OR 第九-十周上机作业

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外点罚函数法求解:

$$\min f(x) = (x_1 - 2)^2 + (x_2 - 1)^2$$

$$\text{s.t.} \begin{cases} -0.25x_1^2 - x_2^2 + 1 \ge 0 \\ x_1 - 2x_2 + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

接口函数[xstar, fxstar, iter] = penalty(penalty_func, contrains, x₀, ε)

初始迭代点 $x_0 = (2, 2)$, $\epsilon = 1e-3$

算法流程

- ▶ 构造惩罚函数: F=f+M*{u*[g1(x)]^2+[h2(x)]^2},式中 M为初始惩罚因子,(外点惩罚函数,迭代点再可行域之外,不等式约束才起作用)
- ▶ 然后用无约束优化极值算法求解;
- ▶ 如果相邻两次惩罚函数无约束最优点之间的距离足够小(norm(x1-x0)<eps),则收敛;</p>
 否则放大惩罚因子 M=C*M,式中 C 为 罚因子放大系数:
- ▶ 转步骤 a 继续迭代;

罚函数:

```
function [xstar,fxstar, iter]=penalty(penalty_func,constrains,h,x0,eps)
% f 目标函数
% g 不等式约束函数矩阵
% h 等式约束函数矩阵
% x0 初始值
% eps 退出容差
M=0.01;% M 初始惩罚因子
C=3;% C 罚因子放大倍数
penalty = sum(h.^2);
while iter
   % 判断在不在可行域内
   gx=double(subs(constrains, symvar(constrains), x0));
   index=find(gx<0);
   F_NEQ=sum(constrains(index).^2);
   F=matlabFunction(penalty_func+M*F_NEQ+M*penalty);
   x1=Min_Newton(F,x0,eps,100);
   x1=x1'
   if norm(x1-x0)<eps
       fxstar=double(subs(penalty_func,symvar(penalty_func),xstar));
       break;
   else
       M=M*C;
      x0=x1;
   end
   iter=iter+1:
end
```

牛顿法 Min_Newton:

```
% Operational Research
% @author 李昀哲 20123101
% Feb 25, 2023
function [X,result]=Min_Newton(f,x0,eps,n)
%f为目标函数
%x0为初始点
%eps为迭代精度
%n为迭代次数
% 求梯度和hessian矩阵
grad = gradient(sym(f),symvar(sym(f)));
Hessian=jacobian(grad,symvar(sym(f)));
Var_grad=symvar(grad);
Var_Hessian=symvar(Hessian);
Var_Num_grad=length(Var_grad);
Var_Num_Hessian=length(Var_Hessian);
grad=matlabFunction(grad);
flag = 0;
if Var_Num_Hessian == 0 % 判断hessian矩阵是常数
   Hessian=double((Hessian));
   flag=1;
% 求当前点梯度与hessian矩阵的逆
f_cal='f(';
TiDu_cal='TiDu(';
Haisai_cal='Haisai(';
for k=1:length(x0)
   f_cal=[f_cal,'x0(',num2str(k),'),'];
   for j=1: Var_Num_grad
       if char(Var_grad(j)) == ['x',num2str(k)]
           TiDu_cal=[TiDu_cal, 'x0(',num2str(k),'),'];
       end
   end
   for j=1:Var Num Hessian
       if char(Var_Hessian(j)) == ['x',num2str(k)]
           Haisai_cal=[Haisai_cal, 'x0(',num2str(k),'),'];
       end
   end
end
```

```
Hessian_cal(end)=')';
Grad_cal(end)=')';
f_cal(end)=')';
 switch flag
     case 0
          Hessian=matlabFunction(Hessian);
dk='-eval(Hessian_cal)^(-1)*eval(Grad_cal)';
     case 1
          dk='-Hessian^(-1)*eval(Grad_cal)';
          Hessian_cal='Hessian';
 end
 i=1;
while i < n
     if abs(det(eval(Hessian_cal))) < 1e-6
disp('逆矩阵不存在!');
         break;
     end
     x0=x0(:)+eval(dk);
if norm(eval(Grad_cal)) < eps</pre>
         X=x0;
          result=eval(f_cal);
          return;
     end
     i=i+1;
 disp('无法收敛!');
 X=[];
 result=[];
 end
运行结果:
xstar =
     0.8231
                 0.9115
fxstar =
     1.3929
iter =
     13
```