar{x})$ 。

此时由引理 2.2 得, 对于 $\forall j \in J(\bar{x}), \forall \bar{w}_j \in \bar{W}_j(\bar{x}), \forall x \in F$ 有:

$$\bar{\lambda}_j h_{jx}^\circ(\bar{x}, \bar{w}_j; x - \bar{x}) \leq 0.$$

由上式和(7)式得:

$$\bar{\lambda}_j h_{jx}^\circ(\bar{x}, \bar{w}_j; x - \bar{x}) = 0, \quad \forall j \in J(\bar{x}). \quad (8)$$

下证:

$$\frac{f(x, \bar{u})}{g(x, \bar{v})} = \frac{\max_{u \in U} f(x, u)}{\min_{v \in V} g(x, v)}, \quad \forall x \in S. \quad (9)$$

对 $\forall x, \bar{x} \in S$ 得:

$$\frac{f(x, \bar{u})}{g(x, \bar{v})} \leq \frac{\max_{u \in U} f(x, u)}{\min_{v \in V} g(x, v)} = \frac{\max_{u \in U} f(\bar{x}, u)}{\min_{v \in V} g(\bar{x}, v)} = \bar{\mu}.$$

由上式得:

$$f(x, \bar{u}) + \bar{\mu}(-g)(x, \bar{v}) \leq 0. \quad (10)$$

对 $\forall x \in S$, 结合(4), (5), (8)式得:

$$f(x, \bar{u}) + \bar{\mu}(-g)(x, \bar{v}) \geq 0.$$

由上式和(10)式得:

$$f(x, \bar{u}) + \bar{\mu}(-g)(x, \bar{v}) = 0. \quad (11)$$

故,

$$\frac{f(x, \bar{u})}{g(x, \bar{v})} = \bar{\mu} = \frac{\max_{u \in U} f(\bar{x}, u)}{\min_{v \in V} g(\bar{x}, v)} = \frac{\max_{u \in U} f(x, u)}{\min_{v \in V} g(x, v)}.$$

由上式可知, (9)式成立。

对 $\forall x \in S$, 由(8)式和(11)式得:

$$\begin{aligned} L^p(x, \bar{x}, \bar{\mu}, \bar{\lambda}_j, \bar{u}, \bar{v}, \bar{w}_j) &= f(x, \bar{u}) + \bar{\mu}(-g)(x, \bar{v}) + \sum_{j \in J(\bar{x})} \bar{\lambda}_j h_{jx}^{\circ}(\bar{x}, \bar{w}_j; x - \bar{x}) \\ &= f(x, \bar{u}) + \bar{\mu}(-g)(x, \bar{v}) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

故 $L^p(\cdot, \bar{x}, \bar{\mu}, \bar{\lambda}_j, \bar{u}, \bar{v}, \bar{w}_j)$ 在 S 上是常数。

注1: 若 $h_j(\cdot, w_j), j=1, 2, \dots, m$ 对 $\forall w_j \in W_j$ 是凸函数, 则对 $\forall j=1, 2, \dots, m$, 由定理 3.1 可得:

$$\bar{\lambda}_j h_j(x, \bar{w}_j) - \bar{\lambda}_j h_j(\bar{x}, \bar{w}_j) \geq \bar{\lambda}_j h'_{jx}(\bar{x}, \bar{w}_j; x - \bar{x}) = \bar{\lambda}_j h_{jx}^{\circ}(\bar{x}, \bar{w}_j; x - \bar{x}) = 0, \quad x \in S.$$

对 $x \in F$, 由上式和 $\bar{\lambda}_j h_j(\bar{x}, \bar{w}_j) = 0, j=1, 2, \dots, m$, 得:

$$\bar{\lambda}_j h_j(x, \bar{w}_j) = 0, \quad j=1, 2, \dots, m.$$

且对 $\forall x \in S$ 有:

$$\begin{aligned} L^p(x, \bar{x}, \bar{\mu}, \bar{\lambda}_j, \bar{u}, \bar{v}, \bar{w}_j) &= f(x, \bar{u}) + \bar{\mu}(-g)(x, \bar{v}) + \sum_{j \in J(\bar{x})} \bar{\lambda}_j h_{jx}^{\circ}(\bar{x}, \bar{w}_j; x - \bar{x}) \\ &= f(x, \bar{u}) + \bar{\mu}(-g)(x, \bar{v}) \\ &= f(x, \bar{u}) + \bar{\mu}(-g)(x, \bar{v}) + \sum_{j=1}^m \bar{\lambda}_j h_j(x, \bar{w}_j). \end{aligned}$$

这就说明伪 Lagrange 型函数 $L^p(x, \bar{x}, \bar{\mu}, \bar{\lambda}_j, \bar{u}, \bar{v}, \bar{w}_j)$ 是文献[15]中 Lagrange 型函数。

注2: 当 $h_j(x, w_j), j=1, 2, \dots, m$ 关于 $R^n \times W_j$ 是连续的凸 - 凹函数时, 定理 3.1 推广了文献[15]中的命题 2; 当 $g(x, v) = 1$, 定理 3.1 推广了文献[16]中命题 2。

下面利用给定的(UFP)的一个鲁棒最优解对(UFP)的鲁棒最优解集进行刻画。

定理 3.2 设 $\bar{x} \in S$ 是(UFP)的鲁棒最优解, (RSCQ)在 \bar{x} 处成立, 设 $\bar{\mu} = \frac{\max_{u \in U} f(\bar{x}, u)}{\min_{v \in V} g(\bar{x}, v)}$, 则

$\exists \bar{\lambda}_j \geq 0, \bar{u} \in U, \bar{v} \in V, \bar{w}_j \in W_j, j=1, 2, \dots, m$ 满足 $S = S_1$, 其中,

$$S_1 = \left\{ x \in F : \bar{\lambda} h_{jx}^\circ(\bar{x}, \bar{w}_j; x - \bar{x}) = 0, j = 1, 2, \dots, m; \frac{f(x, \bar{u})}{g(x, \bar{v})} = \frac{\max_{u \in U} f(x, u)}{\min_{v \in V} g(x, v)}; \right. \\ \left. \exists \zeta \in \partial(f(\cdot, \bar{u})(\bar{x}) + \bar{\mu}(-g)(\cdot, \bar{v})(\bar{x})) \cap \partial(f(\cdot, \bar{u})(x) + \bar{\mu}(-g)(\cdot, \bar{v})(x)), \right. \\ \left. \text{s.t. } \langle \zeta, \bar{x} - x \rangle = 0 \right\}.$$

证明: 首先证明 $S \subseteq S_1$, 令 $x \in S$, 则 $x \in F$ 。由(1)式知 $\exists \bar{\lambda}_j \geq 0, \bar{u} \in U, \bar{v} \in V, \bar{w}_j \in W_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, m$ 及 $\varepsilon \in \partial f(\cdot, \bar{u})(\bar{x}), \xi \in \partial(-g)(\cdot, \bar{v})(\bar{x}), \theta \in \partial \delta_c(\bar{x}), \eta_j \in \partial^n h_j(\cdot, \bar{w}_j)(\bar{x})$ 满足:

$$\varepsilon + \bar{\mu} \xi + \theta + \sum_{j \in J(\bar{x})} \bar{\lambda}_j \eta_j = 0. \tag{12}$$

由次微分和广义次微分定义得:

$$f(x, \bar{u}) - f(\bar{x}, \bar{u}) \geq \langle \varepsilon, x - \bar{x} \rangle, \\ g(x, \bar{v}) - g(\bar{x}, \bar{v}) \geq \langle \xi, x - \bar{x} \rangle, \\ 0 = \delta_c(x) - \delta_c(\bar{x}) \geq \langle \theta, x - \bar{x} \rangle, \tag{13}$$

$$h_{jx}^\circ(\bar{x}, \bar{w}_j; x - \bar{x}) \geq \langle \eta_j, x - \bar{x} \rangle, \forall j \in J(\bar{x}). \tag{14}$$

(14)式两边同乘 $\bar{\lambda}_j$, 联合(8)式得:

$$\langle \bar{\lambda}_j \eta_j, x - \bar{x} \rangle \leq 0, \forall j \in J(\bar{x}). \tag{15}$$

由(12), (13), (15)式得:

$$\langle \varepsilon + \bar{\mu} \xi, x - \bar{x} \rangle = \left\langle -\theta - \sum_{j \in J(\bar{x})} \bar{\lambda}_j \eta_j, x - \bar{x} \right\rangle \geq 0.$$

令 $\zeta = \varepsilon + \bar{\mu} \xi$, 则 $\langle \zeta, x - \bar{x} \rangle \geq 0$,

且

$$\zeta \in \partial f(\cdot, \bar{u})(\bar{x}) + \bar{\mu} \partial(-g)(\cdot, \bar{v})(\bar{x}) = \partial(f(\cdot, \bar{u})(\bar{x}) + \bar{\mu}(-g)(\cdot, \bar{v})(\bar{x})). \tag{16}$$

对 $\forall x, \bar{x} \in S$, 由(4)式和(11)式得:

$$\frac{\max_{u \in U} f(x, u)}{\min_{v \in V} g(x, v)} = \frac{f(x, \bar{u})}{g(x, \bar{v})} = \bar{\mu} = \frac{\max_{u \in U} f(\bar{x}, u)}{\min_{v \in V} g(\bar{x}, v)} = \frac{f(\bar{x}, \bar{u})}{g(\bar{x}, \bar{v})}. \tag{17}$$

由(16), (17)式得:

$$\langle \zeta, x - \bar{x} \rangle \leq f(x, \bar{u}) + \bar{\mu}(-g)(x, \bar{v}) - f(\bar{x}, \bar{u}) - \bar{\mu}(-g)(\bar{x}, \bar{v}) = 0.$$

故, $\langle \zeta, x - \bar{x} \rangle = 0$ 。

下证: $\zeta \in \partial(f(\cdot, \bar{u})(x) + \bar{\mu}(-g)(\cdot, \bar{v})(x))$ 。

事实上 $\forall y \in R^n$ 有:

$$\langle \zeta, y - x \rangle = \langle \zeta, y - \bar{x} \rangle + \langle \zeta, \bar{x} - x \rangle = \langle \zeta, y - \bar{x} \rangle \\ \leq f(y, \bar{u}) + \bar{\mu}(-g)(y, \bar{v}) - f(\bar{x}, \bar{u}) - \bar{\mu}(-g)(\bar{x}, \bar{v}).$$

由(17)式得:

$$f(\bar{x}, \bar{u}) + \bar{\mu}(-g)(\bar{x}, \bar{v}) = f(x, \bar{u}) + \bar{\mu}(-g)(x, \bar{v}).$$

因此, $\langle \zeta, y-x \rangle \leq f(y, \bar{u}) + \bar{\mu}(-g)(y, \bar{v}) - f(x, \bar{u}) - \bar{\mu}(-g)(x, \bar{v})$, 从而:

$$\zeta \in \partial(f(\cdot, \bar{u})(x) + \bar{\mu}(-g)(\cdot, \bar{v})(x)).$$

故 $S \subseteq S_1$ 得证。

下证 $S_1 \subseteq S$, 对 $\forall x \in S_1$ 有 $x \in F$, 得:

$$f(\bar{x}, \bar{u}) + \bar{\mu}(-g)(\bar{x}, \bar{v}) - f(x, \bar{u}) - \bar{\mu}(-g)(x, \bar{v}) \geq \langle \zeta, \bar{x} - x \rangle = 0. \quad (18)$$

由(4)式和(18)式得:

$$f(x, \bar{u}) + \bar{\mu}(-g)(x, \bar{v}) \leq f(\bar{x}, \bar{u}) + \bar{\mu}(-g)(\bar{x}, \bar{v}) = 0.$$

由上式得:

$$\frac{f(x, \bar{u})}{g(x, \bar{v})} \leq \bar{\mu}.$$

故对 $\forall x \in S_1$ 有:

$$\frac{\max_{u \in U} f(x, u)}{\min_{v \in V} g(x, v)} = \frac{f(x, \bar{u})}{g(x, \bar{v})} \leq \bar{\mu} = \frac{\max_{u \in U} f(\bar{x}, u)}{\min_{v \in V} g(\bar{x}, v)}.$$

此时由 $\bar{x} \in S$, $x \in F$, 得: $x \in S$ 。

故 $S_1 \subseteq S$ 得证。

注 3: 当 $h_j(x, w_j)$, $j=1, 2, \dots, m$ 关于 $R^n \times W_j$ 是连续的凸-凹函数时, 定理 3.2 推广了文献[15]中定理 3.6; 当 $g(x, v)=1$, 定理 3.2 推广了文献[16]中定理 4.1。

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