

第 15 周作业: P413 1/4, 2, 3/2, 4/2 (其中 $G(x, r) = x_1 x_2 - r \ln(-2x_1 + x_2 + 3)$)

P413/1(4):

$$F(x_1, x_2, \sigma) = \begin{cases} x_1^2 + x_2^2 & 2x_1 + x_2 \leq 2, x_2 \geq 1 \\ x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \sigma(2x_1 + x_2 - 2)^2 & 2x_1 + x_2 > 2, x_2 \geq 1 \\ x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \sigma(x_2 - 1)^2 & 2x_1 + x_2 \leq 2, x_2 < 1 \\ x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \sigma(2x_1 + x_2 - 2)^2 + \sigma(x_2 - 1)^2 & 2x_1 + x_2 > 2, x_2 < 1 \end{cases} \text{ 为凸函数。}$$

当 $2x_1 + x_2 \leq 2, x_2 \geq 1$ 时, $\nabla F(x_1, x_2, \sigma) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 \\ 2x_2 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$ 。

当 $2x_1 + x_2 > 2, x_2 \geq 1$ 时,

$$\nabla F(x_1, x_2, \sigma) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 + 4\sigma(2x_1 + x_2 - 2) \\ 2x_2 + 2\sigma(2x_1 + x_2 - 2) \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{4\sigma}{1+5\sigma} \\ x_2 = \frac{2\sigma}{1+5\sigma} \end{cases}, \text{ 不满足 } 2x_1 + x_2 > 2。$$

当 $2x_1 + x_2 \leq 2, x_2 < 1$ 时,

$$\nabla F(x_1, x_2, \sigma) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 \\ 2x_2 + 2\sigma(x_2 - 1) \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = \frac{\sigma}{1+\sigma} \end{cases}, \text{ 满足 } 2x_1 + x_2 \leq 2, x_2 < 1。$$

当 $2x_1 + x_2 > 2, x_2 < 1$ 时,

$$\nabla F(x_1, x_2, \sigma) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 + 4\sigma(2x_1 + x_2 - 2) \\ 2x_2 + 2\sigma(2x_1 + x_2 - 2) + 2\sigma(x_2 - 1) \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{4\sigma + 2\sigma^2}{1+6\sigma+4\sigma^2} \\ x_2 = \frac{3\sigma + 4\sigma^2}{1+6\sigma+4\sigma^2} \end{cases}, \text{ 不满足 } 2x_1 + x_2 > 2。$$

$$\text{得 } \min F(x_1, x_2, \sigma) \text{ 的最优解 } \begin{cases} x_1(\sigma) = 0 \\ x_2(\sigma) = \frac{\sigma}{1+\sigma} \rightarrow 1 \end{cases}, \text{ 得 } \mathbf{x}^* = (0, 1)^T$$

P413/2:

$$(1) \quad x_2 = 1 - x_1, \quad \min f(x_1) = x_1^3 + (1 - x_1)^3 \Rightarrow x_1^* = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \mathbf{x}^* = (1/2, 1/2)^T。$$

(2) $\min F(x_1, x_2, \sigma) = x_1^3 + x_2^3 + \sigma(x_1 + x_2 - 1)^2$ 无最优解, 所以不能通过求解 $\min F(x_1, x_2, \sigma)$ 得到原问题最优解。

P413/3(2):

$$\min_{(x>0)} G(x, r) = (x+1)^2 - r \ln x$$

$$\frac{dG}{dx} = 2(x+1) - \frac{r}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow x(r) = \frac{1}{2}(-1 + \sqrt{2r+1}) \rightarrow 0, \text{ 所以 } x^* = 0。$$

P413/4(2):

$$G(\mathbf{x}, r) = x_1 x_2 - r \ln(-2x_1 + x_2 + 3), \quad -2x_1 + x_2 + 3 > 0 \text{ 时,}$$

$$\nabla_x G(\mathbf{x}, r) = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 - r \frac{-2}{-2x_1 + x_2 + 3} \\ x_1 - r \frac{1}{-2x_1 + x_2 + 3} \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow x(r) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3 + \sqrt{9 - 16r}}{8} \\ -\frac{3 + \sqrt{9 - 16r}}{4} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} \\ -\frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{x}^* = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} \\ -\frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$