

例1 梯度下降法.

最小值

用梯度下降法求下列函数: $f(x) = (x_1 - 2)^2 + 2x_1^2$. 初值 $(2, 2)$. 精度 10^{-4} .

解: $x' = x^0 - \lambda \nabla f(x)$.

$$\nabla f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 - 4 \\ 4x_1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 初值 } x^0 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 故 } \nabla f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\textcircled{1} x' = x^0 - \lambda \nabla f(x) = x^0 - \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 - 8\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(x') = 2(2 - 8\lambda)^2$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial f(x')}{\partial \lambda} = 0. \text{ 解得 } \lambda = \frac{1}{4}. \therefore x' = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

此时 $\nabla f(x') = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$. $\|\nabla f(x')\| < \varepsilon$. 达到精度要求.

故函数在 $x = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 处取到 min. 为 0.

例2 共轭梯度下降法.

用共轭梯度下降法求下列函数最小值: $f(x) = (x_1 - 1)^2 + 2(x_2 - x_1^2)^2$. 初值 $(0, 0)$.

精度 10^{-4} .

$$\text{解: } \textcircled{1} \nabla f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 - 2 \\ 4x_2 - 4x_1^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_0 = -\nabla f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 负梯度方向. 起始点 } (0, 0)$$

$$x' = x^0 + \lambda S_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 2\lambda \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(x') = (2\lambda - 1)^2 + 2\lambda^4.$$

$$\text{令 } f'(x') = 0. \text{ 求得 } \lambda = \frac{1}{4}. \text{ 则 } x' = \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 共轭方向: } s_1 = -\nabla f(x') + \beta_0 S_0.$$

$$\nabla f(x') = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \beta_0 = \frac{\|\nabla f(x')\|^2}{\|\nabla f(x)\|^2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore s_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x^2 = x' + \lambda s_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 + 0.5\lambda \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$f(x^2) = \dots \dots \dots \text{ 同法. 代入即可.}$$

$$\text{令 } f'(x^2) = 0. \text{ 求得 } \lambda = 1. \text{ 则 } x^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\textcircled{3} \nabla f(x^2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}. \|\nabla f(x^2)\| < \varepsilon = 10^{-4}.$$

达到精度要求. 迭代结束

(即. 在 $(1, 1)$ 处原函数有 min. 最小值为 0.)

共轭梯度下降法:

第1次是负梯度方向.

第2次开始是共轭方向

↑

2个方向叠加形成

其中保留入



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例 3. (1) $\max Z = x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3$

s.t. $\begin{cases} 2x_1 - 3x_2 + 2x_3 \leq 15 \\ \frac{1}{3}x_1 + x_2 + 5x_3 \leq 20 \\ x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0 \end{cases}$

标准的单位形表, 有现成的单位阵.

解: 先化作标准形式:

$\max Z = x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3$

s.t. $\begin{cases} 2x_1 - 3x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 = 15 \\ \frac{1}{3}x_1 + x_2 + 5x_3 + x_5 = 20 \\ x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0, x_4, x_5 \geq 0 \end{cases}$

对应目标函数中系数

x_b	C_b	b	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	θ
① x_4	0	15	2	-3	2	1	0	\backslash (-3 < 0, 不用算)
② x_5	0	20	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	5	0	1	② (20 ÷ 1 = 20) (小, 出基 x_5)
σ			1	②	1	0	0	

检验数 $\sigma_j = c_j - \sum c_i a_{ij}$

如: $\sigma_1 = 1 - (0 \times 2 + 0 \times \frac{1}{3}) = 1$

若变量 σ 必为 0.

x_b	C_b	b	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	θ
③ x_4	0	75	3	0	17	1	3	25 (小, x_4 出基) ③ = ① + 3 × ② (行列式变换)
④ x_2	2	20	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	5	0	1	④ = ②
σ			$(\frac{1}{3})$	0	-9	0	-2	

大, x_1 入基.

x_b	C_b	b	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	θ
⑤ x_1	1	25	1	0	$\frac{17}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	⑤ = ③ ÷ 3
⑥ x_2	2	$\frac{35}{3}$	0	1	$-\frac{2}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	0	⑥ = ④ - ⑤ ÷ 3
σ			0	0	$-\frac{10}{3}$	$-\frac{11}{9}$	-25	

已找到最优解. 结束.

说明有唯一-最优解. 为 $x = (25, \frac{35}{3}, 0) \text{ 时. } \max Z = \frac{105}{3}$.



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例3(2). $\max Z = x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3$

$$\text{s.t.} \begin{cases} 3x_1 + x_2 - x_3 \leq 5 \\ x_1 - 4x_2 + x_3 \geq 7 \\ x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

无现成单位阵. 要添加人工变量.

注意: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 不是单位阵!

解: 标准化. $\max Z = x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3$

$$\text{s.t.} \begin{cases} 3x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 5 \\ x_1 - 4x_2 + x_3 - x_5 = 7 \\ x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

无现成单位阵. 要添加人工变量. 可以用2种方法 $\begin{cases} \text{大M法} \\ \text{两阶段法} \end{cases}$

法1: 大M法. $\max Z = x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 - M a_1$ (M 是无穷大).

x_b	C_b	C_j	b	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	a_1	θ
① x_4	0	5	5	3	1	-1	1	0	0	$\frac{5}{3}$ (小, x_4 出基)
② x_5	-M	7	7	1	-4	1	0	-1	1	7
σ				M+1	-4M	M-2	0	-M	0	

$$1 - 0 \times 3 = 1 - (-M) = M+1$$

(大, x_1 进基)

x_b	C_b	b	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	a_1	θ
① $\div 3 =$ ③	x_1	1	$\frac{5}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	0	负
② - ③ = ④	a_1	-M	$\frac{16}{3}$	$-\frac{13}{3}$	$\frac{4}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	-1	1	④ a_1 出基
σ				0	$\frac{2}{3} - 13M$	$\frac{4}{3}M - \frac{5}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{M}{3}$	-M	0

(大, x_3 入基)

x_b	C_b	b	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	a_1	θ
③ - ① $\times \frac{1}{3} =$ ⑤	x_1	1	3	$-\frac{3}{4}$	0	$+\frac{1}{4}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	
④ $\times \frac{3}{4} =$ ⑥	x_3	-2	4	$-\frac{13}{4}$	1	$-\frac{1}{4}$	$-\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	
σ				0	$-\frac{19}{4}$	0	$-\frac{3}{4}$	$-\frac{5}{4}$	$-\frac{M+5}{4}$

检验数全小于等于0. 迭代结束. 有唯一的最优解.

$x = (3, 0, 4)$ 时有最优解 $\max Z = -5$



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法2: 两阶段法.

① $\max z = -a_1$

x_b	C_b	G_j b	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	a_1	θ
x_4	0	5	3 \rightarrow 1	1	-1	1	0	0	$\frac{5}{3} \rightarrow$ (小, x_4 出基)
a_1	-1	7	1 \rightarrow 0	-4	1	0	-1	1	7
σ			①	-4	1	0	-1	0	

(大, x_1 入基)

x_b	C_b	b	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	a_1
x_1	0	3	1	$-\frac{3}{4}$	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
x_3	0	4	0	$-\frac{13}{4}$	1	$-\frac{1}{4}$	$-\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
σ			0	0	0	0	0	-1

✓

② $a_1 = 0$.

x_b	C_b	G_j b	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5
x_1	1	3	1	$-\frac{3}{4}$	0	$+\frac{1}{4}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$
x_3	-2	4	0	$-\frac{13}{4}$	1	$-\frac{1}{4}$	$-\frac{3}{4}$
σ			0	$-\frac{19}{4}$	0	$-\frac{3}{4}$	$-\frac{5}{4}$

< 0 < 0 < 0

迭代结束, 存在唯一的最优解. $x = (3, 0, 4)$ 时, 取到最优解 $\max z = -5$



DP作业. 方案设计.

例4. 动态规划方案设计.

设备数目.

用户 利润 \ 设备数目	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
A $g_1(x)$	0	4	9	12	14	16	19
B $g_2(x)$	0	3	8	11	15	17	18
C $g_3(x)$	0	5	10	12	14	16	17

$f_k(x)$: 数量 x 的设备给前 k 个用户得利益最大

$g_k(y)$: 数量 y 的设备给第 k 个用户所得利益

Step1: 求 $f_1(x)$. 此时 $f_1(x) = g_1(x)$

设备	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
$f_1(x) = g_1(x)$	0	4	9	12	14	16	19
最优策略	0	1	2	3	4	5	6

Step2: 求 $f_2(x)$. 此时要考虑用户 A, B 之间如何分配已使利润 max.

$$\textcircled{1} f_2(6) = \max_{y=0,1,2,3,4,5,6} \{ g_2(y) + f_1(6-y) \} = \max \begin{cases} g_2(0) + f_1(6) \\ g_2(1) + f_1(5) \\ g_2(2) + f_1(4) \\ g_2(3) + f_1(3) \\ g_2(4) + f_1(2) \\ g_2(5) + f_1(1) \\ g_2(6) + f_1(0) \end{cases} = \max \begin{cases} 0+19 \\ 3+16 \\ 8+14 \\ 11+12 \\ 15+9 \\ 17+4 \\ 18+0 \end{cases} = 33$$

$(A, B) = (3, 3)$ 时
最大利润为: 33.

$$\textcircled{2} f_2(5) = \max_{y=0,1,2,3,4,5} \{ g_2(y) + f_1(5-y) \} = \max \begin{cases} g_2(0) + f_1(5) \\ g_2(1) + f_1(4) \\ g_2(2) + f_1(3) \\ g_2(3) + f_1(2) \\ g_2(4) + f_1(1) \\ g_2(5) + f_1(0) \end{cases} = \max \begin{cases} 0+16 \\ 3+14 \\ 8+12 \\ 11+9 \\ 15+4 \\ 17+0 \end{cases} = 20$$

$(A, B) = (2, 3)$ 时
或 $(3, 2)$
最大利润为: 20

$$\textcircled{3} f_2(4) = \max_{y=0,1,2,3,4} \{ g_2(y) + f_1(4-y) \} = \max \begin{cases} g_2(0) + f_1(4) \\ g_2(1) + f_1(3) \\ g_2(2) + f_1(2) \\ g_2(3) + f_1(1) \\ g_2(4) + f_1(0) \end{cases} = \max \begin{cases} 0+14 \\ 3+12 \\ 8+9 \\ 11+4 \\ 15+0 \end{cases} = 17$$

$(A, B) = (2, 2)$ 时
最大利润为: 17

$$\textcircled{4} f_2(3) = \max_{y=0,1,2,3} \{ g_2(y) + f_1(3-y) \} = \max \begin{cases} g_2(0) + f_1(3) \\ g_2(1) + f_1(2) \\ g_2(2) + f_1(1) \\ g_2(3) + f_1(0) \end{cases} = \max \begin{cases} 0+12 \\ 3+9 \\ 8+4 \\ 11+0 \end{cases} = 12$$

$(A, B) = (3, 0)$ 或 $(2, 1)$ 或 $(1, 2)$
最大利润为: 12



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$$\textcircled{5} f_2(2) = \max_{y=0,1,2} \{ g_2(y) + f_1(2-y) \} = \begin{Bmatrix} g_2(0) + f_1(2) \\ g_2(1) + f_1(1) \\ g_2(2) + f_1(0) \end{Bmatrix} = \max \begin{Bmatrix} 0+9 \\ 3+4 \\ 8+0 \end{Bmatrix} = 9 \quad (A, B) = (2, 0) \text{ 时} \\ \text{最大利润为: } 9$$

$$\textcircled{6} f_2(1) = \max_{y=0,1} \{ g_2(y) + f_1(1-y) \} = \max \begin{Bmatrix} g_2(0) + f_1(1) \\ g_2(1) + f_1(0) \end{Bmatrix} = \max \begin{Bmatrix} 0+4 \\ 3+0 \end{Bmatrix} = 4 \quad (A, B) = (1, 0) \text{ 时} \\ \text{最大利润为: } 4$$

⑦ $f_2(0) = 0$ 综上所述有如下总结:

设备 $f_2(x)$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
利润	0	4	9	12	17	20	33
最优策略 (A, B)	(0, 0)	(1, 0)	(2, 0)	(3, 0) (1, 2)	(2, 2)	(2, 3) (3, 2)	(3, 3)

Step 3: 把用户C纳入考量, 计算 $f_3(b)$

$$f_3(b) = \max_{y=0,1,\dots,6} \{ g_3(y) + f_2(6-y) \} = \max \begin{Bmatrix} g_3(0) + f_2(6) \\ g_3(1) + f_2(5) \\ g_3(2) + f_2(4) \\ g_3(3) + f_2(3) \\ g_3(4) + f_2(2) \\ g_3(5) + f_2(1) \\ g_3(6) + f_2(0) \end{Bmatrix} = \max \begin{Bmatrix} 0 + 33 \\ 5 + 20 \\ 10 + 17 \\ 12 + 12 \\ 14 + 9 \\ 16 + 4 \\ 17 + 0 \end{Bmatrix} = 33 \quad (A, B, C) = (3, 3, 0) \\ \text{最大利润为: } 33$$

综上所述, 要总利润最大, 6台设备的分配方式为: A用户3台, B用户3台, C用户0台。

获得最大利润为: 33 (万元)



例6

1. 共轭梯度法 $\min f(x) = \frac{3}{2}x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_2^2 - x_1x_2 - 2x_1$. 初始点 $x^{(1)} = (-2, 4)^T$

解: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} = 3x_1 - x_2 - 2 = f_{x_1}(x)$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} = x_2 - x_1 = f_{x_2}(x)$

初始点 $x^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$. 故 $\nabla f(x^{(1)}) = \begin{bmatrix} -12 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$. $S^{(1)} = -\nabla f(x^{(1)}) = \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}$

于是: $x^{(2)} = x^{(1)} + \alpha S^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} + \alpha \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2+12\alpha \\ 4-6\alpha \end{bmatrix}$

代入原函数: $f(\alpha) = \frac{3}{2}(-2+12\alpha)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(4-6\alpha)^2 - (-2+12\alpha)(4-6\alpha) - 2(-2+12\alpha)$
 $= 306\alpha^2 - 180\alpha + 26$

求导 $f'(\alpha) = 612\alpha - 180 = 0$ 得 $\alpha = \frac{180}{612} = \frac{5}{17}$. 故 $x^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{26}{17} \\ \frac{38}{17} \end{bmatrix}$

则 $\nabla f(x^{(2)}) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \times \frac{26}{17} - \frac{38}{17} - 2 \\ \frac{38}{17} - \frac{26}{17} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{6}{17} \\ \frac{12}{17} \end{bmatrix}$

第二次迭代. 求共轭方向:

$\beta_0 = \frac{\|\nabla f(x^{(2)})\|^2}{\|\nabla f(x^{(1)})\|^2} = \frac{(\frac{6}{17})^2 + (\frac{12}{17})^2}{12^2 + (-6)^2} = \frac{1}{289}$

$S^{(2)} = -\nabla f(x^{(2)}) + \beta_0 S^{(1)} = -\begin{bmatrix} \frac{6}{17} \\ \frac{12}{17} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{289} \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{90}{289} \\ -\frac{210}{289} \end{bmatrix}$

$x^{(3)} = x^{(2)} + \alpha S^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{26}{17} \\ \frac{38}{17} \end{bmatrix} + \alpha \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{90}{289} \\ -\frac{210}{289} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{26}{17} - \frac{90}{289}\alpha \\ \frac{38}{17} - \frac{210}{289}\alpha \end{bmatrix}$. 代入原函数:

$f(x^{(3)}) = \varphi(\alpha) = \frac{3}{2}(\frac{26}{17} - \frac{90}{289}\alpha)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{38}{17} - \frac{210}{289}\alpha)^2 - (\frac{26}{17} - \frac{90}{289}\alpha)(\frac{38}{17} - \frac{210}{289}\alpha) - 2(\frac{26}{17} - \frac{90}{289}\alpha)$

$\varphi'(\alpha) = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\frac{90}{289})^2 \cdot 2 \cdot \alpha - \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{90}{289} \cdot 2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\frac{210}{289})^2 \cdot 2 \cdot \alpha + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{210}{289} \cdot 2 -$

$(-\frac{26}{17} \times \frac{210}{289} - \frac{90}{289} \times \frac{38}{17} + \frac{90 \times 210}{289^2} \cdot 2\alpha) + 2 \cdot \frac{90}{289}$

$= \alpha \left(3 \cdot (\frac{90}{289})^2 + (\frac{210}{289})^2 - \frac{90 \times 210}{289^2} \cdot 2 \right) - 3 \cdot \frac{90}{289} + \frac{210}{289} + \frac{26}{17} \times \frac{210}{289} + \frac{90}{289} \times \frac{38}{17} = 0$

解得 $\alpha = \frac{17}{10}$

故 $x^{(3)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 则 $\nabla f(x^{(3)}) = \begin{bmatrix} 3-1-2 \\ 1-1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \therefore \|\nabla f(x^{(3)})\| = 0$

故当 $x_1=1, x_2=1$ 时, $f(x)$ 取到最小值. $f(x)_{\min} = -1$



2. 证明向量 $a_1 = (1, 0)^T$ 与向量 $a_2 = (3, -2)^T$ 关于矩阵 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ 共轭.

证明:

$$a_1^T A a_2 = [1, 0] \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= [2 \ 3] \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} = 2 \times 3 + 3 \times (-2) = 0. \text{ 故 } a_1^T A a_2 = 0$$

所以 a_1, a_2 关于 A 共轭. Q.E.D.

