

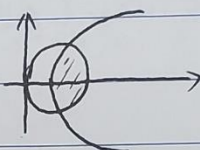
作业 8

1. 讨论如下约束条件 $(x_1-1)^2+x_2^2 \leq 1, x_2-x_1+1 \leq 0$ 确定的可行域: 顶点处的可行方向集, 序列可行方向集以及线性化可行方向集

解: $(1,0)^T$ 处, 设 $d=(a,b)^T$

则 $x+\alpha d=(1+\alpha a, \alpha b)^T$

$x+\alpha d \in D$, 即 $\begin{cases} \alpha^2 a^2 + \alpha^2 b^2 \leq 1 \\ \alpha^2 b^2 - \alpha a \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad \alpha=0 \text{ 显然成立}$



$$F_D(x) = \{(a,b)^T \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid a^2+b^2 \leq 1, a \geq \alpha b^2, \alpha \geq 0\}$$

令 $\alpha > 0$, 取 $\alpha_k = \frac{\|x_k - x\|}{\|x_k - x\|} \rightarrow 0$, $\{x_k\}$ 为可行域内点列

$$d_k = \alpha \frac{x_k - x}{\|x_k - x\|} \rightarrow (a,b)^T, F_S(x) = \{(a,b)^T \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid a > 0, b \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$\nabla C_1(x) = (-2x_1, -2, 2x_2) \quad \nabla C_2(x) = (1, -2x_2)$$

$$d^T \nabla C_1(x) \geq 0 \text{ 恒成立} \quad d^T \nabla C_2(x) = a - 2bx_2 = a \geq 0$$

$$F_L(x) = \{(a,b)^T \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid a \geq 0\}$$

$(2,0)^T$ 处, 设 $d=(a,b)^T$, $x+\alpha d=(2+\alpha a, \alpha b)^T$

$$x+\alpha d \in D \quad \begin{cases} (\alpha a+1)^2 + \alpha^2 b^2 \leq 1 \\ \alpha^2 b^2 - \alpha a \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F_D(x) = \{(a,b)^T \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid (\alpha a+1)^2 + \alpha^2 b^2 \leq 1, \alpha^2 b^2 - \alpha a \leq 0\}$$

$$F_S(x) = \{(a,b)^T \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid a \leq 0, b \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$F_L(x) = \{(a,b)^T \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid a \leq 0, b \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

对于圆与抛物线两交点, $x_1 = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$, $x_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}}$

$$F_D = \{d \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid (x_1 + \alpha a - 1)^2 + (x_2 + ab)^2 \leq 1, (x_2 + ab)^2 - (x_1 + \alpha a + 1) + \frac{1}{2} \alpha > 0\}$$

在 该点处抛物线两切线 方向 $d_1 = (-2x_2, -1)^T$, $d_2 = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$F_S = \{d \mid d = \alpha d_1 + (1-\alpha)d_2, 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1\}$$

$$F_L = \{d \mid \alpha \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}-1}b, \alpha \geq \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{5}-1b\}$$

另一点同上点沿 $x_2=0$ 对称.

2. 求证: 若 $\{a_i(x^*), i \in A^*\}$ 线性无关, 则 $F_S^* = F_L^*$,
即在 x^* 处序列可行方向集与线性可行方向集相等.

证: $a_i(x^*) = \nabla C_i(x^*)$, $A = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m)$

$$\dim R(A), \dim \ker(A) = n-m$$

令 $z = (z_1, \dots, z_{n-m})$ 为 $\ker(A)$ 的一组基.

$$\text{则 } Az=0. \text{ 考虑 } R(x, t) = \begin{pmatrix} C(x) - tAd \\ z^T(x - x^* - td) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } R(x^*, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \Big|_{t=0} = \begin{pmatrix} A \\ z^T \end{pmatrix} \text{ 非奇异}$$

由隐函数定理, 存在 x^* 与 $t=0$ 的邻域, D_x, D_t 便对 $\forall t \in D_t$

$$\exists x_0 \in D_x, \text{ s.t. } x = x(t) \text{ 有唯一解, } \frac{dx}{dt} = - \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right)^{-1} \frac{\partial R}{\partial t} \Big|_{D_x, D_t} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} A \\ z^T \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ z^T \end{pmatrix} d = d$$

令 $x_k = x(t_k)$, 显然 $x_k \in D$. 令 $t_k \rightarrow 0$, 有 $x_k \rightarrow x^*$

$$\frac{x_k - x^*}{\|x_k - x^*\|} \rightarrow d, d \in F_S$$

3. 考虑约束优化问题 $\min -x_1$ s.t. $1-x_1^2-x_2^2 \geq 0$.

$$x_2-(x_1+1)^2 \geq 0$$

试证明: $(1,0)^T$ 是 KKT 点, 而 $(0,-1)^T$ 不是 KKT 点.

证: $(1,0)^T$ 点: $C_1(x^*) = 1-x_1^2-x_2^2 = 0 \geq 0$

$$C_2(x^*) = x_2-(x_1+1)^2 = 0 \geq 0$$

$$\nabla f(x^*) = (-1, 0)^T, \quad a_1(x^*) = (-2, 0)^T, \quad a_2(x^*) = (0, 0)^T$$

则 $\nabla f(x^*) = \lambda_1 a_1(x^*) + \lambda_2 a_2(x^*)$, 则 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \geq 0$

$$C_1(x^*), C_2(x^*) = 0 \quad \lambda_i C_i(x^*) = 0, \quad i=1, 2 \quad \text{故 } (1,0)^T \text{ 是 KKT 点}$$

$(0,-1)^T$ 点 $C_1(x^*) = 0 \quad C_2(x^*) = -2 \leq 0$

故 $(0,-1)^T$ 不是 KKT 点.

4. 求如下问题的 KKT 点, 并判断这些 KKT 点是否为最优解

$$\min (x_1+x_2)^2 + 2x_1 + x_2^2$$

$$\text{s.t. } x_1+3x_2 \leq 4; \quad 2x_1+2x_2 \leq 3, \quad x_1 \geq 0, \quad x_2 \geq 0$$

解: $L(x, \lambda) = (x_1+x_2)^2 + 2x_1 + x_2^2 - \lambda_1(4-x_1-3x_2) - \lambda_2(3-2x_1-2x_2) - \lambda_3 x_1 - \lambda_4 x_2$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = 2(x_1+x_2) + 2 + \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 - \lambda_3 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{2}(\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3 - \lambda_4 - 4) \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{2}(-2\lambda_1 - \lambda_3 + \lambda_4 + 2) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} = 2(x_1+x_2) + 2x_2 + 3\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 - \lambda_4 = 0$$

$$4-x_1-3x_2 \geq 0, \quad 3-2x_1-2x_2 \geq 0, \quad x_1 \geq 0, \quad x_2 \geq 0$$

$$\lambda_1(4-x_1-3x_2) = \lambda_2(3-2x_1-2x_2) = \lambda_3 x_1 = \lambda_4 x_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 - 2\lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3 - \lambda_4 \geq 4 \quad 2\lambda_1 + \lambda_3 - \lambda_4 \geq 2$$

$$5\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 + \lambda_3 - 2\lambda_4 + 6 \geq 0 \quad \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 - \lambda_3 + 5 \geq 0.$$

$$\text{取 } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_4 = 0, \lambda_3 = 2, x_1 = x_2 = 0$$

不难看出, $(0, 0)^T$ 为 KKT 点.

$$I(x^*) = \{3, 4\} \quad Q_3^* = (1, 0)^* \quad Q_4^* = (0, 1)^*$$

$$\text{而 } Q_3^* = \{d \mid d \neq 0, \alpha_3^{*T} d = 0\} = \{(0, d_2)^T \mid d_2 > 0\}$$

$$\text{而 } \nabla_x L(x^*, x^*) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, (0, d_2) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ d_2 \end{pmatrix} = 4d_2^2 > 0$$

故 $(0, 0)^T$ 是最优解

作业9.

1. 考虑问题 $\min -x_1 x_2 x_3$ s.t. $72 - x_1 - 2x_2 - 2x_3 = 0$

求出外点罚函数方法 $\chi(b)$ 的显式表达式

当 $b \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 求出问题的最优解以及相应的 Lagrange 乘子

给出 b 的取值范围, 使矩阵 $\nabla_x^2 P(x(b), b)$ 正定

解: $P(x, b) = -x_1 x_2 x_3 + \frac{1}{2} b (72 - x_1 - 2x_2 - 2x_3)^2$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x_1} = -x_2 x_3 - b(72 - x_1 - 2x_2 - 2x_3) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x_2} = -x_1 x_3 - 2b(72 - x_1 - 2x_2 - 2x_3) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x_3} = -x_1 x_2 - 2b(72 - x_1 - 2x_2 - 2x_3) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x_2} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial x_3} = x_1(x_2 - x_3) = 0$$

$x_1 = 0$, 则 $72 - 2x_2 - 2x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 + x_3 = 36$

代入 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x_1} = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 x_3 = 0$

故 $x^{(1)} = (0, 36, 0)^T$, $x^{(2)} = (0, 0, 36)^T$

$x_2 = x_3$, 则 $2\frac{\partial P}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial x_2} = x_1 x_3 - 2x_2 x_3 = 0$

① $x_2 = x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow x^{(3)} = (72, 0, 0)^T$

② $x_1 = 2x_2 = 2x_3 \triangleq 2x$

代入 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x_1} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x_2} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x_3} = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 66x + 726 = 0$

$$x = 36 \pm 3\sqrt{6^2 - 86}$$

$$\chi(b) = (6 - \sqrt{6^2 - 86})(6, 3, 3)^T$$

① $b \rightarrow \infty$, $x^* = (24, 12, 12)^T$ $L(x, \lambda) = -x_1 x_2 x_3 - \lambda(72 - x_1 - 2x_2 - 2x_3)$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_i} = 0, 72 - x_1 - 2x_2 - 2x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^* = 144$$

$$x^* = (24, 12, 12)^T, x_1 = 2x_2, x_2 = x_3, \lambda = x_2^2$$

$$L(x, \lambda^*) = -x_1 x_2 x_3 - 144(72 - x_1 - 2x_2 - 2x_3)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} 6(72 - x_1 - 2x_2 - 2x_3)^2 \quad \text{当 } b > 8 \text{ 时, 正定.}$$

2. 对问题 $\min 2x_1 + 3x_2 \quad \text{s.t.} \quad 1 - 2x_1^2 - x_2^2 \geq 0$

考虑对数障碍函数方法 当 $\mu \rightarrow 0$ 时, 求出问题的最优解和相应的 Lagrange 乘子

解: $B(x; \mu) = 2x_1 + 3x_2 - \mu \ln(1 - 2x_1^2 - x_2^2)$

$$\text{令 } \nabla_x B = 0 \quad \begin{cases} 2 + \mu \frac{4x_1}{1 - 2x_1^2 - x_2^2} = 0 \\ 3 + \mu \frac{2x_2}{1 - 2x_1^2 - x_2^2} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = 3x_1 \\ x_1 = \frac{\mu \pm \sqrt{\mu^2 + 1}}{1} \end{cases}$$

$$\mu \rightarrow 0, x_1 = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{11} \text{ or } -\frac{\sqrt{11}}{11}, \text{ 取 } x^* = (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}, -\frac{3}{\sqrt{11}})^T$$

$$L(x, \lambda) = 2x_1 + 3x_2 - \lambda(1 - 2x_1^2 - x_2^2)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = 2 + 2\lambda \cdot 2x_1 = 2 + 4\lambda x_1 = 0, \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} = 3 + 2\lambda x_2 = 0.$$

$$\lambda(1 - 2x_1^2 - x_2^2) = 0.$$

$$1 - 2x_1^2 - x_2^2 \geq 0, \quad \lambda \geq 0.$$

$$\text{代入 } x^*, \text{ 有 } \lambda^* = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}.$$

3. 对倒数障碍函数 $B_I(x, \mu)$, 证明:

在点 $x_k^{(k)}$ 处, Lagrange 乘子估计为:

$$\lambda_i^{(k)} = \frac{\mu_k}{(C_i(x_k))^2} \quad i \in I.$$

由此证明: $x^{(k)} \rightarrow x^*$, $\lambda^{(k)} \rightarrow \lambda^*$, 若 $i \notin I^*$, 则 $\lambda_i^{(k)} \rightarrow 0$
且 x^*, λ^* 为 KKT 对.

$$\text{证: } B_L(x_k, \mu_k) = f(x_k) + \mu_k \sum_{i \in I} \frac{1}{C_i(x_k)}$$

$$\nabla_x B_L(x_k, \mu_k) = g(x_k) - \mu_k \sum_{i \in I} \frac{a_i(x_k)}{C_i^2(x_k)}$$

$$\text{记 } \lambda_k = \sum_{i \in I} \frac{\mu_k}{C_i^2(x_k)} \quad A_k = (a_1(x_k), \dots, a_m(x_k))$$

$$\text{则 } \nabla_x B_L(x_k, \mu_k) = g(x_k) - \lambda_k^T A_k \quad \text{令 } k \rightarrow \infty \text{ 有 } g(x^*) = x^{*T} A_k$$

由内点障碍法的特性, x_k, x^* 必为可行点

$$C_i(x^*) \geq 0, \text{ 显然 } \mu_k \geq 0, \text{ 则 } \lambda_k^{(i)} \geq 0, \lambda_i^* \geq 0$$

$$\text{由 } \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mu_k \sum_{i \in I} C_i(x_k)^{-1} = 0, \text{ 有 } \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_k^{(i)} C_i(x_k) = 0$$

$$\text{故 } \lambda_i^* C_i(x^*) = 0, i \in I$$

那么当 $i \notin I^*$, 必然有 $\lambda_i^{(k)} \rightarrow 0$, 由上知, x^*, λ^* 为 KKT 对.

作业 10.

1. 考虑等式约束优化问题

$$\min x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2$$

$$\text{s.t. } x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 - 4 = 0$$

$$x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + 2 = 0$$

用变量消去法, Lagrange 法解决此问题.

解: 变量消去法

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad g = (0, 0, 0)^T, \quad A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b = (4, -2)^T \quad \text{取 } B = \{1, 3\} \quad N = \{2\}$$

$$\text{则 } x_1 = -\frac{1}{2}x_2 + 1, \quad x_3 = \frac{3}{2}x_2 - 3.$$

$$\text{则 } \hat{q}(x_2) = \frac{1}{4}x_2^2 - x_2 + 1 + x_2^2 + \frac{9}{4}x_2^2 - 9x_2 + 9 \\ = \frac{7}{2}x_2^2 - 10x_2 + 10.$$

$$\text{极小点为 } x_2^* = -\frac{10}{7} \quad \text{故 } x^* = \left(\frac{2}{7}, \frac{10}{7}, -\frac{6}{7}\right)^T.$$

$$x^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \left[\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \frac{10}{7} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{7} \\ \frac{10}{7} \\ -\frac{6}{7} \end{pmatrix}$$

Lagrange 法:

$$A^T \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{故 } N(A^T) \text{ 一组基为 } \left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, 1\right)^T$$

$$x^T G x = \frac{14}{9}, \text{ 显然正定 KKT 方程组为}$$

$$Gx - A\lambda = -g \quad A^T x = b$$

$$\Rightarrow x^* = \left(\frac{2}{7}, \frac{10}{7}, -\frac{6}{7}\right)^T \quad \lambda^* = \left(-\frac{2}{7}, \frac{6}{7}\right)^T$$