

第 9 周： P243 2(并作图)， 3， 4， 7**P243/2 (并作图):**

图：略

$$\nabla f(\bar{\mathbf{x}}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2(\bar{x}_1 - 3) \\ 2(\bar{x}_2 - 2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{起作用：第一个, } \nabla g_1(\bar{\mathbf{x}}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2\bar{x}_1 \\ 2\bar{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \nabla h_1(\bar{\mathbf{x}}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} u_1 - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_1 = \frac{1}{3} \geq 0 \\ v_1 = -\frac{2}{3} \end{cases}, \text{因此 } \bar{\mathbf{x}} \text{ 是 K-T 点.}$$

P243/3:

K-T 条件:

$$\begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} u_1 - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} u_2 - \begin{pmatrix} -2(x_1 - 3) \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} u_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ u_1(4 - x_1 - x_2) = 0, u_2(x_2 + 7) = 0, u_3(-(x_1 - 3)^2 + x_2 + 1) = 0 \\ 4 - x_1 - x_2 \geq 0, x_2 + 7 \geq 0, -(x_1 - 3)^2 + x_2 + 1 \geq 0 \\ u_1 \geq 0, u_2 \geq 0, u_3 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x_2 + 7 > 0 \Rightarrow u_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4 + u_1 + 2u_3(x_1 - 3) = 0 \\ -3 + u_1 - u_3 = 0 \\ u_1(4 - x_1 - x_2) = 0, u_3(-(x_1 - 3)^2 + x_2 + 1) = 0 \\ 4 - x_1 - x_2 \geq 0, x_2 + 7 \geq 0, -(x_1 - 3)^2 + x_2 + 1 \geq 0 \\ u_1 \geq 0, u_3 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

当 $u_1 = 0$, 则 $u_3 = -3 < 0$ 当 $u_3 = 0$, 则 $u_1 = -4 < 0$

$$\text{当 } u_1, u_3 > 0, \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} 4 - x_1 - x_2 = 0, \\ x_2 + 7 \geq 0, \\ -(x_1 - 3)^2 + x_2 + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 1, \\ x_2 = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_1 = 16/3 > 0, \\ u_2 = 7/3 > 0 \end{cases}, \text{因此 } \begin{cases} x_1 = 1, \\ x_2 = 3 \end{cases} \text{ 满足 K-T 条件.}$$

P243/4:对 $\mathbf{x}^1 = (3/2, 9/4)^T$: 可行, 起作用: 第一个约束. K-T 条件:

$$\begin{cases} 2(x_1 - 9/4) + 2u_1x_1 = 0, \\ 2(x_2 - 2) - u_1 = 0, \end{cases} \xRightarrow{x_1=3/2, x_2=9/4} u_1 = 1/2 > 0, \quad \mathbf{x}^1 = (3/2, 9/4)^T \text{ 是 K-T 点, 原问题凸,}$$

 $\mathbf{x}^1 = (3/2, 9/4)^T$ 是最优解。对 $\mathbf{x}^2 = (9/4, 2)^T$: 不可行, 不是最优解。对 $\mathbf{x}^3 = (0, 2)^T$: 可行, 起作用: 第三个约束. K-T 条件:

$$\begin{cases} 2(x_1 - 9/4) + 2u_1x_1 = 0, \\ 2(x_2 - 2) - u_1 = 0, \end{cases} \Rightarrow u_1 = -9/2 < 0, \mathbf{x}^3 = (0, 2)^T \text{ 不是 K-T 点, 不是最优解。}$$

P244/7:

$$\begin{cases} \min f(\mathbf{x}) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 \\ \text{s.t. } x_1 + x_2 \geq 4 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 \geq 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{K-T 条件: } \begin{cases} 2x_1 - u_1 - 2u_2 = 0 \\ 2x_2 - u_1 - u_2 = 0 \\ u_1(x_1 + x_2 - 4) = 0, u_2(2x_1 + x_2 - 5) = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 \geq 4, 2x_1 + x_2 \geq 5 \\ u_1 \geq 0, u_2 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{当 } u_1 = 0, u_2 = 0, \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} 2x_1 = 0 \\ 2x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 \geq 4, 2x_1 + x_2 \geq 5 \end{cases}, \text{ 无解}$$

$$\text{当 } u_1 = 0, u_2 > 0, \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} 2x_1 - 2u_2 = 0 \\ 2x_2 - u_2 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 \geq 4, 2x_1 + x_2 = 5 \\ u_2 \geq 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 无解}$$

$$\text{当 } u_1 > 0, u_2 = 0, \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} 2x_1 - u_1 = 0 \\ 2x_2 - u_1 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 4, 2x_1 + x_2 \geq 5 \\ u_1 \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 2 \\ x_2 = 2 \\ u_1 = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \mathbf{x}^* = (2, 2)^T \text{ 是 K-T 点, 原问题凸, } \mathbf{x}^* = (2, 2)^T$$

是最优解。

$$\text{当 } u_1 > 0, u_2 > 0, \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} 2x_1 - u_1 - 2u_2 = 0 \\ 2x_2 - u_1 - u_2 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 4, 2x_1 + x_2 = 5 \\ u_1 \geq 0, u_2 \geq 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 无解。}$$

$\mathbf{x}^* = (2, 2)^T$ 唯一最优解, 最优值=8, 最小距离= $2\sqrt{2}$ 。

第 10 周: P244 5, 11, P253 3, P280 1 (有修改, 见附件)

P244/5:

$$\begin{cases} \min f(\mathbf{x}) = x_1^2 - x_2 - 3x_3 \\ \text{s.t. } g_1(\mathbf{x}) = -x_1 - x_2 - x_3 \geq 0 \\ h_1(\mathbf{x}) = x_1^2 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Lagrange 函数: $L(\mathbf{x}, u, v) = x_1^2 - x_2 - 3x_3 - u(-x_1 - x_2 - x_3) - v(x_1^2 + 2x_2 - x_3)$

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} L(\mathbf{x}, u, v) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 + u - 2x_1v \\ -1 + u - 2v \\ -3 + u + v \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{K-T 条件: } \begin{cases} 2x_1 + u - 2x_1v = 0 \\ -1 + u - 2v = 0 \\ -3 + u + v = 0 \\ u(x_1 + x_2 + x_3) = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \leq 0 \\ x_1^2 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ u \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

由方程 2、3 得 $u=7/3>0$, $v=2/3$, 再由方程 1、4、6 得 $\bar{\mathbf{x}}=(-7/2, -35/12, 77/12)^T$, 此为 K-T 点。

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{x}}^2 L(\bar{\mathbf{x}}, u, v) = \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, I(\bar{\mathbf{x}}) = \{1\}, G_1(\bar{\mathbf{x}}) \cap H_0(\bar{\mathbf{x}}): \begin{cases} \nabla g_1(\bar{\mathbf{x}})^T \mathbf{d} = 0 \\ \nabla h_1(\bar{\mathbf{x}})^T \mathbf{d} = 0 \end{cases}, \text{即} \begin{cases} -d_1 - d_2 - d_3 = 0 \\ -7d_1 + 2d_2 - d_3 = 0 \end{cases},$$

$$\text{即 } \mathbf{d} = (d_1, 2d_1, -3d_1)^T$$

$$\mathbf{d}^T \nabla_{\mathbf{x}}^2 L(\bar{\mathbf{x}}, u, v) \mathbf{d} = \frac{2}{3} d_1^2 > 0, \quad \forall \mathbf{d} \in G_1(\bar{\mathbf{x}}) \cap H_0(\bar{\mathbf{x}}) \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}$$

因此 $\bar{\mathbf{x}}$ 是局部最优解。

P244/11

$$\begin{cases} \min f(\mathbf{x}) = -\mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{x} \\ \text{s.t. } \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$\bar{\mathbf{x}} = \frac{\mathbf{b}}{\|\mathbf{b}\|}$ 是可行解, 约束起作用, 满足 K-T 条件: $\begin{cases} -\mathbf{b} + 2u\bar{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{0} \\ u \geq 0 \end{cases}$ ($2u = \|\mathbf{b}\| \geq 0$), 即 $\bar{\mathbf{x}} = \frac{\mathbf{b}}{\|\mathbf{b}\|}$ 是 K-T 点。

原问题凸规划, 所以 $\bar{\mathbf{x}} = \frac{\mathbf{b}}{\|\mathbf{b}\|}$ 满足最优性的充分条件。

P253/3:

$$(1) \gamma_k = \frac{1}{k} \rightarrow 0, \quad \frac{|\gamma_{k+1}|}{|\gamma_k|} = \frac{k}{k+1} \rightarrow 1, \quad \gamma_k = \frac{1}{k} \rightarrow 0 \text{ 线性收敛。}$$

$$(2) \gamma_k = \left(\frac{1}{k}\right)^k \rightarrow 0, \quad \frac{|\gamma_{k+1}|}{|\gamma_k|} = \frac{k^k}{(k+1)^{k+1}} \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{并且 } \alpha > 1 \text{ 时 } \frac{|\gamma_{k+1}|}{|\gamma_k|^\alpha} = \frac{k^{\alpha k}}{(k+1)^{k+1}} \rightarrow \infty, \quad \gamma_k = \left(\frac{1}{k}\right)^k \rightarrow 0 \text{ 超}$$

线性收敛。

P280 1 (有修改, 见附件)

编程计算，略