1.
$$f(x_1, x_2) = 10 - 2(x_2 - x_1^2)^2$$

 $S = \{(x_1, x_2) \mid -11 \le x_1 \le 1, -1 \le x_2 \le 1\}$
 $f(x_1, x_2)$ 是否为S上的凸函数?

f(x) 的 Hessian 矩阵为

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 8x_2 - 24x_1^2 & 8x_1 \\ 8x_1 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

当 $x_2 = 0$, $x_1 \neq 0$ 时, Hessian 矩阵不是半正定, 所以 f(x) 不是凸函数.

2.

给定函数

$$f(x) = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{3 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_1 x_2},$$

求 f(x) 的极小点。

解:令

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} = \frac{3 - x_1^2 - 2x_1 x_2}{\left(3 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_1 x_2\right)^2} = 0\\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} = \frac{3 - x_2^2 - 2x_1 x_2}{\left(3 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_1 x_2\right)^2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

得驻点:
$$x^{(1)} = (1,1), x^{(2)} = (-1,-1)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2} = \frac{-18x_1 - 12x_2 + 2x_1^3 - 2x_2^3 + 6x_1^2 x_2}{\left(3 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_1 x_2\right)^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2} = \frac{-12x_1 - 18x_2 - 2x_1^3 + 2x_2^3 + 6x_1 x_2^2}{\left(3 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_1 x_2\right)^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2} = \frac{-12x_1 - 12x_2 + 6x_1^2 x_2 + 6x_1 x_2^2}{\left(3 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_1 x_2\right)^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} = \frac{-12x_1 - 12x_2 + 6x_1^2 x_2 + 6x_1 x_2^2}{\left(3 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_1 x_2\right)^3}$$

所以

$$\nabla^2 f\left(x^{(1)}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{9} & -\frac{1}{18} \\ -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{9} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \nabla^2 f\left(x^{(2)}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{9} & \frac{1}{18} \\ \frac{1}{18} & \frac{1}{9} \end{bmatrix}$$

由于 $\nabla^2 f(x^{(1)})$ 是负定矩阵, $\nabla^2 f(x^{(2)})$ 是正定矩阵,所以, $x^{(2)}$ 是f(x)的极小点。

1. 给定非线性规划问题:

$$\min \left(x_1 - \frac{9}{4} \right)^2 + \left(x_2 - 2 \right)^2$$
s.t. $-x_1^2 + x_2 \ge 0$

$$x_1 + x_2 \le 6$$

$$x_1, x_2 \ge 0$$

判断下列各点是否为最优解:

$$x^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{9}{4} \end{bmatrix}, \quad x^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{9}{4} \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad x^{(3)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

解: $x^{(1)}$ 是最优解, $x^{(2)}$ 不是可行解, $x^{(3)}$ 不是KKT点.

2. 求原点 $x^{(0)} = (0,0)^T$ 到凸集

$$S = \{x \mid x_1 + x_2 \ge 4, 2x_1 + x_2 \ge 5\}$$

的最小距离。

解: 问题化为如下非线性规划问题

$$\min x_1^2 + x_2^2$$
s.t. $x_1 + x_2 \ge 4$

$$2x_1 + x_2 \ge 5$$

显然这是一个凸规划模型,只需求出其 KKT 点即可。KKT 条件为:

$$2x_1 - w_1 - 2w_2 = 0$$
 (1)

$$2x_2 - w_1 - w_2 = 0$$
 (2)

$$2x_2 - w_1 - w_2 = 0 (2)$$

$$w_1(x_1 + x_2 - 4) = 0 (3)$$

$$w_2(2x_1 + x_2 - 5) = 0 (4)$$

$$x_1 + x_2 - 4 \ge 0 \tag{5}$$

$$2x_1 + x_2 - 5 \ge 0 \tag{6}$$

$$w_1, w_2 \ge 0 \tag{7}$$

若 $w_1 = w_2 = 0$, 则 $x_1 = x_2 = 0$, 不满足(5)和(6);

若 $w_1 \neq 0, w_2 \neq 0$,则由(3),(4),有

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 4 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 = 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_1 = 1, x_2 = 3$$

代入(1)和(2),得 $w_2 = -2 < 0$,不满足(7);

若 $w_1 = 0$ 但 $w_2 \neq 0$,则有

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - 2w_2 = 0 \\ 2x_2 - w_2 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 - 5 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_1 = 2, x_2 = 1, w_2 = 2 > 0$$

但不满足(5), 所以不是KKT点;

若 $w_1 \neq 0$ 但 $w_2 = 0$,则有

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - w_1 = 0 \\ 2x_2 - w_1 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 = 2, w_1 = 4 > 0$$

显然 $x_1 = x_2 = 2$, $w_1 = 4 > 0$ 满足所有的要求, 所以 $x_1 = x_2 = 2$ 是 KKT 点, 也是最优解,

最小距离= $2\sqrt{2}$ 。