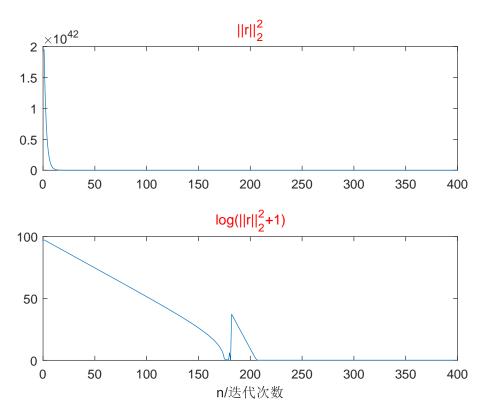
最优化第十四次作业

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5.27 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:

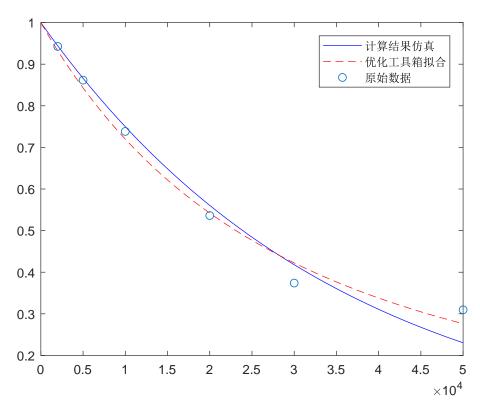


表 1: 结果比较

	程序计算	工具箱拟合
stv	0.125639950119876	0.104420208306470
x_1	$3.323336983976929 \mathrm{e}\hbox{-}04$	-0.009615612533368
x_2	3.516673367231929e+02	-19.446505801429495

$$f(x) = 10(x_2 - x_1^2)^2 + (1 - x_1)^2$$

$$q(x) = \begin{bmatrix} -10x_1(x_2 - x_1^2) - 2(1 - x_1) \\ 20(x_2 - x_1^2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G(x) = \begin{bmatrix} -40(x_2 - x_1^2) + 80x_1 + 2 & -40x_1 \\ -40x_1 & 20 \end{bmatrix}$$

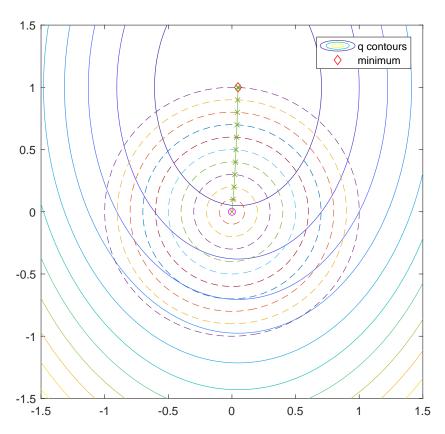
$$q(s) = f^{(k)} + g^{(k)^T} s + \frac{1}{2} s^T G^{(k)} s$$
(a) 故对于 $x^{(k)} = (0, -1)^T$, 有:
$$f^{(k)} = 11, \quad q(x) = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 20 \end{bmatrix}, \quad G(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 42 & -0 \\ 0 & 20 \end{bmatrix}$$

二次子问题为:

$$\begin{aligned} & min \quad q(\boldsymbol{s}) \\ & \text{s.t.} \quad \|\boldsymbol{s}\|_2 \leq \Delta \end{aligned}$$

其中,
$$q(s) = 21s_1^2 + 10s_2^2 - 2s_1 - 20s_2 + 11.$$





(c) $\boldsymbol{x}^{(k)}$ 点处的最速下降方向 $\boldsymbol{p}^{(k)}$ 为 $(2,20)^T$, 那么该问题为:

$$egin{aligned} & min \quad q(lphaoldsymbol{p}^{(k)}) \ & ext{s.t.} \quad \|lphaoldsymbol{p}^{(k)}\|_2 \leq \Delta \end{aligned}$$

其中, $q(s) = 21s_1^2 + 10s_2^2 - 2s_1 - 20s_2 + 11$. 代入得:

$$\begin{aligned} & min & 4084\alpha^2 - 404\alpha + 11 \\ & \text{s.t.} & 0 \leq \alpha \leq \frac{1}{2\sqrt{101}} = 0.0498 \end{aligned}$$

显然, $\alpha=101/2042=0.0495$ 时,取得最小值,且在信赖域区间内. 故柯西点为 $\boldsymbol{s_C}=\alpha^\star\boldsymbol{p}^{(k)}=(\frac{101}{1021},\frac{1010}{1021})^T$

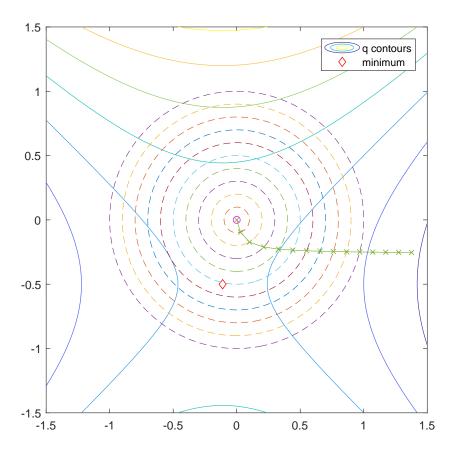
(d) 对于
$$\mathbf{x}^{(k)} = (0, 0.5)^T$$
, 有:

$$f^{(k)} = 3.5, \quad q(x) = \begin{bmatrix} -2\\10 \end{bmatrix}, \quad G(x) = \begin{bmatrix} -18 & -0\\0 & 20 \end{bmatrix}$$

二次子问题为:

$$\begin{aligned} & \min \quad q(\boldsymbol{s}) \\ & \text{s.t.} \quad \|\boldsymbol{s}\|_2 \leq \Delta \end{aligned}$$

其中, $q(s) = -9s_1^2 + 10s_2^2 - 2s_1 + 10s_2 + 3.5$. 信赖域子问题解族的示意图如下:



 $\boldsymbol{x}^{(k)}$ 点处的最速下降方向 $\boldsymbol{p}^{(k)}$ 为 $(2,-10)^T$, 那么该问题为:

$$min \quad q(\alpha oldsymbol{p}^{(k)})$$
 s.t. $\|\alpha oldsymbol{p}^{(k)}\|_2 \leq \Delta$

其中, $q(s) = -9s_1^2 + 10s_2^2 - 2s_1 + 10s_2 + 3.5$. 代入得:

min
$$964\alpha^2 - 104\alpha + 3.5$$

s.t. $0 \le \alpha \le \frac{1}{\sqrt{104}} = 0.0981$

显然, $\alpha=13/241=0.0539$ 时,取得最小值,且在信赖域区间内. 故柯西点为 $\mathbf{s}_C=\alpha^\star \mathbf{p}^{(k)}=(\frac{26}{241},\frac{-130}{241})^T$

6.2

$$min \quad q(s) = f + g^T s + \frac{\nu}{2} s^T s$$
s.t. $\|s\|_2 \le \Delta$ (1)

(a) $\nu = 0$ 时,原问题转化为:

$$\begin{aligned} & min \quad q(\boldsymbol{s}) = f + \boldsymbol{g}^T \boldsymbol{s} \\ & \text{s.t.} \quad \|\boldsymbol{s}\|_2 \leq \Delta \end{aligned}$$

此时 s 的方向为负梯度方向,即

$$oldsymbol{s}^\star = -rac{\Delta}{\|oldsymbol{g}\|_2}oldsymbol{g}$$

(b) 设 $s = -\alpha g$,代入 (1) 中得:

$$q(\alpha) = f + (\frac{\nu}{2}\alpha^2 - \alpha)\boldsymbol{g}^T\boldsymbol{g}$$
 (2)

因为 $\nu < 0$,故 $q(\alpha)$ 在 $[0, \frac{\Delta}{\|\boldsymbol{g}\|_2}]$ 上单调递减,故 $\alpha_C = \frac{\Delta}{\|\boldsymbol{g}\|_2}$,即

$$oldsymbol{s}_C = -rac{\Delta}{\|oldsymbol{q}\|_2}oldsymbol{g}$$

(c) 对于
$$\phi(\alpha) = \frac{\nu}{2}\alpha^2 - \alpha$$
, $\alpha \in [0, \frac{\Delta}{\|\boldsymbol{g}\|_2}]$.

故有:

$$\alpha_C = \begin{cases} \frac{\Delta}{\|\boldsymbol{g}\|_2}, & \frac{\Delta}{\|\boldsymbol{g}\|_2} \le \frac{1}{\nu} \\ \frac{1}{\nu}, & \frac{\Delta}{\|\boldsymbol{g}\|_2} \ge \frac{1}{\nu} \end{cases}$$

$$q(\boldsymbol{s}_C) = \begin{cases} f + \frac{\nu}{2} \Delta^2 - \|\boldsymbol{g}\|_2 \Delta, & \Delta < \frac{\|\boldsymbol{g}\|_2}{\nu} \\ f - \frac{1}{2\nu} \|\boldsymbol{g}\|_2^2, & \Delta \ge \frac{\|\boldsymbol{g}\|_2}{\nu} \end{cases}$$

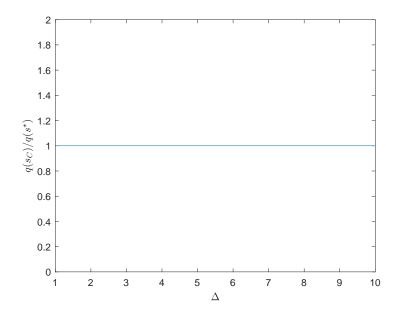
而:

$$q(\boldsymbol{s}^{\star}) = \begin{cases} f + \frac{\nu}{2}\Delta^2 - \|\boldsymbol{g}\|_2 \Delta, & \Delta < \frac{\|\boldsymbol{g}\|_2}{\nu} \\ f - \frac{1}{2\nu} \|\boldsymbol{g}\|_2^2, & \Delta \geq \frac{\|\boldsymbol{g}\|_2}{\nu} \end{cases}$$

故:

$$\frac{q(\boldsymbol{s}_C)}{q(\boldsymbol{s}^{\star})} \equiv 1$$

图像如下:



附录:Matlab 代码

5.27 GN 法

```
% 5.27: GN法
   clc;
   clear; %清理工作区变量
3
   N=400; %设定迭代次数
   y=[-1,10]; %设定初始迭代值
   d=[0.9427,0.8616,0.7384,0.5362,0.3739,0.3096];
   t=[2000,5000,10000,20000,30000,50000];
   P=zeros(1,N);%储存残差的下降情况
9
   for step=1:N
10
       r=rk(y);
11
       P(step)=norm(r);
12
       A=d_r(y);
13
       s=-1*pinv(A'*A)*A'*r;
14
    %采用Armijo法则计算近似步长ak
15
    %
         ak=1;
16
    %
         rou = 0.01;
        r1 = norm(rk(y+ak*s'));
18
        r2=norm(r)+rou*ak*(r'*A*s);
   %
19
    %
        while(r1 > r2)
20
21
    %
            ak = 0.5*ak;
   %
            r1 = norm(rk(y+ak*s'));
22
            r2=norm(r)+rou*ak*(r'*A*s);
   %
24
         end
25
       ak=0.05;
       y=y+ak*s';
26
27
   disp('手动计算:')
28
29
   у;
   r=rk(y);
30
   stv=sqrt(norm(r)/6)
31
   x1=1/(y(2)*96.05)
   x2=x1/y(1)
33
34
```

```
figure
36
   subplot(2,1,1);
   plot(P)
   title('||r||_2^2','Color', 'r')
38
   LP = log(P+1);
39
   subplot(2,1,2);
   plot(LP)
41
   xlabel('n/迭代次数')
42
   title('log(||r||_2^2+1)', 'Color', 'r')
43
44
   [Y,resnorm] = lsqnonlin(@rk,[-0.5,1]);
45
   disp('工具箱拟合:\n')
46
   Υ;
47
48
   r_opt=rk(Y);
   stv_opt=sqrt(norm(r_opt)/6)
49
   x1_opt=1/(Y(2)*96.05)
   x2__opt=x1/Y(1)
51
52
   figure;
53
54 X=linspace(0,50000,50);
   for i=1:50
55
   y1(i)=phi(X(i),y);
57 | y2(i)=phi(X(i),Y);
58
   plot(X,y1,'b')
   hold on;
   plot(X,y2,'r--')
61
   plot(t,d,'o')
62
   legend('计算结果仿真','优化工具箱拟合','原始数据')
63
64
65
66
   function A=d_r(y)
67
   t=[2000,5000,10000,20000,30000,50000];
68
   A=zeros(6,2);
   for i=1:6
70
71
       A(i,1:2)=d_ri(t(i),y);
72
    end
   end
73
```

```
74
   function dr=d_ri(t,y)
75
   dr = [-1*t*(1-y(1)*t)^(y(2)-2), \log(1-y(1)*t)*(1-y(1)*t)^(y(2)-1)];
77
78
   function r=rk(y)
79
   d=[0.9427,0.8616,0.7384,0.5362,0.3739,0.3096];
   t=[2000,5000,10000,20000,30000,50000];
81
   r=zeros(6,1);
   for i=1:6
       r(i,1)=ri(t(i),y,d(i));
84
   end
85
86
   end
87
   function r=ri(t,y,di)
88
   r=phi(t,y)-di;
90
   end
91
   function z=phi(t,y)
92
   z=(1-t*y(1))^(y(2)-1);
93
   end
94
```

6.1a

```
clc;
clear;
global d;
N=20;
q = @(x) 21*x(1).^2+10*x(2).^2-2*x(1)-20*x(2)+11;
qq = @(x,y) 21*x.^2+10*y.^2-2*x-20*y+11;
fcontour(qq,[-1.5 1.5 -1.5 1.5])
hold on;
plot(1/21,1,'rd')
plot(0,0,'mo')
P=zeros(N+1,2);
x0=[0,0];
1b=[-10,-10];
ub=[10,10];
```

```
x2=1+(1/21)^2;
16
   for i=1:N
       d=i/10;
17
       P(i+1,:) = fmincon(q,x0,[],[],[],[],lb,ub,@circlecon);
18
       if d^2<=x2
19
20
           fimplicit(@(x,y) x.^2+y.^2-d^2,'--')
21
       end
   end
22
   plot(P(:,1),P(:,2),'-x')
23
   legend('q contours', 'minimum')
25
  function [c,ceq] = circlecon(x)
26
   global d;
28
  c = x(1)^2+x(2)^2-d^2;
   ceq = [];
29
   end
```

6.1b

```
clc;
2 clear;
3 global d;
4 N=14;
5 size=1.5;
6 q = @(x) -9*x(1).^2+10*x(2).^2-2*x(1)+10*x(2)+3.5;
   qq = @(x,y) -9*x.^2+10*y.^2-2*x+10*y+3.5;
8 | fcontour(qq,[-size size -size size])
9 hold on;
   plot(-1/9,-1/2,'rd')
11 | plot(0,0,'mo')
12 P=zeros(N+1,2);
13 x0=[0,0];
14 | lb=[-10,-10];
15 ub=[10,10];
16 x2=1/81+1/4;
17
  for i=1:N
       d=i/10;
18
       P(i+1,:) = fmincon(q,x0,[],[],[],[],lb,ub,@circlecon);
```

```
20
       if d^2<=1</pre>
          fimplicit(@(x,y) x.^2+y.^2-d^2,'--')
21
22
       end
23
   end
24
   plot(P(:,1),P(:,2),'-x')
   legend('q contours', 'minimum')
27 | function [c,ceq] = circlecon(x)
28 global d;
29 c = x(1)^2+x(2)^2-d^2;
30 ceq = [];
31 end
```