

hw9 ans. pdf

1. The Lagrangian is

$$\mathcal{L}(x, \mu) = x_1^2 + (x_2 - 1)^2 + \mu_1(x_1 - x_2 - 1) + \mu_2((x_1 - 1)^2 + x_2^2 - 1)$$

case I: $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = 0$

$$\begin{cases} \partial_{x_1} \mathcal{L} = 2x_1 = 0 \\ \partial_{x_2} \mathcal{L} = 2(x_2 - 1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x_1 = 0, x_2 = 1$$

which violates the second restriction.

case II: $\mu_1 > 0, \mu_2 = 0$

$$\begin{cases} \partial_{x_1} \mathcal{L} = 2x_1 + \mu_1 = 0 \\ \partial_{x_2} \mathcal{L} = 2x_2 - 2 - \mu_1 = 0 \\ \partial_{\mu_1} \mathcal{L} = x_1 - x_2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ \mu_1 = -2 \end{cases}$$

which violates $\mu_1 \geq 0$

case III: $\mu_1 = 0, \mu_2 > 0$

$$\begin{cases} \partial_{x_1} \mathcal{L} = 2x_1 + 2\mu_2(x_1 - 1) = 0 \\ \partial_{x_2} \mathcal{L} = 2(x_2 - 1) + 2\mu_2 x_2 = 0 \\ \partial_{\mu_2} \mathcal{L} = (x_1 - 1)^2 + x_2^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ x_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \mu_2 = \sqrt{2} - 1 \end{cases}$$

This result is valid

case IV: $\mu_1 > 0, \mu_2 > 0$

$$\begin{cases} \partial_{x_1} \mathcal{L} = 2x_1 + \mu_1 + 2\mu_2(x_1 - 1) = 0 \\ \partial_{x_2} \mathcal{L} = 2x_2 - 2 - \mu_1 + 2\mu_2 x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 - x_2 - 1 = 0 \\ (x_1 - 1)^2 + x_2^2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ x_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \mu_1 = 2 \\ \mu_2 = -1 \end{cases}$$

violating $\mu_2 \geq 0$,

In conclusion, the x^* is $\begin{bmatrix} 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$, μ^* is $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \sqrt{2} - 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\min f(x) = 3 - 2\sqrt{2}$. However, chatgpt thinks the solution is $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ \mu \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, which is wrong.

2. $\min x_1^2 + x_2^2$

$$\text{s.t. } (x_1 - 1)^2 + (x_2 - 1)^2 - 1 \leq 0$$

$$(x_1 - 1)^2 + x_2^2 - 1 \leq 0$$

$$\mathcal{L}(x, \mu) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \mu_1((x_1 - 1)^2 + (x_2 - 1)^2 - 1) + \mu_2((x_1 - 1)^2 + x_2^2 - 1)$$

$$\textcircled{1} x^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, g_1(x^{(1)}) = -1, \mu_1 = 0$$

$$\partial_x \mathcal{L} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 + 2\mu_2(x_1 - 1) \\ 2x_2 + 2\mu_1(x_2 - 1) + 2\mu_2 x_2 \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ for any } \mu_2, x^{(1)} \text{ is not an optimal solution.}$$

$$\textcircled{2} x^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, g_2(x^{(2)}) = 1, \mu_2 = 0$$

$$\partial_x \mathcal{L} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 + 2\mu_1(x_1 - 1) \\ 2x_2 + 2\mu_1(x_2 - 1) \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ for any } \mu_1, x^{(2)} \text{ is not an optimal solution.}$$

$$\textcircled{3} x^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix}, g_2(x^{(3)}) \neq 0, \mu_2 = 0$$

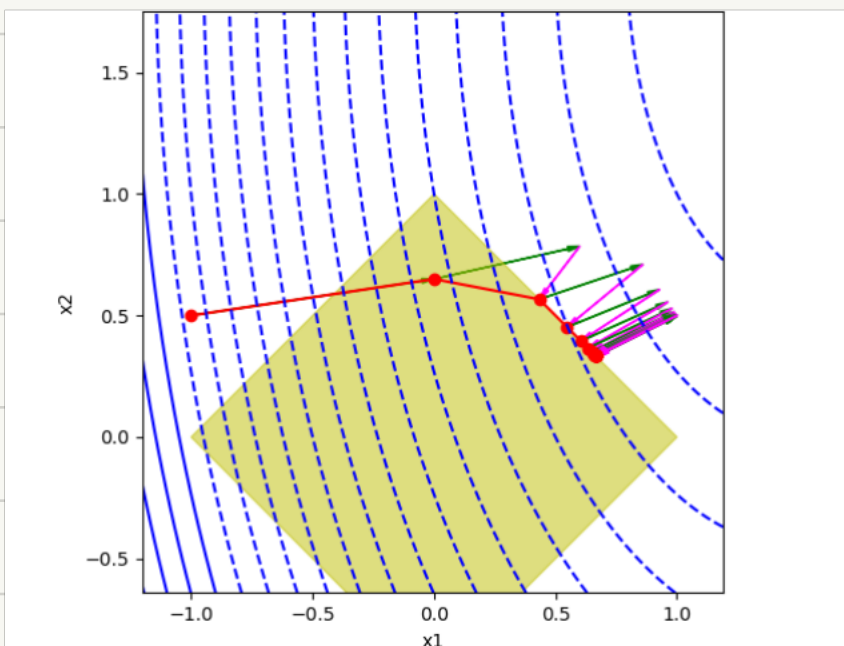
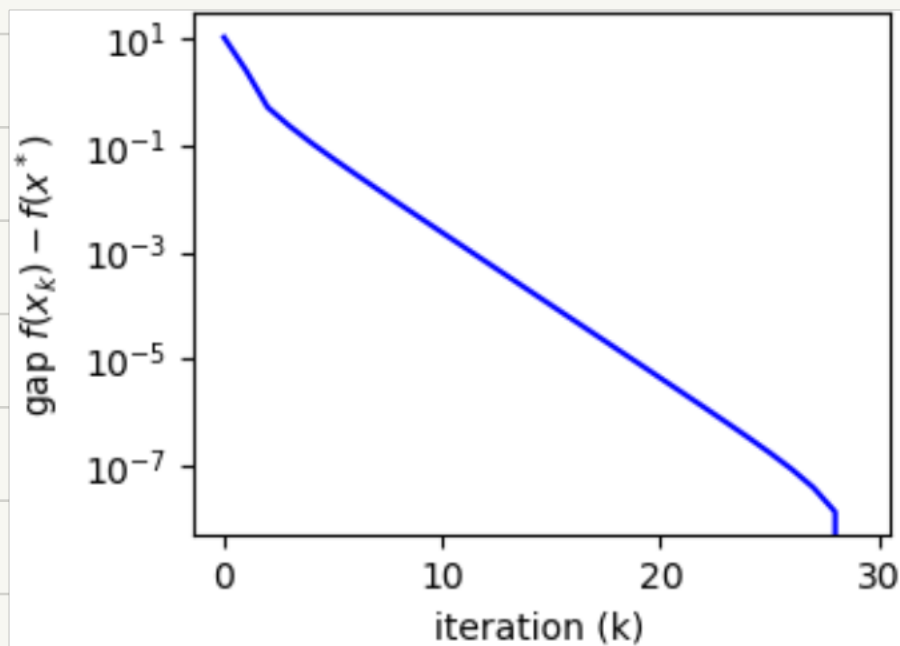
$$\delta \times \mathcal{Q} = 0, \mu_1 = \sqrt{2}-1$$

$x^{(3)}$ is the optimal solution.

3. when $t=1$, the number of iterations is 29,

the solution given is $(0.66666666, 0.33333333)$

which is approximately $(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$, the optimal value is around 4.778



$$4. (1) \mathcal{L}(x, \lambda) = e^{2x_1} + e^{x_2} + e^{x_3} + \lambda(x_1 + x_2 + x_3 - 1)$$

$$\begin{cases} 2e^{2x_1} + \lambda = 0 \\ e^{x_2} + \lambda = 0 \\ e^{x_3} + \lambda = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = -0.07726 \\ x_2 = 0.5386 \\ x_3 = 0.5386 \\ \lambda = -1.7136 \end{cases}$$

$$\min f(x) \approx 4.284$$

$$(2) \begin{bmatrix} \nabla^2 f(x_k) & A^T \\ A & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d \\ \lambda \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\nabla f(x_k) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A = (1, 1, 1),$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2e^{2x_1} & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ e^{x_2} & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ e^{x_3} & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ d_3 \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2e^{2x_1} \\ -e^{x_2} \\ -e^{x_3} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{4e^{2x_1}} + \frac{1}{e^{x_2}} + \frac{1}{e^{x_3}} \right)^{-1}$$

$$d = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{4e^{2x_1}} (\lambda + 2e^{2x_1}) \\ -\frac{1}{e^{x_2}} (\lambda + e^{x_2}) \\ -\frac{1}{e^{x_3}} (\lambda + e^{x_3}) \end{pmatrix}$$

(3) result:

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iteration 0: [0. 1. 0.]
iteration 1: [-0.11369186  0.56845929  0.54523257]
iteration 2: [-0.09499115  0.5534111  0.54158005]
iteration 3: [-0.08601059  0.54598966  0.54002094]
iteration 4: [-0.0816069  0.5423022  0.53930469]
iteration 5: [-0.07942602  0.54046402  0.538962 ]
iteration 6: [-0.07834074  0.53954628  0.53879446]
iteration 7: [-0.07779938  0.53908775  0.53871163]
iteration 8: [-0.07752902  0.53885857  0.53867046]
iteration 9: [-0.07739392  0.53874399  0.53864993]
iteration 10: [-0.07732639  0.53868671  0.53863968]
iteration 11: [-0.07729263  0.53865807  0.53863455]
iteration 12: [-0.07727575  0.53864376  0.538632 ]
iteration 13: [-0.07726731  0.5386366  0.53863072]
iteration 14: [-0.07726309  0.53863302  0.53863008]
iteration 15: [-0.07725887  0.53862944  0.53862944]
optimal value: 4.284141440311191
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