

CVXPY 是一种用于凸优化问题的 Python 嵌入式建模语言。它允许您以遵循数学的自然方式表达您的问题，而不是求解器要求的限制性标准形式。

CVXPY 的求解状态

求解状态	含义
OPTIMAL	最优解
INFEASIBLE	不可行
UNBOUNDED	无界
OPTIMAL_INACCURATE	不精确
INFEASIBLE_INACCURATE	不精确
UNBOUNDED_INACCURATE	不精确

CVXPY 的变量类型

- 变量可以是标量、向量以及矩阵
- cvxpy中可以做常数使用的用：
 - NumPy ndarrays
 - NumPy matrices
 - SciPy sparse matrices

CVXPY 的约束可以使用 `==`, `<=`, `>=` , 不能使用 `<` , `>`。也不能使用 `0 <= x <= 1` or `x == y == 2`。

parameters 可以理解为参数求解问题里的一个常数，可以是标量、向量、矩阵。在没有求解问题前（`xxx.solve()`），其允许你改变其值。

例 1

$$\min z = 160x_{11} + 130x_{12} + 220x_{13} + 170x_{14} + 140x_{21} + 130x_{22} + 190x_{23} + 150x_{24} + 190x_{31} + 200x_{32} + 230x_{33}$$

$$s.t. \begin{cases} x_{11} + x_{12} + x_{13} + x_{14} = 50 \\ x_{21} + x_{22} + x_{33} + x_{24} = 60 \\ x_{31} + x_{32} + x_{33} = 50 \\ 30 \leq x_{11} + x_{21} + x_{31} \leq 80 \\ 70 \leq x_{12} + x_{22} + x_{32} \leq 140 \\ 10 \leq x_{13} + x_{23} + x_{33} \leq 30 \\ 10 \leq x_{14} + x_{24} \leq 50 \\ x_{ij} \leq 0 \quad ((i, j) = (1, 1), \dots, (3, 3)) \end{cases}$$

```
1 c = np.array([160, 130, 220, 170, 140, 130, 190, 150, 190, 200, 230])
2
3 left = np.array(
4     [
5         [1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0],
6         [0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0],
7         [0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1],
8         [0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0],
9     ]
10 )
```

```

11
12 right_min = np.array([30, 70, 10, 10])
13 right_max = np.array([80, 140, 30, 50])
14 x = cp.Variable(11)
15 obj = cp.Minimize(c @ x)
16 con = [
17     x >= 0,
18     left @ x <= right_max,
19     left @ x >= right_min,
20     cp.sum(x[0:4]) == 50,
21     cp.sum(x[4:8]) == 60,
22     cp.sum(x[8:11]) == 50,
23 ]
24 prob = cp.Problem(obj, con)
25 prob.solve(solver="COPT")
26 print(f"最优结果: {prob.value}")
27 print(f"参数取值: {x.value}")

```

例 2

$$c(x) = \begin{cases} 10x & (0 \leq x \leq 500) \\ 1000 + 8x & (500 \leq x \leq 1000) \\ 3000 + 6x & (1000 \leq x \leq 1500) \end{cases}$$

$$\max z = 4.8x_{11} + 5.6x_{12} + 4.8x_{21} + 5.6x_{22} - c(x)$$

$$s.t. \begin{cases} x_{11} + x_{12} \leq 500 + x \\ x_{21} + x_{22} \leq 1000 \\ x \leq 1500 \\ -x_{11} + x_{21} \leq 0 \\ -2x_{12} + 3x_{22} \leq 0 \\ x_{11}, x_{12}, x_{21}, x_{22}, x \geq 0 \\ z_1 \leq y_1, \quad z_2 \leq y_1 + y_2, \quad z_3 \leq y_2 + y_3, \quad z_4 \leq y_3 \\ z_1 + z_2 + z_3 + z_4 = 1, \quad z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4 \geq 0 \\ y_1 + y_2 + y_3 = 1, \quad y_1, y_2, y_3 = 0, 1 \\ x = 500z_2 + 1000z_3 + 1500z_4 \\ c(x) = 5000z_2 + 9000z_3 + 12000z_4 \end{cases}$$

```

1 coef_x = np.array([4.8, 5.6, 4.8, 5.6]) # 输入目标函数 x 对应系数
2 coef_cx = np.array([0, 5000, 9000, 12000]) # 输入用 在表示 cx 的系数
3 coef_buy_x = np.array([0, 500, 1000, 1500]) # 输入用 z 表示 x 的系数
4 left = np.array([[0, 0, 1, 1], [-1, 0, 1, 0], [0, -2, 0, 3]]) # 输入约束条件系数
5 right = np.array([1000, 0, 0]) # 输入约束条件上下值
6 x = cp.Variable(4) # 创建决策变量 x
7 y = cp.Variable(3, integer=True) # 创建 0-1 变量 y
8 z = cp.Variable(4) # 创建变量 z
9 obj = cp.Maximize(coef_x @ x - coef_cx @ z) # 构造目标函数
10 con = np.array(
11     [
12         cp.sum(x[:2]) <= 500 + cp.sum(coef_buy_x @ z),
13         left @ x <= right,
14         sum(coef_buy_x @ z) <= 1500,
15         x >= 0,
16         z[0] <= y[0],

```

```

17     z[1] <= y[0] + y[1],
18     z[2] <= y[1] + y[2],
19     z[3] <= y[2],
20     cp.sum(z[:]) == 1,
21     z >= 0,
22     cp.sum(y[:]) == 1,
23     y >= 0,
24     y <= 1,
25 ],
26 )
27 prob = cp.Problem(obj, con)
28 prob.solve(solver="COPT")
29 print(f"最优结果: {prob.value}")
30 print(f"参数取值: {x.value}")

```

```

1  最优结果: 5000.0
2  参数取值: [ -0. 1500.    0. 1000.]

```

例三

多目标规划:

- (1) $\min z = \sum_{i=1}^9 x_i$
- (2) $\max w = 5x_1 + 4x_2 + 4x_3 + 3x_4 + 4x_5 + 3x_6 + 2x_7 + 2x_8 + 3x_9$
- (3) $\min y = 0.7z - 0.3w = -0.8x_1 - 0.5x_2 - 0.5x_3 - 0.2x_4 - 0.5x_5 - 0.2x_6 + 0.1x_7 + 0.1x_8 - 0.2x_9$
- (4) $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 \geq 2$
- (5) $x_3 + x_5 + x_6 + x_8 + x_9 \geq 3$
- (6) $x_4 + x_6 + x_7 + x_9 \geq 2$
- (7) $2x_3 - x_1 - x_2 \leq 0$
- (8) $x_4 - x_7 \leq 0$
- (9) $2x_5 - x_1 - x_2 \leq 0$
- (10) $x_6 - x_7 \leq 0$
- (11) $x_8 - x_5 \leq 0$
- (12) $2x_9 - x_1 - x_2 \leq 0$
- (13) $x_i = 0, 1, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 9$