Optimized Bonferroni Approximations of Distributionally Robust Joint Chance Constraints

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Abstract

A distributionally robust joint chance constraint involves a set of uncertain linear inequalities which can be violated up to a given probability threshold ϵ, over a given family of probability distributions of the uncertain parameters. A conservative approximation of a joint chance constraint, often referred to as a Bonferroni approximation, uses the union bound to approximate the *joint* chance constraint by a system of *single* chance constraints, one for each original uncertain constraint, for a *fixed* choice of violation probabilities of the single chance constraints such that their sum does not exceed ϵ. It has been shown that, under various settings, a distributionally robust single chance constraint admits a deterministic convex reformulation. Thus the Bonferroni approximation approach can be used to build convex approximations of distributionally robust joint chance constraints. In this paper we consider an *optimized* version of Bonferroni approximation where the violation probabilities of the individual single chance constraints are design variables rather than fixed *a priori*. We show that such an optimized Bonferroni approximation of a distributionally robust joint chance constraint is exact when the uncertainties are separable across the individual inequalities, i.e., each uncertain constraint involves a different set of uncertain parameters and corresponding distribution families. Unfortunately, the optimized Bonferroni approximation leads to NP-hard optimization problems even in settings where the usual Bonferroni approximation is tractable. When the distribution family is specified by moments or by marginal distributions, we derive various sufficient conditions under which the optimized Bonferroni approximation is convex and tractable. We also show that for moment based distribution families and binary decision variables, the optimized Bonferroni approximation can be reformulated as a mixed integer second-order conic set. Finally, we demonstrate how our results can be used to derive a convex reformulation of a distributionally robust joint chance constraint with a specific non-separable distribution family.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Setting

A linear chance constrained optimization problem is of the form:

$$\min \; c^\top x, \tag{1a}$$

$$\text{s.t.} \; x \in S, \tag{1b}$$

$$\mathbb{P}\left\{\boldsymbol{\xi} : a_i(x)^\top \boldsymbol{\xi}_i \le b_i(x), \forall i \in [I]\right\} \ge 1 - \epsilon. \tag{1c}$$

Above, the vector $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ denotes the decision variables; the vector $c \in \mathbb{R}^n$ denotes the objective function coefficients; the set $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ denotes deterministic constraints on x; and the constraint (1c) is a chance constraint involving I inequalities with uncertain data specified by the random vector $\boldsymbol{\xi}$ supported on a closed convex set $\Xi \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$ with a known probability distribution $\mathbb{P}$. Given a positive integer R, we define $[R] := \{1, 2, \ldots, R\}$. For each uncertain constraint $i \in [I]$, $a_i(x) \in \mathbb{R}^{m_i}$ and $b_i(x) \in \mathbb{R}$ denote affine mappings of x such that $a_i(x) = A^i x + a^i$ and $b_i(x) = B^i x + b^i$ with $A^i \in \mathbb{R}^{m_i \times n}$, $a^i \in \mathbb{R}^{m_i}$, $B^i \in \mathbb{R}^n$, and $b^i \in \mathbb{R}$, respectively. The uncertain data associated with constraint i is specified by $\boldsymbol{\xi}_i$ which is the projection of $\boldsymbol{\xi}$ to a coordinate subspace $\mathcal{S}_i \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$, i.e., $\mathcal{S}_i$ is a span of m_i distinct standard bases with $\dim(\mathcal{S}_i) = m_i$. The support of $\boldsymbol{\xi}_i$ is $\Xi_i = \mathrm{Proj}_{\mathcal{S}_i}(\Xi)$. The chance constraint (1c) requires that all I uncertain constraints are simultaneously satisfied with a probability or reliability level of at least $(1 - \epsilon)$, where $\epsilon \in (0, 1)$ is a specified risk tolerance. We call (1c) a *single* chance constraint if $I = 1$ and a *joint* chance constraint if $I \ge 2$.

Remark 1 *The notation above might appear to indicate that the uncertain data is separable across the inequalities. However, note that $\boldsymbol{\xi}_i$ is a projection of $\boldsymbol{\xi}$. For example, we may have $\boldsymbol{\xi}_i = \boldsymbol{\xi}$ and $\mathcal{S}_i = \mathbb{R}^m$ for all i, when each inequality involves all uncertain coefficients $\boldsymbol{\xi}$.*

In practice, the decision makers often have limited distributional information on $\boldsymbol{\xi}$, making it challenging to commit to a single $\mathbb{P}$. As a consequence, the optimal solution to (1a)–(1c) can actually perform poorly if the (true) probability distribution of $\boldsymbol{\xi}$ is different from the one we commit to in (1c). In this case, a natural alternative of (1c) is a distributionally robust chance constraint of the form

$$\inf_{\mathbb{P} \in \mathcal{P}} \mathbb{P}\left\{\boldsymbol{\xi} : a_i(x)^\top \boldsymbol{\xi}_i \le b_i(x), \forall i \in [I]\right\} \ge 1 - \epsilon, \tag{1d}$$

where we specify a family $\mathcal{P}$ of probability distributions of $\boldsymbol{\xi}$, called an *ambiguity* set, and the chance constraint (1c) is required to hold for all the probability distributions $\mathbb{P}$ in $\mathcal{P}$. We call formulation (1a)–(1b), (1d) a distributionally robust joint chance constrained program (DRJCCP) and denote the feasible region induced by (1d) as

$$Z := \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \inf_{\mathbb{P} \in \mathcal{P}} \mathbb{P} \left\{ \boldsymbol{\xi} : a_i(x)^\top \boldsymbol{\xi}_i \leq b_i(x), \forall i \in [I] \right\} \geq 1 - \epsilon \right\}. \tag{2}$$

In general, the set Z is nonconvex and leads to NP-hard optimization problems [13]. This is not surprising since the same conclusion holds even when the ambiguity set $\mathcal{P}$ is a singleton [18, 20]. The focus of this paper is on developing tractable convex approximations and reformulations of set Z.

1.2 Related Literature

Existing literature has identified a number of important special cases where Z is convex. In the non-robust setting, i.e. when $\mathcal{P}$ is a singleton, the set Z is convex if $A^i = 0$ for all $i \in [I]$ (i.e. the uncertainties do not affect the variable coefficients) and either (i) the distribution of the vector $[(a^1)^\top \boldsymbol{\xi}_1, \ldots, (a^I)^\top \boldsymbol{\xi}_I]^\top$ is quasi-concave [22, 29, 30] or (ii) the components of vector $[(a^1)^\top \boldsymbol{\xi}_1, \ldots, (a^I)^\top \boldsymbol{\xi}_I]^\top$ are independent and follow log-concave probability distributions [23]. Much less is known about the case $A^i \neq 0$ (i.e. with uncertain coefficients), except that Z is convex if $I = 1$, $\epsilon \leq 1/2$, and $\boldsymbol{\xi}$ has a symmetric and non-degenerate log-concave distribution [15], of which the normal distribution is a special case [14]. In the robust setting, when $\mathcal{P}$ consists of all probability distributions with given first and second moments and $I = 1$, the set Z is second-order cone representable [5, 9]. Similar convexity results hold when $I = 1$ and $\mathcal{P}$ also incorporates other distributional information such as the support of $\boldsymbol{\xi}$ [7], the unimodality of $\mathbb{P}$ [13, 16], or arbitrary convex mapping of $\boldsymbol{\xi}$ [32]. For distributionally robust *joint* chance constraints, i.e. $I \geq 2$ and $\mathcal{P}$ is not a singleton, conditions for convexity of Z are scarce. To the best of our knowledge, [12] provides the first convex reformulation of Z in the absence of coefficient uncertainty, i.e. $A^i = 0$ for all $i \in [I]$, when $\mathcal{P}$ is characterized by the mean, a positively homogeneous dispersion measure, and a conic support of $\boldsymbol{\xi}$. For the more general coefficient uncertainty setting, i.e. $A^i \neq 0$, [32] identifies several sufficient conditions for Z to be convex (e.g., when $\mathcal{P}$ is specified by one moment constraint), and [31] shows that Z is convex when the chance constraint (1d) is two-sided (i.e., when $I = 2$ and $a_1(x)^\top \boldsymbol{\xi}_1 = -a_2(x)^\top \boldsymbol{\xi}_2$) and $\mathcal{P}$ is characterized by the first two moments.

Various approximations have been proposed for settings where Z is not convex. When $\mathcal{P}$ is a singleton, i.e. $\mathcal{P} = \{\mathbb{P}\}$, [20] propose a family of deterministic convex inner approximations, among which the conditional-value-at-risk (CVaR) approximation [24] is proved to be the tightest. A similar approach is used to construct convex outer approximations in [1]. Sampling based approaches that approximate the true distribution by an empirical distribution are proposed in [4, 17, 21]. When the probability distribution $\mathbb{P}$ is discrete, [2] develop Lagrangian relaxation schemes and corresponding primal linear programming formulations. In the distributionally robust setting, [6] propose to aggregate the multiple uncertain constraints with positive scalars in to a single constraint, and then use CVaR to develop an inner approximation of Z. This approximation is shown to be exact for distributionally robust single chance constraints when $\mathcal{P}$ is specified by first and second moments in [34] or, more generally, by convex moment constraints in [32].

1.3 Contributions

In this paper we study the set Z in the distributionally robust joint chance constraint setting, i.e. $I \geq 2$ and $\mathcal{P}$ is not a singleton. In particular, we consider a classical approximation scheme for joint chance constraint, termed Bonferroni approximation [6, 20, 34]. This scheme decomposes the joint chance constraint (1d) into I single chance constraints where the risk tolerance of constraint i is set to a fixed parameter $s_i \in [0, \epsilon]$ such that $\sum_{i\in[I]} s_i \leq \epsilon$. Then, by the union bound, it is easy to see that any solution satisfying all I single chance constraints will satisfy the joint chance constraint. Such a distributionally robust single chance constraint system is often significantly easier than the joint constraint. To optimize the quality of the Bonferroni approximation, it is attractive to treat $\{s_i\}_{i\in[I]}$ as design variables rather than as fixed parameters. However, this could undermine the convexity of the resulting approximate system and make it challenging to solve. Indeed, [20] cites the tractability of this *optimized* Bonferroni approximation as "an open question" (see Remark 2.1 in [20]). In this paper, we make the following contributions to the study of optimized Bonferroni approximation:

1. We show that the optimized Bonferroni approximation of a distributionally robust joint chance constraint is in fact *exact* when the uncertainties are separable across the individual inequalities, i.e., each uncertain constraint involves a different set of uncertain parameters and corresponding distribution families.

2. For the setting when the ambiguity set is specified by the first two moments of the uncertainties in each constraint, we establish that the optimized Bonferroni approximation, in general, leads to strongly NP-hard problems; and go on to identify several sufficient conditions under which it becomes tractable.

3. For the setting when the ambiguity set is specified by marginal distributions of the uncertainties in each constraint, again, we show that while the general case is strongly NP-hard, there are several sufficient conditions leading to tractability.

4. For moment based distribution families and binary decision variables, we show that the optimized Bonferroni approximation can be reformulated as a mixed integer second-order conic set.

5. Finally, we demonstrate how our results can be used to derive a convex reformulation of a distributionally robust joint chance constraint with a specific non-separable distribution family.

2 Optimized Bonferroni Approximation

In this section we formally present the optimized Bonferroni approximation of the distributionally robust joint constraint set Z, compare it with alternative single chance constraint approximations, and provide a sufficient condition under which it is exact.

2.1 Single chance constraint approximations

Recall that the uncertain data associated with constraint $i \in [I]$ is specified by $\boldsymbol{\xi}_i$ which is the projection of $\boldsymbol{\xi}$ to a coordinate subspace $\mathcal{S}_i \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$ with $\dim(\mathcal{S}_i) = m_i$, and the support of $\boldsymbol{\xi}_i$ is $\Xi_i = \mathrm{Proj}_{\mathcal{S}_i}(\Xi)$. For each $i \in [I]$, let $\mathcal{D}_i$ denote the projection of the ambiguity set $\mathcal{P}$ to the coordinate subspace $\mathcal{S}_i$, i.e., $\mathcal{D}_i = \mathrm{Proj}_{\mathcal{S}_i}(\mathcal{P})$. Thus $\mathcal{D}_i$ denotes the projected ambiguity set associated with the uncertainties appearing in constraint i. The following two examples illustrate ambiguity set $\mathcal{P}$ and its projections $\{\mathcal{D}_i\}_{i\in[I]}$.

Example 1 *Consider*

$$Z = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \inf_{\mathbb{P}\in\mathcal{P}} \mathbb{P}\left\{ \boldsymbol{\xi} : \begin{array}{c} \widehat{\xi}_1 x_1 + \widehat{\xi}_2 x_2 \le 0 \\ \widehat{\xi}_2 x_1 + \widehat{\xi}_3 x_2 \le 1 \end{array} \right\} \ge 0.75 \right\},$$

where $\boldsymbol{\xi} = [\widehat{\xi}_1, \widehat{\xi}_2, \widehat{\xi}_3]^\top$, $\boldsymbol{\xi}_1 = [\widehat{\xi}_1, \widehat{\xi}_2]^\top$, $\boldsymbol{\xi}_2 = [\widehat{\xi}_2, \widehat{\xi}_3]^\top$, *and* $\mathcal{P} = \{\mathbb{P} : \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}}[\boldsymbol{\xi}] = 0, \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}}[\boldsymbol{\xi}\boldsymbol{\xi}^\top] = \Sigma\}$ *with*

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1.2 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 1.2 & 0.5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

In this example, $m = 3$, $m_1 = m_2 = 2$, $\mathcal{S}_1 = \{\widehat{\xi} \in \mathbb{R}^3 : \widehat{\xi}_3 = 0\}$, $\mathcal{S}_2 = \{\widehat{\xi} \in \mathbb{R}^3 : \widehat{\xi}_1 = 0\}$, *and* $\mathcal{D}_i = \{\mathbb{P} : \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}}[\boldsymbol{\xi}_i] = 0, \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}}[\boldsymbol{\xi}_i\boldsymbol{\xi}_i^\top] = \Sigma_i\}$ *for* $i = 1, 2$, *where*

$$\Sigma_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } \Sigma_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}. \qquad \diamond$$

Example 2 *Consider*

$$Z = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^I : \inf_{\mathbb{P}\in\mathcal{P}} \mathbb{P}\left\{ \boldsymbol{\xi} : \boldsymbol{\xi}_i \le x_i, \forall i \in [I] \right\} \ge 0.9 \right\},$$

where $\boldsymbol{\xi} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \Sigma)$, *i.e.* $\mathcal{P}$ *is a singleton containing only an* I*-dimensional multivariate normal distribution with mean* $\mu \in \mathbb{R}^I$ *and covariance matrix* $\Sigma \in \mathbb{R}^{I\times I}$. *In this example,* $m = I$, *and for all* $i \in [I]$, $m_i = 1$, $\mathcal{S}_i = \{\boldsymbol{\xi} \in \mathbb{R}^I : \xi_j = 0, j \ne i, \forall j \in [I]\}$, *and* $\mathcal{D}_i$ *is a singleton containing only a* 1*-dimensional normal distribution with mean* μ_i *and variance* Σ_{ii}. $\diamond$

Consider the following two distributionally robust single chance constraint approximations of Z:

$$Z_O := \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \inf_{\mathbb{P}_i \in \mathcal{D}_i} \mathbb{P}_i \left\{ \boldsymbol{\xi}_i : a_i(x)^\top \boldsymbol{\xi}_i \le b_i(x) \right\} \ge 1 - \epsilon, \forall i \in [I] \right\}, \tag{3}$$

and

$$Z_I := \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \inf_{\mathbb{P}_i \in \mathcal{D}_i} \mathbb{P}_i \left\{ \boldsymbol{\xi}_i : a_i(x)^\top \boldsymbol{\xi}_i \le b_i(x) \right\} \ge 1 - \frac{\epsilon}{I}, \forall i \in [I] \right\}. \tag{4}$$

Both Z_O and Z_I involve I distributionally robust single chance constraints, and they differ by the choice of the risk levels. The approximation Z_O relaxes the requirement of simultaneously satisfying all uncertain linear constraints, and hence is an outer approximation of Z. In Z_I, each single chance constraint has a risk level of ϵ/I, and it follows from the union bound (or Bonferroni inequality[3]), that Z_I is an inner approximation of Z. The set Z_I is typically called the Bonferroni approximation. We consider an extension of Z_I where the risk level of each constraint is not fixed but optimized [20]. The resulting optimized Bonferroni approximation is:

$$Z_B := \left\{ x : \inf_{\mathbb{P}_i \in \mathcal{D}_i} \mathbb{P}_i \left\{ \boldsymbol{\xi}_i : a_i(x)^\top \boldsymbol{\xi}_i \le b_i(x) \right\} \ge 1 - s_i,\ s_i \ge 0,\ \forall i \in [I], \sum_{i \in [I]} s_i \le \epsilon \right\}. \tag{5}$$

2.2 Comparison of Approximation Schemes

From the previous discussion we know that Z_O is an outer approximation of Z, while both Z_B and Z_I are inner approximations of Z and that Z_B is at least as tight as Z_I. We formalize this observation in the following result.

Theorem 1 $Z_O \supseteq Z \supseteq Z_B \supseteq Z_I$.

Proof: By construction, $Z_O \supseteq Z$. To show that $Z \supseteq Z_B$, we pick $x \in Z_B$. For all $\mathbb{P} \in \mathcal{P}$ and $i \in [I]$, $x \in Z_B$ implies that $\mathbb{P}\{\boldsymbol{\xi} : a_i(x)^\top \boldsymbol{\xi}_i \le b_i(x)\} = \mathbb{P}_i\{\boldsymbol{\xi}_i : a_i(x)^\top \boldsymbol{\xi}_i \le b_i(x)\} \ge 1 - s_i$, or equivalently, $\sup_{\mathbb{P} \in \mathcal{P}} \mathbb{P}\{\boldsymbol{\xi} : a_i(x)^\top \boldsymbol{\xi}_i > b_i(x)\} \le s_i$. Hence,

$$\begin{aligned}
\inf_{\mathbb{P} \in \mathcal{P}} \mathbb{P}\{\boldsymbol{\xi} : a_i(x)^\top \boldsymbol{\xi}_i \le b_i(x), \forall i \in [I]\} &= 1 - \sup_{\mathbb{P} \in \mathcal{P}} \mathbb{P}\{\boldsymbol{\xi} : \exists i \in [I],\ \text{s.t. } a_i(x)^\top \boldsymbol{\xi}_i > b_i(x)\} \\
&\ge 1 - \sup_{\mathbb{P} \in \mathcal{P}} \sum_{i \in [I]} \mathbb{P}\{\boldsymbol{\xi} : a_i(x)^\top \boldsymbol{\xi}_i > b_i(x)\} \\
&\ge 1 - \sum_{i \in [I]} \sup_{\mathbb{P} \in \mathcal{P}} \mathbb{P}\{\boldsymbol{\xi} : a_i(x)^\top \boldsymbol{\xi}_i > b_i(x)\} \\
&\ge 1 - \sum_{i \in [I]} s_i \ \ge\ 1 - \epsilon,
\end{aligned}$$

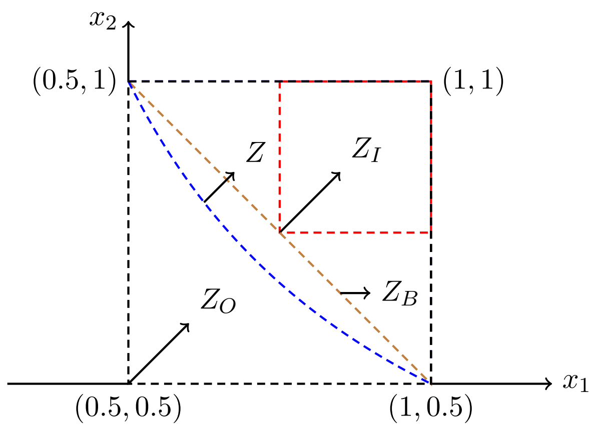

Figure 1: Illustration of Example 3

where the first inequality is due to the Bonferroni inequality or union bound, the second inequality is because the supremum over summation is no larger than the sum of supremum, and the final inequality follows from the definition of Z_B. Thus, $x \in Z$. Finally, note that Z_I is a restriction of Z_B by setting $s_i = \epsilon/I$ for all $i \in [I]$ and so $Z_B \supseteq Z_I$. $\square$

The following example shows that all inclusions in Theorem 1 can be strict.

Example 3 *Consider*

$$Z = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \inf_{\mathbb{P}\in\mathcal{P}} \mathbb{P}\left\{ \boldsymbol{\xi} : \begin{array}{c} \boldsymbol{\xi}_1 \leq x_1 \\ \boldsymbol{\xi}_2 \leq x_2 \\ x_1 \leq 1 \\ x_2 \leq 1 \end{array} \right\} \geq 0.5 \right\},$$

where $\mathcal{P}$ is a singleton containing the probability distribution that $\boldsymbol{\xi}^1$ and $\boldsymbol{\xi}^2$ are independent and uniformly distributed on $[0,1]$. It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} Z_O &= \left\{x \in [0,1]^2 : x_1 \geq 0.5, x_2 \geq 0.5\right\}, \\ Z &= \left\{x \in [0,1]^2 : x_1 x_2 \geq 0.5\right\}, \\ Z_B &= \left\{x \in [0,1]^2 : x_1 + x_2 \geq 1.5\right\}, \text{ and} \\ Z_I &= \left\{x \in [0,1]^2 : x_1 \geq 0.75, x_2 \geq 0.75\right\}. \end{aligned}$$

We display these four sets in Fig. 1, where the dashed lines denotes the boundaries of Z_O, Z, Z_B, Z_I. It is clear that $Z_O \supsetneq Z \supsetneq Z_B \supsetneq Z_I$. $\diamond$

2.3 Exactness of Optimized Bonferroni Approximation

In this section we use a result from [26] to establish a sufficient condition under which the optimized Bonferroni approximation is exact. We first review this result.

Let $\{(\Xi_i, \mathcal{F}_i, \mathbb{P}_i) : i \in [I]\}$ be a finite collection of probability spaces, where for $i \in [I]$, $\Xi_i \subseteq \mathcal{S}_i$ is a sample space, $\mathcal{F}_i$ is a σ-algebra of Ξ_i, and $\mathbb{P}_i$ is a probability measure on $(\Xi_i, \mathcal{F}_i)$. Consider the product space $(\Xi, \mathcal{F}) = \prod_{i\in[I]}(\Xi_i, \mathcal{F}_i)$, and let $\mathcal{M}(\Xi, \mathcal{F})$ denote the set of all probability measures on $(\Xi, \mathcal{F})$. Let $\mathcal{M}(\mathbb{P}_1, \ldots, \mathbb{P}_I)$ denote the set of joint probability measures on $(\Xi, \mathcal{F})$ generated by $(\mathbb{P}_1, \ldots, \mathbb{P}_I)$, i.e.

$$\mathcal{M}(\mathbb{P}_1, \ldots, \mathbb{P}_I) = \{\mathbb{P} \in \mathcal{M}(\Xi, \mathcal{F}) : \ \mathrm{Proj}_i(\mathbb{P}) = \mathbb{P}_i \ \forall\, i \in [I]\},$$

where $\mathrm{Proj}_i : \Xi \to \Xi_i$ denotes the i-th projection operation. For any $\mathbb{P} \in \mathcal{M}(\mathbb{P}_1, \ldots, \mathbb{P}_I)$, the Fréchet inequality [10], is:

$$\left[\sum_{i\in[I]} \mathbb{P}_i\{A_i\} - (I-1)\right]_+ \leq \mathbb{P}\left\{\prod_{i\in[I]} A_i\right\},$$

where $[a]_+ = \max\{0, a\}$.

Remark 2 *Note that in the special case of $\Xi_i = \Xi$ for all $i \in [I]$, the above Fréchet inequality is*

$$\left[\sum_{i\in[I]} \mathbb{P}_i\{A_i\} - (I-1)\right]_+ \leq \mathbb{P}\left\{\bigcap_{i\in[I]} A_i\right\},$$

which is essentially Bonferroni inequality complemented.

The following result establishes a tight version of the Fréchet inequality.

Theorem 2 *(Theorem 6 in [26]) Let $\{(\Xi_i, \mathcal{F}_i) : i \in [I]\}$ be a finite collection of Polish spaces with associated probability measures $\{\mathbb{P}_1, \ldots, \mathbb{P}_I\}$. Then for all $A_i \in \Xi_i$ with $i \in [I]$ it holds that*

$$\left[\sum_{i\in[I]} \mathbb{P}_i\{A_i\} - (I-1)\right]_+ = \inf\left\{\mathbb{P}\left\{\prod_{i\in[I]} A_i\right\} : \ \mathbb{P} \in \mathcal{M}(\mathbb{P}_1, \ldots, \mathbb{P}_I)\right\}.$$

Next we use the above result to show that the optimized Bonferroni approximation Z_B, consisting single chance constraints, is identical to Z consisting of a joint chance constraint when the uncertainties in each constraint are *separable*, i.e. each uncertain constraint involves a different set of uncertain parameters and associated ambiguity sets. Recall that uncertain data in Z is described the random vector $\boldsymbol{\xi}$ supported on a closed convex set $\Xi \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$, and the uncertain data associated with constraint i is specified by $\boldsymbol{\xi}_i$ which is the projection of $\boldsymbol{\xi}$ to a coordinate subspace $\mathcal{S}_i \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$

with $\dim(\mathcal{S}_i) = m_i$. The support of $\boldsymbol{\xi}_i$ is $\Xi_i = \text{Proj}_{\mathcal{S}_i}(\Xi)$. Furthermore, the ambiguity set associated with the uncertainties appearing in constraint i, $\mathcal{D}_i$, is the projection of the ambiguity set $\mathcal{P}$ to the coordinate subspace $\mathcal{S}_i$, i.e., $\mathcal{D}_i = \text{Proj}_{\mathcal{S}_i}(\mathcal{P})$. The separable uncertainty condition can then be formalized as follows:

(A1) $\Xi = \prod_{i\in[I]} \Xi_i$ and $\mathcal{P} = \prod_{i\in[I]} \mathcal{D}_i$, i.e., $\mathbb{P} \in \mathcal{P}$ if and only if $\text{Proj}_i(\mathbb{P}) \in \mathcal{D}_i$ for all $i \in [I]$.

The following example illustrates Assumption (A1).

Example 4 *Consider*

$$Z = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \inf_{\mathbb{P}\in\mathcal{P}} \mathbb{P}\left\{ \boldsymbol{\xi} : \begin{array}{c} \boldsymbol{\xi}_1 \le x_1 \\ 2\boldsymbol{\xi}_2 \le x_1 + x_2 \end{array} \right\} \ge 0.75 \right\},$$

where $\Xi_1 = \mathbb{R}, \Xi_2 = \mathbb{R}, \Xi = \mathbb{R}^2$ *and*

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathcal{P} = \{\mathbb{P} : \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}}[\boldsymbol{\xi}_1] = 0, \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}}[\boldsymbol{\xi}_1^2] = \sigma_1^2, \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}}[\boldsymbol{\xi}_2] = 0, \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}}[\boldsymbol{\xi}_2^2] = \sigma_2^2\} \\
&\mathcal{D}_1 = \{\mathbb{P}_1 : \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}_1}[\boldsymbol{\xi}_1] = 0, \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}_1}[\boldsymbol{\xi}_1^2] = \sigma_1^2\} \\
&\mathcal{D}_2 = \{\mathbb{P}_2 : \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}_2}[\boldsymbol{\xi}_2] = 0, \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}_2}[\boldsymbol{\xi}_2^2] = \sigma_2^2\}.
\end{aligned}$$

Clearly, $\Xi = \Xi_1 \times \Xi_2$ *and* $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{D}_1 \times \mathcal{D}_2$. $\diamond$

We are now ready to establish the exactness of optimized Bonferroni approximation under the above condition.

Theorem 3 *Under Assumption (A1),* $Z = Z_B$.

Proof: We have $Z_B \subseteq Z$ by Theorem 1. It remains to show that $Z \subseteq Z_B$. Given an $x \in Z$, we rewrite the left-hand side of (1d) as

$$\begin{aligned}
&\inf_{\mathbb{P}\in\mathcal{P}} \mathbb{P}\left\{ \boldsymbol{\xi} : a_i(x)^\top \boldsymbol{\xi}_i \le b_i(x), \forall i \in [I] \right\} && \text{(6a)} \\
= &\inf_{\mathbb{P}_i\in\mathcal{D}_i, \forall i\in[I]} \ \inf_{\mathbb{P}\in\mathcal{M}(\mathbb{P}_1,\ldots,\mathbb{P}_I)} \mathbb{P}\left\{ \boldsymbol{\xi} : a_i(x)^\top \boldsymbol{\xi}_i \le b_i(x), \forall i \in [I] \right\} && \text{(6b)} \\
= &\inf_{\mathbb{P}_i\in\mathcal{D}_i, \forall i\in[I]} \left[\sum_{i\in[I]} \mathbb{P}_i \left\{ \boldsymbol{\xi}_i : a_i(x)^\top \boldsymbol{\xi}_i \le b_i(x) \right\} - (I-1) \right]_+, && \text{(6c)}
\end{aligned}$$

where equality (6b) decomposes the optimization problem in (6a) into two layers: the outer layer searches for optimal (i.e., worst-case) marginal distributions $\mathbb{P}_i \in \mathcal{D}_i$ for all $i \in [I]$, while the inner layer searches for the worst-case joint probability distribution that admits the given marginals $\mathbb{P}_i$. Equality (6c) follows from Theorem 2. Note that our sample space is Euclidean and is hence a

Polish space. Since $x \in Z$, the right-hand-side of (6c) is no smaller than $1-\epsilon$. It follows that (6c) is equivalent to

$$\begin{aligned}
&\inf_{\mathbb{P}_i \in \mathcal{D}_i, \forall i \in [I]} \left[\sum_{i \in [I]} \mathbb{P}_i \left\{ \boldsymbol{\xi}_i : a_i(x)^\top \boldsymbol{\xi}_i \le b_i(x) \right\} - (I-1) \right] \\
= &\sum_{i \in [I]} \inf_{\mathbb{P}_i \in \mathcal{D}_i} \mathbb{P}_i \left\{ \boldsymbol{\xi}_i : a_i(x)^\top \boldsymbol{\xi}_i \le b_i(x) \right\} - (I-1), \qquad (6d)
\end{aligned}$$

where equality (6d) is because the ambiguity sets $\mathcal{D}_i$, $i \in [I]$, are separable by Assumption (A1). Finally, let $s_i := 1 - \inf_{\mathbb{P}_i \in \mathcal{D}_i} \mathbb{P}_i \left\{ \boldsymbol{\xi}_i : a_i(x)^\top \boldsymbol{\xi}_i \le b_i(x) \right\}$ and so $s_i \ge 0$ for all $i \in [I]$. Since $x \in Z$, by (6d), we have

$$\sum_{i \in [I]} (1 - s_i) - (I-1) \ge 1 - \epsilon$$

which implies $\sum_{i \in [I]} s_i \le \epsilon$. Therefore, $x \in Z_B$. □

The above result establishes that if the ambiguity set of a distributionally robust joint chance constraint is specified in a form that is separable over the uncertain constraints, then the optimized Bonferroni approximation involving a system of distributionally robust single chance constraints is exact. In the next two sections, we investigate two such settings.

3 Ambiguity Set Based on the First Two Moments

In this section, we study the computational tractability of optimized Bonferroni approximation when the ambiguity set is specified by the first two moments of the projected random vectors $\{\boldsymbol{\xi}_i\}_{i \in [I]}$. More specifically, for each $i \in [I]$, we make the following assumption on $\mathcal{D}_i$, the projection of the ambiguity set $\mathcal{P}$ to the coordinate subspace $\mathcal{S}_i$:

(A2) The projected ambiguity sets $\{\mathcal{D}_i\}_{i \in [I]}$ are defined by the first and second moments of $\boldsymbol{\xi}_i$:

$$\mathcal{D}_i = \left\{ \mathbb{P}_i : \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}_i}[\boldsymbol{\xi}_i] = \mu_i, \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}_i}[(\boldsymbol{\xi}_i - \mu_i)(\boldsymbol{\xi}_i - \mu_i)^\top] = \Sigma_i \right\}, \qquad (7)$$

where $\Sigma_i \succ 0$ for all $i \in [I]$.

Distributionally robust single chance constraints with moment based ambiguity sets as above have been considered in [8, 9].

Next we establish that, in general, it is strongly NP-hard to optimize over set Z_B. We will need the following result which shows that set Z_B can be recast as a bi-convex program. This confirms the statement in [20] that optimizing variables s_i in Bonferroni approximation "destroys the convexity."

Lemma 1 *Under Assumption (A2), Z_B is equivalent to*

$$Z_B = \left\{ x : a_i(x)^\top \mu_i + \sqrt{\frac{1-s_i}{s_i}} \sqrt{a_i(x)^\top \Sigma_i a_i(x)} \leq b_i(x), \forall i \in [I], \sum_{i \in [I]} s_i \leq \epsilon, s \geq 0 \right\}. \quad (8)$$

Proof: From [9] and [28], the chance constraint $\inf_{\mathbb{P}_i \in \mathcal{D}_i} \mathbb{P}_i\{\boldsymbol{\xi} : a_i(x)^\top \boldsymbol{\xi}_i \leq b_i(x)\} \geq 1 - s_i$ is equivalent to

$$a_i(x)^\top \mu_i + \sqrt{\frac{1-s_i}{s_i}} \sqrt{a_i(x)^\top \Sigma_i a_i(x)} \leq b_i(x)$$

for all $i \in [I]$. Then, the conclusion follows from the definition of Z_B. □

Theorem 4 *It is strongly NP-hard to optimize over set Z_B.*

Proof: We prove by using a transformation from the feasibility problem of a binary program. First, we consider set $\bar{S} := \{x \in \{0,1\}^n : Dx \geq d\}$, with given matrix $D \in \mathbb{Z}^{\tau \times n}$ and vector $d \in \mathbb{Z}^n$, and the following feasibility problem:

$$\text{(Binary Program): Does there exist an } x \in \{0,1\}^n \text{ such that } x \in \bar{S}? \quad (9)$$

Second, we consider an instance of Z_B with a projected ambiguity set in the form of (7) as

$$Z_B = \left\{ x : \begin{array}{l} \inf_{\mathbb{P}_i \in \mathcal{D}_i} \mathbb{P}_i \left\{ \boldsymbol{\xi}_i : \boldsymbol{\xi}_i x_i \leq x_i \sqrt{2n-1} \right\} \geq 1 - s_i, \forall i \in [n] \\ \inf_{\mathbb{P}_i \in \mathcal{D}_i} \mathbb{P}_i \left\{ \boldsymbol{\xi}_i : \boldsymbol{\xi}_i (1 - x_i) \leq (1 - x_i) \sqrt{2n-1} \right\} \geq 1 - s_i, \forall i \in [2n] \setminus [n] \\ \inf_{\mathbb{P}_i \in \mathcal{D}_i} \mathbb{P}_i \left\{ \boldsymbol{\xi}_i : 0 \leq D_{i-2n} x - d_{i-2n} \right\} \geq 1 - s_i, \forall i \in [2n+\tau] \setminus [2n] \\ \sum_{i \in [2n+\tau]} s_i \leq 0.5, \\ s \geq 0, \end{array} \right\}$$

where

$$\mathcal{D}_i = \{\mathbb{P}_i : \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}_i}[\boldsymbol{\xi}_i] = 0, \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}_i}[\boldsymbol{\xi}_i^2] = 1\}, \forall i \in [2n+\tau],$$

and D_j denotes the jth row of matrix D. It follows from Lemma 1 and Fourier-Motzkin elimination of variables $\{s_i\}_{i \in [2n+\tau] \setminus [2n]}$ that

$$Z_B = \left\{ x : \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{\frac{1-s_i}{s_i}} |x_i| \leq x_i \sqrt{2n-1}, \ \sqrt{\frac{1-s_{n+i}}{s_{n+i}}} |1 - x_i| \leq (1 - x_i) \sqrt{2n-1}, \ \forall i \in [n], \\ \sum_{i \in [2n]} s_i \leq 0.5, s \geq 0, Dx \geq d \end{array} \right\}.$$

It is clear that $x_i \in [0,1]$ for all $x \in Z_B$. Then, by discussing whether $x_i > 0$ and $x_i < 1$ for each $i \in [n]$, we can further recast Z_B as

$$Z_B = \left\{ x : \begin{array}{c} s_i \geq \dfrac{1}{2n}\mathbb{I}(x_i > 0),\ s_{n+i} \geq \dfrac{1}{2n}\mathbb{I}(x_i < 1),\ \forall i \in [n], \\ \sum_{i \in [2n]} s_i \leq 0.5, s \geq 0, x \in [0,1]^n, Dx \geq d \end{array} \right\}, \tag{10}$$

Third, for $x \in Z_B$, let $I_1 = \{i \in [n] : 1 > x_i > 0\}$, $I_2 = \{i \in [n] : x_i = 0\}$, and $I_3 = \{i \in [n] : x_i = 1\}$, where $|I_1| + |I_2| + |I_3| = n$. Then,

$$0.5 \geq \sum_{i \in [2n]} s_i \geq \sum_{i \in [n]} \left(\frac{1}{2n}\mathbb{I}(x_i > 0) + \frac{1}{2n}\mathbb{I}(x_i < 1) \right) = \frac{2|I_1| + |I_2| + |I_3|}{2n} = 0.5 + \frac{|I_1|}{2n},$$

where the first two inequalities are due to (10) and the third equality is due to the definitions of sets I_1, I_2, and I_3. Hence, $|I_1| = 0$ and so $x \in \{0,1\}^n$ for all $x \in Z_B$. It follows that $\bar{S} \supseteq Z_B$. On the other hand, for any $x \in \bar{S}$, by letting $s_i = \frac{1}{2n}\mathbb{I}(x_i > 0), s_{n+i} = \frac{1}{2n}\mathbb{I}(x_i < 1)$, clearly, (x, s) satisfies (10). Thus, $\bar{S} = Z_B$, i.e., $\bar{S}$ is feasible if and only if Z_B is feasible. Then, the conclusion follows from the strong NP-hardness of (Binary Program). □

Although Z_B is in general computationally intractable, there exist important special cases where Z_B is convex and tractable. In the following theorems, we provide two sufficient conditions for the convexity of Z_B. The first condition requires a relatively small risk parameter ϵ and applies to the setting of uncertain constraint coefficients (i.e., $A^i \neq 0$ for some $i \in [I]$).

Theorem 5 *Suppose that Assumption (A2) holds and $B^i = 0$ for all $i \in [I]$ and $\epsilon \leq \frac{1}{1+(2\sqrt{\eta}+\sqrt{4\eta+3})^2}$, where $\eta = \max_{i \in [I]} \mu_i^\top \Sigma_i^{-1} \mu_i$. Then set Z_B is convex and is equivalent to*

$$Z_B = \left\{ x : a_i(x)^\top \mu_i \leq b^i, s_i \geq \frac{a_i(x)^\top \Sigma_i a_i(x)}{a_i(x)^\top \Sigma_i a_i(x) + (b^i - a_i(x)^\top \mu_i)^2}, \forall i \in [I], \sum_{i \in [I]} s_i \leq \epsilon, s \geq 0 \right\}. \tag{11}$$

Proof: First, $b_i(x) = b^i$ because $B^i = 0$ for all $i \in [I]$. The reformulation (11) follows from Lemma 1.

Hence, $a_i(x)^\top \Sigma_i a_i(x) / [a_i(x)^\top \Sigma_i a_i(x) + (b^i - a_i(x)^\top \mu_i)^2] \leq s_i \leq \epsilon \leq 1/[1+1+(2\sqrt{\eta}+\sqrt{4\eta+3})^2]$. Since $(b^i - a_i(x)^\top \mu_i) \geq 0$, we have

$$\frac{b^i - a_i(x)^\top \mu_i}{\sqrt{a_i(x)^\top \Sigma_i a_i(x)}} \geq 2\sqrt{\eta} + \sqrt{4\eta+3}. \tag{12a}$$

Hence, to show the convexity of Z_B, it suffices to show that the function $a_i(x)^\top \Sigma_i a_i(x) / [a_i(x)^\top \Sigma_i a_i(x) + (b^i - a_i(x)^\top \mu_i)^2]$ is convex when x satisfies (12a). To this end, we let $z_i := \Sigma_i^{1/2} a_i(x)$, $q_i := \Sigma_i^{-1/2} \mu_i$, and $k_i := (b^i - a_i(x)^\top \mu_i) / \sqrt{a_i(x)^\top \Sigma_i a_i(x)} = (b^i - q_i^\top z_i) / \sqrt{z_i^\top z_i}$. Then, $k_i \geq 2\sqrt{\eta} + \sqrt{4\eta+3}$. Since

$a_i(x)$ is affine in the variables x, it suffices to show that the function

$$f_i(z_i) = \frac{z_i^\top z_i}{z_i^\top z_i + \left(b^i - z_i^\top q_i\right)^2}$$

is convex in variables z_i when $k_i := (b^i - q_i^\top z_i)/\sqrt{z_i^\top z_i} \geq 2\sqrt{\eta} + \sqrt{4\eta + 3}$. To this end, we consider the Hessian of $f_i(z_i)$, denoted by $Hf_i(z_i)$, and show that $r^\top Hf_i(z_i)r \geq 0$ for an arbitrary $r \in \mathbb{R}^{m_i}$. Standard calculations yield

$$\begin{aligned}
r^\top Hf_i(z_i)r &= 2\left(z_i^\top z_i + \left(b^i - z_i^\top q_i\right)^2\right)^{-3} \Bigg\{ z_i^\top z_i \Bigg[\left(b^i - z_i^\top q_i\right)^2 r^\top r - z_i^\top z_i (q_i^\top r)^2 \\
&\quad -4\left(b^i - z_i^\top q_i\right)(q_i^\top r)(z_i^\top r) + 3\left(b^i - z_i^\top q_i\right)^2 (q_i^\top r)^2 \Bigg] \\
&\quad + \left(b^i - z_i^\top q_i\right)^2 \left[r^\top r \left(b^i - z_i^\top q_i\right)^2 - 4(z_i^\top r)^2 + 4\left(b^i - z_i^\top q_i\right)(q_i^\top r)(z_i^\top r) \right] \Bigg\} \\
&= 2\left(z_i^\top z_i + \left(b^i - z_i^\top q_i\right)^2\right)^{-3} \big[(k_i^4 + k_i^2)(z_i^\top z_i)^2 (r^\top r) - 4k_i^2 (z_i^\top z_i)(z_i^\top r)^2 \\
&\quad + (3k_i^2 - 1)(z_i^\top z_i)^2 (q_i^\top r)^2 + (4k_i^3 - 4k_i)(z_i^\top z_i)^{3/2} (q_i^\top r)(z_i^\top r)\big] && \text{(12b)} \\
&\geq 2\left(z_i^\top z_i + \left(b^i - z_i^\top q_i\right)^2\right)^{-3} \Big[(k_i^4 + k_i^2)(z_i^\top z_i)^2 (r^\top r) - 4k_i^2 (z_i^\top z_i)^2 (r^\top r) \\
&\quad - (4k_i^3 - 4k_i)\sqrt{q_i^\top q_i} (z_i^\top z_i)^2 (r^\top r)\Big] && \text{(12c)} \\
&\geq 2\left(z_i^\top z_i + \left(b^i - z_i^\top q_i\right)^2\right)^{-3} (z_i^\top z_i)^2 (r^\top r) k_i^2 \left(k_i^2 - 4k_i\sqrt{q_i^\top q_i} - 3\right) && \text{(12d)} \\
&\geq 0 && \text{(12e)}
\end{aligned}$$

for all $r \in \mathbb{R}^{m_i}$. Above, equality (12b) is from the definition of k_i; inequality (12c) follows from $3k_i^2 \geq 1, (4k_i^3 - 4k_i) \geq 0$ and the Cauchy-Schwarz inequalities $z_i^\top r \leq \sqrt{z_i^\top z_i}\sqrt{r^\top r}$ and $q_i^\top r \leq \sqrt{q_i^\top q_i}\sqrt{r^\top r}$; inequality (12d) is due to the fact $k_i \geq 0$; and inequality (12e) is because $k_i \geq 2\sqrt{\eta} + \sqrt{4\eta + 3} \geq 2\sqrt{q_i^\top q_i} + \sqrt{4 q_i^\top q_i + 3}$. □

The second condition does not require a small risk parameter ϵ but is only applicable when the constraint coefficients are not affected by the uncertain parameters (right-hand side uncertainty), i.e. $A^i = 0$ for all $i \in [I]$.

Theorem 6 *Suppose that Assumption (A2) holds. Further assume that $A^i = 0$ for all $i \in [I]$ and $\epsilon \leq 0.75$.*

Then the set Z_B is convex and is equivalent to

$$Z_B = \left\{ x : (a^i)^\top \mu_i + \sqrt{\frac{1-s_i}{s_i}} \sqrt{(a^i)^\top \Sigma_i a^i} \leq b_i(x), \forall i \in [I], \sum_{i \in [I]} s_i \leq \epsilon, s \geq 0 \right\}. \tag{13}$$

Proof: For all $i \in [I]$, $a_i(x) = a^i$ because $A^i = 0$. Thus, the reformulation (13) follows from Lemma 1. Hence, to show the convexity of Z_B, it suffices to show that function $\sqrt{(1-s_i)/s_i}$ is convex in s_i for $0 \leq s_i \leq \epsilon$. This follows from the fact that

$$\frac{d^2}{ds_i^2}\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-s_i}{s_i}}\right) = \frac{0.75 - s_i}{(1-s_i)^{3/2} s_i^{5/2}} \ \geq \ 0$$

because $0 \leq s_i \leq \epsilon \leq 0.75$. □

The following example illustrate that Z_B is convex when condition of Theorem 5 holds and becomes non-convex when this condition does not hold.

Example 5 *Consider set Z_B with regard to a projected ambiguity set in the form of* (7)*,*

$$Z_B = \left\{ x : \begin{array}{c} \inf_{\mathbb{P}_1 \in \mathcal{D}_1} \mathbb{P}_1 \{\boldsymbol{\xi}_1 : x_1 \boldsymbol{\xi}_1 \leq 1\} \geq 1 - s_1 \\ \inf_{\mathbb{P}_2 \in \mathcal{D}_2} \mathbb{P}_2 \{\boldsymbol{\xi}_2 : x_2 \boldsymbol{\xi}_2 \leq 1\} \geq 1 - s_2 \\ s_1 + s_2 \leq \epsilon \\ s_1, s_2 \geq 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

where

$$\mathcal{D}_1 = \left\{ \mathbb{P}_1 : \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}_1}[\boldsymbol{\xi}_1] = 0, \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}_1}[\boldsymbol{\xi}_1^2] = 1 \right\}, \mathcal{D}_2 = \left\{ \mathbb{P}_2 : \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}_2}[\boldsymbol{\xi}_2] = 0, \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}_2}[\boldsymbol{\xi}_2^2] = 1 \right\}$$

Projecting out variables s_1, s_2 yields

$$Z_B = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \frac{x_1^2}{x_1^2 + 1} + \frac{x_2^2}{x_2^2 + 1} \leq \epsilon \right\}.$$

We depict Z_B in Figure 2 with $\epsilon = 0.25$, 0.50, and 0.75, respectively, where the dashed line denotes the boundary of of Z_B for each ϵ. Note that Z_B is convex when $\epsilon = 0.25$ and becomes non-convex when $\epsilon = 0.50, 0.75$. As $\eta = \max_{i \in [I]} \mu_i^\top \Sigma_i \mu_i = 0$, this figure confirms the sufficient condition of Theorem 5 that Z_B is convex when $\epsilon \leq \frac{1}{1 + (2\sqrt{\eta} + \sqrt{4\eta + 3})^2} = 0.25$. ◇

Finally, we note that when either conditions of Theorem 5 or Theorem 6 hold, Z_B is not only convex but also computationally tractable. This observation follows from the classical result in

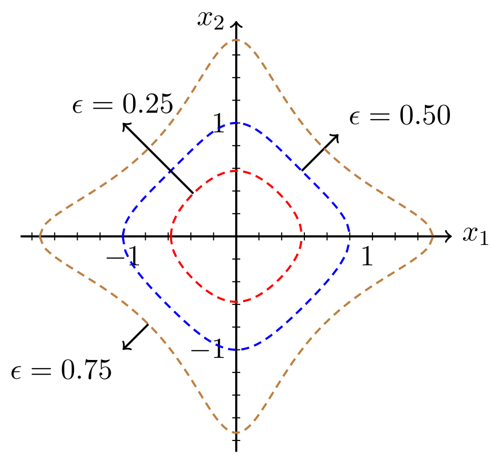

Figure 2: Illustration of Example 5

[11] on the equivalence between tractable convex programming and the separation of a convex set from a point.

Theorem 7 *Under Assumption (A2), suppose that set S is closed and compact, and it is equipped with an oracle that can, for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, either confirm $x \in S$ or provide a hyperplane that separates x from S in time polynomial in n. Additionally, suppose that either conditions of Theorem 5 or Theorem 6 holds. Then, for any $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, one can find an α-optimal solution to the optimized Bonferroni approximation of Z, i.e., formulation $\min_x\{c^\top x : x \in S \cap Z_B\}$, in time polynomial in $\log(1/\alpha)$ and the size of the formulation.*

Proof: We prove the conclusion when condition of Theorem 5 holds. The proof for the condition of Theorem 6 is similar and is omitted here for brevity.

Since S is convex by assumption and Z_B is convex by Theorem 5, the conclusion follows from Theorem 3.1 in [11] if we can show that there exists an oracle that can, for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, either confirm $x \in Z_B$ or provide a hyperplane that separates x from Z_B in time polynomial in n. To this end, from the proof of Theorem 5, we note that Z_B can be recast as

$$Z_B = \left\{ x : a_i(x)^\top \mu_i \le b^i, \ \forall i \in [I], \ \sum_{i \in [I]} \frac{a_i(x)^\top \Sigma_i a_i(x)}{a_i(x)^\top \Sigma_i a_i(x) + \left(b^i - a_i(x)^\top \mu_i\right)^2} \le \epsilon \right\}. \tag{15}$$

All constraints in (15) are linear except $\sum_{i\in[I]} g_i(x) \le \epsilon$, where $g_i(x) := a_i(x)^\top \Sigma_i a_i(x)/[a_i(x)^\top \Sigma_i a_i(x) + \left(b^i - a_i(x)^\top \mu_i\right)^2]$. On one hand, whether or not $\sum_{i\in[I]} g_i(x) \le \epsilon$ can be confirmed by a direct evaluation of $g_i(x)$, $i \in [I]$, in time polynomial in n. On the other hand, for an $\widehat{x}$ such that $\sum_{i\in[I]} g_i(\widehat{x}) > \epsilon$, the following separating hyperplane can be obtained in time polynomial in n:

$$\epsilon \ge \sum_{i\in[I]} \left\{ g_i(\widehat{x}) + \frac{2(b^i - q_i^\top \widehat{z}_i)}{[\widehat{z}_i^\top \widehat{z}_i + (b^i - q_i^\top \widehat{z}_i)^2]^2} \left[(b^i - q_i^\top \widehat{z}_i)\widehat{z}_i + (\widehat{z}_i^\top \widehat{z}_i) q_i \right]^\top \Sigma_i^{1/2} A^i (x - \widehat{x}) \right\},$$

where $\widehat{z}_i = \Sigma_i^{1/2}(A^i\widehat{x} + a^i)$ and $q_i = \Sigma_i^{-1/2}\mu_i$. □

4 Ambiguity Set Based on Marginal Distributions

In this section, we study the computational tractability of the optimized Bonferroni approximation when the ambiguity set is characterized by the (known) marginal distributions of the projected random vectors. More specifically, we make the following assumption on $\mathcal{D}_i$.

(A3) The projected ambiguity sets $\{\mathcal{D}_i\}_{i\in[I]}$ are characterized by the marginal distributions of $\boldsymbol{\xi}_i$, i.e., $\mathcal{D}_i = \{\mathbb{P}_i\}$, where $\mathbb{P}_i$ represents the probability distribution of $\boldsymbol{\xi}_i$.

We first note that $\mathcal{D}_i$ is a singleton for all $i \in [I]$ under Assumption (A3). By the definition of Bonferroni approximation (5), Z_B is equivalent to

$$Z_B = \left\{ x : \mathbb{P}_i \left\{ \boldsymbol{\xi}_i : a_i(x)^\top \boldsymbol{\xi}_i \leq b_i(x) \right\} \geq 1 - s_i, \forall i \in [I], \sum_{i\in[I]} s_i \leq \epsilon, s \geq 0 \right\}. \tag{16}$$

Next, we show that optimizing over Z_B in the form of (16) is computationally intractable. In particular, the corresponding optimization problem is strongly NP-hard even if $m_i = 1$, $A^i = 0$, and $a^i = 1$ for all $i \in [I]$, i.e., only right-hand side uncertainty.

Theorem 8 *Under Assumption (A3), suppose that $m_i = 1$, $A^i = 0$, and $a^i = 1$ for all $i \in [I]$. Then, it is strongly NP-hard to optimize over set Z_B.*

Proof: Similar to the proof of Theorem 4, we consider set $\bar{S} = \{x \in \{0,1\}^n : Dx \geq d\}$, with given matrix $D \in \mathbb{Z}^{\tau\times n}$ and vector $d \in \mathbb{R}^n$, and show the reduction from (Binary Program) defined in (9). Second, we consider an instance of Z_B with a projected ambiguity set satisfying Assumption (A3) as

$$Z_B = \left\{ x : \begin{array}{l} \inf_{\mathbb{P}_i\in\mathcal{D}_i} \mathbb{P}_i \{\boldsymbol{\xi}_i : \boldsymbol{\xi}_i \leq x_i\} \geq 1 - s_i, \forall i \in [n] \\ \inf_{\mathbb{P}_i\in\mathcal{D}_i} \mathbb{P}_i \{\boldsymbol{\xi}_i : \boldsymbol{\xi}_i \leq (1 - x_i)\} \geq 1 - s_i, \forall i \in [2n] \setminus [n] \\ \inf_{\mathbb{P}_i\in\mathcal{D}_i} \mathbb{P}_i \{\boldsymbol{\xi}_i : 0 \leq D_{i-2n}x - d_{i-2n}\} \geq 1 - s_i, \forall i \in [2n+\tau] \setminus [2n] \\ \sum_{i\in[2n+\tau]} s_i \leq 0.5, \\ s \geq 0, \end{array} \right\}$$

where

$$\mathcal{D}_i = \{\mathbb{P}_i : \boldsymbol{\xi} \sim \mathcal{B}(1, 1/(2n))\}, \forall i \in [2n+\tau],$$

and $\mathcal{B}(1,p)$ denotes Bernoulli distribution with probability of success equal to p. It follows from (16) and Fourier-Motzkin elimination of variables $\{s_i\}_{i\in[2n+\tau]\setminus[2n]}$ that

$$Z_B = \left\{ x: \begin{array}{l} s_i \geq \dfrac{1}{2n}\mathbb{I}(x_i<1), s_{n+i} \geq \dfrac{1}{2n}\mathbb{I}(x_i>0), \forall i \in [n], \\ \sum_{i\in[2n]} s_i \leq 0.5, s \geq 0, x \in [0,1]^n, Dx \geq d \end{array} \right\}.$$

Following a similar proof as that of Theorem 4, we can show that $\bar{S} = Z_B$, i.e., $\bar{S}$ is feasible if and only if Z_B is feasible. Then, the conclusion follows from the strong NP-hardness of (Binary Program) in (9). □

Next, we identify two important sufficient conditions where Z_B is convex. Similar to Theorem 5, the first condition holds for left-hand uncertain constraints with a small risk parameter ϵ.

Theorem 9 *Suppose that Assumption (A3) holds and $B^i = 0$ and $\boldsymbol{\xi}_i \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_i, \Sigma_i)$ for all $i \in [I]$ and $\epsilon \leq \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\operatorname{erf}\left(\sqrt{\eta} + \sqrt{\eta+0.75}\right)$, where $\eta = \max_{i\in[I]} \mu_i^\top \Sigma_i^{-1}\mu_i$ and $\operatorname{erf}(\cdot), \operatorname{erf}^{-1}(\cdot)$ denote the error function and its inverse, respectively. Then the set Z_B is convex and is equivalent to*

$$Z_B = \left\{ x: \begin{array}{l} a_i(x)^\top \mu_i \leq b^i, \forall i \in [I], \\ \dfrac{1}{1+2\left(\operatorname{erf}^{-1}(1-2s_i)\right)^2} \geq \dfrac{a_i(x)^\top \Sigma_i a_i(x)}{a_i(x)^\top \Sigma_i a_i(x) + \left(b^i - a_i(x)^\top \mu_i\right)^2}, \forall i \in [I], \\ \sum_{i\in[I]} s_i \leq \epsilon, s \geq 0. \end{array} \right\} \tag{17}$$

Proof: First, $b_i(x) = b^i$ because $B^i = 0$ for all $i \in [I]$. Since $\boldsymbol{\xi}_i \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_i, \Sigma_i)$ for all $i \in [I]$, it follows from (16) that Z_B is equivalent to (17).

Let $f_i(x) := a_i(x)^\top \Sigma_i a_i(x)/[a_i(x)^\top \Sigma_i a_i(x) + (b^i - a_i(x)^\top \mu_i)^2]$. Since $\epsilon \leq \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\operatorname{erf}\left(\sqrt{\eta}+\sqrt{\eta+0.75}\right)$ and $s_i \leq \epsilon$, thus we have $f_i(x) \leq 1/[1+(2\sqrt{\eta}+\sqrt{4\eta+3})^2]$. Hence, from the proof of Theorem 5, $f_i(x)$ is convex in $x \in Z_B$. Hence, it remains to show that $G(s_i) := 1/[1+2\left(\operatorname{erf}^{-1}(1-2s_i)\right)^2]$ is concave in variable s_i when $s_i \in [0,\epsilon]$. This is indeed so because

$$\frac{d^2G(s_i)}{ds_i^2} = -\frac{4\pi e^{2\operatorname{erf}^{-1}(1-2s_i)^2}\left[1-2\operatorname{erf}^{-1}(1-2s_i)^2\right]^2}{\left[1+2\operatorname{erf}^{-1}(1-2s_i)^2\right]^3} \leq 0$$

for all $0 \leq s_i \leq \epsilon$. □

Similar to Theorem 6, the second condition only holds for right-hand uncertain constraints with a relatively large risk parameter ϵ.

Theorem 10 *Suppose that Assumption (A3) holds and* $m_i = 1$, $A^i = 0$, $a^i = 1$ *for all* $i \in [I]$ *and* $\epsilon \leq \min i \in [I]\{1 - F_i(r_i)\}$, *where* $F_i(\cdot)$ *represents the cumulative distribution function of* $\boldsymbol{\xi}_i$ *and* r_i *represents its concave point, i.e,* $F_i(r)$ *is concave when* $r \geq r_i$. *Then the set* Z_B *is convex and is equivalent to*

$$Z_B = \left\{ x : F_i(b_i(x)) \geq 1 - s_i, \forall i \in [I], \sum_{i \in [I]} s_i \leq \epsilon, s \geq 0 \right\}. \tag{18}$$

Proof: By assumption, $\boldsymbol{\xi}_i$ is a 1-dimensional random variable and so Z_B is equivalent to (18). Since $s_i \leq \epsilon$, $\epsilon \leq 1 - F_i(r_i)$ by assumption, and $b_i(x)$ is affine in x, it follows that the constraint $F_i(b_i(x)) \geq 1 - s_i$ is convex. Thus Z_B is convex. □

Table 1 displays some common probability distributions together with the concave points of their cumulative distribution function (cdf). Note that $1 - F(r^*)$, displayed in the last column of this table, represents an upper bound of ϵ in the condition of Theorem 10.

Table 1: Examples of Probability Distribution, cdf, and Concave Points

Distribution	cdf $F(r)$	Concave Point (r^*)	$1 - F(r^*)$
Normal $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\text{erf}(\frac{r-\mu}{\sigma\sqrt{2}})$	μ	0.5
Exponential(λ)	$1 - \exp^{-\lambda r}$, $r \geq 0$	0	1
Uniform$[\ell, u]$	$\frac{r-\ell}{u-\ell}$, $\ell \leq r \leq u$	ℓ	1
Weibull(λ, k)	$1 - e^{-(r/\lambda)^k}$, $r \geq 0$	$\begin{cases} 0 \\ \lambda(k-1)^{1/k} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } k \in (0,1] \\ e^{1-k}, & \text{if } k > 1 \end{cases}$
Gamma(k, θ)	$1 - \frac{\Gamma(k, r/\theta)}{\Gamma(k)}$, $r \geq 0$	$\begin{cases} 0 \\ (k-1)\theta \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } k \in (0,1] \\ \frac{\Gamma(k,k-1)}{\Gamma(k)}, & \text{if } k > 1 \end{cases}$
Log-Normal $\log \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\text{erf}(\frac{\log r - \mu}{\sigma\sqrt{2}})$, $r \geq 0$	$e^{\mu - \sigma^2}$	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\text{erf}(\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2}})$
Logistic(μ, w)	$[1 + e^{-(r-\mu)/w}]^{-1}$	μ	0.5

Similar to Theorem 7, we note that when either the condition of Theorem 9 holds or that of Theorem10 holds, the set Z_B is not only convex but also computationally tractable. We summarize this result in the following theorem and omit its proof.

Theorem 11 *Under Assumption (A3), suppose that set* S *is closed and compact, and it is equipped with an oracle that can, for any* $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, *either confirm* $x \in S$ *or provide a hyperplane that separates* x *from* S *in time polynomial in* n. *Additionally, suppose that either condition of Theorem 9 or that of Theorem10 holds. Then, for any* $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, *one can find an* α*-optimal solution to the problem* $\min_x\{c^\top x : x \in S \cap Z_B\}$, *in time polynomial in* $\log(1/\alpha)$ *and the size of the formulation.*

When modeling constraint uncertainty, besides the (parametric) probability distributions mentioned in Table 1, a nonparametric alternative employs the empirical distribution of $\boldsymbol{\xi}$ that can be directly established from the historical data. In the following theorem, we consider right-hand side uncertainty with discrete empirical distributions and show that the optimized Bonferroni approximation can be recast as a mixed-integer linear program (MILP).

Theorem 12 *Suppose that Assumption (A3) holds and* $m_i = 1$*,* $A^i = 0$*, and* $a^i = 1$ *for all* $i \in [I]$*. Additionally, suppose that* $\mathbb{P}\{\boldsymbol{\xi}_i = \xi_i^j\} = p_i^j$ *for all* $j \in [N_i]$ *such that* $\sum_{j\in[N_i]} p_i^j = 1$ *for all* $i \in [I]$*, and* $\{\xi_i^j\}_{j\in[N_i]} \subset \mathbb{R}_+$ *is sorted in the ascending order. Then,*

$$Z_B = \left\{ x : \begin{array}{ll} s_i \geq 0, z_i^j \in \{0,1\}, \forall i \in [I], j \in [N_i], & \text{(19a)} \\ \sum_{j\in[N_i]} \xi_i^j z_i^j \leq B^i x + b^i, \forall i \in [I], j \in [N_i], & \text{(19b)} \\ \sum_{j\in[N_i]} \Big(\sum_{t\in[j]} p_i^t\Big) z_i^j \geq 1 - s_i, \forall i \in [I], j \in [N_i], & \text{(19c)} \\ \sum_{j\in[N_i]} z_i^j = 1, \forall i \in [I], & \text{(19d)} \\ \sum_{i\in[I]} s_i \leq \epsilon. & \text{(19e)} \end{array} \right\}$$

Proof: By (16), $x \in Z_B$ if and only if there exists an $s_i \geq 0$ such that $\mathbb{P}_i\{\boldsymbol{\xi}_i \leq B^i x + b^i\} \geq 1 - s_i$, $i \in [I]$, and $\sum_{i\in[I]} s_i \leq \epsilon$. Hence, it suffices to show that $\mathbb{P}_i\{\boldsymbol{\xi}_i \leq B^i x + b^i\} \geq 1 - s_i$ is equivalent to constraints (19a)–(19d).

To this end, we note that nonnegative random variable $\boldsymbol{\xi}_i$ takes value ξ_i^j with probability p_i^j, and so $\mathbb{P}_i\{\boldsymbol{\xi}_i \leq \xi_i^j\} = \sum_{t\in[j]} p_i^t$ for all $j \in [N_i]$. It follows that $\mathbb{P}_i\{\boldsymbol{\xi}_i \leq B^i x + b^i\} \geq 1 - s_i$ holds if and only if $1 - s_i \leq \sum_{t\in[j]} p_i^t$ whenever $B^i x + b^i \geq \xi_i^j$. Then, we introduce additional binary variables $\{z_i^j\}_{j\in[N_i], i\in[N]}$ such that $z_i^j = 1$ when $B^i x + b^i \geq \xi_i^j$ and $z_i^j = 0$ otherwise. It follows that $\mathbb{P}_i\{\boldsymbol{\xi}_i \leq B^i x + b^i\} \geq 1 - s_i$ is equivalent to constraints (19a)–(19d). □

Remark 3 *The nonnegativity assumption of* $\{\xi_i^j\}_{j\in[N_i]}$ *for each* $i \in [I]$ *can be relaxed. If not, then for each* $i \in [I]$ *we can subtract* M_i*, where* $M_i := \min_{j\in[N_i]} \xi_i^j$*, from* $\{\xi_i^j\}_{j\in[N_i]}$ *and the right-hand side of uncertain constraint* $B^i x + b^i$*, i.e.,* $\xi_i^j := \xi_i^j - M_i$ *for each* $j \in [N_i]$ *and* $B^i x + b^i = B^i x + b^i - M_i$*.*

We close this section by demonstrating that Z_B may not be convex when the condition of Theorem 10 does not hold.

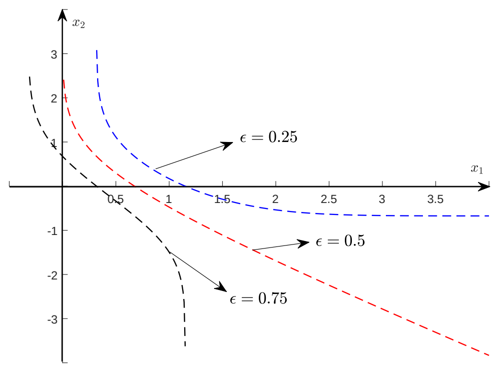

Figure 3: Illustration of Example 6

Example 6 *Consider set Z_B with regard to a projected ambiguity set satisfying Assumption (A3),*

$$Z_B = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \begin{array}{c} \inf_{\mathbb{P}_1 \in \mathcal{D}_1} \mathbb{P}_1 \left\{ \boldsymbol{\xi}_1 : \boldsymbol{\xi}_1 \leq x_1 \right\} \geq 1 - s_1 \\ \inf_{\mathbb{P}_2 \in \mathcal{D}_2} \mathbb{P}_2 \left\{ \boldsymbol{\xi}_2 : \boldsymbol{\xi}_2 \leq x_1 \right\} \geq 1 - s_2 \\ \inf_{\mathbb{P}_3 \in \mathcal{D}_3} \mathbb{P}_3 \left\{ \boldsymbol{\xi}_3 : \boldsymbol{\xi}_3 \leq x_2 \right\} \geq 1 - s_3 \\ s_1 + s_2 + s_3 \leq \epsilon \\ s_1, s_2, s_3 \geq 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

where

$$\mathcal{D}_1 = \left\{ \mathbb{P}_1 : \boldsymbol{\xi}_1 \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1) \right\}, \mathcal{D}_2 = \left\{ \mathbb{P}_2 : \boldsymbol{\xi}_2 \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1) \right\}, \text{ and } \mathcal{D}_3 = \left\{ \mathbb{P}_3 : \boldsymbol{\xi}_3 \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1) \right\}$$

with standard normal distribution $\mathcal{N}(0,1)$. Projecting out variables s_1, s_2, s_3 yields

$$Z_B = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 2\,\mathrm{erf}\left(\frac{x_1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + \mathrm{erf}\left(\frac{x_2}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \geq 2 - 2\epsilon \right\}.$$

We depict Z_B in Fig. 3 with $\epsilon = 0.25$, 0.50, and 0.75, respectively, where the dashed line denotes the boundary of Z_B for each ϵ. Note that this figure confirms condition of Theorem 10 that for normal random variables $\{\boldsymbol{\xi}_i\}$, Z_B is convex if $\epsilon \leq 0.5$ but may not be convex otherwise. ◇

5 Binary Decision Variables and Moment-based Ambiguity Sets

In this section, we focus on the projected ambiguity sets specified by first two moments as in Assumption (A2) and also assume that all decision variables x are binary, i.e., $S \subseteq \{0,1\}^n$. Distributionally robust joint chance constrained optimization involving binary decision variables arise in a wide range of applications including the multi-knapsack problem (cf. [7, 32]) and the bin packing problem (cf. [27, 33]). In this case, Z_B is naturally non-convex due to the binary decision variables. Our goal, however, is to recast $S \cap Z_B$ as a mixed-integer second-order conic set (MSCS), which facilitates efficient computation with commercial solvers like GUROBI and CPLEX.

First, we show that $S \cap Z_B$ can be recast as an MSCS in the following result.

Theorem 13 *Under Assumption (A2), suppose that $S \subseteq \{0,1\}^n$. Then, $S \cap Z_B = S \cap \widehat{Z}_B$, where*

$$\widehat{Z}_B = \left\{ x : \begin{array}{l} \mu_i^\top (A^i x + a^i) \le B^i x + b^i, i \in [I], \\ \left\| \begin{bmatrix} 2\Sigma_i^{1/2}(A^i x + a^i) \\ s_i - t_i \end{bmatrix} \right\| \le s_i + t_i, i \in [I], \\ t_i \le \left(b^i - \mu_i^\top a^i\right)^2 + (a^i)^\top \Sigma_i a^i + 2\left(b^i - \mu_i^\top a^i\right)\left(B^i - \mu_i^\top A^i\right) x \\ + 2(a^i)^\top \Sigma_i A^i x + \langle \left(B^i - \mu_i^\top A^i\right)\left(B^i - \mu_i^\top A^i\right)^\top + (A^i)^\top \Sigma_i A^i, w \rangle, i \in [I] \\ \sum_{i \in [I]} s_i \le \epsilon, \\ w_{jk} \ge x_j + x_k - 1, 0 \le w_{jk} \le x_j, w_{jk} \le x_k, \forall j,k \in [n], \\ s_i \ge 0, t_i \ge 0, \forall i \in [I]. \end{array} \right\} \tag{20}$$

Proof: By Lemma 1, we recast Z_B as

$$Z_B = \left\{ (x,y) : \begin{array}{l} a_i(x)^\top \mu_i \le b_i(x), \\ a_i(x)^\top \Sigma_i a_i(x) \le s_i \left[(b_i(x) - a_i(x)^\top \mu_i)^2 + a_i(x)^\top \Sigma_i a_i(x) \right], \forall i \in [I], \\ \sum_{i \in [I]} s_i \le \epsilon, \\ s_i \ge 0, \forall i \in [I]. \end{array} \right\}$$

It is sufficient to linearize $(b_i(x) - a_i(x)^\top \mu_i)^2 + a_i(x)^\top \Sigma_i a_i(x)$ in the extended space for each $i \in [I]$. To achieve this, we introduce additional continuous variables $t_i := (b_i(x) - a_i(x)^\top \mu_i)^2 + a_i(x)^\top \Sigma_i a_i(x)$, $i \in [I]$, as well as additional binary variables $w := xx^\top$ and linearize them by using McCormick inequalities (see [19]), i.e.,

$$w_{jk} \ge x_j + x_k - 1, 0 \le w_{jk} \le x_j, w_{jk} \le x_k, \forall j,k \in [n]$$

which lead to reformulation (20). □

The reformulation of $S \cap Z_B$ in Theorem 13 incorporates n^2 auxiliary binary variables $\{w_{jk}\}_{j,k \in [n]}$. Next, under an additional assumption that $\epsilon \le 0.25$, we show that it is possible to obtain a more compact reformulation by incorporating $n \times I$ auxiliary continuous variables when $I < n$.

Theorem 14 *Under Assumption (A2), suppose that $S \subseteq \{0,1\}^n$ and $\epsilon \leq 0.25$. Then, $S \cap Z_B = S \cap \bar{Z}_B$, where*

$$\bar{Z}_B = \left\{ x : \begin{array}{ll} \mu_i^\top (A^i x + a^i) \leq B^i x + b^i, i \in [I], & \text{(21a)} \\ \left|\left|\Sigma_i^{1/2}(A^i x + a^i)\right|\right| \leq \left(b^i - \mu_i^\top a^i\right) r_i + \left(B^i - \mu_i^\top A^i\right) q_{i\cdot}, \forall i \in [I], & \text{(21b)} \\ \sum_{i \in [I]} s_i \leq \epsilon, & \text{(21c)} \\ r_i \leq \sqrt{\frac{s_i}{1-s_i}}, \forall i \in [I], & \text{(21d)} \\ q_{ij} \geq r_i - \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon}{1-\epsilon}}(1-x_j), 0 \leq q_{ij} \leq \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon}{1-\epsilon}} x_j, q_{ij} \leq r_i, \forall i \in [I], j \in [n], & \text{(21e)} \\ s_i \geq 0, r_i \geq 0, \forall i \in [I], & \text{(21f)} \end{array} \right\}$$

where vector $q_{i\cdot} := [q_{i1}, \ldots, q_{in}]^\top$ for all $i \in [I]$.

Proof: By Lemma 1, we recast Z_B as

$$Z_B = \left\{ (x,y) : \begin{array}{ll} a_i(x)^\top \mu_i \leq b_i(x), & \text{(22a)} \\ \sqrt{a_i(x)^\top \Sigma_i a_i(x)} \leq \sqrt{\frac{s_i}{1-s_i}}(b_i(x) - a_i(x)^\top \mu_i), \forall i \in [I], & \text{(22b)} \\ \sum_{i \in [I]} s_i \leq \epsilon, & \text{(22c)} \\ s_i \geq 0, \forall i \in [I]. & \text{(22d)} \end{array} \right\}$$

We note that nonlinear constraints (22b) hold if and only if there exist $\{r_i\}_{i \in [I]}$ such that $0 \leq r_i \leq \sqrt{s_i/(1-s_i)}$ and $\sqrt{a_i(x)^\top \Sigma_i a_i(x)} \leq r_i(b_i(x) - a_i(x)^\top \mu_i)$ for all $i \in [I]$. Note that $s_i \in [0, \epsilon]$ and so $r_i \leq \sqrt{s_i/(1-s_i)} \leq \sqrt{\epsilon/(1-\epsilon)}$. Defining n-dimensional vectors $q_{i\cdot} := r_i x$, $i \in [I]$, we recast constraints (22b) as (21b), (21d)–(21f), where constraints (21e) are McCormick inequalities that linearize products $r_i x$. Note that constraints (21d) characterize a convex feasible region because $0 \leq s_i \leq \epsilon \leq 0.25$ and so $\sqrt{s_i/(1-s_i)}$ is concave in s_i. □

Remark 4 *When solving the optimized Bonferroni approximation as a mixed-integer convex program based on reformulation* (21)*, we can incorporate the supporting hyperplanes of constraints* (21d) *as valid inequalities in a branch-and-cut algorithm. In particular, for given $\widehat{s} \in [0, \epsilon]$, the supporting hyperplane at point $(\widehat{s}, \sqrt{\widehat{s}/(1-\widehat{s})})$ is*

$$r_i \leq \left[\frac{1}{2}\widehat{s}^{-1/2}(1-\widehat{s})^{-3/2}\right] s_i + \widehat{s}^{1/2}(1-\widehat{s})^{-3/2}\left(\frac{1}{2} - \widehat{s}\right). \tag{23a}$$

Remark 5 *We can construct inner and outer approximations of reformulation* (21) *by relaxing and restricting constraints* (21d)*, respectively. More specifically, constraints* (21d) *imply* $r_i \leq \sqrt{s_i/(1-\epsilon)}$ *because* $s_i \leq \epsilon$ *for all* $i \in [I]$*. It follows that constraints* (21d) *imply the second-order conic constraints*

$$\left\| \begin{bmatrix} r_i \\ \frac{s_i-(1-\epsilon)}{2(1-\epsilon)} \end{bmatrix} \right\| \leq \frac{s_i + (1-\epsilon)}{2(1-\epsilon)}, \forall i \in [I]. \tag{23b}$$

In the branch-and-cut algorithm, we could start by relaxing constraints (21d) *as* (23b) *and then iteratively incorporate valid inequalities in the form of* (23a)*. In contrast to* (23b)*, we can obtain a conservative approximation of constraints* (21d) *by noting that these constraints hold if* $r_i \leq \sqrt{s_i}$*. It follows that constraints* (21d) *are implied by the second-order conic constraints*

$$\left\| \begin{bmatrix} r_i \\ \frac{s_i-1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \right\| \leq \frac{s_i + 1}{2}, \forall i \in [I]. \tag{23c}$$

Hence, we obtain an inner approximation of Bonferroni approximation by replacing constraints (21d) *with* (23c).

6 Extension: Ambiguity Set with One Linking Constraint

In previous sections, we have shown that $Z = Z_B$ under the separability condition of Assumption (A1) and established several sufficients conditions under which the set Z_B is convex. In this section, we demonstrate that these results may help establish new convexity results for the set Z even when the ambiguity set is not separable. In particular, we consider an ambiguity set specified by means of random vectors $\{\boldsymbol{\xi}_i\}_{i\in[I]}$ and a bound on the overall deviation from mean.

(A4) The ambiguity set $\mathcal{P}$ is given as

$$\mathcal{P} = \left\{ \mathbb{P} : \ \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}}[\boldsymbol{\xi}] = \mu, \sum_{i\in[I]} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}}[\|\boldsymbol{\xi}_i - \mu_i\|] \leq \Delta \right\}. \tag{24}$$

Note that we can equivalently express $\mathcal{P}$ as follows:

$$\mathcal{P} = \left\{ \mathbb{P} : \text{Proj}_i(\mathbb{P}) = \mathbb{P}_i \in \mathcal{D}_i(\delta_i), \forall i \in [I], \forall \delta \in \mathcal{K} \right\}, \tag{25a}$$

where $\mathcal{K} := \{\delta : \delta \geq 0, \sum_{i\in[I]} \delta_i \leq \Delta\}$ and for each $i \in [I]$ and $\delta \in \mathcal{K}$. The marginal ambiguity sets $\{\mathcal{D}_i(\delta_i)\}_{i\in[I]}$ are defined as

$$\mathcal{D}_i(\delta_i) = \{\mathbb{P} : \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}}[\boldsymbol{\xi}_i] = \mu_i, \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}}[\|\boldsymbol{\xi}_i - \mu_i\|] \leq \delta_i\}, \tag{25b}$$

where $\Xi_i = \mathbb{R}^{m_i}$ for all $i \in [I]$.

The following theorem shows that under Assumption (A4), the set Z can be reformulated as a convex program.

Theorem 15 *Suppose that the ambiguity set $\mathcal{P}$ is defined as* (25a) *and $\Xi = \prod_{i\in[I]} \Xi_i$, then the set Z is equivalent to*

$$Z = \left\{ x : \frac{\Delta}{2\epsilon} \|a_i(x)\|_* + a_i(x)^\top \mu_i \le b_i(x), \forall i \in [I] \right\}, \tag{26}$$

where $\|\cdot\|_*$ is the dual norm of $\|\cdot\|$.

Proof: We can reformulate Z as

$$Z = \{x : x \in Z(\delta), \forall \delta \in \mathcal{K}\} \tag{27a}$$

where $\mathcal{K} := \{\delta : \delta \ge 0, \sum_{i\in[I]} \delta_i \le \Delta\}$ and

$$Z(\delta) := \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \inf_{\mathbb{P}\in\mathcal{P}(\delta)} \mathbb{P}\left\{ \boldsymbol{\xi} : a_i(x)^\top \boldsymbol{\xi}_i \le b_i(x), \forall i \in [I] \right\} \ge 1-\epsilon \right\} \tag{27b}$$

with

$$\mathcal{P}(\delta) = \left\{ \mathbb{P} : \mathrm{Proj}_i(\mathbb{P}) = \mathbb{P}_i \in \mathcal{D}_i(\delta), \forall i \in [I] \right\}.$$

By Theorem 3, we know that $Z(\delta)$ is equivalent to its Bonferroni Approximation $Z_B(\delta)$ for any given $\delta \in \mathcal{K}$, i.e.,

$$Z(\delta) = Z_B(\delta) = \left\{ x : \inf_{\mathbb{P}_i \in \mathcal{D}_i(\delta_i)} \mathbb{P}_i \left\{ \boldsymbol{\xi}_i : a_i(x)^\top \boldsymbol{\xi}_i \le b_i(x) \right\} \ge 1 - s_i, \forall i \in [I], \sum_{i\in[I]} s_i \le \epsilon, s \ge 0 \right\}.$$

Let $\{\gamma_{1i}, \gamma_{2i}\}_{i\in[I]}$ be the dual variables corresponding to the moment constraints in (25b). Thus, by Theorem 4 in [32], set $Z_B(\delta)$ is equivalent to

$$Z_B(\delta) = \left\{ x : \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{s_i}\gamma_{2i}\delta_i + \frac{(1-s_i)}{s_i} \sup_{\xi_i} \left(\gamma_{1i}^\top (\xi_i - \mu_i) - \gamma_{2i}\|\xi_i - \mu_i\| \right) \\ \quad + \sup_{\xi_i} \left(\gamma_{1i}^\top (\xi_i - \mu_i) - \gamma_{2i}\|\xi_i - \mu_i\| - (b_i(x) - a_i(x)^\top \xi_i) \right) \le 0, \forall i \in [I], \\ \sum_{i\in[I]} s_i \le \epsilon, \\ \gamma_2 \ge 0, s \ge 0, \end{array} \right\}$$

where by convention, $0 \cdot \infty = 0$. By solving the inner supremums, $Z_B(\delta)$ is equivalent to

$$Z_B(\delta) = \left\{ x : \begin{array}{l} \dfrac{\gamma_{2i}\delta_i}{s_i} \leq b_i(x) - a_i(x)^\top \mu_i, \|\gamma_{1i}\|_* \leq \gamma_{2i}, \|\gamma_{1i} + a_i(x)\|_* \leq \gamma_{2i}, \forall i \in [I], \gamma_2 \geq 0, \\ \displaystyle\sum_{i \in [I]} s_i \leq \epsilon, s \geq 0. \end{array} \right\} \tag{27c}$$

Now let

$$\tilde{Z_B}(\delta) = \left\{ x : \begin{array}{l} \dfrac{\gamma_{2i}\delta_i}{s_i} \leq b_i(x) - a_i(x)^\top \mu_i, \|a_i(x)\|_* \leq 2\gamma_{2i}, \forall i \in [I], \gamma_2 \geq 0, \\ \displaystyle\sum_{i \in [I]} s_i \leq \epsilon, s \geq 0. \end{array} \right\} \tag{27d}$$

Note that $Z_B(\delta) \subseteq \tilde{Z_B}(\delta)$. This is because for each $i \in [I]$, by aggregating $\|\gamma_{1i}\|_* \leq \gamma_{2i}, \|\gamma_{1i} + a_i(x)\|_* \leq \gamma_{2i}$ and using triangle inequality, we have

$$\|a_i(x)\|_* \leq 2\gamma_{2i}.$$

On the other hand, by letting $\gamma_{1i} = -\frac{1}{2}a_i(x)$ in (27c), we obtain set $\tilde{Z_B}(\delta)$, thus $\tilde{Z_B}(\delta) \subseteq Z_B(\delta)$. Hence $\tilde{Z_B}(\delta) = Z_B(\delta)$.

By projecting out $\{\gamma_{2i}\}_{i \in [I]}$, (27d) yields

$$Z_B(\delta) = \left\{ x : \frac{\delta_i \|a_i(x)\|_*}{2s_i} \leq b_i(x) - a_i(x)^\top \mu_i, \forall i \in [I], \sum_{i \in [I]} s_i \leq \epsilon, s \geq 0 \right\}. \tag{27e}$$

Finally, by projecting out variables s, (27e) is further reduced to

$$Z_B(\delta) = \left\{ x : b_i(x) \geq a_i(x)^\top \mu_i, \forall i \in [I], \sum_{i \in [I]} \frac{\delta_i \|a_i(x)\|_*}{2(b_i(x) - a_i(x)^\top \mu)} \leq \epsilon \right\}.$$

Therefore,

$$Z = \left\{ x : b_i(x) \geq a_i(x)^\top \mu_i, \forall i \in [I], \sum_{i \in [I]} \frac{\delta_i \|a_i(x)\|_*}{2(b_i(x) - a_i(x)^\top \mu)} \leq \epsilon, \forall \delta \in \mathcal{K} \right\},$$

with $\mathcal{K} = \{\delta : \delta \geq 0, \sum_{i \in [I]} \delta_i \leq \Delta\}$, which is equivalent to

$$Z = \left\{ x : b_i(x) \geq a_i(x)^\top \mu_i, \forall i \in [I], \sum_{i \in [I]} \frac{\delta_i \|a_i(x)\|_*}{2(b_i(x) - a_i(x)^\top \mu)} \leq \epsilon, \forall \delta \in \mathbf{ext}(\mathcal{K}) \right\}, \tag{27f}$$

with $\mathbf{ext}(\mathcal{K}) := \{0\} \cup \{\Delta \mathbf{e}_i\}_{i\in[I]}$ denoting the set of extreme points of $\mathcal{K}$. Thus, (27f) leads to (26).□

Remark 6 *The technique for proving Theorem 15 is quite general and may be applied to other settings. For example, if the ambiguity set $\mathcal{P}$ is defined by known mean and sum of component-wise standard deviations, then we can reformulate Z as a second-order conic set.*

Next we consider the optimized Bonferroni approximation of Z.

Theorem 16 *Suppose that the ambiguity set $\mathcal{P}$ is defined as* (25a) *and $\Xi = \prod_{i\in[I]} \Xi_i$, then the set Z_B is equivalent to*

$$Z_B = \left\{ x : \frac{\Delta}{2} \sum_{i\in[I]} \frac{\|a_i(x)\|_*}{b_i(x) - a_i(x)^\top \mu_i} \leq \epsilon, a_i(x)^\top \mu_i \leq b_i(x), \forall i \in [I] \right\}, \tag{28}$$

where $\|\cdot\|_*$ is the dual norm of $\|\cdot\|$.

Proof: The optimized Bonferroni approximation of set Z is

$$Z_B = \left\{ x : \inf_{\mathbb{P}_j \in \mathcal{D}_j(\Delta)} \mathbb{P}_j \left\{ \boldsymbol{\xi}_j : a_j(x)^\top \boldsymbol{\xi}_j \leq b_j(x) \right\} \geq 1 - s_j, \forall j \in [I], \sum_{j\in[I]} s_j \leq \epsilon, s \geq 0 \right\}$$

i.e.,

$$Z_B = \left\{ x : \inf_{\mathbb{P}_j \in \mathcal{D}_j(\Delta)} \mathbb{P}_j \left\{ \boldsymbol{\xi}_j : a_j(x)^\top \boldsymbol{\xi}_j \leq b_j(x) \right\} \geq 1 - s_j, \forall j \in [I], \sum_{j\in[I]} s_j \leq \epsilon, s \geq 0 \right\}.$$

By letting $I = 1$ in Theorem 15, we know that $\inf_{\mathbb{P}_j \in \mathcal{D}_j(\Delta)} \mathbb{P}_j \left\{ \boldsymbol{\xi}_j : a_j(x)^\top \boldsymbol{\xi}_j \leq b_j(x) \right\} \geq 1 - s_j$ is equivalent to

$$\frac{\Delta}{2\epsilon} \|a_j(x)\|_* + a_j(x)^\top \mu_j \leq b_j(x)$$

for each $j \in [I]$. Thus, set Z_B is further equivalent to

$$Z_B = \left\{ x : \frac{\Delta}{2s_j} \|a_j(x)\|_* + a_j(x)^\top \mu_j \leq b_j(x), \forall j \in [I], \sum_{j\in[I]} s_j \leq \epsilon, s \geq 0 \right\},$$

which leads to (28) by projecting out s. □

Remark 7 *The constraints defining* (28) *are not convex in general. Thus even if Z is convex (Theorem 15), its optimized Bonferroni approximation Z_B may not be convex.*

Remark 8 *The constraints defining* (28) *are convex in case of only right-hand side uncertainties, i.e.* $A^i = 0$ *for all* $i \in [I]$.

We conclude by demonstrating the limitations of the optimized Bonferroni approximation by an example illustrating that, unless the established conditions hold, the distance between sets Z and Z_B can be arbitrarily large.

Example 7 *Consider* Z *with regard to a projected ambiguity set in the form of* (25a)

$$Z = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^I : \inf_{\mathbb{P} \in \mathcal{P}} \mathcal{P} \left\{ \boldsymbol{\xi} : \boldsymbol{\xi}_i x_i \leq 1, \forall i \in [I] \right\} \geq 1 - \epsilon \right\}$$

where

$$\mathcal{P} = \left\{ \mathbb{P} : \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}}[\boldsymbol{\xi}] = 0, \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}}[\|\boldsymbol{\xi}\|] \leq \Delta \right\}.$$

Thus, (26) *and* (28) *yield*

$$Z = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^I : |x_i| \leq \frac{2\epsilon}{\Delta}, \forall i \in [I] \right\},$$

and

$$Z_B = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^I : \sum_{i \in [I]} |x_i| \leq \frac{2\epsilon}{\Delta} \right\}.$$

These two sets are shown in Fig. 4 with $\frac{2\epsilon}{\Delta} = 2$ *and* $I = 2$*, where the dashed lines denote the boundaries of* Z, Z_B*. Indeed, simple calculation shows that the Hausdorff distance (cf. [25]) between sets* Z_B *and* Z *is* $\frac{I-1}{\sqrt{I}} \frac{2\epsilon}{\Delta}$*, which tends to be infinity when* $\Delta \to 0$ *and* I, ϵ *are fixed, or* $I \to \infty$ *and* Δ, ϵ *are fixed.* $\diamond$

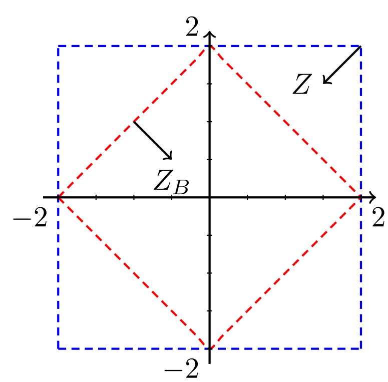

Figure 4: Illustration of Example 7 with $\frac{2\epsilon}{\Delta} = 2$ and $I = 2$

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