

## 8.3 连续动态规划建模与求解

## 8.3.1 一个连续的例子

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & z = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = c \\ x_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, 3 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

## 8.3.2 连续动态规划建模及求解

### 第一步 划分阶段

1. 分阶段,  $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$
2. 确定决策变量  $u_k$ 。  $u_k$  表示第  $k$  阶段所做出的决策。
3. 构造状态变量  $s_k$ 。  $s_k$  表示第  $k$  阶段的初始状态,  $s_{k+1}$  表示第  $k$  阶段的最终状态。
4. 给出状态方程

$$s_{k+1} = T(s_k, u_k) \text{ 或 } s_k = T(s_{k+1}, u_k)$$

## 8.3.2 连续动态规划建模及求解

### 第二步 构造指标函数

- 总指标函数

$$V_{1,n+1} = V_1(s_1, u_1) + V_2(s_2, u_2) + \dots + V_n(s_n, u_n)$$

- 前部指标函数

$$\begin{aligned} V_{1,k+1} &= V_1(s_1, u_1) + \dots + V_{k-1}(s_{k-1}, u_{k-1}) + V_k(s_k, u_k) \\ &= V_{1,k}(s_1) + V_k(s_k, u_k) \end{aligned}$$

- 后部指标函数

$$\begin{aligned} V_{k,n+1} &= V_k(s_k, u_k) + V_{k+1}(s_{k+1}, u_{k+1}) + \dots + V_n(s_n, u_n) \\ &= V_k(s_k, u_k) + V_{k+1,n+1}(s_{k+1}) \end{aligned}$$

## 8.3.2 连续动态规划建模及求解

### 第三步 求解

- 用前部指标函数求解——正向法

$$\begin{aligned} \text{opt}\{V_{1,k+1}\} &= \text{opt}\{V_1(s_1, u_1) + V_2(s_2, u_2) + \dots + V_k(s_k, u_k)\} \\ &= \text{opt}\{V_{1,k} + V_k(s_k, u_k)\} \\ &= \text{opt}\{\text{opt}\{V_{1,k}\} + V_k(s_k, u_k)\} \end{aligned}$$

先求出  $\text{opt}\{V_{1,2}\}$ ，再求出  $\text{opt}\{V_{1,3}\}$ ，最后求  $\text{opt}\{V_{1,n+1}\}$

由于  $\text{opt}\{V_{1,t}\}$  仅仅与状态  $s_{t+1}$  有关，因而也称  $\text{opt}\{V_{1,t}\}$  为前部最优值函数，用  $f_t\{s_{t+1}\}$  来表示，则上式可表示为

$$\begin{cases} f_1(s_2) = \text{opt}\{V_1(u_k, s_1)\} \\ f_k(s_{k+1}) = \text{opt}\{f_{k-1}(s_k) + V_k(u_k, s_k)\} (k \geq 2) \end{cases}$$

### 8.3.3 动态规划的建模及求解

#### 第三步 求解

- 用后部指标函数求解——反向法

$$\begin{aligned} \text{opt}\{V_{k,n+1}\} &= \text{opt}\{V_k(s_k, u_k) + \dots + V_{n-1}(s_{n-1}, u_{n-1}) + V_n(s_n, u_n)\} \\ &= \text{opt}\{V_k(s_k, u_k) + V_{k+1,n+1}\} \\ &= \text{opt}\{V_k(s_k, u_k) + \text{opt}\{V_{k+1,n+1}\}\} \end{aligned}$$

先求出  $\text{opt}\{V_{n,n+1}\}$ ，再求出  $\text{opt}\{V_{n-1,n+1}\}$ ，

最后求  $\text{opt}\{V_{1,n+1}\}$

由于  $\text{opt}\{V_{t,n+1}\}$  仅仅与状态  $s_t$  有关，因而也称  $\text{opt}\{V_{t,n+1}\}$  为后部最优值函数，用  $f_t\{s_t\}$  来表示，则上式可表示为

$$\begin{cases} f_n(s_n) = \text{opt}\{V_n(u_n, s_n)\} \\ f_k(s_k) = \text{opt}\{f_{k+1}(s_{k+1}) + V_k(u_k, s_k)\} (1 \leq k \leq n-1) \end{cases}$$

### 8.3.3 动态规划的建模举例

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & z = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = c \\ x_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, 3 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

## 8.3.3.1 建模举例—正向求解

- 第一步

1. 三个阶段
2. 决策变量为  $x_i, i = 1, 2, 3$
3. 状态变量  $s_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$
4. 状态方程为

$$\begin{cases} s_1 = 0 \\ s_2 = s_1 + x_1 = x_1 \\ s_3 = s_2 + 2x_2 = x_1 + 2x_2 \\ s_4 = s_3 + 3x_3 = x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = c \end{cases}$$

## 8.3.3.1 动态规划的建模举例—正向求解

- 第二步 构造指标函数(仅构造前部指标函数)

$$\begin{cases} V_{1,2} = x_1^2 \\ V_{1,3} = V_{1,2} + x_2^2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2 \\ V_{1,4} = V_{1,3} + x_3^2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 \end{cases}$$

## 8.3.3.1 动态规划的建模举例—正向求解

- 第三步 求解

$$\min\{V_{1,2}\} = \min\{x_1^2\} = s_2^2 \quad (s_2 = s_1 + x_1 = x_1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\min\{V_{1,3}\} &= \min\{V_{1,2} + x_2^2\} \\&= \min\{\min\{V_{1,2}\} + x_2^2\} \\&= \min\{s_2^2 + x_2^2\} \quad (s_3 = s_2 + 2x_2) \\&= \min\{(s_3 - 2x_2)^2 + x_2^2\} \\&= s_3^2 / 5\end{aligned}$$

## 8.3.3.1 动态规划的建模举例—正向求解

### ● 第三步 求解

$$\begin{aligned}\min\{V_{1,4}\} &= \min\{V_{1,3} + x_3^2\} \\&= \min\{\min\{V_{1,3}\} + x_3^2\} \\&= \min\{s_3^2 / 5 + x_3^2\} \quad (s_4 = s_3 + 3x_3) \\&= \min\{(s_4 - 3x_3)^2 / 5 + x_3^2\} \\&= s_4^2 / 14 = c^2 / 14 \quad (s_4 = c)\end{aligned}$$

从而  $x_1 = c/14, x_2 = c/7, x_3 = 3c/14$

最优解由极值的条件逆推可得

## 8.3.3.2 建模举例—反向求解(一)

- 第一步

1. 三个阶段
2. 决策变量为  $x_i, i = 1, 2, 3$
3. 状态变量  $s_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$
4. 状态方程为

$$\begin{cases} s_4 = 0 \\ s_3 = s_4 + 3x_3 = 3x_3 \\ s_2 = s_3 + 2x_2 = 2x_2 + 3x_3 \\ s_1 = s_2 + x_1 = x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = c \end{cases}$$

## 8.3.3.2 建模举例—反向求解(一)

- 第二步 构造指标函数(仅构造后部指标函数)

$$\begin{cases} V_{3,4} = x_3^2 \\ V_{2,4} = V_{3,4} + x_2^2 = x_2^2 + x_3^2 \\ V_{1,4} = V_{2,4} + x_1^2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 \end{cases}$$

## 8.3.3.2 建模举例—反向求解(一)

- 第三步 求解

$$\min\{V_{3,4}\} = \min\{x_3^2\} = s_3^2 / 9$$

$$\begin{aligned}\min\{V_{2,4}\} &= \min\{V_{3,4} + x_2^2\} \\&= \min\{\min\{V_{3,4}\} + x_2^2\} \\&= \min\{s_3^2 / 9 + x_2^2\} \quad (s_2 = s_3 + 2x_2) \\&= \min\{(s_2 - 2x_2)^2 / 9 + x_2^2\} \\&= s_2^2 / 13\end{aligned}$$

## 8.3.3.2 建模举例—反向求解(一)

### ● 第三步 求解

$$\begin{aligned}\min\{V_{1,4}\} &= \min\{V_{2,4} + x_1^2\} \\&= \min\{\min\{V_{2,4}\} + x_1^2\} \\&= \min\{s_2^2 / 13 + x_1^2\} \quad (s_2 = s_1 + x_1) \\&= \min\{(s_1 - x_1)^2 / 13 + x_1^2\} \\&= s_1^2 / 14 = c^2 / 14 \quad (s_1 = c)\end{aligned}$$

从而  $x_1 = c / 14, x_2 = c / 7, x_3 = 3c / 14$

### 8.3.3.3 建模举例—反向求解(二)

- 第一步

1. 三个阶段
2. 决策变量为  $x_i, i=1, 2, 3$
3. 状态变量  $s_i, i=1, 2, 3, 4$
4. 状态方程为

$$\begin{cases} s_4 = c = x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 \\ s_3 = s_4 - 3x_3 = x_1 + 2x_2 \\ s_2 = s_3 - 2x_2 = x_1 \\ s_1 = s_2 - x_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

### 8.3.3.3 建模举例—反向求解(二)

- 第二步 构造指标函数(仅构造后部指标函数)

$$\begin{cases} V_{3,4} = x_3^2 \\ V_{2,4} = V_{3,4} + x_2^2 = x_2^2 + x_3^2 \\ V_{1,4} = V_{2,4} + x_1^2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 \end{cases}$$

### 8.3.3.3 建模举例—反向求解(二)

#### ● 第三步 求解

$$\begin{aligned}\min\{V_{3,4}\} &= \min\{x_3^2\} \quad (s_3 = s_4 - 3x_3 = c - 3x_3) \\ &= \min\{(c - s_3)^2 / 9\} \\ &= (c - s_3)^2 / 9\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\min\{V_{2,4}\} &= \min\{V_{3,4} + x_2^2\} \\ &= \min\{\min\{V_{3,4}\} + x_2^2\} \\ &= \min\{(c - s_3)^2 / 9 + x_2^2\} \quad (s_2 = s_3 - 2x_2) \\ &= \min\{(c - 2x_2 - s_2)^2 / 9 + x_2^2\} \\ &= (c - s_2)^2 / 13\end{aligned}$$

### 8.3.3.3 建模举例—反向求解(二)

- 第三步 求解

$$\begin{aligned}\min\{V_{1,4}\} &= \min\{V_{2,4} + x_1^2\} \\&= \min\{\min\{V_{2,4}\} + x_1^2\} \\&= \min\{(c - s_2)^2 / 13 + x_1^2\} \quad (s_2 = s_1 + x_1 = x_1) \\&= \min\{(c - x_1)^2 / 13 + x_1^2\} \quad (s_1 = 0) \\&= c^2 / 14\end{aligned}$$

从而  $x_1 = c / 14, x_2 = c / 7, x_3 = 3c / 14$

## 8.3.4 证明平均不等式

证明  $\frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} \geq \sqrt[n]{x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot \dots \cdot x_n} \quad (x_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$

思路

设  $x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot \dots \cdot x_n = c$

如果能够证明  $\min\{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n\} = n\sqrt[n]{c}$

那么无疑有  $x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n \geq n\sqrt[n]{x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot \dots \cdot x_n}$

等价于

$$\begin{aligned} & \min z = x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n \\ & s.t. \begin{cases} x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot \dots \cdot x_n = c \\ x_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

## 8.3.4 证明平均不等式

$$\min z = x_1 + x_2 + x_3$$

$$s.t. \begin{cases} x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot x_3 = c \\ x_i > 0, i = 1, 2, 3 \end{cases}$$

需证  $\min \{x_1 + x_2 + x_3\} = \sqrt[3]{c} (n=3)$

解：分为三个阶段

引入状态变量  $s_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$

$$s_1 = 1;$$

$$s_2 = s_1 \cdot x_1;$$

$$s_3 = s_2 \cdot x_2 = x_1 \cdot x_2;$$

$$s_4 = s_3 \cdot x_3 = x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot x_3 = c$$

## 8.3.4 证明平均不等式

$$\min z = x_1 + x_2 + x_3$$

$$s.t. \begin{cases} x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot x_3 = c \\ x_i > 0, i = 1, 2, 3 \end{cases}$$

构造指标函数及其递推方程如下

总指标函数:  $V_{1,4} = x_1 + x_2 + x_3$

子指标函数:

$$V_{1,2} = x_1$$

$$V_{1,3} = x_1 + x_2$$

$$V_{1,4} = x_1 + x_2 + x_3$$

## 8.3.4 证明平均不等式

$$\begin{aligned} & \min z = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \\ s.t. & \begin{cases} x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot x_3 = c \\ x_i > 0, i = 1, 2, 3 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

应用最优化原理计算

$$\min \{V_{1,2}\} = \min \{x_1\} = s_2 = f_1(s_2) \quad s_2 = s_1 \cdot x_1 = x_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \min \{V_{1,3}\} &= \min \{V_{1,2} + x_2\} \\ &= \min \{\min \{V_{1,2}\} + x_2\} \\ &= \min \{s_2 + x_2\} \quad s_3 = s_2 \cdot x_2 \\ &= \min \left\{ \frac{s_3}{x_2} + x_2 \right\} = 2\sqrt{s_3} \end{aligned}$$

## 8.3.4 证明平均不等式

$$\begin{aligned} & \min z = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \\ s.t. \quad & \begin{cases} x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot x_3 = c \\ x_i > 0, i = 1, 2, 3 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

应用最优化原理计算

$$\begin{aligned} \min \{V_{1,4}\} &= \min \{V_{1,3} + x_3\} \\ &= \min \{\min \{V_{1,3}\} + x_3\} \\ &= \min \left\{ 2\sqrt{s_3} + x_3 \right\} \quad s_4 = s_3 \cdot x_3 = c \\ &= \min \left\{ 2\sqrt{\frac{c}{x_3}} + x_3 \right\} = 3\sqrt[3]{c} \end{aligned}$$