最优化大作业

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$$G = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & -9 \\ -9 & 10 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \lambda_1 = 19, \lambda_2 = 1, \quad (\frac{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + x_2})^2 = 0.81$$

Algorithm 1 Steepest-denscent method for problem(5.6)

- 1: Given $\boldsymbol{x}^{(0)}$ and G
- 2: Set $\boldsymbol{p}^{(0)} = -\boldsymbol{g}^{(0)}, k = 0$
- 3: while $\|\boldsymbol{g}^{(k)}\| > \epsilon \operatorname{do}_{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}$
- Set $\alpha_k = -\frac{{\boldsymbol{p}^{(k)}}^T {\boldsymbol{g}^{(k)}}}{{\boldsymbol{p}^{(k)}}^T {\boldsymbol{G}} {\boldsymbol{p}^{(k)}}}$ Set ${\boldsymbol{x}^{(k+1)}} = {\boldsymbol{x}^{(k)}} + \alpha_k {\boldsymbol{p}^{(k)}}$
- Set $g^{(k+1)} = g(x^{(k+1)})$
- Set $\boldsymbol{p}^{(k)} = -\boldsymbol{g}^{(k)}$ 7:
- k=k+1
- 9: end while

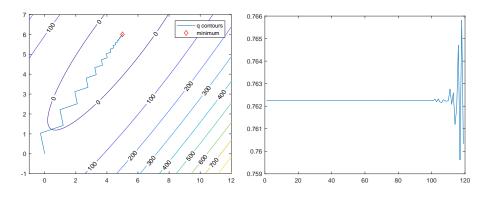


图 1: Steepest-denscent in (0,0)

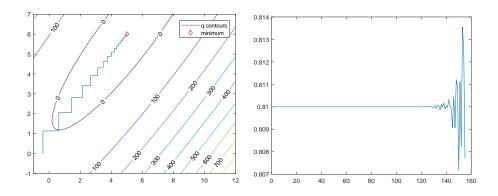


图 2: Steepest-denscent in (-0.4,0)

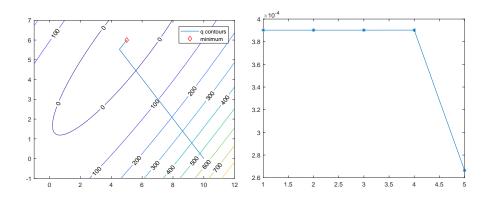


图 3: Steepest-denscent in (10,0)

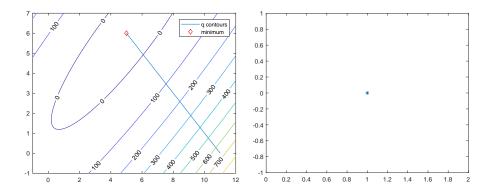


图 4: Steepest-denscent in (11,0)

表 1: 收敛因子比较

起始点	(0,0)	(-0.4, 0)	(10,0)	(11,0)
收敛因子	0.762255	0.810000	0.000390	0

分析:

由于目标函数为凸函数,故使用梯度下降法从这四个不同的起始点出发 都能收敛到全局最优点,然而线性收敛因子却互不相同.

由图像可知:在迭代开始后,函数值的收敛速度稳定在一个值左右,直 到接近最优点时,收敛速度开始较大幅度波动。

而且,可以看出,初始点越接近等值线椭圆的狭长端,线性收敛因子越大,在点 (-0.4,0) 处甚至达到了线性收敛因子的上界 0.81,而离狭长端越远,收敛因子越小。这是由于梯度下降在构造搜索方向时没有充分利用到函数的二阶导数信息,在面临"峡谷"状的函数时,会反复震荡到"峡谷"的另一端,而不能直接向最优值方向前进。

容易看出,等值线椭圆的长轴端斜率为 9/10,且 (-0.4,0) = (5,6) - 0.6*(9,10),这说明点 (-0.4,0) 刚好处在等值线椭圆的长轴上,因此也是 震荡最剧烈的地方,收敛速度达到了最坏收敛速度。

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Algorithm 2 Newton method for problem(5.7)

- 1: Given $x^{(0)}$ and compute g(x) = f'(x)
- 2: Compute G(x) = g'(x)
- 3: Set $g^{(0)} = g(x^{(0)}), k = 0$
- 4: while $|g^{(k)}| > \epsilon$ do
- 5: Set $s^{(k)} = -g^{(k)}/G^{(k)}$
- 6: Set $x^{(k+1)} = x^{(k)} + s^{(k)}$
- 7: Set k=k+1
- 8: end while

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其中:

$$g(x) = f'(x) = 9 - \frac{4}{x - 7}$$

$$G(x) = g'(x) = \frac{4}{(x - 7)^2}$$

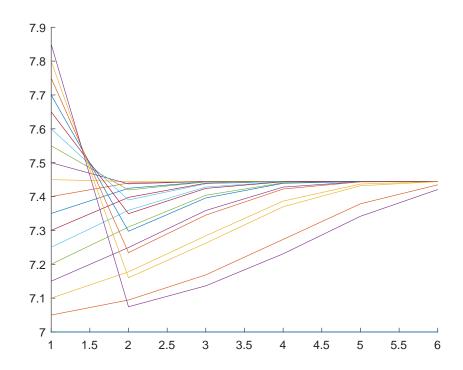
$$x^{(k+1)} = x^{(k)} - \frac{1}{4}(x^{(k)} - 7)(9x^{(k)} - 67)$$

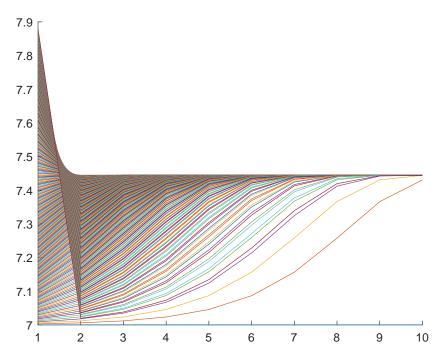
表 2: 迭代 5 次过程

$x^{(0)}$	7.4	7.2	7.01	7.80	7.88
$x^{(1)}$	7.44	7.31	7.019775	7.16	7.0176
$x^{(2)}$	7.4444	7.403775	7.038670136	7.2624	7.03450304
$x^{(3)}$	7.4444444	7.440722936	7.073975668	7.36987904	7.066327546
$x^{(4)}$	7.44444444	7.444413283	7.135638438	7.431934445	7.122756569
$x^{(5)}$	7.44444444	7.44444442	7.229881858	7.444092319	7.211607493
$f(x^{(5)})$	70.24372086	70.24372086	70.94969577	70.24372212	71.11655611

由 MATLAB 函数 fminsearch 求得最优解为:

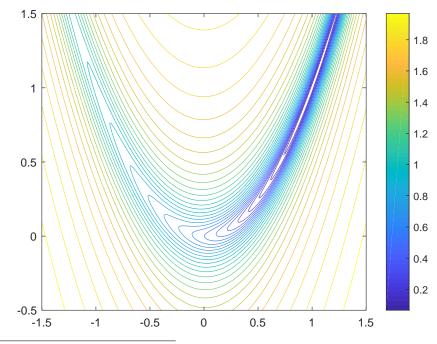
 $x^* = 7.444421386718750, \quad f(x^*) = 70.243720870248540$



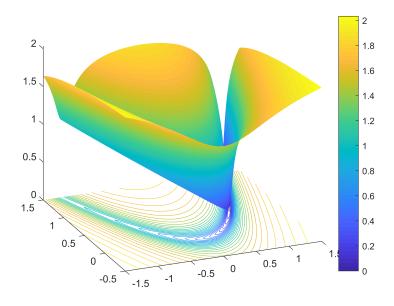


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首先画出 Rosenbrock 函数的图像及等值线如下 1 :



 $^{^1}$ 由于 Rosenbrock 函数过于陡峭,因此对原函数进行了取对数处理,以便于观察其特点。



本题中 Armijo 线搜索的参数为 $\gamma=0.5, \rho=0.01.$ 然后分别以梯度下降法和牛顿法迭代,并画出等高线、运动轨迹、迭代值如下:

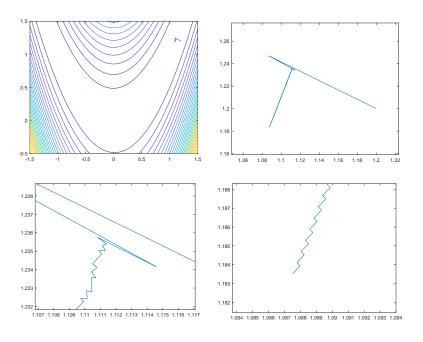


图 5: Steepest-denscent in (1.2,1.2)

```
      Step[190]:
      x=[ 1.088846 1.186477 ] optim_fx=0.007973

      Step[191]:
      x=[ 1.089052 1.186303 ] optim_fx=0.007937

      Step[192]:
      x=[ 1.088577 1.185882 ] optim_fx=0.007924

      Step[193]:
      x=[ 1.088779 1.185710 ] optim_fx=0.007889

      Step[194]:
      x=[ 1.088310 1.185288 ] optim_fx=0.007874

      Step[195]:
      x=[ 1.088507 1.185118 ] optim_fx=0.007841

      Step[196]:
      x=[ 1.088044 1.184696 ] optim_fx=0.007825

      Step[197]:
      x=[ 1.088236 1.184529 ] optim_fx=0.007776

      Step[198]:
      x=[ 1.087780 1.184104 ] optim_fx=0.007776

      Step[199]:
      x=[ 1.087965 1.183941 ] optim_fx=0.007745

      Step[200]:
      x=[ 1.087517 1.183515 ] optim_fx=0.007727

      最速下降法,共迭代 200 步

      结果:
```

x=[1.087517e+00 1.183515e+00] optim_fx=0.007727

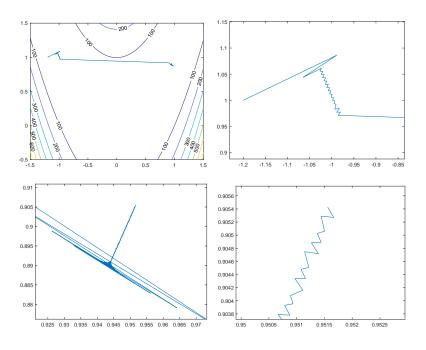


图 6: Steepest-denscent in (-1.2,1)

```
Step[190]: x=[ 0.951079 0.904481 ] optim_fx=0.002394
Step[191]: x=[ 0.951218 0.904509 ] optim_fx=0.002389
Step[192]: x=[ 0.951143 0.904748 ] optim_fx=0.002388
Step[193]: x=[ 0.951390 0.904719 ] optim_fx=0.002381
Step[194]: x=[ 0.951265 0.904884 ] optim_fx=0.002375
Step[195]: x=[ 0.951440 0.904892 ] optim_fx=0.002370
Step[196]: x=[ 0.951373 0.905027 ] optim_fx=0.002365
Step[197]: x=[ 0.951501 0.905060 ] optim_fx=0.002361
Step[198]: x=[ 0.951442 0.905290 ] optim_fx=0.002358
Step[199]: x=[ 0.951668 0.905271 ] optim_fx=0.002352
Step[200]: x=[ 0.951559 0.905427 ] optim_fx=0.002347
最速下降法,共迭代 200 步
结果: x=[ 9.515588e-01 9.054274e-01 ] optim_fx=0.002347
```

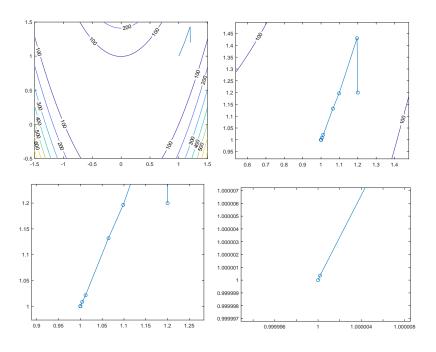


图 7: Newton-Armijo in (1.2,1.2)

牛顿 **Armijo** 回溯法,,共迭代 **9** 步结果:

 $x=[1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00] optim_fx=0.000000$

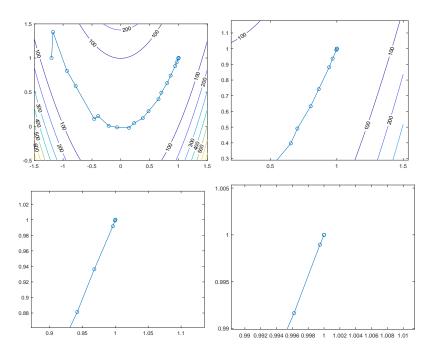


图 8: Newton-Armijo in (-1.2,1)

```
      Step[15]:
      x=[ 0.802786 0.633221 ] optim_fx=0.051535

      Step[16]:
      x=[ 0.863491 0.741931 ] optim_fx=0.019993

      Step[17]:
      x=[ 0.942079 0.881336 ] optim_fx=0.007169

      Step[18]:
      x=[ 0.967992 0.936337 ] optim_fx=0.001070

      Step[19]:
      x=[ 0.996210 0.991639 ] optim_fx=0.0000078

      Step[20]:
      x=[ 0.999479 0.998948 ] optim_fx=0.000000

      Step[21]:
      x=[ 0.999999 0.999998 ] optim_fx=0.000000

      Step[22]:
      x=[ 1.000000 1.000000 ] optim_fx=0.000000

      牛顿 Armijo 回溯法,,共迭代 22 步

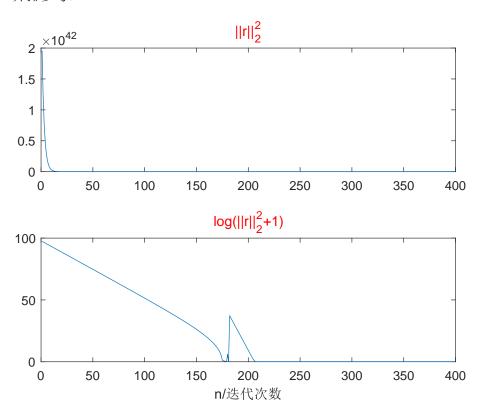
      结果:
      x=[ 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 ] optim_fx=0.000000
```

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迭代次数和求解的值如下:

n=5	n=8	n=12	n=20
k=6	k=19	k=35	k=66
X	X	X	X
5.00E+00	5.90E-11	-9.61E+00	-1.10E+01
-1.20E+02	-6.97E-11	8.15E+02	1.05E+03
6.30E+02	-5.16E-10	-1.65E+04	-2.40E+04
-1.12E+03	1.12E-09	1.36E + 05	2.20E+05
6.30E+02	3.17E-10	-5.36E+05	-9.65E+05
	-6.55E-10	1.03E+06	1.99E + 06
	-6.57E-10	-6.43E+05	-1.25E+06
	4.59E-10	-6.58E + 05	-1.34E+06
		8.04E + 05	8.83E + 05
		6.63E + 05	1.69E + 06
		-1.24E+06	3.88E + 05
		4.66E + 05	-1.31E+06
			-1.71E+06
			-5.28E+05
			1.21E+06
			2.00E+06
			9.45E + 05
			-1.43E+06
			-2.65E+06
			1.89E + 06

此题采用线搜索确定步长时,得到的结果误差极大,因为 $\phi'(0)$ 在离稳定点较远时数量级高达 10^{40} 量级,导致线搜索得到的步长极小,几乎为 0,无法收敛,经反复调整参数都没能取得好的结果,最后只好手动确定步长 $\alpha_k=0.05$,此时效果良好,残量的 2-范数随迭代次数的下降情况如下:(由于数量级巨大,为了更好的显示残差的波动,将原图中将残差取对数处理后并排参考)



又采用 MATLAB 中优化工具箱中的 lsqnonlin 函数进行拟合,得到的结果比我的程序算出来的略好,将两者进行比较,比较结果如下:

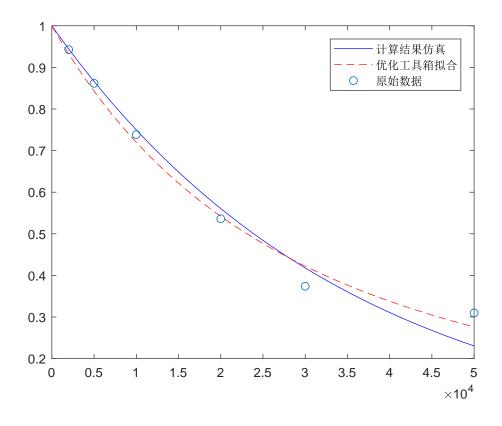


表 3: 结果比较程序计算工具箱拟合0.1256399501198760.1044202083064703.323336983976929e-04-0.009615612533368

-19.446505801429495

 $3.516673367231929\mathrm{e}{+02}$

stv

 x_1

 x_2