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► To cite this version:

Jean-Pierre Dussault, Mounir Haddou, Tangi Migot, J.-P * Dussault. The New Butterfly Relaxation Method for Mathematical Programs with Complementarity Constraints. 2016. hal-01525399v3

HAL Id: hal-01525399

<https://hal.science/hal-01525399v3>

Preprint submitted on 20 Apr 2018 (v3), last revised 23 Oct 2023 (v5)

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The New Butterfly Relaxation Method for Mathematical Programs with Complementarity Constraints

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2016

Abstract

We propose a new family of relaxation schemes for mathematical programs with complementarity constraints that extend the relaxation of Kadrani, Dussault, Bechakroun from 2009 and the one of Kanzow and Schwartz from 2011. We discuss the properties of the sequence of relaxed non-linear programs as well as stationary properties of limiting points. A sub-family of our relaxation schemes has the desired property of converging to a M-stationary point. We introduce new constraint qualifications, MPCC-CRSC and MPCC-GCRSC, to prove convergence of our method. In particular, the latter is the weakest known constraint qualifications that ensure boundedness of the sequence generated by the method. A comprehensive numerical comparison between existing relaxations methods is performed on the library of test problems MacMPEC and shows promising results for our new method.

Keywords: non-linear programming - MPCC - MPEC - relaxation methods - stationary point - constraint qualification - CRSC

AMS Subject Classification: 90C30, 90C33, 49M37, 65K05

1 Introduction

We consider the Mathematical Program with Complementarity Constraints

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \text{ s.t. } & g(x) \leq 0, h(x) = 0, \\ & 0 \leq G(x) \perp H(x) \geq 0, \end{aligned} \tag{MPCC}$$

with $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $h : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, $g : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^p$ and $G, H : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^q$ that are assumed continuously differentiable. The notation $0 \leq u \perp v \geq 0$ for two vectors u and v in \mathbb{R}^q is a shortcut for $u_i \geq 0$, $v_i \geq 0$ and $u_i v_i = 0$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, q\}$.

This problem has become an active subject in the literature in the last two decades. The wide variety of applications [1, 17, 6] to cite a few, that can be cast as a MPCC is one of the reasons for this popularity. (MPCC) is clearly a non-linear programming problem and in general most of the functions involved in the formulation are non-convex.

In this context solving the problem means finding a local minimum. Even so, this goal apparently modest is hard to achieve in general due to the degenerate nature of the MPCC. Therefore, numerical methods that consider only first order information may be expected to compute a stationary point.

The wide variety of approaches with this aim computes the KKT conditions, which require that some constraint qualification holds at the solution to be an optimality condition. However, it is well-known that

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these constraint qualifications never hold in general for (MPCC). For instance, the classical Mangasarian-Fromowitz constraint qualification that is very often used to guarantee convergence of algorithms is violated at any feasible point. This is partly due to the geometry of the complementarity constraint that always has an empty relative interior.

These issues have motivated the definition of enhanced constraint qualifications and optimality conditions for (MPCC) as in [21, 20, 35, 10] to cite some of the earliest research. In [11], Flegel and Kanzow provide an essential result that defines the right necessary optimality condition to (MPCC). This optimality condition is called M(Mordukhovich)-stationary condition. The name comes from the fact that those conditions are derived by using Mordukhovich normal cone in the usual optimality conditions of (MPCC).

In view of the constraint qualifications issues that plague the (MPCC), the relaxation methods provide an intuitive answer. The complementarity constraint is relaxed using a parameter so that the new feasible domain is not thin anymore. It is assumed here that the classical constraints $g(x) \leq 0$ and $h(x) = 0$ are not more difficult to handle than the complementarity constraint. Finally, as the relaxing parameter is reduced, convergence to the feasible set of (MPCC) is obtained similarly to a homotopy technique.

These methods have been suggested in the literature back in 2000 by Scheel and Scholtes in [35, 36] replacing the complementarity by

$$G_i(x)H_i(x) - t \leq 0, \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, q\}. \quad (\text{SS})$$

This natural approach was later extended by Demiguel, Friedlander, Nogales and Scholtes in [5] by also relaxing the positivity constraints $G(x) \geq -t$, $H(x) \geq -t$. Although, in [5], the motivation of the authors was not to decrease the two parameters simultaneously. In [29], Lin and Fukushima improve this relaxation by expressing the same set with two constraints instead of three. This improvement leads to improved constraint qualification satisfied by the relaxed sub-problem. Even so, the feasible set is not modified this improved regularity does not come as a surprise, since constraint qualification measures the way the feasible set is described and not necessarily the geometry of the feasible set itself. In [39], the authors consider a relaxation of the same type but only around the corner $G(x) = H(x) = 0$.

In the corresponding papers it has been shown that under suitable conditions providing convergence of the methods, converge to some spurious point, called C-stationary point, may still happen. The convergence to M-stationary being guaranteed only under some second-order condition. It is to be noted that different methods used in the literature such as interior-point methods, smoothing of an NCP function and elastic net methods share a lot of common properties with the relaxation from [36] and its extension.

A new perspective for those schemes has been motivated in [22] providing an approximation scheme with convergence to M-stationary point by considering

$$(G_i(x) - t)(H_i(x) - t), \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, q\}. \quad (\text{KDB})$$

This is not a relaxation since the feasible domain of (MPCC) is not included in the feasible set of the sub-problems. The method has been extended has a relaxation method in [25] through an NCP function ϕ :

$$\phi(G_i(x) - t, H_i(x) - t), \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, q\}, \quad (\text{KS})$$

The main aim of this paper is to continue this discussion and extend the relaxation of Kanzow and Schwartz by introducing the new butterfly relaxation.

The key assumption necessary to guarantee convergence of the method relies very often on some MPCC constraint qualification. In [26, 19, 24] the authors analyze the existing methods and proves convergence under some mild constraint qualifications. The definition of a new MPCC constraint qualification allows to pursue this discussion and convergence of (KDB) and its extension has been shown under MPCC-CCP in [32]. Furthermore, the author proves that this is the weakest MPCC constraint qualification that assures convergence of these methods. In this paper, we continue the discussion by providing convergence result for the butterfly method. The MPCC-CCP condition is no longer sufficient for this purpose and so we introduce a new MPCC constraint qualification called MPCC-GCRSC.

In Section 2, we introduce classical definitions and results from non-linear programming and MPCC theory. This section is completed by the definition of new constraint qualifications for MPCC called MPCC-CRSC and MPCC-GCRSC in Definition 2.7. In Section 3, we define the relaxation scheme with the new butterfly relaxation. In Section 4, we prove theoretical results on convergence and existence of the multiplier of the relaxed sub-problems. We also provide an analysis on the convergence of approximate stationary points. We prove that the butterfly method has similar properties as the best methods in the literature. Finally, in Section 5, we provide an extensive numerical study by giving details on the implementation, comparison with other methods as well as an example that illustrates the numerical difficulties that might occur.

2 Preliminaries

(MPCC) is obviously a non-linear programming problem. Most of the numerical approaches used in non-linear programming compute necessary optimality conditions that require some constraint qualifications (CQs) defined in Sect. 2.1 to ensure existence of Lagrange multipliers at a local minimum.

Even so, (MPCC) belongs to this class of problem it is required to develop enhanced stationary conditions. Indeed, in a systematic way, feasible points of (MPCC) may fail to satisfy even the weakest constraint qualifications for non-linear programming. Tailored optimality conditions and constraint qualifications for (MPCC) are presented in Sect. 2.2.

2.1 Non-Linear Programming

Let a general non-linear program be

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \text{ s.t. } g(x) \leq 0, h(x) = 0, \quad (\text{NLP})$$

with $h : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, $g : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^p$ and $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Denote \mathcal{F} the feasible region of (NLP), the set of active indices $\mathcal{I}_g(x) := \{i \in \{1, \dots, p\} \mid g_i(x) = 0\}$. Let the generalized Lagrangian $\mathcal{L}^r(x, \lambda)$ be $\mathcal{L}^r(x, \lambda) := rf(x) + g(x)^T \lambda^g + h(x)^T \lambda^h$, where $\lambda = (\lambda^g, \lambda^h)$ is the vector of Lagrange multiplier.

We call a KKT point or a stationary point a couple (x, λ) with $x \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $\nabla_x \mathcal{L}^1(x, \lambda) = 0$, $\lambda^g \geq 0$ and $g(x)^T \lambda^g = 0$. We remind that the tangent cone of a set X at $x^* \in X$ is a closed cone defined by

$$\mathcal{T}_X(x^*) := \{d \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \exists \tau \geq 0 \text{ and } X \ni x^k \rightarrow x^* \text{ s.t. } \tau(x^k - x^*) \rightarrow d\}.$$

Another useful tool for our study is the linearized cone of (NLP) at $x^* \in \mathcal{F}$ defined by

$$\mathcal{L}(x^*) := \{d \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \nabla g_i(x)^T d \leq 0 \ (i \in \mathcal{I}_g(x^*)), \ \nabla h_i(x)^T d = 0 \ (\forall i = 1, \dots, m)\}.$$

In the context of solving non-linear programs, that is finding a local minimum of (NLP), one widely used technique is to compute necessary conditions. The principal tool is the Karush-Kuhn-Tucker (KKT) conditions. Let x^* be a local minimum of (NLP) that satisfies a constraint qualification, then there exists $y^* \in \mathcal{M}^1(x^*)$ such that (x^*, y^*) is a KKT point of (NLP). Constraint qualifications are used to ensure the existence of the index-1 multiplier at x^* .

We now define some of the classical constraint qualifications. Note that there exist a wide variety of such notions and we define here those that are essential for our purpose.

Definition 2.1. *Let $x^* \in \mathcal{F}$.*

- (a) *Linear Independence CQ (LICQ) holds at x^* if the family of gradients $\{\nabla g_i(x^*) \ (i \in \mathcal{I}_g(x^*)), \ \nabla h_i(x^*) \ (\forall i = 1, \dots, m)\}$ is linearly independent.*
- (b) *Constant Rank CQ (CRCQ) holds at x^* if there exists $\delta > 0$ such that for any subsets $I_1 \subseteq \mathcal{I}_g(x^*)$ and $I_2 \subseteq \{1, \dots, m\}$ the family of gradients $\{\nabla g_i(x) \ (i \in I_1), \ \nabla h_i(x) \ (i \in I_2)\}$ has a constant rank for all $x \in \mathcal{B}_\delta(x^*)$.*

- (c) *Mangasarian-Fromovitz CQ (MFCQ) holds at x^* if the family of gradients $\{\nabla h_i(x^*) (i = 1, \dots, m)\}$ is linearly independent and there exists a $d \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that $\nabla g_i(x^*)^T d < 0$ ($i \in \mathcal{I}_g(x^*)$) and $\nabla h_i(x^*)^T d = 0$ ($i = 1, \dots, m$).*
- (d) *Constant Rank in the Subspace of Components (CRSC) holds at x^* if there exists $\delta > 0$ such that the family of gradients $\{\nabla g_i(x) (i \in J_-), \nabla h_i(x^*) (i = 1, \dots, m)\}$ has the same rank for every $x \in \mathcal{B}_\delta(x^*)$, where $J_- := \{i \in \mathcal{I}_g(x^*) \mid -\nabla g_i(x^*) \in \mathcal{L}(x^*)^\circ\}$.*

Remark 2.1. *The definition of MFCQ given here is the most classical. It can be shown using some theorem of the alternative that this definition is equivalent to the family of active gradients being positively linearly independent.*

In the last definition, C° denotes the polar of a cone C , defined as $C^\circ := \{z \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid z^T d \leq 0 \forall d \in C\}$. Constant rank of the subspace component, CRSC, was introduced recently in [2]. This latter definition considers an unusual set denoted J_- , that can be viewed as the set of indices of the gradients of the active constraints whose Lagrange multiplier if they exist may be non-zero.

A local minimum is characterized by the fact that there is no feasible descent direction for the objective function of (NLP), that is

$$-\nabla f(x^*) \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{F}}(x^*)^\circ,$$

where \mathcal{T}° denotes the polar cone of \mathcal{T} . On the other hand, the KKT conditions build ∇f using a linearization of the active constraints. In a classical way, we say that a point $x^* \in \mathcal{F}$ satisfies Guignard CQ if $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{F}}(x^*)^\circ = \mathcal{L}(x^*)^\circ$ and Abadie CQ if $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{F}}(x^*) = \mathcal{L}(x^*)$.

In practice, it is very difficult to find a point that conforms exactly to the KKT condition. Hence, an algorithm may stop when such conditions are satisfied approximately. This has motivated the definition of the CCP condition in [3].

Definition 2.2. *We say that a point $x^* \in \mathcal{F}$ satisfies the Cone-Continuity Property if the set-valued mapping $\mathbb{R}^n \ni x \rightrightarrows K(x)$ such that*

$$K(x) := \left\{ \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}_g(x^*)} \lambda_i \nabla g_i(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \mu_i \nabla h_i(x) : \lambda_i \in \mathbb{R}_+, \mu_i \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

is outer semicontinuous.

It is to be noted here that $K(x)$ depends on x^* , since it considers only active constraints at x^* . Clearly, $K(x^*)$ is a closed convex cone and coincides with the polar linearized cone $\mathcal{L}(x^*)^\circ$. Moreover, $K(x)$ is always inner semicontinuous due to the continuity of the gradients and the definition of $K(x)$. For this reason, outer semicontinuity is sufficient for the continuity of $K(x)$ at x^* . Finally, it has been shown in [3] that CCP is strictly stronger than ACQ and weaker than CRSC.

In the context of numerical computations, it is almost never possible to compute stationary points. Hence, it is of interest to consider ϵ -stationary points.

Definition 2.3. *Given a general non-linear program (NLP) and $\epsilon \geq 0$. We say that $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^{p+m}$ is a ϵ -stationary point (or a ϵ -KKT point) if it satisfies*

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla \mathcal{L}(x, \lambda)\|_\infty &\leq \epsilon, \quad \|h(x)\|_\infty \leq \epsilon, \\ g_i(x) &\leq \epsilon, \quad \lambda_i \geq 0, \quad |\lambda_i g_i(x)| \leq \epsilon \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, p\}. \end{aligned}$$

2.2 Mathematical Program with Complementarity Constraints

We now specialize the general notions above to our specific case of (MPCC). Let \mathcal{Z} be the set of feasible points of (MPCC). Given $x^* \in \mathcal{Z}$, we denote

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{I}^{+0} &:= \{i \in \{1, \dots, q\} \mid G_i(x^*) > 0 \text{ and } H_i(x^*) = 0\}, \\ \mathcal{I}^{0+} &:= \{i \in \{1, \dots, q\} \mid G_i(x^*) = 0 \text{ and } H_i(x^*) > 0\}, \\ \mathcal{I}^{00} &:= \{i \in \{1, \dots, q\} \mid G_i(x^*) = 0 \text{ and } H_i(x^*) = 0\}. \end{aligned}$$

In order to derive weaker optimality conditions, we consider an enhanced Lagrangian function. Let \mathcal{L}_{MPCC}^r be the generalized MPCC-Lagrangian function of (MPCC) such that

$$\mathcal{L}_{MPCC}^r(x, \lambda) := rf(x) + g(x)^T \lambda^g + h(x)^T \lambda^h - G(x)^T \lambda^G - H(x)^T \lambda^H$$

with $\lambda := (\lambda^g, \lambda^h, \lambda^G, \lambda^H) \in \mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^q \times \mathbb{R}^q$. It is clear that we cannot expect to compute usual KKT points since classical constraint qualifications, in general, do not hold, so we introduce weaker stationary concepts as in [35, 20].

Definition 2.4. *A point $x^* \in \mathcal{Z}$ is said*

- *Weak (W)-stationary if there exists $\lambda = (\lambda^g, \lambda^h, \lambda^G, \lambda^H) \in \mathbb{R}_+^p \times \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^q \times \mathbb{R}^q$ such that*

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_x \mathcal{L}_{MPCC}^1(x^*, \lambda) &= 0, \\ \lambda_i^g &= 0 \quad \forall i \notin \mathcal{I}_g(x^*), \quad \lambda_{\mathcal{I}^+}^G = 0, \quad \lambda_{\mathcal{I}^+}^H = 0. \end{aligned}$$

- *Clarke (C)-stationary if x^* is weak-stationary and $\forall i \in \mathcal{I}^{00}$, $\lambda_i^G \lambda_i^H \geq 0$.*
- *Alternatively or Abadie (A)-stationary if x^* is weak-stationary and $\forall i \in \mathcal{I}^{00}$, $\lambda_i^G \geq 0$ or $\lambda_i^H \geq 0$.*
- *Mordukhovich (M)-stationary if x^* is weak-stationary and $\forall i \in \mathcal{I}^{00}$, either $\lambda_i^G > 0$, $\lambda_i^H > 0$ or $\lambda_i^G \lambda_i^H = 0$.*
- *Strong (S)-stationary if x^* is weak-stationary and $\forall i \in \mathcal{I}^{00}$, $\lambda_i^G \geq 0$, $\lambda_i^H \geq 0$.*

Relations between these definitions are straightforward from the definitions. Local optimal solution is often denoted Bouligand (B)-stationary point in the literature, but this will not be used here.

In a classical way from the literature, we extend the various constraint qualifications for (NLP) to (MPCC). MPCC CQ denotes this extension of usual CQ.

Abadie CQ and Guignard CQ are the weakest constraint qualifications in non-linear programming. Unfortunately, Abadie condition is very unlikely to be satisfied with (MPCC). Indeed, the tangent cone, $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{Z}}$, is closed but in general not convex and the classical linearized cone of (MPCC) is polyhedral for (MPCC) and therefore convex. That is why we define a specific cone for (MPCC) denoted \mathcal{L}_{MPCC} as in [35, 9, 31]

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{MPCC}(x^*) &:= \{d \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \nabla g_i(x^*)^T d \leq 0 \quad \forall i \in \mathcal{I}_g(x^*), \nabla h_i(x^*)^T d = 0 \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, m, \\ &\quad \nabla G_i(x^*)^T d = 0 \quad \forall i \in \mathcal{I}^{0+}, \nabla H_i(x^*)^T d = 0 \quad \forall i \in \mathcal{I}^{+0}, \\ &\quad \nabla G_i(x^*)^T d \geq 0 \quad \forall i \in \mathcal{I}^{00}, \nabla H_i(x^*)^T d \geq 0 \quad \forall i \in \mathcal{I}^{00}, \\ &\quad (\nabla G_i(x^*)^T d)(\nabla H_i(x^*)^T d) = 0 \quad \forall i \in \mathcal{I}^{00}\}. \end{aligned}$$

This cone is no longer polyhedral and is not necessarily convex. However due to [9], one always has the following inclusions: $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{Z}}(x^*) \subseteq \mathcal{L}_{MPCC}(x^*) \subseteq \mathcal{L}(x^*)$.

Definition 2.5. *Let $x^* \in \mathcal{Z}$. We say that MPCC-ACQ holds at x^* if $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{Z}}(x^*) = \mathcal{L}_{MPCC}(x^*)$ and MPCC-GCQ holds at x^* if $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{Z}}^{\circ}(x^*) = \mathcal{L}_{MPCC}(x^*)^{\circ}$.*

The following theorem is a keystone to define necessary optimality conditions for (MPCC).

Theorem 2.1 ([11]). *A local minimum of (MPCC) that satisfies MPCC-GCQ or any stronger MPCC CQ is a M-stationary point.*

The polar of the MPCC-linearized cone is a key tool in the definition of constraint qualifications. It is, however, not trivial to compute. Therefore, we introduce the following:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}_M(x^*) &:= \{d \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \exists(\lambda^g, \lambda^h, \lambda^G, \lambda^H) \in \mathbb{R}_+^p \times \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^q \times \mathbb{R}^q \\ &\quad \text{with } \lambda_i^G \lambda_i^H = 0 \text{ or } \lambda_i^G > 0, \lambda_i^H > 0 \forall i \in \mathcal{I}^{00}, \\ d &= \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}_g(x^*)} \lambda_i^g \nabla g_i(x^*) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^h \nabla h_i(x^*) \\ &\quad - \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}^{0+} \cup \mathcal{I}^{00}} \lambda_i^G \nabla G_i(x^*) - \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}^{+0} \cup \mathcal{I}^{00}} \lambda_i^H \nabla H_i(x^*)\}. \end{aligned}$$

Remark 2.2. When MPCC-GCQ holds at x^* , due to [7], one gets the following inclusion: $\mathcal{L}_{MPCC}(x^*)^\circ \subset \mathcal{P}_M(x^*)$.

We now introduce some constraint qualifications that will be used in the sequel. One of the main constraint qualifications used in the literature of (MPCC) is the MPCC-LICQ, see [37] for a discussion on this CQ. In a similar way we may extend CRCQ as in [15]. A condition that is similar was used in [25, 19] to prove convergence of relaxation methods for (MPCC). As pointed out in Theorem 2.1, the "correct" sign of the multiplier λ_i^G, λ_i^H for $i \in \mathcal{I}^{00}$ in the necessary optimality conditions for (MPCC) are the sign of M-stationary points. This motivates the definition of MPCC-GMFCQ that specializes the MPCC-MFCQ and the MPCC-LICQ by taking into account those signs of multipliers for $i \in \mathcal{I}^{00}$.

Definition 2.6. Let $x^* \in \mathcal{Z}$.

1. MPCC-LICQ holds at x^* if the gradients

$$\{\nabla g_i(x^*) \ (i \in \mathcal{I}_g(x^*)), \nabla h_i(x^*) \ (i = 1, \dots, m), \nabla G_{\mathcal{I}^{00} \cup \mathcal{I}^{0+}}(x^*), \nabla H_{\mathcal{I}^{00} \cup \mathcal{I}^{+0}}(x^*)\}$$

are linearly independent.

2. MPCC-MFCQ holds at x^* if the only solution of

$$\sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}_g(x^*)} \lambda_i^g \nabla g_i(x^*) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^h \nabla h_i(x^*) - \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}^{0+} \cup \mathcal{I}^{00}} \lambda_i^G \nabla G_i(x^*) - \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}^{+0} \cup \mathcal{I}^{00}} \lambda_i^H \nabla H_i(x^*) = 0$$

with $\lambda_i^g \geq 0$ ($i \in \mathcal{I}_g(x^*)$) is the trivial solution.

3. MPCC-GMFCQ holds at x^* if the only solution of

$$\sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}_g(x^*)} \lambda_i^g \nabla g_i(x^*) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^h \nabla h_i(x^*) - \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}^{0+} \cup \mathcal{I}^{00}} \lambda_i^G \nabla G_i(x^*) - \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}^{+0} \cup \mathcal{I}^{00}} \lambda_i^H \nabla H_i(x^*) = 0$$

with $\lambda_i^g \geq 0$ ($i \in \mathcal{I}_g(x^*)$) and either $\lambda_i^G \lambda_i^H = 0$ either $\lambda_i^G > 0, \lambda_i^H > 0$ for all $i \in \mathcal{I}^{00}$ is the trivial solution.

Note here that MPCC-MFCQ and MPCC-GMFCQ have been defined using the alternative form of MFCQ mentioned in the Remark 2.1.

2.3 The New MPCC-GCRSC and MPCC-CRSC Constraint Qualifications

In a similar way as for MPCC-MFCQ and MPCC-GMFCQ, we extend the definition of CRSC constraint qualification to introduce the MPCC-CRSC and the MPCC-GCRSC, which are new in the MPCC literature.

Definition 2.7. Let $x^* \in \mathcal{Z}$.

(a) MPCC-CRSC holds at x^* if there exists $\delta > 0$ such that the family of gradients

$$\{\nabla g_i(x) \ (i \in \mathcal{I}_1), \ \nabla h_i(x) \ (i = 1, \dots, m), \ \nabla G_i(x) \ (i \in \mathcal{I}^{0+} \cup \mathcal{I}^{00}), \ \nabla H_i(x) \ (i \in \mathcal{I}^{00} \cup \mathcal{I}^{+0})\}$$

has the same rank for every $x \in \mathcal{B}_\delta(x^*)$, where $\mathcal{I}_1 := \{i \in \mathcal{I}_g(x^*) \mid -\nabla g_i(x^*) \in \mathcal{L}_{MPCC}(x^*)^\circ\}$.

(b) MPCC-GCRSC holds at x^* if for any partition $\mathcal{I}_{++}^{00} \cup \mathcal{I}_{0-}^{00} \cup \mathcal{I}_{-0}^{00} = \mathcal{I}^{00}$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}_g(x^*)} \lambda_i^g \nabla g_i(x^*) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^h \nabla h_i(x^*) - \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}^{0+} \cup \mathcal{I}_{++}^{00}} \lambda_i^G \nabla G_i(x^*) - \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}^{+0} \cup \mathcal{I}_{++}^{00}} \lambda_i^H \nabla H_i(x^*) \\ & + \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}_{-0}^{00}} \lambda_i^G \nabla G_i(x^*) + \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}_{0-}^{00}} \lambda_i^H \nabla H_i(x^*) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

with $\lambda_i^g \geq 0$ ($i \in \mathcal{I}_g(x^*)$), λ_i^G and $\lambda_i^H \geq 0$ ($i \in \mathcal{I}_{++}^{00}$), $\lambda_i^G > 0$ ($i \in \mathcal{I}_{-0}^{00}$), λ_i^H ($i \in \mathcal{I}_{0-}^{00}$) > 0 , there exists $\delta > 0$ such that the family of gradients

$$\{\nabla g_i(x) \ (i \in \mathcal{I}_1), \ \nabla h_i(x) \ (i = 1, \dots, m), \ \nabla G_i(x) \ (i \in \mathcal{I}_3), \ \nabla H_i(x) \ (i \in \mathcal{I}_4)\}$$

has the same rank for every $x \in \mathcal{B}_\delta(x^*)$, where

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{I}_1 &:= \{i \in \mathcal{I}_g(x^*) \mid -\nabla g_i(x^*) \in \mathcal{P}_M(x^*)\}, \\ \mathcal{I}_3 &:= \mathcal{I}^{0+} \cup \{i \in \mathcal{I}_{++}^{00} \mid \nabla G_i(x^*) \in \mathcal{P}_M(x^*)\} \cup \mathcal{I}_{-0}^{00}, \\ \mathcal{I}_4 &:= \mathcal{I}^{+0} \cup \{i \in \mathcal{I}_{++}^{00} \mid \nabla H_i(x^*) \in \mathcal{P}_M(x^*)\} \cup \mathcal{I}_{0-}^{00}. \end{aligned}$$

In the special case where there is no partition of \mathcal{I}^{00} that satisfies the condition of the definition above, then obviously the gradients are linearly independent and so MPCC-GMFCQ holds at x^* .

Furthermore, MPCC-GCRSC is weaker than MPCC-CRCQ. Indeed, MPCC-CRCQ requires that every family of linearly dependent gradients remains linearly dependent in some neighborhood, while the MPCC-GCRSC condition considers only the family of gradients that are linearly dependent with coefficients that have M-stationary signs.

We now state that this new notion of MPCC-GCRSC is actually a MPCC CQ by proving that it implies MPCC-CCP.

Definition 2.8. We say that a feasible point x^* satisfies the MPCC-CCP if the set-valued mapping $\mathbb{R}^n \ni x \rightrightarrows K_{MPCC}(x)$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} K_{MPCC}(x) &:= \left\{ \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}_g(x^*)} \lambda_i^g \nabla g_i(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^h \nabla h_i(x) - \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}^{0+} \cup \mathcal{I}^{00}} \lambda_i^G \nabla G_i(x) - \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}^{+0} \cup \mathcal{I}^{00}} \lambda_i^H \nabla H_i(x) : \right. \\ & \left. \lambda_i^g \in \mathbb{R}_+ \text{ and , either } \lambda_i^G \lambda_i^H = 0 \text{ either } \lambda_i^G > 0, \lambda_i^H > 0 \text{ for } i \in \mathcal{I}^{00} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

is outer semicontinuous at x^* , that is

$$\limsup_{x \rightarrow x^*} K_{MPCC}(x) \subset K_{MPCC}(x^*).$$

In this context, the outer limit is taken in the sense of Kuratowski-Painlevé corresponding to the Definition 5.4 given in [34].

This definition is motivated by sequential optimality conditions from [3] for non-linear programming and extended for (MPCC) in [32], where it has been proved to be a MPCC constraint qualification.

The following results give a characterization of some sequences that satisfy MPCC-CRSC and MPCC-GCRSC at their limit point. Note that this result is essential for the convergence proof of relaxation methods

for (MPCC) that will be studied in the next section since it proves boundedness of approximate stationary sequences.

During the process of an iterative algorithm, we are interested in the study of accumulation points of sequences computed by the relaxation method. It is common to compute sequences that satisfy the following assumptions.

Assumption 2.1. Let $\{x^k\}$ and $0 \neq \{\lambda^k\} \in \mathbb{R}_+^p \times \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^q \times \mathbb{R}^q$ be such that $x^k \rightarrow x^*$ and

$$(i) \quad \nabla f(x^k) + \sum_{i=1}^p \lambda_i^{g,k} \nabla g_i(x^k) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^{h,k} \nabla h_i(x^k) - \sum_{i=1}^q \lambda_i^{G,k} \nabla G_i(x^k) - \sum_{i=1}^q \lambda_i^{H,k} \nabla H_i(x^k) \rightarrow 0,$$

$$(ii) \quad \forall i \notin \mathcal{I}_g(x^*) \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lambda_i^{g,k}}{\|\lambda^k\|_\infty} = 0, \quad \forall i \in \mathcal{I}^{+0} \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lambda_i^{G,k}}{\|\lambda^k\|_\infty} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \forall i \in \mathcal{I}^{0+} \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lambda_i^{H,k}}{\|\lambda^k\|_\infty} = 0,$$

(iii) *the family of gradients of non-vanishing multipliers in (i) are linearly independent.*

This condition may correspond to some kind of sequential optimality conditions. Note that assumption (iii) is not restrictive. According to Lemma D.1, we can build a sequence of multipliers that satisfies (i) and (ii), such that the gradients corresponding to non-vanishing multipliers in equation (i) are linearly independent for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$. This may change the multipliers, but previously positive ones will stay at least non-negative and vanishing multipliers will remain zero.

The first step in our analysis is to prove that the sequences of multipliers satisfying Assumption 2.1 are bounded.

Theorem 2.2. *Given two sequences $\{x^k\}, \{\lambda^k\}$ that satisfy Assumption 2.1. Suppose that $x^k \rightarrow x^* \in \mathcal{Z}$, and MPCC-CRSC holds at x^* . Then, the sequence $\{\lambda^k\}$ is bounded.*

Proof. Let $\{w^k\}$ be a sequence defined such that

$$w^k := \sum_{j \in \mathcal{I}_g(x^*)} \lambda_j^{g,k} \nabla g_j(x^k) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^{h,k} \nabla h_i(x^k) - \sum_{j \in \mathcal{I}^{0+} \cup \mathcal{I}^{00}} \lambda_j^{G,k} \nabla G_j(x^k) - \sum_{j \in \mathcal{I}^{+0} \cup \mathcal{I}^{00}} \lambda_j^{H,k} \nabla H_j(x^k). \quad (1)$$

We prove by contradiction that the sequence $\{\lambda^k\}$ is bounded. If $\{\lambda^k\}$ were not bounded, there would exist a subsequence such that

$$\frac{\lambda^k}{\|\lambda^k\|_\infty} \rightarrow \bar{\lambda} \neq 0.$$

Here we consider a subsequence K , where the family of linearly independent gradients of non-vanishing multipliers is the same for all $k \in K$. Note that this can be done with no loss of generality, since there is a finite number of such subsequences and altogether they form a partition of the sequence.

Note that conditions (i) and (ii) give that $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} w^k = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} -\nabla f(x^k) / \|\lambda^k\|_\infty = 0$. Thus, dividing by $\|\lambda^k\|_\infty$ and passing to the limit in (1) yields

$$\sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}_g(x^*)} \bar{\lambda}_i^g \nabla g_i(x^*) + \sum_{i=1}^m \bar{\lambda}_i^h \nabla h_i(x^*) - \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}^{0+} \cup \mathcal{I}^{00}} \bar{\lambda}_i^G \nabla G_i(x^*) - \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}^{+0} \cup \mathcal{I}^{00}} \bar{\lambda}_i^H \nabla H_i(x^*) = 0,$$

with $\bar{\lambda}_j^g = 0$ for $j \notin \mathcal{I}_g(x^*)$, $\bar{\lambda}_j^G = 0$ for $j \in \mathcal{I}^{+0}$ and $\bar{\lambda}_j^H = 0$ for $j \in \mathcal{I}^{0+}$ by (ii).

It follows that the gradients with non-zero multipliers involved in the previous equation are linearly dependent.

MPCC-CRSC guarantees that these gradients remain linearly dependent in a whole neighborhood. This, however, is a contradiction to the linear independence of these gradients given by Assumption 2.1. Here, we used that for all k sufficiently large $\text{supp}(\bar{\lambda}) \subseteq \text{supp}(\lambda^k)$. Consequently, the sequence $\{\lambda^k\}$ is bounded. \square

The following result is similar to Theorem 2.2 and focus on the case where the limit point is a M-stationary point.

Theorem 2.3. *Given two sequences $\{x^k\}, \{\lambda^k\}$ that satisfy Assumption 2.1. Suppose that $x^k \rightarrow x^* \in \mathcal{Z}$, and MPCC-GCRSC holds at x^* . Furthermore, assume that $\forall i \in \mathcal{I}^{00}$*

$$\text{either } \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lambda_i^{G,k}}{\|\lambda^k\|_\infty} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lambda_i^{H,k}}{\|\lambda^k\|_\infty} = 0 \text{ or } \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lambda_i^{G,k}}{\|\lambda^k\|_\infty} > 0, \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lambda_i^{H,k}}{\|\lambda^k\|_\infty} > 0. \quad (2)$$

Then, the sequence $\{\lambda^k\}$ is bounded.

Proof. The proof is completely similar to Theorem 2.2. Assuming that $\{\lambda^k\}$ is not bounded, we can extract a subsequence such that

$$\frac{\lambda^k}{\|\lambda^k\|_\infty} \rightarrow \bar{\lambda} \neq 0.$$

Dividing by $\|\lambda^k\|_\infty$ and passing to the limit in the equation (1) yields

$$\sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}_g(x^*)} \bar{\lambda}_i^g \nabla g_i(x^*) + \sum_{i=1}^m \bar{\lambda}_i^h \nabla h_i(x^*) - \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}^{0+} \cup \mathcal{I}^{00}} \bar{\lambda}_i^G \nabla G_i(x^*) - \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}^{+0} \cup \mathcal{I}^{00}} \bar{\lambda}_i^H \nabla H_i(x^*) = 0,$$

with $\bar{\lambda}_j^g = 0$ for $j \notin \mathcal{I}_g(x^*)$, $\bar{\lambda}_j^G = 0$ for $j \in \mathcal{I}^{+0}$, $\bar{\lambda}_j^H = 0$ for $j \in \mathcal{I}^{0+}$ and either $\bar{\lambda}_j^G \bar{\lambda}_j^H = 0$ or $\bar{\lambda}_j^G > 0, \bar{\lambda}_j^H > 0$ for $j \in \mathcal{I}^{00}$ by (ii) and (2).

It is clear that the family of gradients considered in the definition of MPCC-GCRSC corresponds to the gradients with non-zero multipliers in the previous equation. Indeed, by linear dependence of the gradients at x^* any gradient whose multiplier is non-zero may be formulated as a linear combination of the other gradients.

Therefore, those gradients with non-vanishing multipliers belong to the polar of the M-linearized cone. MPCC-GCRSC guarantees that these gradients remain linearly dependent in a whole neighborhood, which contradicts (iii) in Assumption 2.1. Thus, the sequence $\{\lambda^k\}$ is bounded. \square

We conclude this section by a consequence of Theorem 2.3 that states an essential result for this section, namely MPCC-GCRSC is a MPCC constraint qualification.

Corollary 2.1 (Corollary 2.2,[7]). *MPCC-GCRSC implies MPCC-CCP.*

We sum up this section in Figure 1 by giving the relationship between the various MPCC CQ defined here. Note that MPCC-CRSC does not necessarily implies MPCC-GCRSC due to Remark 2.2 (page 6).

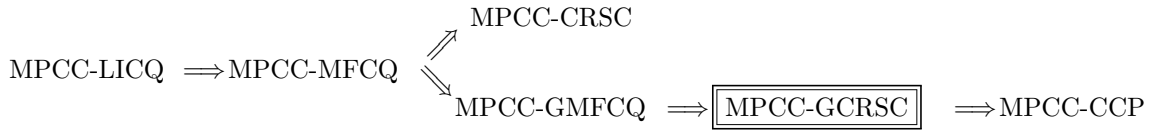


Figure 1: Relations between the MPCC constraint qualifications.

3 The Butterfly Relaxation Methods

The focus of this paper is on relaxation methods to solve (MPCC). The sketch of such a method behaves as follows: we consider a non-linear parametric program R_{t_k} , where the complementarity constraints have been relaxed using a parameter $t_k > 0$. A sequence $\{x^{k+1}\}$ of stationary points of R_{t_k} is then computed for each value of $t_k > 0$. Such stationary points are computed using iterative methods that require an initial point.

We use the previous stationary point as an initial point. For $\{t_k\}$ converging to zero the sequence $\{x^{k+1}\}$ should converge to a stationary point of (MPCC).

According to Section 2.2, our aim is to compute a M-stationary point of (MPCC). A motivation to consider such methods is that the sequence of relaxed non-linear program may satisfy some constraint qualification and then are more tractable for classical non-linear methods.

We consider a family of continuously differentiable non-decreasing concave functions $\theta : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow]-\infty, 1]$ such that

$$\theta(0) = 0, \theta_{t_1}(x) := \theta\left(\frac{x}{t_1}\right) \quad \forall t_1 > 0 \text{ and } \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow 0} \theta_{t_1}(x) = 1 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}_{++},$$

completed in a smooth way for negative values by considering $\theta_{t_1}(z < 0) = z\theta'(0)/t_1$. Examples of such functions are $\theta_{t_1}^1(x) = \frac{x}{x+t_1}$ and $\theta_{t_1}^2(x) = 1 - \exp^{-\frac{x}{t_1}}$. Those functions have already been used in the context of complementarity constraints in [16]. Using this family of functions, we denote

$$F_{1i}(x; t_1, t_2) := H_i(x) - t_2\theta_{t_1}(G_i(x)) \text{ and } F_{2i}(x; t_1, t_2) := G_i(x) - t_2\theta_{t_1}(H_i(x)).$$

We propose a new family of relaxations with two positive parameters (t_1, t_2) defined such that for all $i \in \{1, \dots, q\}$

$$\Phi_i^B(G(x), H(x); t_1, t_2) = 0 \implies \Phi_i^B(G(x), H(x); t_1, t_2) = F_{1i}(x; t_1, t_2)F_{2i}(x; t_1, t_2),$$

and $\Phi_i^B(G(x), H(x); t_1, t_2)$ is extended in a continuously differentiable as a function with negative values for $\min(F_{1i}(x; t_1, t_2), F_{2i}(x; t_1, t_2)) < 0$ and as a function with positive values otherwise. This new relaxation uses two parameters t_1 and t_2 such that

$$t_2\theta'(0) \leq t_1. \quad (3)$$

This condition ensures that the intersection point between the sets $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid F_{1i}(x; t_1, t_2) = 0\}$ and $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid F_{2i}(x; t_1, t_2) = 0\}$ is reduced to the origin. In other words, the two branches of the relaxation does not cross each other. A typical choice will be to take $t_2 = o(t_1)$ motivated by strong convergence properties as discussed in Section 4.1.

One way to write (Bu.) for $t_2 < \theta'(0)t_1$ uses the NCP function from [25] by considering

$$\Phi_i^B(G(x), H(x); t_1, t_2) := \begin{cases} F_{1i}(x; t_1, t_2)F_{2i}(x; t_1, t_2), & \text{if } F_{1i}(x; t_1, t_2) + F_{2i}(x; t_1, t_2) \geq 0, \\ -\frac{1}{2} \left(F_{1i}(x; t_1, t_2)^2 + F_{2i}(x; t_1, t_2)^2 \right) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (\text{Bu.})$$

This formulation will be used in the numerical part in Section 5 and in the study of convergence of approximate points in Section 4.3. Most of the results presented in this article are only sensitive to the description of the constraint at its boundary.

Our motivation is to consider regularization of the complementarity constraint, so we can also add a regularization of the positivity constraints parametrized by \bar{t} .

Figure 2 illustrates the feasible set of the relaxed complementarity constraint for $t_2 = 2t_1$ as well as the influence of the parameters on the relaxation.

This method is similar to the methods (KDB) from [22] and (KS) from [25] in the sense that they can also be written as a product of two functions. The main difference is that handling two parameters allows bringing the two "wings" of the relaxation closer. This observation motivated to consider algorithmic properties of a class of relaxation methods in a recent working paper [8]. A comparison of the feasible set of these methods can be seen in Figure 3.

We now introduce some notations that will be extensively used in the sequel. Since the butterfly relaxation uses two parameters we denote $t := (t_1, t_2)$ to simplify the notation and by extension $t_k := (t_{1,k}, t_{2,k})$.

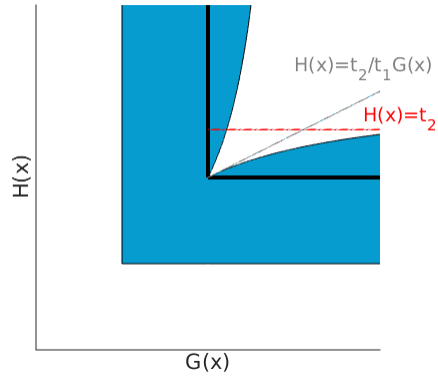


Figure 2: Feasible set of the butterfly relaxation for $\theta_{t_1}(z) = \frac{z}{z+t_1}$ with $t_2 = 2t_1$ and influence of the parameters.

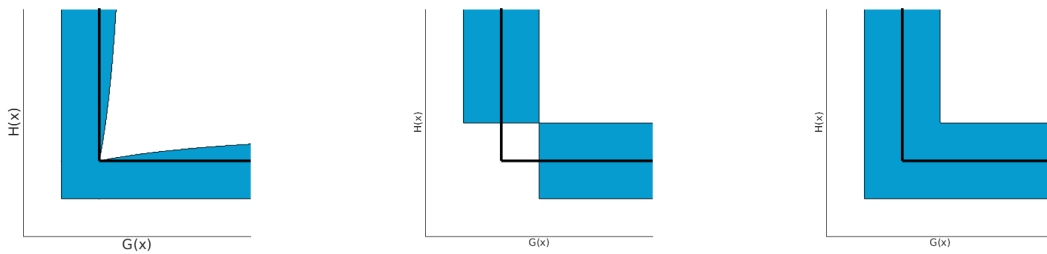


Figure 3: The feasible set of the butterfly relaxation, the approximation from [22] and the relaxation from [25].

Let $\mathcal{X}_{t,\bar{t}}^B$ be the feasible set of $R_{t,\bar{t}}^B$, which corresponds to the non-linear program related to the butterfly relaxation of the complementarity constraints defined in (Bu.), that is

$$\begin{aligned} & \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \\ & \text{s.t. } g(x) \leq 0, \quad h(x) = 0, \\ & \quad G(x) \geq -\bar{t}e, \quad H(x) \geq -\bar{t}e, \\ & \quad \Phi^B(G(x), H(x); t) \leq 0, \end{aligned} \tag{R_{t,\bar{t}}^B}$$

where e denotes the vector of all ones, and

$$\mathcal{X}_{t,\bar{t}}^B := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid g(x) \leq 0, h(x) = 0, G(x) \geq -\bar{t}e, H(x) \geq -\bar{t}e, \Phi^B(G(x), H(x); t) \leq 0\}.$$

The sets of indices used in the sequel are defined in the following way

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{I}_G(x; t) &:= \{i = 1, \dots, q \mid G_i(x) + \bar{t} = 0\}, \\ \mathcal{I}_H(x; t) &:= \{i = 1, \dots, q \mid H_i(x) + \bar{t} = 0\}, \\ \mathcal{I}_{GH}(x; t) &:= \{i = 1, \dots, q \mid \Phi_i^B(G(x), H(x); t) = 0\}, \\ \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{0+}(x; t) &:= \{i \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}(x; t) \mid F_{1i}(x; t) = 0, F_{2i}(x; t) > 0\}, \\ \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{+0}(x; t) &:= \{i \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}(x; t) \mid F_{1i}(x; t) > 0, F_{2i}(x; t) = 0\}, \\ \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{++}(x; t) &:= \{i \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}(x; t) \mid F_{1i}(x; t) > 0, F_{2i}(x; t) > 0\}, \\ \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{00}(x; t) &:= \{i \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}(x; t) \mid F_{1i}(x; t) = F_{2i}(x; t) = 0\}. \end{aligned}$$

Several relations between these sets follow directly from the definition of the relaxation. For instance, it holds that $\mathcal{I}_G \cap \mathcal{I}_{GH} = \mathcal{I}_H \cap \mathcal{I}_{GH} = \emptyset$. The following two lemmas give more insights on the relaxation.

Lemma 3.1. *Let $x \in \mathcal{X}_{t,\bar{t}}^B$, then it is true for the relaxation (Bu.) that:*

- (a) $\{i \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}(x; t) \mid F_{1i}(x; t) = 0, F_{2i}(x; t) < 0\} = \{i \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}(x; t) \mid F_{1i}(x; t) < 0, F_{2i}(x; t) = 0\} = \emptyset$;
- (b) $i \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}(x; t) \implies G_i(x) \geq 0, H_i(x) \geq 0$.

Proof. Case (a) is direct considering that $\Phi_i^B(G(x), H(x); t_1, t_2) \neq 0$ for $F_{1i}(x; t) + F_{2i}(x; t) < 0$.

By symmetry of the relaxation it is sufficient to assume that $F_{1i}(x; t) = H_i(x) - t_2\theta_{t_1}(G_i(x)) = 0$ for some $i = 1, \dots, q$. Then, by definition of $F_{2i}(x; t)$ it holds that

$$F_{2i}(x; t) = G_i(x) - t_2\theta_{t_1}(H_i(x)) = G_i(x) - t_2\theta_{t_1}(t_2\theta_{t_1}(G_i(x))),$$

so $G_i(x) \geq 0$ since in the other case by definition of the function θ it would follow that

$$F_{2i}(x; t) = G_i(x)(1 - (\theta'(0)t_2/t_1)^2),$$

which would be negative if $G_i(x) < 0$. Finally, $G_i(x) \geq 0$ implies that $H_i(x) \geq 0$ since $F_{1i}(x; t) = 0$. \square

The following lemma sum up some of the key features of the relaxation.

Lemma 3.2. $\mathcal{X}_{t,\bar{t}}^B$ satisfy the following properties:

1. $\mathcal{X}_{0,0}^B = \mathcal{Z}$;
2. $\mathcal{X}_{t_a, \bar{t}_a}^B \subset \mathcal{X}_{t_b, \bar{t}_b}^B$ for all $0 < \frac{t_{a,2}}{t_{a,1}} < \frac{t_{b,2}}{t_{b,1}}$ and $0 < \bar{t}_a < \bar{t}_b$;
3. $\cap_{t, \bar{t} \geq 0} \mathcal{X}_{t, \bar{t}}^B = \mathcal{Z}$.

If the feasible set of the (MPCC) is non-empty, then the feasible set of the relaxed sub-problems are also non-empty for all $t \geq 0$. If for some parameter $t \geq 0$ the set $\mathcal{X}_{t,\bar{t}}^B$ is empty, then it implies that \mathcal{Z} is empty. Finally, if a local minimum of $R_{t,\bar{t}}^B$ already belongs to \mathcal{Z} , then it is a local minimum of the (MPCC).

We focus in the sequel on the properties of these new relaxation schemes. We prove that the method converges to an A-stationary point in Theorem 4.1 and to a M-stationary point, Theorem 4.2, with some relation between the sequences $\{t_{2,k}\}$ and $\{t_{1,k}\}$.

The main motivation to consider relaxation methods for (MPCC) is to solve a sequence of regular problems. Under classical assumptions, the butterfly relaxed non-linear programs satisfy the Guignard CQ, Theorem 4.3.

Finally, numerical results will be presented in Sect. 5 and show that these new methods are very competitive compared to existing methods.

Before moving to our main results regarding convergence and regularity properties of the butterfly relaxation, we provide some useful results on the asymptotic behavior of functions θ_{t_1} and $\Phi^B(G(x), H(x); t)$. Direct computation gives the gradient of $\Phi^B(G(x), H(x); t)$ in the following lemma.

Lemma 3.3. *For all $i \in \{1, \dots, q\}$, the gradient of $\Phi_i^B(G(x), H(x); t)$ w.r.t. x for the relaxation (Bu.) is given by*

$$\nabla_x \Phi_i^B(G(x), H(x); t) = \begin{cases} (F_{1i}(x; t) - t_2 \theta'_{t_1}(G_i(x)) F_{2i}(x; t)) \nabla G_i(x) \\ + (F_{2i}(x; t) - t_2 \theta'_{t_1}(H_i(x)) F_{1i}(x; t)) \nabla H_i(x) \text{ if } F_{1i}(x; t) \geq -F_{2i}(x; t), \\ (t_2 \theta'_{t_1}(G_i(x)) F_{1i}(x; t) - F_{2i}(x; t)) \nabla G_i(x) \\ + (t_2 \theta'_{t_1}(H_i(x)) F_{2i}(x; t) - F_{1i}(x; t)) \nabla H_i(x) \text{ if } F_{1i}(x; t) < -F_{2i}(x; t). \end{cases}$$

The following result illustrates the behavior of functions θ_{t_1} and their derivatives. The proof of this result is given in Appendix C.

Lemma 3.4. *Given two sequences $\{t_{1,k}\}$ and $\{t_{2,k}\}$, which converge to 0 as k goes to infinity and $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}$, $(t_{1,k}, t_{2,k}) \in \mathbb{R}_{++}^2$. We have for any $z \in \mathbb{R}_+$*

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} t_{2,k} \theta_{t_{1,k}}(z) = 0.$$

Furthermore, let $\{z^k\}$ be such that $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} z^k = 0$. Then, either $z^k = O(t_{1,k})$ and so there exists a constant $C_\theta \in [0, \theta'(0)]$ such that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} t_{2,k} \theta'_{t_{1,k}}(z_k) = C_\theta \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t_{2,k}}{t_{1,k}},$$

otherwise, i.e $z^k = \omega(t_{1,k})$, then

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} t_{2,k} \theta'_{t_{1,k}}(z_k) \leq \theta'(1) \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t_{2,k}}{t_{1,k}}.$$

We conclude this section by an example that shows that the butterfly relaxation may improve relaxations from [22] and [25]. Indeed, it illustrates an example where there are no sequence of stationary points that converge to some undesirable point.

Example 3.1.

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^2} -x_1 \text{ s.t. } x_1 \leq 1, 0 \leq x_1 \perp x_2 \geq 0.$$

In this example, there are two stationary points: an S-stationary point $(1, 0)$ that is the global minimum and a M-stationary point $(0, 0)$, which is not a local minimum. Unlike the relaxations (KDB) and (KS) where for $t_k = \frac{1}{k}$ a sequence $x^k = (t_k \ 2t_k)^T$, with $\lambda^{\Phi,k} = k$, may converge to $(0, 0)$ as k goes to infinity, there is no sequences of stationary point that converges to this undesirable point with the butterfly relaxation.

4 Theoretical Properties

The study of theoretical properties of the butterfly relaxation method is split into three parts: convergence of the sequence of stationary points, existence of Lagrange multipliers for the relaxed non-linear program and convergence of the sequence of approximate stationary points.

4.1 Convergence

In this section, we focus on the convergence properties of the butterfly relaxation method and the constraint qualifications guaranteeing convergence of the sequence of stationary points generated by the method. Our aim is to compute a M-stationary point or at least to provide a certificate if we converge to an undesirable point.

Relaxation methods that converge to M-stationary points are introduced in [22] and [25]. C-stationary points are also frequently encountered in these relaxations methods as in [36] and [29].

We prove in Theorem 4.1 that the butterfly relaxation converges to an A-stationary point and provide a certificate independent of the multipliers in the case it converges to undesirable points. This result is improved to a convergence to M-stationary points for some choices on the parameters t_2 and t_1 in Theorem 4.2.

Another main concern in the literature is to find the weakest constraint qualification, which ensures convergence of the method. This has been extensively studied in the thesis [38] and related papers mentioned herein, where they prove convergence of most of the existing relaxation methods in the literature under a hypothesis close to MPCC-CRCQ. More recently in [32] the author proves convergence of the relaxation from [22] and [25] under MPCC-CCP.

Convergence of the butterfly relaxation under MPCC-CRSC is proved in Proposition 4.1. An improved result for some choices of the parameter t_2 and t_1 is given in Proposition 4.2 that uses our new constraint qualification denoted MPCC-GCRSC. Example 4.2 shows that our methods may not converge under MPCC-CCP since it requires boundedness of some multipliers.

Theorem 4.1. *Given two sequences $\{t_k\}$ and $\{\bar{t}_k\}$ of positive parameters satisfying (3) and decreasing to zero as k goes to infinity. Let $\{x^k, \lambda^{g,k}, \lambda^{h,k}, \lambda^{G,k}, \lambda^{H,k}, \lambda^{\Phi,k}\}$ be a sequence of points from $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^{3q}$ that are stationary points of R_{t_k, \bar{t}_k}^B for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ with $x^k \rightarrow x^*$. Assume that the sequence*

$$\{\lambda^{g,k}, \lambda^{h,k}, \eta^{G,k}, \eta^{H,k}\} \quad (4)$$

is bounded, where for all $i \in \{1, \dots, q\}$

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_i^{G,k} &:= \lambda_i^{G,k} + \lambda_i^{\Phi,k} \left(t_{2,k} \theta'_{t_{1,k}}(G_i(x^k)) F_{2i}(x^k; t_k) - F_{1i}(x^k; t_k) \right), \\ \eta_i^{H,k} &:= \lambda_i^{H,k} + \lambda_i^{\Phi,k} \left(t_{2,k} \theta'_{t_{1,k}}(H_i(x^k)) F_{1i}(x^k; t_k) - F_{2i}(x^k; t_k) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Then, x^ is an A-stationary point.*

The boundedness assumption on the sequence (4) is a classical assumption and is guaranteed under some constraint qualification as shown in the next Proposition 4.1.

Proof. First, we identify the expressions of the multipliers of the complementarity constraint in Definition 2.4 through the stationary points of R_{t_k, \bar{t}_k}^B . Let $\{x^k, \lambda^{g,k}, \lambda^{h,k}, \lambda^{G,k}, \lambda^{H,k}, \lambda^{\Phi,k}\}$ be a sequence of stationary points of R_{t_k, \bar{t}_k}^B for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$. The representation of $\nabla \Phi^B$ immediately gives $\nabla \Phi_i^B(G(x^k), H(x^k); t_k) = 0, \forall i \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{00}(x^k; t_k)$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Thus, we can write

$$-\nabla f(x^k) = \sum_{i=1}^p \lambda_i^{g,k} \nabla g_i(x^k) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^{h,k} \nabla h_i(x^k) - \sum_{i=1}^q \eta_i^{G,k} \nabla G_i(x^k) - \sum_{i=1}^q \eta_i^{H,k} \nabla H_i(x^k), \quad (5)$$

where

$$\eta_i^{G,k} = \begin{cases} \lambda_i^{G,k}, & \text{if } i \in \mathcal{I}_G(x^k; t_k), \\ \lambda_i^{\Phi,k} t_{2,k} \theta'_{t_{1,k}}(G_i(x^k)) F_{2i}(x^k; t_k), & \text{if } i \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{0+}(x^k; t_k), \\ -\lambda_i^{\Phi,k} F_{1i}(x^k; t_k), & \text{if } i \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{+0}(x^k; t_k), \\ 0, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

$$\eta_i^{H,k} = \begin{cases} \lambda_i^{H,k}, & \text{if } i \in \mathcal{I}_H(x^k; t_k), \\ \lambda_i^{\Phi,k} t_{2,k} \theta'_{t_{1,k}}(H_i(x^k)) F_{1i}(x^k; t_k), & \text{if } i \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{+0}(x^k; t_k), \\ -\lambda_i^{\Phi,k} F_{2i}(x^k; t_k), & \text{if } i \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{0+}(x^k; t_k), \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Notice that $i \in \{i = 1, \dots, q \mid F_{1i}(x^k; t_k) = 0\}$ implies that $i \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{0+}(x^k; t_k) \cup \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{00}(x^k; t_k)$ or symmetrically $i \in \{i \mid F_{2i}(x^k; t_k) = 0\}$ implies that $i \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{+0}(x^k; t_k) \cup \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{00}(x^k; t_k)$ by concavity and $t_{2,k} \theta'(0) \leq t_{1,k}$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

We assume that the sequence $\{\lambda^{g,k}, \lambda^{h,k}, \eta^{G,k}, \eta^{H,k}\}$ is bounded, then it converges, up to a subsequence, to some limit denoted by $\{\lambda^{g,*}, \lambda^{h,*}, \eta^{G,*}, \eta^{H,*}\}$.

These multipliers are well-defined since

$$\mathcal{I}_G(x^k; t_k) \cap \mathcal{I}_{GH}(x^k; t_k) \cap (\{1, \dots, q\} \setminus \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{00}(x^k; t_k)) = \emptyset,$$

$$\mathcal{I}_H(x^k; t_k) \cap \mathcal{I}_{GH}(x^k; t_k) \cap (\{1, \dots, q\} \setminus \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{00}(x^k; t_k)) = \emptyset,$$

and for k sufficiently large

$$\begin{aligned} \text{supp}(\lambda^{G,k}) &\subseteq \mathcal{I}_G(x^k; t_k), \text{supp}(\lambda^{H,k}) \subseteq \mathcal{I}_H(x^k; t_k), \text{supp}(\lambda^{G,k}) \subseteq \mathcal{I}_{GH}(x^k; t_k), \\ \text{supp}(\eta^{G,k}) &\subseteq \mathcal{I}_{GH}(x^k; t_k) \cap (\{1, \dots, q\} \setminus \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{00}(x^k; t_k)), \\ \text{supp}(\eta^{H,k}) &\subseteq \mathcal{I}_{GH}(x^k; t_k) \cap (\{1, \dots, q\} \setminus \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{00}(x^k; t_k)). \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, for k sufficiently large it holds

$$\begin{aligned} \text{supp}(\lambda^{G,*}) &\subseteq \text{supp}(\lambda^{G,k}), \text{supp}(\lambda^{H,*}) \subseteq \text{supp}(\lambda^{H,k}), \\ \text{supp}(\eta^{G,*}) &\subseteq \text{supp}(\eta^{G,k}), \text{supp}(\eta^{H,*}) \subseteq \text{supp}(\eta^{H,k}). \end{aligned}$$

The proof that shows convergence of the sequence and W-stationary of x^* will be given in Section 4.3 by Lemma 4.1 on page 22 for $\epsilon_k = 0$.

Let us now verify that x^* is an A-stationary point by computing the multipliers for indices $i \in \mathcal{I}^{00}$. We denote

$$\mathcal{I}_G^{0,k} := \{i = 1, \dots, q \mid \eta_i^{G,k} = 0\} \text{ and } \mathcal{I}_H^{0,k} := \{i = 1, \dots, q \mid \eta_i^{H,k} = 0\},$$

and $\mathcal{I}_G^{0,*}, \mathcal{I}_H^{0,*}$ the sets for $\eta^{G,*}$ and $\eta^{H,*}$. Consider the various possible cases:

1. If $i \in \text{supp}(\lambda^{G,*}) \cap \text{supp}(\lambda^{H,*})$, then for k sufficiently large $i \in \text{supp}(\lambda^{G,k}) \cap \text{supp}(\lambda^{H,k})$. One has $\lambda_i^{G,k} \geq 0, \lambda_i^{H,k} \geq 0$ and
$$G_i(x^k) = H_i(x^k) = -\bar{t}_k.$$
2. If $i \in \text{supp}(\lambda^{G,*}) \cap \text{supp}(\eta^{H,*})$, then for k sufficiently large $i \in \text{supp}(\lambda^{G,k}) \cap \text{supp}(\eta^{H,k})$. One has $\lambda_i^{G,k} \geq 0, G_i(x^k) = -\bar{t}_k$ and necessarily $i \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}(x^k; t_k)$, which is not possible.
3. The case $i \in \text{supp}(\eta^{G,*}) \cap \text{supp}(\lambda^{H,*})$ is completely similar.
4. If $i \in \text{supp}(\lambda^{G,*}) \cap \mathcal{I}_H^{0,*}$, then $\eta_i^{G,*} \geq 0$ and $\eta_i^{H,*} = 0$.
5. If $i \in \mathcal{I}_G^{0,*} \cap \text{supp}(\lambda^{H,*})$, then $\eta_i^{G,*} = 0$ and $\eta_i^{H,*} \geq 0$.

6. If $i \in \mathcal{I}_G^{0,*} \cap \mathcal{I}_H^{0,*}$, then $\eta_i^{G,*} = \eta_i^{H,*} = 0$.
7. If $i \in \mathcal{I}_G^{0,*} \cap \text{supp}(\eta^{H,*})$, then $i \in \mathcal{I}_G^{0,k} \cap \text{supp}(\eta^{H,k})$. Since $\eta^{G,k} = 0$ and $\eta^{H,k}$ free, one has $\lambda_i^{\Phi,k} \geq 0$ and then $i \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}(x^k; t_k)$.

$$\eta_i^{G,k} = 0 \iff F_{1i}(x^k; t_k) = t_{2,k}\theta'_{t_{1,k}}(G_i(x^k))F_{2i}(x^k; t_k) \text{ or } \lambda_i^{\Phi,k} = 0.$$

Moreover $t_{2,k}\theta'_{t_{1,k}}(G_i(x^k)) > 0$, so either $\lambda_i^{\Phi,k} = 0$ or $F_{1i}(x^k; t_k) = F_{2i}(x^k; t_k) = 0$. It follows that $\eta_i^{G,*} = \eta_i^{H,*} = 0$.

8. The case $i \in \text{supp}(\eta^{G,*}) \cap \lambda_0^H$ is completely similar to the previous case and leads to $\eta_i^{G,*} = \eta_i^{H,*} = 0$.
9. If $i \in \text{supp}(\eta^{G,*}) \cap \text{supp}(\eta^{H,*})$, then $i \in \text{supp}(\eta^{G,k}) \cap \text{supp}(\eta^{H,k})$ for k sufficiently large and $i \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}(x^k; t_k)$.
- (a). $i \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{00}(x^k; t_k)$ implies that $F_{1i}(x^k; t_k) = F_{2i}(x^k; t_k)$, therefore $G(x^k) = H(x^k) = 0$ and $\eta_i^{G,*} = \eta_i^{H,*} = 0$.
- (b). If $i \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{0+}(x^k; t_k)$, then $F_{1i}(x^k; t_k) = 0$

$$0 < H_i(x^k) = t_{2,k}\theta_{t_{1,k}}(G_i(x^k)) < \frac{t_{2,k}\theta'(0)}{t_{1,k}}G_i(x^k),$$

therefore $F_{2i}(x^k; t_k) > 0$. Assume $\lambda_i^{\Phi,k}$ is not bounded, then going through the limit there is a non-negative constant C such that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_i^{\Phi,k} F_{2i}(x^k; t_k) = C \geq 0,$$

and so $\eta_i^{H,*} = -C$. If $\lambda_i^{\Phi,k}$ is bounded, it corresponds to the case $C = 0$. Furthermore either one has

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} t_{2,k}\theta'_{t_{1,k}}(G_i(x^k)) \geq 0$$

and so $\eta_i^{G,*} \geq 0$ and $\eta_i^{H,*} \leq 0$. Either one has

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} t_{2,k}\theta'_{t_{1,k}}(G_i(x^k)) = 0$$

and so $\eta_i^{G,*} = 0$ and $\eta_i^{H,*} < 0$.

- (c). The case $i \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{+0}(x^k; t_k)$ is completely similar to the previous case.

Indices that correspond to the first eight cases and 9.a) are indices that satisfy S-stationary condition. Furthermore, the indices in cases 9.b) and 9.c), when the constant $C = 0$, also have the sign of S-stationary indices.

M- and A-stationary indices may appear only in the case 9.b) when $C \neq 0$ and either $t_{2,k}\theta'_{t_{1,k}}(G_i(x^k)) = 0$ or $t_{2,k}\theta'_{t_{1,k}}(G_i(x^k)) > 0$ for $i \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{+0}(x^k; t_k)$ and symmetrically in case 9.c). \square

The following proposition proves the boundedness of the sequence of multipliers under MPCC-CRSC by a direct application of Theorem 2.2. Here, we focus on the sequence of multipliers $\{\lambda^{g,k}, \lambda^{h,k}, \eta^{G,k}, \eta^{H,k}\}$ defined in (4), where we assume that the gradients associated with the non-vanishing multipliers in this sequence are linearly independent. Following the discussion before Theorem 2.2, this can be done without loss of generality.

Proposition 4.1. *Given two sequences $\{t_k\}$ and $\{\bar{t}_k\}$ of positive parameters satisfying (3) and decreasing to zero. Let $\{x^k, \lambda^{g,k}, \lambda^{h,k}, \lambda^{G,k}, \lambda^{H,k}, \lambda^{\Phi,k}\}$ be a sequence of points that are stationary points of R_{t_k, \bar{t}_k}^B for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ with $x^k \rightarrow x^*$ such that MPCC-CRSC holds at x^* . Furthermore, assume that the family of gradients of non-vanishing multipliers in (5) are linearly independent for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Then, the sequence $\{\lambda^{g,k}, \lambda^{h,k}, \eta^{G,k}, \eta^{H,k}\}$, defined in (4), is bounded.*

Proof. In order to apply Theorem 2.2, we prove that Assumption 2.1 for $\{x^k, \lambda^{g,k}, \lambda^{h,k}, \eta^{G,k}, \eta^{H,k}\}$ is verified here. Denote $\|\eta^k\|_\infty := \|\lambda^{g,k}, \lambda^{h,k}, \eta^{G,k}, \eta^{H,k}\|_\infty$.

Since $\{x^k, \lambda^{g,k}, \lambda^{h,k}, \lambda^{G,k}, \lambda^{H,k}, \lambda^{\Phi,k}\}$ are stationary points of R_{t_k, \bar{t}_k}^B , the proof of Theorem 4.1 showed that the equation (5) holds true. It follows from this equation that (i) is satisfied.

Let us now verify condition (ii). By definition of $\{\lambda^{g,k}\}$ it holds that $\mathcal{I}_g(x^k) \subset \mathcal{I}_g(x^*)$ and so $\forall i \notin \mathcal{I}_g(x^*) \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_i^{g,k} = 0$. Let $i \in \mathcal{I}^{+0}$, we verify that $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\eta_i^{G,k}}{\|\eta^k\|_\infty} = 0$. The case $\forall i \in \mathcal{I}^{+0} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\eta_i^{G,k}}{\|\eta^k\|_\infty} = 0$ will follow symmetrically.

Notice that $\lambda_i^{G,k} = 0$, since stationary condition implies that $\lambda_i^{G,k}(G_i(x^k) + \bar{t}_k) = 0$ and $G_i(x^k) \rightarrow G_i(x^*) > 0$.

Assume by contradiction that $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\eta_i^{G,k}}{\|\eta^k\|_\infty} \neq 0$. By definition of $\eta^{G,k}$ and since $\lambda_i^{G,k} = 0$, this implies that $\lambda_i^{\Phi,k} > 0$. As a consequence $i \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}$ and in particular $i \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{+0}$. Indeed, if $i \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{+0}$, it would follow that $F_{2i}(x^k; t_k) = G_i(x^k) - t_{2,k} \theta_{t_{1,k}}(H_i(x^k)) = 0$, which would contradict $G_i(x^k) \rightarrow G_i(x^*) > 0$. Besides, it also holds that $\lambda_i^{H,k} = 0$, since $\text{supp}(\lambda_i^{\Phi,k}) \cap \text{supp}(\lambda_i^{H,k}) = \emptyset$. Here, we used that by definition of the relaxation it always holds that $\mathcal{I}_H \cap \mathcal{I}_{GH} = \emptyset$. These simplifications yields

$$\eta_i^{G,k} = \lambda_i^{\Phi,k} t_{2,k} \theta'_{t_{1,k}}(G_i(x^k)) F_{2i}(x^k; t_k) \text{ and } \eta_i^{H,k} = -\lambda_i^{\Phi,k} F_{2i}(x^k; t_k).$$

However, by hypothesis on the sequences $\{t_{1,k}\}$ and $\{t_{2,k}\}$, this gives that

$$0 \leq \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\eta_i^{G,k}}{\|\eta^k\|_\infty} \leq \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\eta_i^{G,k}}{|\eta_i^{H,k}|} \leq \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} t_{2,k} \theta'_{t_{1,k}}(G_i(x^k)) = 0,$$

leading to a contradiction, so $\forall i \in \mathcal{I}^{+0} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\eta_i^{G,k}}{\|\eta^k\|_\infty} = 0$.

Finally, the linear independence assumption and (5) give condition (iii). In conclusion, $\{x^k, \lambda^{g,k}, \lambda^{h,k}, \eta^{G,k}, \eta^{H,k}\}$ satisfies Assumption 2.1, and the result follows by a straightforward application of Theorem 2.2. \square

In [32], the author proves similar convergence results for the relaxations [22] and [25] using the very weak constraint qualification MPCC-CCP, obtained by deriving the sequential optimality conditions from [3] in non-linear programming to (MPCC). However, this constraint qualification does not ensure boundedness of the sequence of multipliers (4), which is necessary for the proof of our previous theorem.

The following example shows that the result of Proposition 4.1 is sharp since convergence cannot be ensured assuming only that MPCC-GCRSC or even MPCC-GMFCQ holds at the limit point.

Example 4.1. *Consider the following two-dimensional example*

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^2} x_2 \text{ s.t. } 0 \leq x_1 + x_2^2 \perp x_1 \geq 0.$$

MPCC-GMFCQ holds at $(0,0)^T$. However, MPCC-CRSC obviously fails to hold at this point. The point $(0,0)^T$ is even not a W -stationary point.

In this case, there exists a sequence of stationary points of the relaxation such that $\{x^k\}$ converges to the origin. Given a sequence $\{x^k\}$, with $\{1\} \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}(x^k; t_k)$, such that $x^k \rightarrow (0,0)^T$ then $\lambda^{G,k} = \lambda^{H,k} = 0$ and we can choose $\lambda^{\Phi,k}$ that satisfies

$$\eta^{G,k} = -\eta^{H,k} = \frac{1}{2x_2^k}.$$

The sequence $\{x^k\}$ converges to an undesirable point.

The main reason for this behaviour is that MPCC-GMFCQ does not give strong enough conditions in the neighbourhood of a point that is not a M-stationary point.

The result of the Theorem 4.1 can be tightened if we consider a particular choice of parameter. It is an essential result, since it shows that a subfamily of the butterfly relaxation has the desired property to converge to a M-stationary point.

Theorem 4.2. *Consider the same assumptions as in Theorem 4.1. If, in addition, we assume $t_{2,k} = o(t_{1,k})$, then, x^* is a M-stationary point.*

Proof. Theorem 4.1 proves that x^* is an A-stationary point. Thus, it remains to verify that there is no index $i \in \mathcal{I}^{00}$ such that $\eta_i^{G,*} \eta_i^{H,*} < 0$.

In the proof of the Theorem 4.1 we considered all the possible cases, and it follows that the case $\eta_i^{G,*} \eta_i^{H,*} < 0$ may only occur in the case (9).(b) (and by symmetry (9).(c)). In particular, in (9).(b) the sequences $\{t_{2,k}\}$, $\{t_{1,k}\}$ and $\{x_k\}$ satisfy

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} t_{2,k} \theta'_{t_{1,k}}(G_i(x^k)) > 0.$$

However, by Lemma 3.4 this is impossible when $t_{2,k} = o(t_{1,k})$. \square

In Theorem 4.2, we assumed that the sequence (4) is bounded. The following result gives an equivalent result to Proposition 4.1 in the case $t_{2,k} = o(t_{1,k})$ with a weaker constraint qualification. The proof of this result, similar to the one of Proposition 4.1, follows by a straightforward application of Theorem 2.3.

Proposition 4.2. *Given two sequences $\{t_k\}$ and $\{\bar{t}_k\}$ of positive parameters satisfying (3), $t_{2,k} = o(t_{1,k})$, and decreasing to zero as k goes to infinity. Let $\{x^k, \lambda^{g,k}, \lambda^{h,k}, \lambda^{G,k}, \lambda^{H,k}, \lambda^{\Phi,k}\}$ be a sequence of points that are stationary points of R_{t_k, \bar{t}_k}^B for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ with $x^k \rightarrow x^*$ such that MPCC-GCRSC holds at x^* . Furthermore, assume that the family of gradients of non-vanishing multipliers in (5) are linearly independent for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Then, the sequence (4) is bounded.*

To conclude, any sequence $\{x^k\}$ with $t_{2,k} = o(t_{1,k})$ that satisfies MPCC-GCRSC at its limit point converges to a M-stationary point.

The following example shows that this result is sharp, since it illustrates a situation where MPCC-GCRSC does not hold and the method converges to an undesirable W-stationary point. This phenomenon only happens if the sequence of multipliers (4) is unbounded.

Example 4.2. *Consider the problem*

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^2} x_2^2 \text{ s.t. } 0 \leq x_1^2 \perp x_1 + x_2^2 \geq 0.$$

The feasible set is $\mathcal{Z} = \{(x_1, x_2)^T \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x_1 = 0\} \cup \{(x_1, x_2)^T \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x_1 = -x_2^2\}$. $(0, 0)^T$ is the unique M-stationary, with $(\lambda^G, \lambda^H = 0)$.

It is easy to verify that MPCC-CCP holds at this point. However, MPCC-GCRSC fails to hold at any point $(0, a \in \mathbb{R})^T$ since the gradient of x_1^2 is non-zero for $x \neq 0$.

Consider a sequence such that for $(t_{1,k}, t_{2,k})$ sufficiently small $F_2(x^k; t_k) = 0$ and

$$x_1^k = t_{2,k} \theta'_{t_{1,k}}(x_1^k + a^2), \quad x_2^k = a, \quad \lambda^{\Phi,k} F_{1i}(x^k; t_k) = \frac{1}{-t_{2,k} \theta'_{t_{1,k}}(x_1^k + a^2)}.$$

Obviously, the sequence x^k goes to $x^* = (0, a \neq 0)^T$, which is not a W-stationary point. Indeed, we have

$$\eta^{G,k} = \frac{1}{t_{2,k} \theta'_{t_{1,k}}(x_1^k + a^2)} \rightarrow \infty \text{ and } \eta^{H,k} = -1 \neq 0.$$

4.2 Existence of Lagrange Multipliers for the Relaxed Sub-Problems

In this part, we study some regularity properties of the relaxed non-linear programs. Indeed, in order to guarantee the existence of a sequence of stationary points, the relaxed non-linear programs must satisfy some constraint qualifications in the neighborhood of the limit point. The butterfly relaxation satisfies Guignard CQ as stated in Theorem 4.3, which is equivalent in terms of regularity to the relaxation (KS).

Theorem 4.3. *Let $x^* \in \mathcal{Z}$, satisfying MPCC-LICQ. Then, there exists $t^* > 0$ and a neighborhood $U(x^*)$ of x^* such that:*

$$\forall t \in (0, t^*]: x \in U(x^*) \cap \mathcal{X}_{t, \bar{t}}^B \implies \text{standard GCQ holds at } x \text{ for } R_{t, \bar{t}}^B.$$

Proof. Let $x \in U(x^*) \cap \mathcal{X}_{t, \bar{t}}^B$. We know that $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{X}_{t, \bar{t}}^B}(x)^\circ \subseteq \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{X}_{t, \bar{t}}^B}(x)^\circ$. So, it is sufficient to show the converse inclusion.

The linearized cone of $R_{t, \bar{t}}^B$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{X}_{t, \bar{t}}^B}(x) = \{d \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid & \nabla g_i(x)^T d \leq 0, \quad i \in \mathcal{I}_g(x), \quad \nabla h_i(x)^T d = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m, \\ & \nabla G_i(x)^T d \geq 0, \quad i \in \mathcal{I}_G(x; \bar{t}), \quad \nabla H_i(x)^T d \geq 0, \quad i \in \mathcal{I}_H(x; \bar{t}), \\ & \nabla \Phi_i^B(G(x), H(x); t)^T d \leq 0, \quad i \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{0+}(x; t) \cup \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{+0}(x; t)\}, \end{aligned}$$

using that $\nabla \Phi_i^B(G(x), H(x); t) = 0$ for all $i \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{00}(x, t)$.

Let us compute the polar of the tangent cone. Consider the following set of non-linear constraints parametrized by $z \in \mathcal{X}_{t, \bar{t}}^B$ and $I \subset \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{00}(z; t)$, defined by

$$\begin{aligned} S_I(z) := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid & g(x) \leq 0, h(x) = 0, G(x) \geq -\bar{t}e, H(x) \geq -\bar{t}e, \\ & \Phi_i^B(G(x), H(x); t) \leq 0, \quad i \notin \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{00}(z; t), \\ & F_{1i}(x; t) \leq 0, \quad F_{2i}(x; t) \geq 0, \quad i \in I, \\ & F_{1i}(x; t) \geq 0, \quad F_{2i}(x; t) \leq 0, \quad i \in I^c\}, \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

where $I^c \cup I = \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{00}(z; t)$ and $I \cap I^c = \emptyset$. Since $z \in \mathcal{X}_{t, \bar{t}}^B$, it is obvious that $z \in S_I(z)$.

By construction of $U(x^*)$ and t^* , the gradients $\{\nabla g_i(x^*) \ (i \in \mathcal{I}_g(x^*)), \nabla h_i(x^*) \ (i = 1, \dots, m), \nabla G_i(x^*) \ (i \in \mathcal{I}^{00} \cup \mathcal{I}^{0+}), \nabla H_i(x^*) \ (i \in \mathcal{I}^{+0} \cup \mathcal{I}^{00})\}$ remain linearly independent for all $x \in U(x^*)$ by continuity of the gradients and we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{I}_g(x) \subseteq \mathcal{I}_g(x^*), \quad \mathcal{I}_G(x; \bar{t}) \subseteq \mathcal{I}^{00} \cup \mathcal{I}^{0+}, \quad \mathcal{I}_H(x; \bar{t}) \subseteq \mathcal{I}^{+0} \cup \mathcal{I}^{00}, \\ \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{00}(x; t) \cup \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{+0}(x; t) \subseteq \mathcal{I}^{00} \cup \mathcal{I}^{0+}, \\ \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{00}(x; t) \cup \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{0+}(x; t) \subseteq \mathcal{I}^{+0} \cup \mathcal{I}^{00}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, by Lemma A.1, MFCQ holds for (6) at x . Furthermore, by Lemma D.2 and since MFCQ in particular implies Abadie CQ it follows that

$$\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{X}_{t, \bar{t}}^B}(x) = \cup_{I \subseteq \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{00}(x; t)} \mathcal{T}_{S_I}(x) = \cup_{I \subseteq \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{00}(x; t)} \mathcal{L}_{S_I}(x).$$

By [4, Theorem 3.1.9], passing to the polar, we get

$$\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{X}_{t, \bar{t}}^B}(x)^\circ = \cap_{I \subseteq \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{00}(x; t)} \mathcal{L}_{S_I}(x)^\circ.$$

By [4, Theorem 3.2.2], we know that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{S_I}(x)^\circ = \{v \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid v = & \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}_g(x)} \lambda_i^g \nabla g_i(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^h \nabla h_i(x) - \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}_G(x; \bar{t})} \lambda_i^G \nabla G_i(x) - \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}_H(x; \bar{t})} \lambda_i^H \nabla H_i(x) \\ & + \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{+0}(x; t) \cup \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{0+}(x; t)} \lambda_i^\Phi \nabla \Phi_i^B(G(x), H(x); t) - \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i^G \nabla G_i(x) + \sum_{i \in I^c} \lambda_i^G \nabla G_i(x) \\ & - \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i^H \nabla H_i(x) + \sum_{i \in I^c} \lambda_i^H \nabla H_i(x) : \lambda^g, \lambda^G, \lambda^H, \lambda^\Phi \geq 0\}. \end{aligned}$$

For $v \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{X}_{t,\bar{t}}^B}(x)^\circ$, we have $v \in \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{S}_I(x)}(x)^\circ$ for all $I \subseteq \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{00}(x;t)$. If we fix such I , then there exists some multipliers λ^h and $\lambda^g, \lambda^G, \lambda^H, \lambda^\Phi \geq 0$ so that

$$\begin{aligned} v &= \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}_g(x)} \lambda_i^g \nabla g_i(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^h \nabla h_i(x) - \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}_G(x;\bar{t})} \lambda_i^G \nabla G_i(x) - \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}_H(x;\bar{t})} \lambda_i^H \nabla H_i(x) \\ &+ \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{+0}(x;t) \cup \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{0+}(x;t)} \lambda_i^\Phi \nabla \Phi_i^B(G(x), H(x); t) \\ &- \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i^G \nabla G_i(x) + \sum_{i \in I^c} \lambda_i^G \nabla G_i(x) - \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i^H \nabla H_i(x) + \sum_{i \in I^c} \lambda_i^H \nabla H_i(x). \end{aligned}$$

Now, it also holds that $v \in \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{S}_{I^c}(x)}(x)^\circ$ and so there exists some multipliers λ^h and $\lambda^g, \lambda^G, \lambda^H, \lambda^\Phi \geq 0$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} v &= \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}_g(x)} \lambda_i^g \nabla g_i(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^h \nabla h_i(x) - \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}_G(x;\bar{t})} \lambda_i^G \nabla G_i(x) - \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}_H(x;\bar{t})} \lambda_i^H \nabla H_i(x) \\ &+ \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{+0}(x;t) \cup \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{0+}(x;t)} \lambda_i^\Phi \nabla \Phi_i^B(G(x), H(x); t) \\ &+ \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i^G \nabla G_i(x) - \sum_{i \in I^c} \lambda_i^G \nabla G_i(x) + \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i^H \nabla H_i(x) - \sum_{i \in I^c} \lambda_i^H \nabla H_i(x). \end{aligned}$$

By the construction of t^* and $U(x^*)$, the gradients involved here are linearly independent and so the multipliers in both previous equations must be equal. Thus, the multipliers λ_i^G and λ_i^H with indices i in $I \cup I^c$ vanish.

Therefore, $v \in \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{X}_{t,\bar{t}}^B}(x)^\circ$ and as v has been chosen arbitrarily then $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{X}_{t,\bar{t}}^B}(x)^\circ \subseteq \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{X}_{t,\bar{t}}^B}(x)^\circ$, which concludes the proof. \square

This result is sharp as shown by the following example, since Abadie CQ does not hold except for the special case where $t_2\theta'(0) = t_1$. In this case, a stronger result than Theorem 4.3 can be found in [7].

Example 4.3. Consider the problem

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^2} f(x) \text{ s.t. } 0 \leq x_1 \perp x_2 \geq 0.$$

At $x^* = (0,0)^T$ it holds that $\nabla \Phi^B(G(x), H(x); t) = (0,0)^T$ and so $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{X}_{t,\bar{t}}^B}(x^*) = \mathbb{R}^2$, which is obviously different from the tangent cone at x^* for $t_2\theta'(0) < t_1$ and $\bar{t} > 0$.

However, when $t_2\theta'(0) = t_1$ the tangent cone is the whole space and thus Abadie CQ holds at x^* in this case.

The following example shows that we cannot have a similar result using MPCC-GMFCQ.

Example 4.4. Consider the set

$$0 \leq x_1 + x_2^2 \perp x_1 \geq 0.$$

MPCC-GMFCQ holds at $x^* = (0,0)^T$, since the gradients are linearly dependent but only with coefficients $\lambda^G = -\lambda^H$ that does not satisfy the condition given in Definition 2.6.

Now, we can choose a sequence of points such that $x^k \rightarrow x^*$ and

$$F_2(x^k; t_k) = 0, -t_{2,k}\theta'_{t_{1,k}}(H(x^k)) \rightarrow -1.$$

Since $\nabla G(x^*) = \nabla H(x^*)$ it holds that $\nabla F_2(x^*; 0) = (0,0)^T$ and so MFCQ does not hold for (6).

It is disappointing to require MPCC-LICQ to obtain only GCQ, but when \mathcal{I}^{00} is empty we obtain the stronger LICQ.

Theorem 4.4. *Let $x^* \in \mathcal{Z}$, satisfying MPCC-LICQ. Then, there exists $t^* > 0$ and a neighborhood $U(x^*)$ of x^* such that*

$$\forall t \in (0, t^*]: \overline{x} \in U(x^*) \cap \mathcal{X}_{t, \bar{t}}^B \text{ and } \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{00}(x; t) = \emptyset \implies \text{standard LICQ holds at } x \text{ for } R_{t, \bar{t}}^B.$$

Proof. Let $x \in U(x^*) \cap \mathcal{X}_{t, \bar{t}}^B$ and t sufficiently small. We prove that the gradients of the constraints involved in $R_{t, \bar{t}}^B$ are linearly independent, by verifying that the trivial solution is the only solution to the following equation

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}_g(x)} \lambda_i^g \nabla g_i(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^h \nabla h_i(x) + \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}_G(x; \bar{t})} \nabla G_i(x) \lambda_i^G + \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}_H(x; \bar{t})} \nabla H_i(x) \lambda_i^H \\ &+ \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{00}(x; t)} \nabla G_i(x) (\lambda_i^\Phi (F_{1i}(x; t) - F_{2i}(x; t) t_2 \theta'_{t_1}(G_i(x)))) \\ &+ \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{0+}(x; t)} \nabla H_i(x) (\lambda_i^\Phi (F_{2i}(x; t) - F_{1i}(x; t) t_2 \theta'_{t_1}(H_i(x)))) . \end{aligned}$$

MPCC-LICQ and the following inclusions

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{I}_g(x) &\subseteq \mathcal{I}_g(x^*), \\ \mathcal{I}_G(x; \bar{t}) &\subseteq \mathcal{I}^{00} \cup \mathcal{I}^{0+}, \quad \mathcal{I}_H(x; \bar{t}) \subseteq \mathcal{I}^{+0} \cup \mathcal{I}^{00}, \\ \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{00}(x; t) &\subseteq \mathcal{I}^{00} \cup \mathcal{I}^{0+}, \quad \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{0+}(x; t) \subseteq \mathcal{I}^{+0} \cup \mathcal{I}^{00}, \end{aligned}$$

prove that the solution of the equation above satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda^g &= 0, \lambda^h = 0, \lambda^G = 0, \lambda^H = 0, \\ &- \lambda_i^\Phi F_{2i}(x; t) t_2 \theta'_{t_1}(G_i(x)) = 0 \text{ and } \lambda_i^\Phi F_{2i}(x; t) = 0 \quad \forall i \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{0+}(x; t), \\ &\lambda_i^\Phi F_{1i}(x; t) = 0 \text{ and } - \lambda_i^\Phi F_{1i}(x; t) t_2 \theta'_{t_1}(H_i(x)) = 0 \quad \forall i \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{+0}(x; t). \end{aligned}$$

It follows that $\lambda_i^\Phi = 0$, so, the only solution is the trivial one. \square

4.3 Convergence of the epsilon-stationary points

Non-linear programming algorithms usually compute sequences of approximate stationary points or ϵ -stationary points. This approach, that has become an active subject recently, can alter significantly the convergence analysis of relaxation methods as shown in [22, 26, 27] and [32].

Previous results in [27] prove convergence to C-stationary point for the relaxation (SS) and the one from Lin and Fukushima, [29], under some hypotheses on the sequence ϵ_k , respectively $\epsilon_k = O(t_k)$ and $\epsilon_k = o(t_k^2)$. Furthermore, the authors in [27] also provide a counter-example with a sequence converging to a W-stationary point if these conditions do not hold. Additionally, the authors in [27], prove that relaxations (KDB) and (KS) converge only to a W-stationary point and they require more hypotheses on the sequences ϵ_k and x_k to prove the convergence to a C- or a M-stationary point.

In the same way as in Theorem 4.1, we consider through this section a sequence of multipliers that should verify the stationary conditions. We denote for all $i \in \{1, \dots, q\}$

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_i^{G,k} &:= \begin{cases} \lambda_i^{G,k} + \lambda_i^{\Phi,k} \left(t_{2,k} \theta'_{t_{1,k}}(G_i(x^k)) F_{2i}(x^k; t_k) - F_{1i}(x^k; t_k) \right), & \text{if } F_{1i}(x^k; t_k) \geq -F_{2i}(x^k; t_k) \\ \lambda_i^{G,k} + \lambda_i^{\Phi,k} \left(F_{2i}(x^k; t_k) - t_{2,k} \theta'_{t_{1,k}}(G_i(x^k)) F_{1i}(x^k; t_k) \right), & \text{if } F_{1i}(x^k; t_k) < -F_{2i}(x^k; t_k), \end{cases} \\ \eta_i^{H,k} &:= \begin{cases} \lambda_i^{H,k} + \lambda_i^{\Phi,k} \left(t_{2,k} \theta'_{t_{1,k}}(H_i(x^k)) F_{1i}(x^k; t_k) - F_{2i}(x^k; t_k) \right), & \text{if } F_{1i}(x^k; t_k) \geq -F_{2i}(x^k; t_k) \\ \lambda_i^{H,k} + \lambda_i^{\Phi,k} \left(F_{1i}(x^k; t_k) - t_{2,k} \theta'_{t_{1,k}}(H_i(x^k)) F_{2i}(x^k; t_k) \right), & \text{if } F_{1i}(x^k; t_k) < -F_{2i}(x^k; t_k). \end{cases} \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

In the following lemma, we prove that the situation is similar with the butterfly relaxation method. For this study, we need more than just the description of the boundary of the constraints set. Therefore, we consider the butterfly relaxation defined in equation (Bu).

Lemma 4.1. *Given $\{t_k\}, \{\bar{t}_k\}$ sequences of parameters decreasing to zero, satisfying (3) and $\{\epsilon_k\}$ with $\epsilon_k = o(\bar{t}_k)$. Let $\{x^k, \lambda^k\}$ be a sequence of ϵ_k -stationary points of R_{t_k, \bar{t}_k}^B for all k with $x^k \rightarrow x^*$. Let $\{\eta^{G,k}\}, \{\eta^{H,k}\}$ be the two sequences defined in (7). Assume that the sequence of multipliers $\{\lambda^{h,k}, \lambda^{g,k}, \eta^{G,k}, \eta^{H,k}\}$ is bounded. Then, x^* is a W -stationary point of (MPCC).*

Proof. By definition, for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$, when x^k is a ϵ_k stationary point for R_{t_k, \bar{t}_k}^B it holds

$$\left\| \nabla f(x^k) + \sum_{i=1}^p \lambda_i^{g,k} \nabla g_i(x^k) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^{h,k} \nabla h_i(x^k) - \sum_{i=1}^q \lambda_i^{G,k} \nabla G_i(x^k) - \sum_{i=1}^q \lambda_i^{H,k} \nabla H_i(x^k) + \sum_{i=1}^q \lambda_i^{\Phi,k} \nabla \Phi_i^B(G(x^k), H(x^k); t_k) \right\|_{\infty} \leq \epsilon_k,$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} |h_i(x^k)| &\leq \epsilon_k, \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, m\}, \\ g_i(x^k) &\leq \epsilon_k, \quad \lambda_i^{g,k} \geq 0, \quad \left| \lambda_i^{g,k} g_i(x^k) \right| \leq \epsilon_k \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, p\}, \\ G_i(x^k) + \bar{t}_k &\geq -\epsilon_k, \quad \lambda_i^{G,k} \geq 0, \quad \left| \lambda_i^{G,k} (G_i(x^k) + \bar{t}_k) \right| \leq \epsilon_k \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, q\}, \\ H_i(x^k) + \bar{t}_k &\geq -\epsilon_k, \quad \lambda_i^{H,k} \geq 0, \quad \left| \lambda_i^{H,k} (H_i(x^k) + \bar{t}_k) \right| \leq \epsilon_k \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, q\}, \\ \Phi_i^B(G(x^k), H(x^k); t_k) &\leq \epsilon_k, \quad \lambda_i^{\Phi,k} \geq 0, \quad \left| \lambda_i^{\Phi,k} \Phi_i^B(G(x^k), H(x^k); t_k) \right| \leq \epsilon_k \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, q\}. \end{aligned}$$

The representation of $\nabla \Phi_i^B(G(x^k), H(x^k); t_k)$ immediately gives $\nabla \Phi_i^B(G(x^k), H(x^k); t_k) = 0$, $\forall i \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{00}(x^k; t_k)$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Thus, we can rewrite the inequality above as

$$\left\| \nabla f(x^k) + \sum_{i=1}^p \lambda_i^{g,k} \nabla g_i(x^k) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^{h,k} \nabla h_i(x^k) - \sum_{i=1}^q \eta_i^{G,k} \nabla G_i(x^k) - \sum_{i=1}^q \eta_i^{H,k} \nabla H_i(x^k) \right\|_{\infty} \leq \epsilon_k.$$

Besides, the sequence of multipliers $\{\lambda^{h,k}, \lambda^{g,k}, \eta^{G,k}, \eta^{H,k}\}$ is assumed bounded. Therefore, it follows that the sequence of multipliers converges up to some subsequence to some limit point

$$\{\lambda^{h,k}, \lambda^{g,k}, \eta^{G,k}, \eta^{H,k}\} \rightarrow (\lambda^h, \lambda^g, \eta^G, \eta^H).$$

It is to be noted that for k sufficiently large, it holds that

$$\text{supp}(\lambda^{g,k}) \subset \text{supp}(\lambda^g), \quad \text{supp}(\eta^{G,k}) \subset \text{supp}(\eta^G), \quad \text{supp}(\eta^{H,k}) \subset \text{supp}(\eta^H).$$

Obviously, since $\epsilon_k \downarrow 0$ it follows that $x^* \in \mathcal{Z}$, $\nabla_x \mathcal{L}_{MPCC}^1(x^*, \lambda^h, \lambda^g, \eta^G, \eta^H) = 0$ by ϵ_k -stationary conditions and that $\lambda_i^g = 0$ for $i \notin \mathcal{I}_g(x^*)$. It remains to show that for indices $i \in \mathcal{I}^{+0}$, $\eta_i^G = 0$. The opposite case for indices $i \in \mathcal{I}^{0+}$ would follow in a completely similar way. So, let i be in \mathcal{I}^{+0} .

By definition of ϵ_k -stationarity it holds for all k that

$$|\lambda_i^{G,k} (G_i(x^k) + \bar{t}_k)| \leq \epsilon_k.$$

Therefore, $\lambda_i^{G,k} \rightarrow 0$ since $\epsilon_k \downarrow 0$ and $G_i(x^k) + \bar{t}_k \rightarrow G_i(x^*) > 0$.

Now, there are two possible cases: either $F_{1i}(x^k; t_k) + F_{2i}(x^k; t_k) \geq 0$ either $F_{1i}(x^k; t_k) + F_{2i}(x^k; t_k) < 0$. Consider the case $F_{1i}(x^k; t_k) + F_{2i}(x^k; t_k) \geq 0$ and denote

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_i^H(x^k; t_k) &:= -t_{2,k} \theta'_{t_{1,k}}(G_i(x^k)) F_{2i}(x^k; t_k) + F_{1i}(x^k; t_k), \\ \alpha_i^G(x^k; t_k) &:= -t_{2,k} \theta'_{t_{1,k}}(H_i(x^k)) F_{1i}(x^k; t_k) + F_{2i}(x^k; t_k). \end{aligned}$$

We remind that $F_{1i}(x^k; t_k) = H_i(x) - t_{2,k}\theta_{t_{1,k}}(G_i(x))$ and $F_{2i}(x^k; t_k) = G_i(x) - t_{2,k}\theta_{t_{1,k}}(H_i(x))$. Thus, $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (F_{2i}(x^k; t_k), F_{1i}(x^k; t_k)) = (G_i(x^*), 0)$ and $G_i(x^*) > 0$. Furthermore, using that $F_{1i}(x^k; t_k) + F_{2i}(x^k; t_k) \geq 0$ yields to

$$\alpha_i^H(x^k; t_k) \leq -t_{2,k}\theta'_{t_{1,k}}(G_i(x^k))F_{2i}(x^k; t_k) - F_{2i}(x^k; t_k) \leq 0,$$

for k sufficiently large, since $F_{2i}(x^k; t_k) \rightarrow G(x^*)$. As a consequence it holds that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_i^H(x^k; t_{2,k})\lambda_i^{\Phi,k} \leq 0,$$

which is necessarily a finite value since the sequence $\{\eta^{G,k}\}$ is bounded. It remains to prove that $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_i^H(x^k; t_{2,k})\lambda_i^{\Phi,k} = 0$. If this is not true, then the sequence $\{\lambda^{\Phi,k}\}$ must be unbounded. Assume by contradiction that the sequence $\{\lambda^{\Phi,k}\}$ is unbounded.

Now, $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} F_{1i}(x^k; t_k)\lambda_i^{\Phi,k} = 0$ since $|\lambda_i^{\Phi,k}\Phi_i^B(G(x^k), H(x^k); t_k)| \leq \epsilon_k$ and $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} F_{2i}(x^k; t_k) > 0$. So, by (Bu.) we have that $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_i^G(x^k; t_{2,k}) = G_i(x^*) > 0$ and therefore $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_i^G(x^k; t_{2,k})\lambda_i^{\Phi,k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} G_i(x^k)\lambda_i^{\Phi,k} = \infty$. Boundedness assumption in the statement of the lemma implies that η_i^H is bounded and so

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |\eta_i^H| = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |\lambda_i^{H,k} - \alpha_i^G(x^k; t_{2,k})\lambda_i^{\Phi,k}| < \infty.$$

The complementarity condition on $H_i(x^k) \geq -\bar{t}_k$ necessarily gives that $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} -H_i(x^k)/\bar{t}_k = 1$ otherwise $\lambda_i^{H,k}$ would be bounded. However, this leads to a contradiction with $\lambda^{\Phi,k} \rightarrow \infty$, since $\lambda_i^{\Phi,k}F_{1i}(x^k; t_k) \rightarrow 0$ gives that $\lambda_i^{\Phi,k}\bar{t}_k \leq \epsilon_k$ and $\epsilon_k = o(\bar{t}_k)$ by assumption. So, in the case $F_{1i}(x^k; t_k) + F_{2i}(x^k; t_k) \geq 0$ it holds that $\eta_i^{G,*} = 0$.

Consider the case $F_{1i}(x^k; t_k) + F_{2i}(x^k; t_k) < 0$. As pointed out above, for $i \in \mathcal{I}^{+0}$, it is true by (Bu.) that $F_{1i}(x^k; t_k) \rightarrow H_i(x^*) = 0$ and $F_{2i}(x^k; t_k) \rightarrow G_i(x^*) > 0$. Therefore, for k sufficiently large this case never happen. This concludes the proof that $\eta_i^{G,*} = 0$.

The case $i \in \mathcal{I}^{0+}$ is completely similar by symmetry and gives that $\eta_i^{H,*} = 0$. So, x^* is a W-stationary point. \square

In order to attain the goal of computing a M-stationary, additional assumptions are required as illustrated by the following result.

Lemma 4.2. *Under the hypothesis of Lemma 4.1, if in addition, the sequence $\{\epsilon_k\}$ satisfies $\epsilon_k = o(\max(|G(x^k)|, |H(x^k)|))$, then, x^* is a M-stationary point of (MPCC).*

The notation $\epsilon_k = o(\max(|G(x^k)|, |H(x^k)|))$ means here that for all $i = 1, \dots, q$, $\epsilon_k = o(\max(|G_i(x^k)|, |H_i(x^k)|))$.

Proof. By Lemma 4.1, we already known that x^* is a W-stationary point.

We now consider indices $i \in \mathcal{I}^{00}$. Our aim here is to prove that x^* is a M-stationary point, i.e. whenever $\eta_i^{G,k}\eta_i^{H,k} \rightarrow \eta_i^{G,*}\eta_i^{H,*}$ it holds that either $\eta_i^{G,*}\eta_i^{H,*} = 0$ or $\eta_i^{G,*} > 0, \eta_i^{H,*} > 0$.

Without loss of generality suppose that $\max(|G_i(x^k)|, |H_i(x^k)|) = |G_i(x^k)| \neq 0$, and so $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\epsilon_k}{|G_i(x^k)|} = 0$. If $G_i(x^k) = 0$, then it follows that $H_i(x^k) = 0$ and we are done. Let α be such that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|G_i(x^k)|}{|t_{2,k}\theta_{t_{1,k}}(H_i(x^k))|} = \alpha.$$

It should be noticed that $\alpha > 1$, otherwise $|G_i(x^k)| \sim |t_{2,k}\theta_{t_{1,k}}(H_i(x^k))|$, which is a contradiction with $|G_i(x^k)| \geq |H_i(x^k)|$ and $t_{2,k} = o(t_{1,k})$.

If the sequence $\{\lambda^{\Phi,k}\}$ is bounded, then $\eta_i^{G,*} \geq 0, \eta_i^{H,*} \geq 0$ and we are done by non-negativity of $\lambda^{G,k}$ and $\lambda^{H,k}$. So, we focus on an unbounded sequence $\{\lambda^{\Phi,k}\}$.

We consider separately the two cases $F_{1i}(x^k; t_k) + F_{2i}(x^k; t_k) \geq 0$ and $F_{1i}(x^k; t_k) + F_{2i}(x^k; t_k) < 0$.

a) When $F_{1i}(x^k; t_k) + F_{2i}(x^k; t_k) \geq 0$, we have

$$\left| \lambda_i^{\Phi, k} F_{1i}(x^k; t_k) \frac{F_{2i}(x^k; t_k)}{G_i(x^k)} \right| = \left| \lambda_i^{\Phi, k} F_{1i}(x^k; t_k) \left(1 - \frac{t_{2,k} \theta_{t_{1,k}}(H_i(x^k))}{G_i(x^k)} \right) \right| \leq \frac{\epsilon_k}{|G_i(x^k)|},$$

so $\lambda_i^{\Phi, k} F_{1i}(x^k; t_k) \rightarrow 0$ and $F_{2i}(x^k; t_k) > 0$, since $\alpha > 1$.

By the complementarity condition $|\lambda^{G,k}(G_i(x^k) + \bar{t}_k)| \leq \epsilon_k$, we obtain

$$\left| \lambda_i^{G,k} \left(1 + \frac{\bar{t}_k}{G_i(x^k)} \right) \right| \leq \frac{\epsilon_k}{|G_i(x^k)|}.$$

If $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_i^{G,k} = 0$, then by boundedness assumption $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \eta_i^{G,k} = 0$ and we are done. So, we consider $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_i^{G,k} \neq 0$, which implies that $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} G_i(x^k)/\bar{t}_k = -1$.

In a similar way, if $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_i^{H,k} = 0$, then $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \eta_i^{H,k} = 0$ by boundedness assumption. So, we consider $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_i^{H,k} \neq 0$, which implies that $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} H_i(x^k)/\bar{t}_k = -1$.

Using that $G_i(x^k) < 0$ and $F_{2i}(x^k; t_k) > 0$, we have

$$0 \geq \frac{G_i(x^k)}{\bar{t}_k} \geq \frac{t_{2,k} \theta_{t_{1,k}}(H_i(x^k))}{\bar{t}_k} \sim \frac{t_{2,k} \theta'(0) H_i(x^k)}{t_{1,k} \bar{t}_k} \sim \frac{t_{2,k} \theta'(0)}{t_{1,k}},$$

where the first equivalence comes from Taylor formula of order 1 of functions θ s at 0. So, $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} G_i(x^k)/\bar{t}_k = 0$. However, this contradicts $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} G_i(x^k)/\bar{t}_k = -1$, which completes the proof in this case.

b) When $F_{1i}(x^k; t_k) + F_{2i}(x^k; t_k) < 0$, since $\left| \lambda_i^{\Phi, k} \Phi_i^B(G(x^k), H(x^k); t_k) \right| \leq \epsilon_k$ we have

$$\left| \lambda_i^{\Phi, k} F_{2i}(x^k; t_k) \right|^2 \leq 2\epsilon_k \iff \left| \lambda_i^{\Phi, k} F_{2i}(x^k; t_k) \left(1 - \frac{t_{2,k} \theta_{t_{1,k}}(H_i(x^k))}{G_i(x^k)} \right) \right| \leq \frac{2\epsilon_k}{|G_i(x^k)|}.$$

This implies that $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_i^{\Phi, k} F_{2i}(x^k; t_k) = 0$, by assumption on ϵ_k and $\alpha > 1$. Now, by definition of functions θ s and their first order Taylor formula at 0 we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} F_{1i}(x^k; t_k) + F_{2i}(x^k; t_k) &= G_i(x^k) + H_i(x^k) - t_{2,k} (\theta_{t_{1,k}}(G_i(x^k)) + \theta_{t_{1,k}}(H_i(x^k))), \\ &\sim (G_i(x^k) + H_i(x^k)) \left(1 - \frac{t_{2,k} \theta'(0)}{t_{1,k}} \right), \\ &\leq 2|G_i(x^k)| \left(1 - \frac{t_{2,k} \theta'(0)}{t_{1,k}} \right), \end{aligned}$$

and so $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_i^{\Phi, k} (F_{1i}(x^k; t_k) + F_{2i}(x^k; t_k)) = 0$. As a consequence, it holds that $\eta_i^{G,*} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \lambda^{G,k} \geq 0$, $\eta_i^{H,*} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \lambda^{H,k} \geq 0$.

So, x^* is a M-stationary point. \square

Theorem 4.5. *Given the three sequences $\{t_k\}$, $\{\bar{t}_k\}$, $\{\epsilon_k\}$ decreasing to zero and satisfying (3). Assume that $\epsilon_k = o(\max(|G(x^k)|, |H(x^k)|))$, $\epsilon_k = o(\bar{t}_k)$ and $t_{2,k} = o(t_{1,k})$. Let $\{x^k, \lambda^{g,k}, \lambda^{h,k}, \lambda^{G,k}, \lambda^{H,k}, \lambda^{\Phi,k}\}$ be a sequence of points that are ϵ_k -stationary points of F_{t_k, \bar{t}_k}^B for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ with $x^k \rightarrow x^*$ such that MPCC-GCRSC holds at x^* . Then, x^* is a M-stationary point.*

Proof. Following the discussion before Theorem 2.3, we can consider without loss of generality a sequence $\{\bar{\lambda}^{g,k}, \bar{\lambda}^{h,k}, \bar{\lambda}^{G,k}, \bar{\lambda}^{H,k}, \bar{\lambda}^{\Phi,k}\}$ where the gradients of non-vanishing multipliers in this sequence are linearly independent for each k . Now, Theorem 2.3 ensures boundedness of the sequence $\{\bar{\lambda}^{g,k}, \bar{\lambda}^{h,k}, \bar{\eta}^{G,k}, \bar{\eta}^{H,k}\}$ defined in (7) under MPCC-GCRSC. The rest of the proof is direct by Lemma 4.2. \square

This result is not entirely satisfactory, since the sequence of parameter ϵ_k depends on the iterates. However, this is in the same vein than the existing results in [27]. Further research may try to exploit this weak point to propose more adequate conditions.

The following example, from [25], shows that the butterfly relaxation with $t_{2,k} = o(t_{1,k})$ may converge to an undesirable A-stationary point without the hypothesis that $\epsilon_k = o(\max(|G(x^k)|, |H(x^k)|))$.

Example 4.5. *Consider the problem*

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^2} x_2 - x_1 \quad \text{s.t.} \quad 0 \leq x_1 \perp x_2 \geq 0.$$

Let $t_{2,k} = t_{1,k}^2$ and choose any positive sequences $\{t_{1,k}\}$ and $\{\epsilon_k\}$ such that $t_{1,k}, \epsilon_k \rightarrow 0$. Consider the following ϵ -stationary sequence

$$x^k = \left(\epsilon_k, \frac{\epsilon_k}{2}\right)^T, \quad \lambda^{G,k} = 0, \quad \lambda^{H,k} = 1 - \lambda^{\Phi,k} (t_{1,k}^2 \theta_{t_{1,k}} \left(\frac{\epsilon_k}{2}\right) F_1(x^k; t_k) - F_2(x^k; t_k))$$

and

$$\lambda^{\Phi,k} = \frac{1}{t_{1,k}^2 \theta_{t_{1,k}} (\epsilon_k) F_2(x^k; t_k) - F_1(x^k; t_k)}.$$

This sequence converges to $x^* = (0, 0)$, which is an A-stationary point.

The ϵ -feasible set of the butterfly relaxation is similar to the relaxation (SS). Therefore, it is not surprising that we can only expect to converge to a C-stationary point without strong hypothesis. Those issues clearly deserve a specific study that is left here for further research.

5 Numerical Results

In this section, we focus on the numerical implementation of the butterfly relaxation method. Our aim is to compare the new method with the existing ones in the literature and to show some of its features. This comparison uses the collection of test problems MacMPEC [28]. This collection has been widely used in the literature to compare relaxation methods as in [22, 39, 19]. The test problems included in MacMPEC are extracted from the literature and real-world applications.

We also present an example of an (MPCC) that illustrates the difficulties that may occur by dealing with ϵ -stationary points.

5.1 On the Implementation of the Butterfly Relaxation

As pointed out through this paper, the butterfly relaxation uses two parameters t_1 and t_2 . It can be practical to choose a relation between both parameters. Among the infinite possibilities of relationship between t_1 and t_2 , at least two are specific:

- (i) $t_2 = t_1$, since as seen in Example 4.3 this relaxation is more regular, but may converge to undesirable A-stationary points, Theorem 4.1;
- (ii) $t_2 = o(t_1)$, for instance $t_2 = t_1^{3/2}$, which ensures convergence to M-stationary points as stated in Theorem 4.2.

Practical implementation could consider a slightly different model, by skipping the relaxation of the positivity constraint and adding a new parameter t_3 in order to shift the intersection of both wings to the point $(G(x), H(x)) = (t_3, t_3)$. This can be done by redefining $F_1(x; t_1, t_2, t_3)$ and $F_2(x; t_1, t_2, t_3)$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} F_{1i}(x; t_1, t_2, t_3) &= H_i(x) - t_3 - t_2 \theta_{t_1} (G_i(x) - t_3), \\ F_{2i}(x; t_1, t_2, t_3) &= G_i(x) - t_3 - t_2 \theta_{t_1} (H_i(x) - t_3). \end{aligned}$$

Even if we did not give any theoretical proof regarding this modified system, this modification does not alter the behavior of the butterfly relaxation. This formulation is clearly an extension of the relaxation (KS).

The numerical comparison of the butterfly relaxation with other existing methods considers three schemes:

1. $B_{(t_2=t_1)}$: $t_3 = 0, t_2 = t_1$;
2. $B_{(t_2=t_1^{3/2})}$: $t_3 = 0, t_2 = t_1^{3/2}$;
3. $B_{(t_3=t_2, 2t_2=t_1)}$: $t_3 = t_2, 2t_2 = t_1$.

In all these tests, we fixed $\bar{t} = 0$. Even so, this seems to contradict Theorem 4.5, it appears to be more efficient in our preliminary results.

5.2 Comparison of the Relaxation Methods

We provide in this section and in Algorithm 1 some more details on the implementation and the comparison between relaxation methods. It is to be noted that our aim is to compare the methods and so no attempt to optimize any method has been carried out. We use 101 test problems from MacMPEC, where are omitted the problems that exceed the limit of 300 variables or constraints and some problems with the evaluation error of the objective function or the constraints.

Algorithm 1 is coded in Matlab and uses the AMPL API. R_{t_k} denotes the relaxed non-linear program associated with a generic relaxation, where except the butterfly methods the parameter $t_{1,k}$ does not play any role. At each step we compute x^{k+1} as a solution of R_{t_k} starting from x^k . Therefore, at each step the initial point is more likely to be infeasible for R_{t_k} . The iterative process stops when $t_{2,k}$ and $t_{1,k}$ are smaller than some tolerance, denoted p_{\min} which is set as 10^{-15} here, or when the solution x^{k+1} of R_{t_k} is considered an ϵ -solution of (MPCC). To consider x^{k+1} as a ϵ -solution, with ϵ set as 10^{-7} , we check three criteria:

- (a) Feasibility of the last relaxed non-linear program:

$$\nu_f(x) := \max(-g(x), |h(x)|, -\Phi(x));$$

- (b) Feasibility of the complementarity constraint: $\nu_{comp}(x) := \min(G(x), H(x))^2$;

- (c) The complementarity between the Lagrange multipliers and the constraints of the last relaxed non-linear program:

$$\nu_c(x) := \max(\|g(x) \circ \lambda^g\|_\infty, \|h(x) \circ \lambda^h\|_\infty, \|G(x) \circ \lambda^G\|_\infty, \|H(x) \circ \lambda^H\|_\infty, \|\Phi^B(x) \circ \lambda^\Phi\|_\infty).$$

Obviously, it is hard to ask a tighter condition on the complementarity constraint since the feasibility only guarantees that the product component-wise is less than ϵ . Using these criteria, we define a measure of optimality

$$\min_local(x) := \max(\nu_f(x), \nu_{comp}(x), \nu_c(x)).$$

A fourth criterion could be the dual feasibility, that is the norm of the Lagrangian. However, solvers like SNOPT or MINOS do not use this criterion as a stopping criterion. One reason among other to discard such a criterion could be numerical issues implied by the degeneracy in the KKT conditions. In the case of an infeasible or unbounded sub-problem R_{t_k} , the algorithm stops and returns a certificate.

Data:

starting vector x^0 ; initial relaxation parameter t_0 ; update parameter $(\sigma_{t_1}, \sigma_{t_2}) \in (0, 1)^2$ and p_{\min} the minimum parameter value, ϵ the precision tolerance ;

1 Begin ;

2 Set $k := 0$;

3 while $\max(t_{2,k}, t_{1,k}) > p_{\min}$ **and** $\min_local(x) > \epsilon$ **do**

4 | x^{k+1} solution of $R_{t_{1,k}, t_{2,k}}$ with x^k initial point;

5 | $(t_{1,k+1}, t_{2,k+1}) := (t_{1,k}\sigma_{t_1}, t_{2,k}\sigma_{t_2})$;

6 return: f_{opt} the optimal value at the solution x_{opt} or a decision of infeasibility or unboundedness.

Algorithm 1: Basic Relaxation methods for (MPCC), with a relaxed non-linear program R_{t_k} .

Step 4 in Algorithm 1 is performed using three different solvers accessible through AMPL [13], that are SNOPT 7.2-8 [14], MINOS 5.51 [30] and IPOPT 3.12.4 [40] with their default parameters. A previous similar comparison in the literature in [19] only considered SNOPT to solve the sub-problems. We compare the butterfly schemes with the most popular relaxations (SS) and (KS). Moreover, we also take into account results of the non-linear programming solver without specific MPCC tuning denoted by NL.

In order to compare the various relaxation methods, we need to have a coherent use of the parameters. In a similar way as in [38] we consider the value of the "intersection between G and H", which is (t, t) for (KS) and $(\text{Bu.}), (\sqrt{t}, \sqrt{t})$ for SS. Then, we run a sensitivity analysis on several values of the parameters $T \in \{100, 25, 10, 5, 1, 0.5, 0.05\}$ and $S \in \{0.1, 0.075, 0.05, 0.025, 0.01\}$, which corresponds to t_0 and σ_t as described in Table 1.

| Relaxation | NL | SS | KS | Butterfly |
|------------|------|-------|-----|-----------|
| t_0 | none | T^2 | T | T |
| σ_t | none | S^2 | S | S |

Table 1: Parameter links among the methods

In [19], the authors consider as a stopping criterion the feasibility of the last non-linear parametric program in particular by considering the complementarity constraint by the minimum component-wise. Table 2 provides our result with this criterion. We report elementary statistics by considering the percentage of success for each set of parameters. A problem is considered solved in this case if criteria (a) and (b) are satisfied.

| Solver SNOPT | NL | SS | KS | $B_{(t_2=t_1)}$ | $B_{(t_3=t_2, 2t_2=t_1)}$ | $B_{(t_2=t_1^{3/2})}$ |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| best | 97.03 | 97.03 | 98.02 | 97.03 | 97.03 | 98.02 |
| average | 97.03 | 95.02 | 94.71 | 95.39 | 93.89 | 94.88 |
| worst | 97.03 | 91.09 | 91.09 | 92.08 | 91.09 | 91.09 |
| std | 0 | 1.64 | 2.09 | 1.50 | 1.97 | 2.42 |
| Solver MINOS | NL | SS | KS | $B_{(t_2=t_1)}$ | $B_{(t_3=t_2, 2t_2=t_1)}$ | $B_{(t_2=t_1^{3/2})}$ |
| best | 89.11 | 94.06 | 93.07 | 90.10 | 95.05 | 89.11 |
| average | 89.11 | 91.20 | 90.89 | 83.54 | 91.06 | 81.92 |
| worst | 89.11 | 87.13 | 87.13 | 77.23 | 86.14 | 76.24 |
| std | 0 | 1.50 | 1.44 | 2.81 | 2.15 | 2.89 |
| Solver IPOPT | NL | SS | KS | $B_{(t_2=t_1)}$ | $B_{(t_3=t_2, 2t_2=t_1)}$ | $B_{(t_2=t_1^{3/2})}$ |
| best | 98.02 | 99.01 | 98.02 | 99.01 | 98.02 | 100 |
| average | 98.02 | 98.16 | 96.38 | 94.03 | 93.89 | 94.79 |
| worst | 98.02 | 95.05 | 93.07 | 89.11 | 88.12 | 88.12 |
| std | 0 | 0.97 | 1.99 | 2.62 | 2.80 | 3.60 |

Table 2: Sensitivity analysis for MacMPEC test problems considering the feasibility of (MPCC). Results are a percentage of success. best: percentage of success with the best set of parameters, worst: percentage of success with the worst set of parameters, average: average percentage of success among the distribution of (T, s) , std: standard deviation

First, we see that the method NL is giving decent results. It is not a surprise as was pointed out in [12]. Practical implementation of relaxation methods would select the best choice of parameters so that we focus most of our attention to the line 'best'. In all cases, the relaxations manage to improve or at least equal the number of problems solved by NL. By using SNOPT, KS and butterfly with $t_2 = t_1^{3/2}$ methods get 1% of improvement and with IPOPT the method butterfly with $t_2 = t_1^{3/2}$ is the only one that attains

100%. The relaxation methods seem to make a significant improvement over NL with MINOS. In this case, it is clear that the butterfly methods benefit from the introduction of the parameter s and the method with $t_3 = t_2, 2t_2 = t_1$ is very competitive.

Our goal by solving (MPCC) is to compute a local minimum. The results using the local minimum criterion defined above as a measure of success are given in Table 3. Once again we provide percentages of success.

| Solver SNOPT | NL | SS | KS | $B_{(t_2=t_1)}$ | $B_{(t_3=t_2, 2t_2=t_1)}$ | $B_{(t_2=t_1^{3/2})}$ |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| best | 92.08 | 94.06 | 96.04 | 96.04 | 97.03 | 96.04 |
| average | 92.08 | 90.78 | 91.17 | 92.08 | 90.04 | 92.33 |
| worst | 92.08 | 83.17 | 86.14 | 87.13 | 82.18 | 87.13 |
| std | 0 | 3.15 | 2.59 | 2.45 | 2.86 | 2.77 |
| Solver MINOS | NL | SS | KS | $B_{(t_2=t_1)}$ | $B_{(t_3=t_2, 2t_2=t_1)}$ | $B_{(t_2=t_1^{3/2})}$ |
| best | 85.15 | 94.06 | 93.07 | 88.11 | 94.06 | 87.13 |
| average | 85.15 | 90.94 | 90.18 | 81.92 | 90.04 | 80.11 |
| worst | 85.15 | 87.13 | 86.14 | 76.23 | 85.15 | 74.26 |
| std | 0 | 1.50 | 1.62 | 2.65 | 2.31 | 2.95 |
| Solver IPOPT | NL | SS | KS | $B_{(t_2=t_1)}$ | $B_{(t_3=t_2, 2t_2=t_1)}$ | $B_{(t_2=t_1^{3/2})}$ |
| best | 91.09 | 93.07 | 93.07 | 94.06 | 93.07 | 94.06 |
| average | 91.09 | 91.82 | 89.84 | 89.05 | 88.80 | 89.02 |
| worst | 91.09 | 90.10 | 86.14 | 84.16 | 84.16 | 81.19 |
| std | 0 | 1.14 | 2.19 | 3.09 | 2.72 | 3.86 |

Table 3: Sensitivity analysis for MacMPEC test problems considering the optimality of (MPCC). Results are percentages of success. best: percentage of success with the best set of parameters, worst: percentage of success with the worst set of parameters, average: average percentage of success among the distribution of (T, s) , std: standard deviation

In comparison with Table 2, this new criterion appears to be more selective. Independently of the solver, the relaxation methods with some correct choices of parameters provide improved results. Using SNOPT as a solver, the methods KS and butterfly gives the highest number of results. The method butterfly with $t_2 = t_1^{3/2}$ even improved the number of problems solved by SNOPT alone in average. In a similar way as in the previous experiment the butterfly method benefit of the introduction of the parameter s when using MINOS as a solver.

5.3 An Example of Numerical Difficulties

In this section, we illustrate the possible numerical difficulties that can arise by solving a (MPCC) with relaxation methods.

Example 5.1. Consider the problem

$$\begin{aligned}
 \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^4} \quad & \exp(-x_1^2 - x_2^2) + \exp(-x_3) \\
 \text{s.t.} \quad & x_3^2 \leq (x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 1)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 10) + x_4, \\
 & x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 10 \leq 0, x_4^2 \leq 0, \\
 & 0 \leq x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 1 \perp x_3(-x_1^2 - x_2^2 + 10) \geq 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

The feasible set is the union of two circles, $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid x_3 = x_4 = 0, x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 1\}$ and $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid x_3 = x_4 = 0, x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 10\}$. In this example, all the feasible points are local minima.

| $x_1^0 \backslash x_2^0$ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | o | C | C | M |
| 1 | C | C | C | M |
| 2 | C | C | M | M |
| 3 | M | M | M | M |

Table 4: Sensitivity analysis depending on the initial point $(x_1^0, x_2^0, 0, 0)$ on Example 5.1 by using the butterfly relaxation method $t_2 = t_1^{3/2}$ with $T = 0.5, s = 0.01$ and SNOPT as a non-linear solver. **Legend:** o: error, C: circle $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, M: circle $x^2 + y^2 = 10$.

Let us now compute the stationary points of the problem. The gradient of MPCC-Lagrangian function equal to zero yields

$$\begin{aligned}
-2 \exp(-x_1^2 - x_2^2)x_1 - 2\lambda_1^g x_1((x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 10) + (x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 1)) + 2\lambda_2^g x_1 - 2\lambda^G x_1 + 2\lambda^H x_1 x_3 &= 0, \\
-2 \exp(-x_1^2 - x_2^2)x_2 - 2\lambda_1^g x_2((x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 10) + (x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 1)) + 2\lambda_2^g x_2 - 2\lambda^G x_2 + 2\lambda^H x_2 x_3 &= 0, \\
-\exp(-x_3) + 2\lambda_1^g x_3 - \lambda^H(-x_1^2 - x_2^2 + 10) &= 0, \\
-\lambda_1^g + 2\lambda_3^g x_4 &= 0.
\end{aligned}$$

It is clear that necessarily $x_3 = x_4 = 0$, thus $\lambda_1^g = 0$ and

$$\begin{aligned}
-\exp(-x_1^2 - x_2^2)x_1 + \lambda_2^g x_1 - \lambda^G x_1 &= 0, \\
-\exp(-x_1^2 - x_2^2)x_2 + \lambda_2^g x_2 - \lambda^G x_2 &= 0, \\
-1 = \lambda^H(-x_1^2 - x_2^2 + 10).
\end{aligned}$$

The third equality gives that $x_1^2 + x_2^2 \neq 10$, thus $\lambda_2^g = 0$. Furthermore, by the inequality constraints it is necessary that $x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 1$ and so either x_1 or x_2 is non-zero. It follows that $\lambda^H < 0$ and

$$-\exp(-1) = \lambda^G < 0.$$

To sum up, any point that satisfies $x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 1$ is C-stationary and is a local minimum, while any point that satisfies $x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 10$ is not stationary, despite the fact that it is a global minimum.

Up to this point, we may notice that the points that belong to the circle of centre 0 and radius $\sqrt{10}$ that are the global minima of the problem are sequentially M-stationary. Indeed, let $(x_1^k, x_2^k, x_3^k, x_4^k) = (0, \sqrt{10} - \frac{1}{k}, 0, 1/k)$, $\lambda^{H,k} = -\frac{1}{10-x_2^{k,2}} < 0$, $\lambda^{G,k} = 0$, $\lambda_1^{g,k} = \frac{-\exp(-x_1^{k,2} - x_2^{k,2})}{2\lambda_1^{g,k}(-x_2^{k,2} + \frac{11}{2})}$, $\lambda_2^{g,k} = 0$ and $2\lambda_3^{g,k} = k\lambda_1^{g,k}$.

We run Algorithm 1 with $T = 0,5$ and $s = 0,01$. Table 4 shows that the butterfly relaxation with $t_2 = t_1^{3/2}$ may converge to both circles depending on the initial point. Note that for $(x_1^0, x_2^0) = (0,0)$ the algorithm declares the problem infeasible. We do not give the results for other methods and other solvers here, but it has a similar behavior.

Those results may be surprising since it is proved that this method should converge to a M-stationary point and not less. So, in theory the algorithm should have some difficulties to compute Lagrange multiplier at this point. We run Algorithm 1 with methods NL, SS, KS and butterfly $t_2 = t_1^{3/2}$ on this example. Results are presented in Table 5.

We see that independently of the solver all of the methods converge to a C-stationary point. In the cases of IPOPT and MINOS, the solvers exit with a success output and even more, they satisfy our local minimum criterion.

Those disturbing results are explained by Theorem 4.5 and related results in the literature that illustrate the fact that computing ϵ -stationary point may perturb the convergence properties of these methods. We also point out here that local minima of the problem are not M-stationary and so by Theorem 2.1 MPCC-GCQ does not hold at these points. Moreover, this example does not contradict the Theorem 4.5 since in particular MPCC-GCRSC is not verified at any feasible point of the problem.

| | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Solver SNOPT | NL | SS | KS | $B_{(t_2=t_1^{3/2})}$ |
| output | 401 | 401 | 401 | 401 |
| last parameter | . | 2.5e-13 | 5.0e-15 | 5.0e-15 |
| x_1 | 0.1929 | 0.1929 | 0.1930 | 0.1927 |
| x_2 | 0.9812 | 0.9812 | 0.9812 | 0.9812 |
| x_3 | 0.0117 | 0.0112 | 0.0112 | 0.0116 |
| x_4 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 |
| Solver MINOS | NL | SS | KS | $B_{(t_2=t_1^{3/2})}$ |
| output | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| last parameter | . | 2.5e-9 | 5.0e-5 | 5.0e-5 |
| x_1 | 0.7266 | 0.7266 | 0.7265 | 0.7266 |
| x_2 | 0.6870 | 0.6870 | 0.6870 | 0.6869 |
| x_3 | 0.0005 | 0.0007 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 |
| x_4 | 2.8389e-7 | 5.3595e-7 | 3.1903e-7 | 3.5130e-7 |
| Solver IPOPT | NL | SS | KS | $B_{(t_2=t_1^{3/2})}$ |
| output | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| last parameter | . | 0.25 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| x_1 | 0.1819 | 0.1961 | 0.1961 | 0.1961 |
| x_2 | 0.9833 | 0.9805 | 0.9805 | 0.9805 |
| x_3 | 0.0100 | 0.0100 | 0.0100 | 0.0100 |
| x_4 | 9.9999e-5 | 9.9999e-5 | 9.9999e-5 | 9.9999e-5 |

Table 5: Example 5.1 with initial point (0.1,0.5). output 0 is a success and output 401 is iteration limit message.

6 Concluding Remarks

This paper proposes a new family of relaxation schemes for the mathematical program with complementarity constraints. We prove that the new method has the strongest convergence property known in the literature and extend existing methods such as [22] and [25].

We introduce the new and weak MPCC-GCRSC condition. We prove under this condition that some sequences of approximate stationary points are bounded. In particular, this enables us to recover the strongest convergence property known for regularization methods with weaker assumptions than previous results in the literature.

We provide a complete numerical study with remarks regarding the implementation as well as a numerical comparison with existing methods in the literature. These numerical experiments show that the new butterfly schemes are very competitive. We also provide an example that illustrates some of the pitfalls that solvers may encounter while solving those degenerate non-linear programs.

Future research will focus on the two main difficulties regarding relaxation schemes that are the convergence of approximate stationary sequences and the existence of Lagrange multipliers. A discussion regarding the former problem has been initiated in [27] and appeal further discussion.

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A Proof of a Technical Lemma

In the of proof Theorem 4.3 and Theorem 4.4 we use the following lemma that links the gradients of G and H with the gradients of $F_1(x; t)$ and $F_2(x; t)$.

Lemma A.1. *Let $I \in \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{I}_{GH}^{00}(x; t))$. Assume that the gradients*

$$\{\nabla g_i(x) \ (i \in \mathcal{I}_g(x)), \ \nabla h_i(x) \ (i = 1, \dots, m), \\ \nabla G_i(x) \ (i \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{00}(x; t) \cup \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{+0}(x; t)), \ \nabla H_i(x) \ (i \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{00}(x; t) \cup \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{0+}(x; t))\}$$

are linearly independent. Then, MFCQ holds at x for (6).

Proof. We show that the gradients of the constraints of (6) are positively linearly independent. For this purpose, we prove that the trivial solution is the only solution to the equation

$$\begin{aligned} 0 = & \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}_g(x)} \lambda_i^g \nabla g_i(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^h \nabla h_i(x) + \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}_G(x; t)} \lambda_i^G \nabla G_i(x) + \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}_H(x; t)} \lambda_i^H \nabla H_i(x) \\ & + \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{+0}(x; t) \cup \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{0+}(x; t)} \lambda_i^\Phi \nabla \Phi_i^B(G(x), H(x); t) \\ & + \sum_{i \in I} \nu_i^{F_1(x; t)} \nabla F_{1i}(x; t) - \sum_{i \in I} \nu_i^{F_2(x; t)} \nabla F_{2i}(x; t) \\ & - \sum_{i \in I^c} \mu_i^{F_1(x; t)} \nabla F_{1i}(x; t) + \sum_{i \in I^c} \mu_i^{F_2(x; t)} \nabla F_{2i}(x; t), \end{aligned}$$

with $\lambda^g, \lambda^G, \lambda^H, \lambda^\Phi, \nu^{F_1(x; t)}, \nu^{F_2(x; t)}, \mu^{F_1(x; t)}, \mu^{F_2(x; t)} \geq 0$. By definition of $F_1(x; t)$ and $F_2(x; t)$ it holds that

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla F_{1i}(x; t) &= \nabla H_i(x) - t_2 \theta'_{t_1}(G_i(x)) \nabla G_i(x), \\ \nabla F_{2i}(x; t) &= \nabla G_i(x) - t_2 \theta'_{t_1}(H_i(x)) \nabla H_i(x). \end{aligned}$$

The gradient of $\Phi^B(G(x), H(x); t)$ is given by Lemma 3.3.

We now replace those gradients in the equation above

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &= \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}_g(x)} \lambda_i^g \nabla g_i(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^h \nabla h_i(x) \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^q \nabla G_i(x) (\lambda_i^G + \lambda_i^\Phi (F_{1i}(x;t) - F_{2i}(x;t) t_2 \theta'_{t_1}(G_i(x)))) \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^q \nabla G_i(x) \left(-\nu_i^{F_1(x;t)} t_2 \theta'_{t_1}(G_i(x)) - \nu_i^{F_2(x;t)} + \mu_i^{F_1(x;t)} t_2 \theta'_{t_1}(G_i(x)) + \mu_i^{F_2(x;t)} \right) \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^q \nabla H_i(x) (\lambda_i^H + \lambda_i^\Phi (F_{2i}(x;t) - F_{1i}(x;t) t_2 \theta'_{t_1}(H_i(x)))) \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^q \nabla H_i(x) \left(-\nu_i^{F_2(x;t)} t_2 \theta'_{t_1}(H_i(x)) - \nu_i^{F_1(x;t)} + \mu_i^{F_2(x;t)} t_2 \theta'_{t_1}(H_i(x)) + \mu_i^{F_1(x;t)} \right),
\end{aligned}$$

with $\text{supp}(\lambda^g) \subset \mathcal{I}_g(x)$, $\text{supp}(\lambda^G) \subset \mathcal{I}_G(x;t)$, $\text{supp}(\lambda^H) \subset \mathcal{I}_H(x;t)$, $\text{supp}(\lambda^\Phi) \subset \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{+0}(x;t) \cup \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{0+}(x;t)$, $\text{supp}(\nu^{F_1(x;t)}) \subset I$, $\text{supp}(\nu^{F_2(x;t)}) \subset I$ and $\text{supp}(\mu^{F_1(x;t)}) \subset I^c$, $\text{supp}(\mu^{F_2(x;t)}) \subset I^c$ where $I \cup I^c = \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{00}(x;t)$ and $I \cap I^c = \emptyset$.

By linear independence assumption, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\lambda^g &= 0, \lambda^h = 0, \lambda^G = 0, \lambda^H = 0, \\
-\lambda_i^\Phi F_{2i}(x;t) t_2 \theta'_{t_1}(G_i(x)) &= 0 \text{ and } \lambda_i^\Phi F_{2i}(x;t) = 0 \quad \forall i \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{0+}(x;t), \\
\lambda_i^\Phi F_{1i}(x;t) &= 0 \text{ and } -\lambda_i^\Phi F_{1i}(x;t) t_2 \theta'_{t_1}(H_i(x)) = 0 \quad \forall i \in \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{+0}(x;t), \\
-\nu_i^{F_1(x;t)} t_2 \theta'_{t_1}(G_i(x)) - \nu_i^{F_2(x;t)} &= 0 \text{ and } -\nu_i^{F_2(x;t)} t_2 \theta'_{t_1}(H_i(x)) - \nu_i^{F_1(x;t)} = 0 \quad \forall i \in I, \\
\mu_i^{F_1(x;t)} t_2 \theta'_{t_1}(G_i(x)) + \mu_i^{F_2(x;t)} &= 0 \text{ and } \mu_i^{F_2(x;t)} t_2 \theta'_{t_1}(H_i(x)) + \mu_i^{F_1(x;t)} = 0 \quad \forall i \in I^c.
\end{aligned}$$

So, it follows that $\lambda_i^\Phi = 0$ for all $i \in \dots$ and we obtain for $i \in I$

$$\nu_i^{F_2(x;t)} = -\nu_i^{F_1(x;t)} t_2 \theta'_{t_1}(G_i(x)).$$

This implies that $\nu_i^{F_1(x;t)} = \nu_i^{F_2(x;t)} = 0$ by non-decreasing hypothesis on θ and non-negativity of $\nu_i^{F_1(x;t)}$ and $\nu_i^{F_2(x;t)}$. Similarly, we get $\mu_i^{F_1(x;t)} = \mu_i^{F_2(x;t)} = 0$. \square

B Proof of Corollary 2.1

The proof that MPCC-GCRSC implies and therefore that it is a MPCC constraint qualification can be found in Corollary 2.2 of [7].

Corollary B.1. *MPCC-GCRSC implies MPCC-CCP.*

Proof. We prove that a point x^* that satisfies MPCC-GCRSC satisfies the following relation

$$\limsup_{x \rightarrow x^*} K_{MPCC}(x) \subset K_{MPCC}(x^*).$$

Let w^* be in the $\limsup_{x \rightarrow x^*} K_{MPCC}(x)$. By definition of the lim sup there are sequences $\{w^k\}$, $\{x^k\}$, $\{\lambda^k\}$ with $x^k \rightarrow x^*$ and $w^k \rightarrow w^*$ such that for k sufficiently large

$$w^k = \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^{h,k} \nabla h_i(x^k) + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{I}_g(x^*)} \lambda_j^{g,k} \nabla g_j(x^k) - \sum_{j \in \mathcal{I}^0 \cup \mathcal{I}^{00}} \lambda_j^{G,k} \nabla G_j(x^k) - \sum_{j \in \mathcal{I}^{+0} \cup \mathcal{I}^{0+}} \lambda_j^{H,k} \nabla H_j(x^k),$$

with $\lambda_i^{g,k} \in \mathbb{R}_+$, either $\lambda_i^{G,k} \lambda_i^{H,k} = 0$ either $\lambda_i^{G,k} > 0, \lambda_i^{H,k} > 0$ for $i \in \mathcal{I}^{00}$. Moreover, for k sufficiently large it holds that $\text{supp}(\lambda^{g,k}) \subseteq \mathcal{I}_g(x^*)$, $\text{supp}(\lambda^{G,k}) \subseteq \mathcal{I}^{0+} \cup \mathcal{I}^{00}$ and $\text{supp}(\lambda^{H,k}) \subseteq \mathcal{I}^{00}(x^*) \cup \mathcal{I}^{+0}(x^*)$.

The sequence $\{\lambda^k\}$ clearly satisfies the assumptions of Theorem 2.3. It follows that this sequence is bounded and up to a subsequence we can extract a limit point λ^* . Consequently, by definition of λ^k it holds that $\lambda_j^{G,*} = 0$ for $j \in \mathcal{I}^{+0}$, $\lambda_j^{H,*} = 0$ for $j \in \mathcal{I}^{0+}$ and either $\lambda_j^{G,*} \lambda_j^{H,*} = 0$ either $\lambda_j^{G,*} > 0, \lambda_j^{H,*} > 0$ for $j \in \mathcal{I}^{00}$.

So, we can conclude that w^* belongs to $K_{MPCC}(x^*)$ and therefore MPCC-CCP is satisfied at x^* . \square

An alternative proof could use Theorem 3.5 of [32] that state that any sequence $\{x^k\}$ that converges to a M-stationary point x^* is equivalent to satisfying MPCC-CCP at x^* . Note that this is conceptually equivalent to the one presented here.

C Proof of Lemma 3.4

First part of the lemma follows from the definition of functions θ_{t_1} . Indeed, it holds for all $z \in \mathbb{R}_+$ that $\theta_{t_1}(z) \in [0, 1]$. Therefore, $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} t_{2,k} \theta_{t_{1,k}}(z_k) = 0$.

Second part of the lemma uses the fact that functions θ_r are defined as perspective functions, that is for all $z^k \in \mathbb{R}_+$

$$\theta_{t_{1,k}}(z^k) = \theta\left(\frac{z^k}{t_{1,k}}\right),$$

and so, computing the derivative gives

$$t_{2,k} \theta'_{t_{1,k}}(z^k) = \frac{t_{2,k}}{t_{1,k}} \theta'\left(\frac{z^k}{t_{1,k}}\right).$$

So, either $z^k = o(t_{1,k})$ and by $0 < \theta'(0) < \infty$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} t_{2,k} \theta'_{t_{1,k}}(z_k) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t_{2,k}}{t_{1,k}} \theta'\left(\frac{z^k}{t_{1,k}}\right) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t_{2,k}}{t_{1,k}} \theta'(0).$$

Either there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that $z^k = Ct_{1,k}$ and so

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} t_{2,k} \theta'_{t_{1,k}}(z_k) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t_{2,k}}{t_{1,k}} \theta'\left(\frac{Cr^k}{t_{1,k}}\right) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t_{2,k}}{t_{1,k}} \theta'(C).$$

Otherwise for k sufficiently large $t_{1,k} \leq z_k$ and by concavity of θ_{t_1}

$$0 \leq \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} t_{2,k} \theta'_{t_{1,k}}(z_k) \leq \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} t_{2,k} \theta'_{t_{1,k}}(t_{1,k}) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t_{2,k}}{t_{1,k}} \theta'(1).$$

D Useful Lemmas

Lemma D.1. [Lemma 7.1, [38]] Let $\{a_i \mid i = 1, \dots, p\}$, $\{b_i \mid i = 1, \dots, m\}$ and c be vectors in \mathbb{R}^n and $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}_+^p$, $\beta \in \mathbb{R}^m$ multipliers such that

$$\sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_i a^i + \sum_{i=1}^m \beta_i b^i = c.$$

Then there exist multipliers $\alpha^* \in \mathbb{R}_+^p$ and β^* with $\text{supp}(\alpha^*) \subseteq \text{supp}(\alpha)$, $\text{supp}(\beta^*) \subseteq \text{supp}(\beta)$ and

$$\sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_i^* a^i + \sum_{i=1}^m \beta_i^* b^i = c$$

such that the vectors

$$\{a^i \mid i \in \text{supp}(\alpha^*)\} \cup \{b^i \mid i \in \text{supp}(\beta^*)\}$$

are linearly independent.

In our proofs we use the following results from [38] to compute the tangent cone of $\mathcal{X}_{t,\bar{t}}^B$ and its polar.

Lemma D.2. [Lemma 8.10, [38]] For all $t > 0$ and all x feasible for $R_{t,\bar{t}}^B$,

$$\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{X}_{t,\bar{t}}^B}(x) = \cup_{I \subseteq \mathcal{I}_{GH}^{00}(x;t)} \mathcal{T}_{S_I(x)}(x),$$

where $S_I(x)$ is defined in equation 6.