

第 13 周: P331 16,17,18, P392 3/1) (最优步长, 迭代 2 次, 判别最后得到的点是否最优解)

P331/16:

(1)  $p^1, \dots, p^n$  线性无关, 可作为  $R^n$  的基, 因此  $x = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i p^i$ , 因此  $j=1, \dots, n$  时,

$$(p^j)^T Ax = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i (p^j)^T A p^i \stackrel{(p^j)^T A p^i = 0, i \neq j \text{ 时}}{=} \alpha_j (p^j)^T A p^j \Rightarrow \alpha_j = \frac{(p^j)^T Ax}{(p^j)^T A p^j},$$

因此  $x = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(p^i)^T Ax}{(p^i)^T A p^i} p^i$ 。

(2) 设  $A = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ ,  $I = (e_1, \dots, e_n)$ , 则  $e_j = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(p^i)^T A e_j}{(p^i)^T A p^i} p^i = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{p^i (p^i)^T}{(p^i)^T A p^i} a_j$ , 因此

$$I = (e_1, \dots, e_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{p^i (p^i)^T}{(p^i)^T A p^i} (a_1, \dots, a_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{p^i (p^i)^T}{(p^i)^T A p^i} A$$

即  $A^{-1} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{p^i (p^i)^T}{(p^i)^T A p^i}$ 。

P331/17:

$\bar{x}$  是 K-T 点, 因此,  $\begin{cases} A\bar{x} - u = 0 \\ u^T (\bar{x} - b) = 0 \stackrel{u=A\bar{x}}{\Rightarrow} \bar{x}^T A(\bar{x} - b) = 0, \text{ 即 } \bar{x} \text{ 与 } \bar{x} - b \text{ 是 } A\text{-共轭的。} \\ u \geq 0, \bar{x} \geq b \end{cases}$

P331/18:

$\nabla f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 \\ 6x_2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $H = \nabla^2 f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$  正定,  $f$  是凸函数。

$k=1$ :  $x^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\nabla f(x^1) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $d^1 = -H_1 \nabla f(x^1) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ , 取  $d^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\lambda_1 = -\frac{\nabla f(x^1)^T d^1}{(d^1)^T H d^1} = \frac{5}{13}$ ,

$x^2 = x^1 + \lambda_1 d^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 18/13 \\ -3/13 \end{pmatrix}$ 。

$k=2$ :  $x^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 18/13 \\ -3/13 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\nabla f(x^2) = \begin{pmatrix} 36/13 \\ -18/13 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $p^1 = x^2 - x^1 = \frac{5}{13} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $q^1 = \nabla f(x^2) - \nabla f(x^1) = \frac{10}{13} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

$H_2 = H_1 + \frac{p^1 (p^1)^T}{(p^1)^T q^1} - \frac{H_1 q^1 (q^1)^T H_1}{(q^1)^T H_1 q^1} = \frac{1}{650} \begin{pmatrix} 493 & -28 \\ -28 & 113 \end{pmatrix}$   $d^2 = -H_2 \nabla f(x^2) = \frac{18}{650} \frac{169}{13} \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 取  $d^2 = \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

$\lambda_2 = -\frac{\nabla f(x^2)^T d^2}{(d^2)^T H d^2} = \frac{3}{13}$ ,  $x^3 = x^2 + \lambda_2 d^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 。

$k=3$ :  $x^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\nabla f(x^3) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $x^3$  是平稳点。又  $f$  是凸函数, 因此  $x^* = x^3$  是最优解。

P392/3(1):

$$\nabla f(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 - 34 \\ 8x_2 - 32 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{H} = \nabla^2 f(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{原问题为凸规划。}$$

$$k=1: \quad \mathbf{x}^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^1) = \begin{pmatrix} -32 \\ -16 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{起作用约束: } 2$$

$$\text{确定方向: } \begin{cases} \min -32d_1 - 16d_2 \\ \text{s.t. } d_2 \leq 0 \\ -1 \leq d_1, d_2 \leq 1 \end{cases}, \quad \text{得最优解 } \mathbf{d}^1 = (1, 0)^T, \quad \text{最优值 } z_1 = -32 < 0。$$

$$\text{确定步长: } \mathbf{x}^1 + \lambda \mathbf{d}^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \lambda \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 满足约束 } 1, 3, 4, \quad \text{故 } 2 + 2\lambda + 2 \leq 6 \Rightarrow \lambda \leq 1 = \lambda_{\max}。$$

$$\lambda_1 = \min \left\{ -\frac{\nabla f(\mathbf{x}^1)^T \mathbf{d}^1}{(\mathbf{d}^1)^T \mathbf{H} \mathbf{d}^1}, 1 \right\} = \min \{16, 1\} = 1, \quad \mathbf{x}^2 = \mathbf{x}^1 + \lambda_1 \mathbf{d}^1 = (2, 2)^T。$$

$$k=2: \quad \mathbf{x}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^2) = \begin{pmatrix} -30 \\ -16 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{起作用约束: } 1, 2$$

$$\text{确定方向: } \begin{cases} \min -30d_1 - 16d_2 \\ \text{s.t. } 2d_1 + d_2 \leq 0 \\ d_2 \leq 0 \\ -1 \leq d_1, d_2 \leq 1 \end{cases}, \quad \text{得最优解 } \mathbf{d}^2 = (0, 0)^T, \quad \text{最优值 } z_2 = 0。$$

$\mathbf{x}^2 = (2, 2)^T$  是 K-T 点。因原问题为凸规划,  $\mathbf{x}^* = \mathbf{x}^2 = (2, 2)^T$  是最优解。

**第 14 周: P392 4/1) (最优步长, 迭代 2 次, 判别最后得到的点是否最优解), 6/1) (可视为 2 个变量, 最优步长, 迭代 2 次, 判别最后得到的点是否最优解), 8**

**P392/4(1):**

$$\nabla f(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2(x_1 - 3)(4 - x_2) \\ -(x_1 - 3)^2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{A}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$k=1: \quad \mathbf{x}^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^1) = \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{起作用约束: } 1, 3$$

$$\text{确定方向: } \quad \mathbf{M} = \mathbf{A}_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 可逆}, \quad \mathbf{P}_M = \mathbf{0}, \quad \mathbf{d}^1 = -\mathbf{P}_M \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^1) = \mathbf{0},$$

$$\mathbf{u}^1 = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_3 \end{pmatrix} = (\mathbf{M} \mathbf{M}^T)^{-1} \mathbf{M} \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^1) = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{M} = \mathbf{A}_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 去掉第 2 行}, \quad \bar{\mathbf{M}} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{\bar{\mathbf{M}}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & -1/2 \\ -1/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{d}^1 = -\mathbf{P}_{\bar{\mathbf{M}}} \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^1) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}。$$

确定步长： $\mathbf{x}^1 + \lambda \mathbf{d}^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1+2\lambda \\ 2-2\lambda \end{pmatrix}$  满足约束 2,4,5，故  $\begin{cases} 1+2\lambda \leq 2 \\ 1+2\lambda \geq 0 \Rightarrow \lambda \leq 1/2 = \lambda_{\max} \\ 1-2\lambda \geq 0 \end{cases}$ ，

$$\min_{0 \leq \lambda \leq 1/2} f(\mathbf{x}^1 + \lambda \mathbf{d}^1) = 8(\lambda + 2)(\lambda - 1)^2 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1/2, \quad \mathbf{x}^2 = \mathbf{x}^1 + \lambda_1 \mathbf{d}^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$k=2$ :  $\mathbf{x}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\nabla f(\mathbf{x}^2) = \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 起作用约束: 1、2

确定方向： $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{A}_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  可逆， $\mathbf{P}_M = \mathbf{0}$ ， $\mathbf{d}^2 = -\mathbf{P}_M \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^2) = \mathbf{0}$ 。

$\mathbf{u}^1 = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} = (\mathbf{M}\mathbf{M}^T)^{-1} \mathbf{M} \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^2) = (1 \ 5)^T \geq \mathbf{0}$ ，因此  $\mathbf{x}^2 = (2, 1)^T$  是 KT 点，并且满足二阶充分条件，因此  $\mathbf{x}^* = \mathbf{x}^2 = (2, 1)^T$  是局部最优解。

**P393/6(1):**

$$\text{问题: } \begin{cases} \min x_1^2 + x_2^2 - x_1 x_2 - 2x_1 + 3x_2 \\ \text{s.t. } x_1 + x_2 \leq 3 \\ x_1 + 5x_2 \leq 6 \\ x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\nabla f(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 - x_2 - 2 \\ -x_1 + 2x_2 + 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \nabla^2 f(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{正定}$$

$$k=1: \mathbf{x}^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^1) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{确定方向: } \begin{cases} \min 2x_1 + x_2 \\ \text{s.t. } x_1 + x_2 \leq 3 \\ x_1 + 5x_2 \leq 6 \\ x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \end{cases}, \quad \text{最优极点解 } \mathbf{y}^1 = (0, 0)^T。 \text{于是 } \mathbf{d}^1 = \mathbf{y}^1 - \mathbf{x}^1 = (-2, 0)^T,$$

$$z_1 = \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^1)^T \mathbf{d}^1 = -4 < 0。$$

$$\text{确定步长: } \lambda_1 = \min \left\{ -\frac{\nabla f(\mathbf{x}^1)^T \mathbf{d}^1}{(\mathbf{d}^1)^T \mathbf{H} \mathbf{d}^1}, 1 \right\} = \min \{1/2, 1\} = 1/2, \quad \mathbf{x}^2 = \mathbf{x}^1 + \lambda_1 \mathbf{d}^1 = (1, 0)^T。$$

$$k=2: \mathbf{x}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{确定方向: } \begin{cases} \min 2x_2 \\ \text{s.t. } x_1 + x_2 \leq 3 \\ x_1 + 5x_2 \leq 6 \\ x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \end{cases}, \quad \text{最优极点解 } \mathbf{y}^2 = (0, 0)^T。 \text{于是 } \mathbf{d}^2 = \mathbf{y}^2 - \mathbf{x}^2 = (-1, 0)^T,$$

$$z_2 = \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^2)^T \mathbf{d}^2 = 0, \quad \mathbf{x}^2 = (1, 0)^T \text{ 是 K-T 点, 原问题凸, 所以 } \mathbf{x}^* = \mathbf{x}^2 = (1, 0)^T \text{ 是最优解。}$$

**P393/8:**

必要性：若  $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$  是原问题的 K-T 点，则

$$\begin{cases} \nabla f(\hat{\mathbf{x}}) - \sum_{i \in I(\hat{\mathbf{x}})} u_i \nabla g_i(\hat{\mathbf{x}}) - \sum_{j=1, \dots, l} v_j \nabla h_j(\hat{\mathbf{x}}) = 0 \\ u_i \geq 0, \forall i \in I(\hat{\mathbf{x}}) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

有解，由择一性知

$$\begin{cases} \nabla f(\hat{\mathbf{x}})^T \mathbf{d} < 0 \\ -\nabla g_i(\hat{\mathbf{x}})^T \mathbf{d} \leq 0, i \in I(\hat{\mathbf{x}}) \\ -\nabla h_j(\hat{\mathbf{x}})^T \mathbf{d} = 0, j = 1, \dots, l \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

无解。 $\mathbf{d}=\mathbf{0}$  是如下问题：

$$\begin{cases} \min \nabla f(\hat{\mathbf{x}})^T \mathbf{d} \\ s.t. -\nabla g_i(\hat{\mathbf{x}})^T \mathbf{d} \leq 0, i \in I(\hat{\mathbf{x}}) \\ -\nabla h_j(\hat{\mathbf{x}})^T \mathbf{d} = 0, j = 1, \dots, l \\ -1 \leq d_j \leq 1, j = 1, \dots, n \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

的可行解，其目标值=0，因此 (3) 的最优值 $\leq 0$ 。若 (3) 的最优值 $< 0$ ，则 (2) 有解，矛盾，因此 (3) 的最优值=0。

充分性：若 (3) 的最优值=0，则 (2) 无解，由择一性知 (1) 有解，即  $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$  是原问题 K-T 点。