



M05M11084 最优化理论、算法与应用

7-2 线性规划问题的内点法

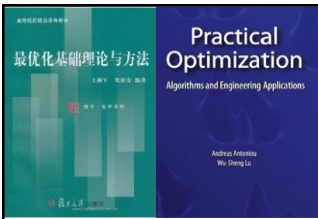
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线性规划问题的内点法

参考:

- 1.应用最优化方法及MATLAB实现, 第9章, 刘兴高
- 2. Practical Optimization Algorithms and Engineering Applications, Chapter 12, A. Antoniou, W. LU

- 1. 线性规划的原问题与对偶问题
- 2. 原-对偶可行路径跟踪法
- 3. 原-对偶非可行路径跟踪法
- 4. 带预测校正的原-对偶路径跟踪法

- 1. 线性规划的原问题与对偶问题
 - ① 原-对偶解
 - ② 原-对偶解的存在性
 - ③ 原-对偶解的严格可行性
 - ④ 对偶间隔
 - ⑤ 中心路径
- 2. 原-对偶可行路径跟踪法
- 3. 原-对偶非可行路径跟踪法
- 4. 带预测校正的原-对偶路径跟踪法

线性规划

$$\begin{aligned} \min f_p(\boldsymbol{x}) &= \boldsymbol{c}^T \boldsymbol{x} \\ \text{s. t. } A\boldsymbol{x} &= \boldsymbol{b} \\ \boldsymbol{x} &\geq \boldsymbol{0} \end{aligned}$$

Primal problem

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{x} &\in \mathcal{R}^n, \\ A &\in \mathcal{R}^{m \times n}, \\ \boldsymbol{b} &\geq \boldsymbol{0} \in \mathcal{R}^n \end{aligned}$$

$\boldsymbol{c} \in \mathcal{R}^2$
 $\text{rank } A = m < n$

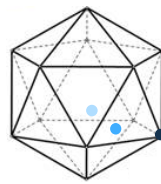
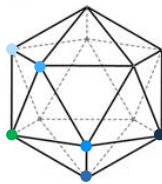
内点法与单纯形法

几何观点：线性规划的可行域是凸多面体，其顶点和基可行解一一对应

单纯形法的求解过程：从凸多面体某个顶点开始，沿着凸多面体上彼此相邻的顶点前进，最终找到使目标函数取最优值的顶点

内点法的求解过程：从凸多面体内部的某个点出发，逐渐逼近最优解对应的顶点

计算量：内点法的每迭代一次的计算量，比单纯形的大一些； 适合小规模问题
单纯形的迭代次数，比内点法的多得多。 适合大规模问题



线性规划的原问题与对偶问题

Primal

$$\begin{aligned} \min f(x) &= c^T x \\ \text{s.t. } Ax &= b \quad (P) \\ x &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, x \in \mathbb{R}^n, b \in \mathbb{R}^m, c \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

Dual

$$\begin{aligned} \max h(\lambda) &= b^T \lambda \\ \text{s.t. } A^T \lambda + \mu &= c \quad (D) \\ \mu &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m, \mu \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

有关线性规划(P)问题的解与(D)问题解的两个基本问题：

- (1) 两组解存在的条件？
- (2) 原始和对偶的可行点和可行解是如何关联的？
 - 如果LP问题的可行域非空，称该问题是可行的
 - 如果存在 $x > 0$ ，使 $Ax = b$ ，称(P)问题是严格可行的
 - 如果存在 $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}, \mu > 0$ ，使 $A^T \lambda + \mu = c$ ，称(D)问题是严格可行的

原-对偶解 primal-dual solution

x^* 是(P) 问题的解 当且仅当 存在 λ^* 和 $\mu^* \geq 0$, 使得

$$\begin{aligned} A^T \lambda^* + \mu^* &= c \\ Ax^* &= b \\ x_i^* \mu_i^* &= 0 \quad i = 1, \dots, n \\ x^* \geq 0, \mu^* &\geq 0 \end{aligned} \quad \text{KKT Condition}$$

对(P) 问题, x^* 是解, λ^* 和 μ^* 是Lagrange 乘子

对(D) 问题, $\{\lambda^*, \mu^*\}$ 是解, x^* 是Lagrange 乘子

- $\{x^*, \lambda^*, \mu^*\}$ 称为原-对偶解
- $\{x^*, \lambda^*, \mu^*\}$ 是原-对偶解的充要条件是 x^* 是(P) 问题的解, 且 $\{\lambda^*, \mu^*\}$ 是(D) 问题的解

$$f(x^*) = c^T x^* = (A^T \lambda^* + \mu^*)^T x^* = \lambda^{*T} A x^* = \lambda^{*T} b = h(\lambda^*)$$

定理 原-对偶解的存在性

如果(P) 问题和(D) 问题都是可行的, 那么, 原-对偶解存在

证明 如果 x 是 (P) 问题的可行点, $\{\lambda, \mu\}$ 是 (D) 问题的可行点, 那么

$$h(\lambda) = \lambda^T b \leq \lambda^T b + \mu^T x = \lambda^T A x + \mu^T x = (A^T \lambda + \mu)^T x = c^T x = f(x)$$

因为 $f(x) = c^T x$ 在可行域中有下界, 存在 $\{x^*, \lambda^*, \mu^*\}$ 满足KKT 条件

x^* 是(P) 问题的解

$h(\lambda)$ 有上界, $\{\lambda^*, \mu^*\}$ 是(D) 问题的解

因此, $\{x^*, \lambda^*, \mu^*\}$ 是原-对偶解

对偶间隔 $\delta(x, \lambda) = c^T x - b^T \lambda \geq 0$

$$\delta(x^*, \lambda^*) = 0$$

定理 原-对偶解的严格可行性

如果(P) 问题和(D) 问题都是可行的，那么

- (a) 若(D) 问题严格可行，则 (P) 问题的解是有界的
- (b) 若(P) 问题严格可行，则 (D) 问题的解是有界的
- (c) 若(P) 问题和(D) 问题都是严格可行的，则原-对偶解是有界的

证明 显然，(a) 和 (b) 成立，即可得 (c)

现证明 (a)，注意 (P) 问题的解存在性定理

设 $\{\lambda, \mu\}$ 对 (D) 问题是严格可行的， x 对 (P) 问题是严格可行的， x^* 是 (P) 问题的解

可得 $\mu^T x^* = (c - A^T \lambda)^T x^* = c^T x^* - \lambda^T A x^* = c^T x^* - \lambda^T b \leq c^T x - \lambda^T b = \mu^T x$

因为 $x^* \geq 0$ 和 $\mu > 0$ ，则 $\mu_i^* x_i^* \leq \mu^T x^* \leq \mu^T x$

$$x_i^* \leq \frac{1}{\mu_i^*} \mu^T x \leq \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left(\frac{1}{\mu_i^*} \right) \mu^T x \Rightarrow x^* \text{ 有界}$$

类似可证(b)

对偶间隔 Duality gap

$$\begin{aligned} \min f(x) &= c^T x \\ \text{s.t. } Ax &= b \quad (P) \\ x &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \max h(\lambda) &= b^T \lambda \\ \text{s.t. } A^T \lambda + \mu &= c \quad (D) \\ \mu &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(x, \lambda) &= c^T x - b^T \lambda \\ &= (A^T \lambda + \mu)^T x - b^T \lambda \\ &= \mu^T x + \lambda^T A x - b^T \lambda \\ &= \mu^T x + \lambda^T b - b^T \lambda \\ &= \mu^T x \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

中心路径 Central path

设 $\{x, \lambda, \mu\}$ 满足条件(1), 是原-对偶解

$$\begin{aligned} Ax &= b & x &\geq 0 \\ A^T \lambda + \mu &= c & \mu &\geq 0 \\ X\mu &= 0 \\ X &= \text{diag}\{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \\ x &\in \mathcal{R}^n, \lambda \in \mathcal{R}^m, \mu \in \mathcal{R}^n \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

标准的线性规划问题的中心路径定义为 $\{x(\tau), \lambda(\tau), \mu(\tau)\}$, 满足条件(2)

$$\begin{aligned} Ax &= b & x &> 0 \\ A^T \lambda + \mu &= c & \mu &> 0 \\ X\mu &= \tau e \\ \tau &> 0, \tau \in \mathcal{R}, e = \mathbf{1} \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

- ✓ 当 τ 变化时, 相应的点 $\{x(\tau), \lambda(\tau), \mu(\tau)\}$ 在 \mathcal{R}^n 、 \mathcal{R}^m 、 \mathcal{R}^n 空间中形成轨迹, 称为中心路径, 与原-对偶解密切相关
- ✓ 中心路径上每一点都是严格可行的 (由(2)中: $x > 0$ 和 $\mu > 0$ 可得)
- ✓ 中心路径在(P)问题的、(D)问题的可行域的内部, 并且, 当 $\tau \rightarrow 0$ 时, 中心路径趋于原-对偶解

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(x(\tau), \lambda(\tau)) &= \mu(\tau)^T x(\tau) = n\tau \rightarrow 0 & (2) \rightarrow (1) & \text{ as } \tau \rightarrow 0 \\ \{x(\tau), \lambda(\tau), \mu(\tau)\} &\rightarrow \{x^*, \lambda^*, \mu^*\} \end{aligned}$$

Example 12.1

Sketch the central path of the LP problem

$$\begin{aligned} \min f(x) &= -2x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 \\ \text{s.t. } x_1 + x_2 + x_3 &= 1 \\ x_1 &\geq 0, x_2 \geq 0, x_3 \geq 0 \end{aligned} \quad c = [-2 \quad 1 \quad -3]^T, A = [1 \quad 1 \quad 1], b = 1$$

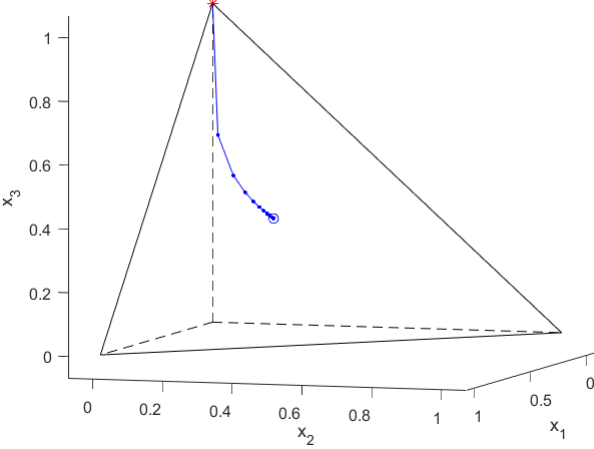
$$\begin{aligned} Ax &= b & x_1 + x_2 + x_3 &= 1 \\ A^T \lambda + \mu &= c & \lambda + \mu_1 &= -2 \\ X\mu &= \tau e & \lambda + \mu_2 &= 1 \\ & & \lambda + \mu_3 &= -3 \\ & & x_1 \mu_1 &= \tau \\ & & x_2 \mu_2 &= \tau \\ & & x_3 \mu_3 &= \tau \\ & & x_i &> 0, \mu_i > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_1 &= -2 - \lambda \\ \mu_2 &= 1 - \lambda \\ \mu_3 &= -3 - \lambda \end{aligned} \xrightarrow{\mu_i > 0} \lambda < -3$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= \frac{\tau}{\mu_1} = \frac{\tau}{-2 - \lambda} \\ x_2 &= \frac{\tau}{\mu_2} = \frac{\tau}{1 - \lambda} \\ x_3 &= \frac{\tau}{\mu_3} = \frac{\tau}{-3 - \lambda} \end{aligned}$$

$$\tau_0 = 5 \rightarrow \tau_f = 10^{-4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\tau} \lambda^3 + \left(\frac{4}{\tau} + 3\right) \lambda^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\tau} + 8\right) \lambda + \left(1 - \frac{6}{\tau}\right) = 0$$



$$\frac{1}{\tau} \lambda^3 + \left(\frac{4}{\tau} + 3\right) \lambda^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\tau} + 8\right) \lambda + \left(1 - \frac{6}{\tau}\right) = 0$$

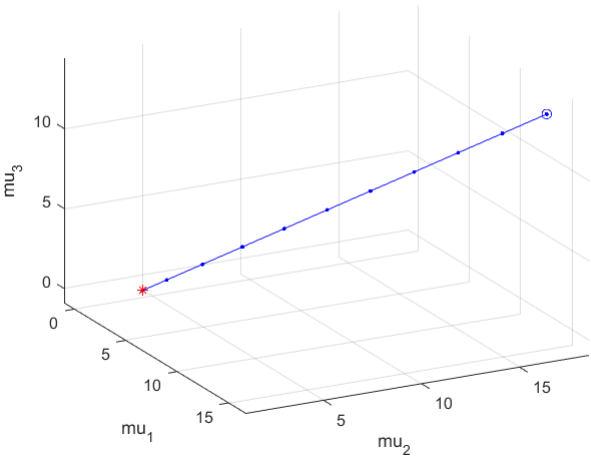
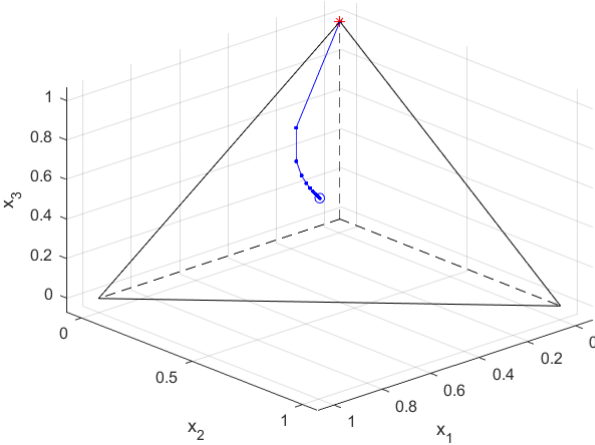
$$\tau_0 = 5 \rightarrow \tau_f = 10^{-4}$$

对 $(\tau_f - \tau_0)$ 10等分, 解一元三次方程, 得 λ

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= \frac{\tau}{\mu_1} = \frac{\tau}{-2 - \lambda} \\ x_2 &= \frac{\tau}{\mu_2} = \frac{1 - \lambda}{\tau} \\ x_3 &= \frac{\tau}{\mu_3} = \frac{\tau}{-3 - \lambda} \end{aligned} \quad \text{得出 } x(\lambda_k)$$

Example_12_1_LUwusheng.m

x1 =	0.3445	0.3453	0.3462	0.3471	0.3481	0.3488	0.3487	0.3459	0.3333	0.2767	0.0001
x2 =	0.2855	0.2807	0.2748	0.2675	0.2582	0.2459	0.2290	0.2045	0.1667	0.1040	0.0000
x3 =	0.3700	0.3740	0.3790	0.3853	0.3937	0.4053	0.4223	0.4496	0.5000	0.6193	0.9999
f =	-1.5135	-1.5319	-1.5545	-1.5828	-1.6192	-1.6677	-1.7355	-1.8362	-2.0000	-2.3072	-2.9998



例 画出线性规划问题的中心路径

$$\begin{aligned} \max f(\mathbf{x}) &= x_1 + x_2 + 5x_3 \\ \text{s.t. } 3x_1 + 2x_2 + \frac{1}{4}x_3 &\leq 6 \\ x_3 &\leq 4 \\ \mathbf{x} &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{c} - \mathbf{A}^T \boldsymbol{\lambda} - \boldsymbol{\mu} = \mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\mu} \geq \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{X} \boldsymbol{\mu} = \tau \mathbf{e} \end{cases}$$

解: $\min -f(\mathbf{x}) = -x_1 - x_2 - 5x_3$
 $\text{s.t. } 3x_1 + 2x_2 + \frac{1}{4}x_3 + x_4 = 6$
 $x_3 + x_5 = 4$
 $\mathbf{x} \geq 0$

$$\mathbf{c} = [-1 \ -1 \ -5 \ 0 \ 0]^T$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1/4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{b} = [6 \ 4]^T$$

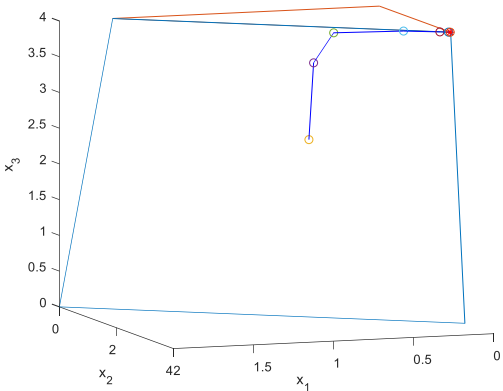
$$\begin{aligned} -1 + 3\lambda_1 - \mu_1 &= 0 \\ -1 + 2\lambda_1 - \mu_2 &= 0 \\ -5 + \frac{1}{4}\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - \mu_3 &= 0 \\ \lambda_1 - \mu_4 &= 0 \\ \lambda_2 - \mu_5 &= 0 \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + \frac{1}{4}x_3 + x_4 &= 6 \\ x_3 + x_5 &= 4 \\ \mu_i x_i &= \tau, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} -1 + \frac{3\tau}{6 - 3x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3/4} - \frac{\tau}{x_1} = 0 \\ -1 + \frac{2\tau}{6 - 3x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3/4} - \frac{\tau}{x_2} = 0 \\ -1 + \frac{\tau}{4(6 - 3x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3/4)} + \frac{\tau}{4 - x_3} - \frac{\tau}{x_3} = 0 \end{cases}$$

K=7

x_min =
0.0020
2.4959
3.9998

Example_9_1_XinggaoLiu.m



内点罚函数法

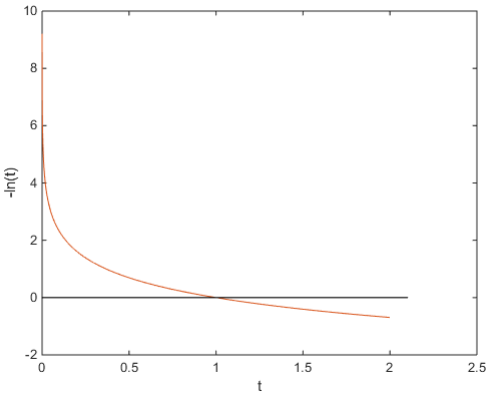
障碍罚函数法，内点罚函数法

$$\min f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x} - \tau \sum_{j=1}^n \ln x_j$$

$$\text{s. t. } A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$$

每次迭代都获得中心路径上的点，
并趋于最优解点

其KKT条件就是 条件(1)



现代内点法中，最成功的是 原-对偶路径跟踪法
每次迭代的点不一定在中心路径上，但是，能够围绕或跟踪中心路径直至找到最优解点

$$\begin{aligned} L(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\lambda}, \boldsymbol{\mu}) &= \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x} - \tau \sum_{j=1}^n \ln x_j - \boldsymbol{\lambda}^T (A\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}) - \boldsymbol{\mu}^T \mathbf{x} \\ \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} L(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\lambda}, \boldsymbol{\mu}) &= \mathbf{c} - \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\tau}{x_j} \mathbf{e} - A^T \boldsymbol{\lambda} - \boldsymbol{\mu} = \mathbf{0} \longrightarrow \mathbf{c} - \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\tau}{x_j} \mathbf{e} - A^T \boldsymbol{\lambda} = \mathbf{0} \\ A\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b} &= \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{x} &> \mathbf{0} \\ \boldsymbol{\mu} &\geq \mathbf{0} \\ \mu_i x_i &= 0, i = 1, \dots, n \longrightarrow \boldsymbol{\mu} = \mathbf{0} \end{aligned}$$

$\mathbf{c}^T - \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\tau}{x_j} - \boldsymbol{\lambda}^T A = \mathbf{0}$

$\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\tau}{x_j} = \tau X^{-1} \mathbf{e} \quad X^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{x_1} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & \frac{1}{x_n} \end{bmatrix}$

$$\mathbf{c} - \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\tau}{x_j} - A^T \boldsymbol{\lambda} = \mathbf{0} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \mathbf{c}^T - \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\tau}{x_j} - \boldsymbol{\lambda}^T A = 0$$

$$\mathbf{Ax} - \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\longrightarrow \quad \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x} - \left[\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\tau}{x_j} \right]^T \mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\lambda}^T \mathbf{Ax} = 0$$

$$\left[\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\tau}{x_j} \right]^T \mathbf{x} = [\tau X^{-1} \mathbf{e}]^T \mathbf{x}$$

$$= \tau \mathbf{e}^T [X^{-1}]^T \mathbf{x}$$

$$= \tau \mathbf{e}^T \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{x_1} & \cdots & 0 \\ x_1 & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \frac{1}{x_n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \tau \mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{e}$$

$$= n\tau$$

$$\longrightarrow \quad \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x} - n\tau - \boldsymbol{\lambda}^T \mathbf{b} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\lambda}^T \mathbf{b} = n\tau$$

$$\text{对偶间隔} \quad \delta_{PD} = \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\lambda}^T \mathbf{b} = n\tau$$



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- 1. 线性规划的原问题与对偶问题
- 2. 原-对偶可行路径跟踪法
 - ①问题形式
 - ②原-对偶可行路径跟踪法的基本原理
 - ✓ 原问题(P_I)与其对偶问题的关系
 - ✓ 扰动KKT条件的线性化及求解
 - ✓ 步长求解
 - ✓ 中心参数的更新公式
 - ③原-对偶可行路径跟踪法的计算步骤
- 3. 原-对偶非可行路径跟踪法
- 4. 带预测校正的原-对偶路径跟踪法

问题形式

原问题

$$\begin{array}{llll} \min f_P(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x} & \mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{R}^n, \mathbf{c} \in \mathcal{R}^n & & \\ \text{s. t. } A_E \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}_E & A_E \in \mathcal{R}^{m_1 \times n}, \mathbf{b}_E \in \mathcal{R}^{m_1} & \text{rank } A_E = m_1 < n & (P_I) \\ A_I \mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{b}_I & A_I \in \mathcal{R}^{m_2 \times n}, \mathbf{b}_I \in \mathcal{R}^{m_2} & & \end{array}$$

引入松弛变量

$$\begin{array}{lll} \min f_P(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x} & \mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{R}^{m_2} & \text{变量为 } \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{y} \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{s. t. } A_E \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}_E & & \\ A_I \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{b}_I & & \\ \mathbf{y} \geq \mathbf{0} & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\min f_P(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x} & \min f_P(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x} \\
\text{s.t. } A_E \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}_E & \text{s.t. } A_E \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}_E \\
A_I \mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{b}_I & A_I \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{b}_I \\
& \mathbf{y} \geq \mathbf{0}
\end{array} \longrightarrow$$

$$L_P(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \boldsymbol{\lambda}, \boldsymbol{\mu}) = \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\lambda}_E^T (A_E \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}_E) - \boldsymbol{\lambda}_I^T (A_I \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}_I - \mathbf{y}) - \boldsymbol{\mu}^T \mathbf{y}$$

精确KKT条件

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} L_P(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \boldsymbol{\lambda}, \boldsymbol{\mu}) = \mathbf{c} - A_E^T \boldsymbol{\lambda}_E - A_I^T \boldsymbol{\lambda}_I = \mathbf{0} & \boldsymbol{\lambda}_I = \boldsymbol{\mu} \geq \mathbf{0} \\
\nabla_{\mathbf{y}} L_P(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \boldsymbol{\lambda}, \boldsymbol{\mu}) = \boldsymbol{\lambda}_I - \boldsymbol{\mu} = \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{c} - A_E^T \boldsymbol{\lambda}_E - A_I^T \boldsymbol{\mu} = \mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\mu} \geq \mathbf{0} \\
\nabla_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}_E} L_P(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \boldsymbol{\lambda}, \boldsymbol{\mu}) = -A_E \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}_E = \mathbf{0} & A_E \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}_E = \mathbf{0} \\
\nabla_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}_I} L_P(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \boldsymbol{\lambda}, \boldsymbol{\mu}) = -A_I \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}_I + \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{0} & A_I \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}_I - \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{y} \geq \mathbf{0} \\
\nabla_{\boldsymbol{\mu}} L_P(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \boldsymbol{\lambda}, \boldsymbol{\mu}) = -\mathbf{y} \leq \mathbf{0} & M \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{0} \\
M \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{0} & \\
\boldsymbol{\mu} \geq \mathbf{0} & \\
M = \text{diag}\{\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_{m_2}\} &
\end{array} \quad (KKT)$$

$$f_D(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \boldsymbol{\lambda}, \boldsymbol{\mu}) = L_P(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \boldsymbol{\lambda}, \boldsymbol{\mu})$$

$$\boldsymbol{\lambda} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\lambda}_E \\ \boldsymbol{\lambda}_I \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f_D(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \boldsymbol{\lambda}, \boldsymbol{\mu}) = \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\lambda}_E^T (A_E \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}_E) - \boldsymbol{\lambda}_I^T (A_I \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}_I - \mathbf{y}) - \boldsymbol{\mu}^T \mathbf{y}$$

$$= [\mathbf{c}^T - \boldsymbol{\lambda}_E^T A_E - \boldsymbol{\lambda}_I^T A_I] \mathbf{x} + (\boldsymbol{\lambda}_I^T - \boldsymbol{\mu}^T) \mathbf{y} + \boldsymbol{\lambda}_E^T \mathbf{b}_E + \boldsymbol{\lambda}_I^T \mathbf{b}_I$$

$$= [\mathbf{c} - A_E^T \boldsymbol{\lambda}_E - A_I^T \boldsymbol{\lambda}_I]^T \mathbf{x} + [\boldsymbol{\lambda}_I - \boldsymbol{\mu}]^T \mathbf{y} + \boldsymbol{\lambda}_E^T \mathbf{b}_E + \boldsymbol{\lambda}_I^T \mathbf{b}_I$$

$$\mathbf{c} - A_E^T \boldsymbol{\lambda}_E - A_I^T \boldsymbol{\lambda}_I = \mathbf{0}$$

$$= \boldsymbol{\lambda}_E^T \mathbf{b}_E + \boldsymbol{\lambda}_I^T \mathbf{b}_I$$

$$\boldsymbol{\lambda}_I - \boldsymbol{\mu} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\text{Let } \boldsymbol{\lambda} = \boldsymbol{\lambda}_E$$

$$= \boldsymbol{\lambda}^T \mathbf{b}_E + \boldsymbol{\mu}^T \mathbf{b}_I$$

$$f_D(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \boldsymbol{\lambda}, \boldsymbol{\mu}) = L_P(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \boldsymbol{\lambda}, \boldsymbol{\mu})$$

$$\text{s.t. } \mathbf{c} - A_E^T \boldsymbol{\lambda}_E - A_I^T \boldsymbol{\lambda}_I = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\lambda}_I - \boldsymbol{\mu} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\mu} \geq \mathbf{0}$$

$$\text{令 } \boldsymbol{\lambda} = \boldsymbol{\lambda}_E, \text{ 代入 } \boldsymbol{\lambda}_I = \boldsymbol{\mu}$$

$$\max f_D(\boldsymbol{\lambda}, \boldsymbol{\mu}) = \boldsymbol{\lambda}^T \mathbf{b}_E + \boldsymbol{\mu}^T \mathbf{b}_I$$

$$\text{s.t. } \boldsymbol{\mu} \geq \mathbf{0}$$

(D)

1. 线性规划的原问题与对偶问题

2. 原-对偶可行路径跟踪法

①问题形式

②原-对偶可行路径跟踪法的基本原理

- ✓ 原问题(P_I)与其对偶问题的关系
- ✓ 扰动KKT条件的线性化及求解
- ✓ 步长求解
- ✓ 中心参数的更新公式

③原-对偶可行路径跟踪法的计算步骤

④实例测试

3. 原-对偶非可行路径跟踪法

4. 带预测校正的原-对偶路径跟踪法

✓原问题(P_I)与其对偶问题的关系

$$\begin{aligned} \max f_D(x, y, \lambda, \mu) &= \lambda^T b_E + \mu^T b_I \\ \text{s.t. } c - A_E^T \lambda - A_I^T \mu &= 0 \\ \lambda_I - \mu &= 0 \\ \mu &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

令 $\lambda = \lambda_E$, 代入 $\lambda_I = \mu$

$$\begin{aligned} \max f_D(\lambda, \mu) &= \lambda^T b_E + \mu^T b_I \\ \text{s.t. } \mu &\geq 0 \end{aligned} \quad (D)$$

设点 (x, y) 是原问题可行域的内点, 点 (λ, μ) 是对偶问题可行域的内点, 则中心路径上的点 $z(\tau) = [x(\tau), y(\tau), \lambda(\tau), \mu(\tau)]$ 满足

扰动KKT条件

$$\begin{aligned} c - A_E^T \lambda - A_I^T \mu &= 0, \mu \geq 0 & \text{DF} \\ A_E x - b_E &= 0 & \text{PF} \\ A_I x - y &= b_I, y \geq 0 & \text{PF} \\ MYe &= \tau e & \text{PF} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} (KKT_\tau) \\ Y = \text{diag}\{y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{m_2}\} \end{array} \quad e = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

运算

$$MY\mathbf{e} = \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \mu_m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & y_m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 y_1 \\ \vdots \\ \mu_m y_m \end{bmatrix} = \boldsymbol{\mu} \circ \mathbf{y}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 y_1 \\ \vdots \\ \mu_m y_m \end{bmatrix} = MY\mathbf{e} = \tau \mathbf{e} = \begin{bmatrix} \tau \\ \vdots \\ \tau \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\mu}^T \mathbf{y} = \sum_{i=1}^{m_2} \mu_i y_i = m_2 \tau$$

$\tau \rightarrow 0$ 时, 扰动KKT条件 \rightarrow 精确KKT条件

$\mathbf{z}(\tau) = [\mathbf{x}(\tau), \mathbf{y}(\tau), \boldsymbol{\lambda}(\tau), \boldsymbol{\mu}(\tau)] \rightarrow$ 原-对偶问题的最优解

从对偶间隔的角度看,

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{PD} &= f_P(\mathbf{x}) - f_D(\boldsymbol{\lambda}, \boldsymbol{\mu}) \\ &= \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\lambda}^T \mathbf{b}_E - \boldsymbol{\mu}^T \mathbf{b}_I \\ &= (\mathbf{A}_E^T \boldsymbol{\lambda}_E - \mathbf{A}_I^T \boldsymbol{\lambda}_I)^T \mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\lambda}^T (\mathbf{A}_E \mathbf{x}) - \boldsymbol{\mu}^T (\mathbf{A}_I \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) \\ &= \boldsymbol{\mu}^T \mathbf{y} \\ &= m_2 \tau \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{c} - \mathbf{A}_E^T \boldsymbol{\lambda}_E - \mathbf{A}_I^T \boldsymbol{\mu} &= \mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\mu} \geq \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{A}_E \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}_E &= \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{A}_I \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}_I - \mathbf{y} &= \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{y} \geq \mathbf{0} \\ M\mathbf{y} &= \mathbf{0} \end{aligned}$$

(KKT)

$\xrightarrow{\tau \rightarrow 0}$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{c} - \mathbf{A}_E^T \boldsymbol{\lambda} - \mathbf{A}_I^T \boldsymbol{\mu} &= \mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\mu} \geq \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{A}_E \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}_E &= \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{A}_I \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y} &= \mathbf{b}_I, \mathbf{y} \geq \mathbf{0} \\ M\mathbf{y} &= \tau \mathbf{e} \end{aligned}$$

(KKT $_{\tau}$)

✓ 扰动KKT条件的线性化及求解

- (1) 对当前迭代点 $\mathbf{z}^k = [\mathbf{x}^k, \mathbf{y}^k, \boldsymbol{\lambda}^k, \boldsymbol{\mu}^k]^T$ 做适当的扰动 $\boldsymbol{\delta}_z^k = [\boldsymbol{\delta}_x^k, \boldsymbol{\delta}_y^k, \boldsymbol{\delta}_\lambda^k, \boldsymbol{\delta}_\mu^k]^T$, 得到下一个迭代点 $\mathbf{z}^{k+1} = [\mathbf{x}^{k+1}, \mathbf{y}^{k+1}, \boldsymbol{\lambda}^{k+1}, \boldsymbol{\mu}^{k+1}]^T$
- $$\mathbf{z}^{k+1} = \mathbf{z}^k + \boldsymbol{\delta}_z^k$$

- (2) 在可行路径跟踪法中, 当前点 \mathbf{z}^k 是可行域的内点, 满足

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{c} - A_E^T \boldsymbol{\lambda}^k - A_I^T \boldsymbol{\mu}^k &= \mathbf{0}, & \boldsymbol{\mu}^k &\geq \mathbf{0} \\ A_E \mathbf{x}^k - \mathbf{b}_E &= \mathbf{0} \\ A_I \mathbf{x}^k - \mathbf{b}_I - \mathbf{y}^k &= \mathbf{0}, & \mathbf{y}^k &\geq \mathbf{0} \end{aligned}$$

将点 \mathbf{z}^{k+1} 带入扰动KKT条件 (KKT_τ), 略去关于扰动量的二次项 $\boldsymbol{\delta}_y^k \circ \boldsymbol{\delta}_\mu^k$, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{c} - A_E^T (\boldsymbol{\lambda}^k + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\lambda^k) - A_I^T (\boldsymbol{\mu}^k + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\mu^k) &= \mathbf{0} \\ A_E (\mathbf{x}^k + \boldsymbol{\delta}_x^k) - \mathbf{b}_E &= \mathbf{0} \\ A_I (\mathbf{x}^k + \boldsymbol{\delta}_x^k) - (\mathbf{y}^k + \boldsymbol{\delta}_y^k) &= \mathbf{b}_I \\ M^{k+1} Y^{k+1} \mathbf{e} \approx M^k Y^k \mathbf{e} + M^k \boldsymbol{\delta}_y^k + Y^k \boldsymbol{\delta}_\mu^k &= \tau^{k+1} \mathbf{e} \end{aligned}$$

化简这四个方程

前三个方程

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{c} - A_E^T (\boldsymbol{\lambda}^k + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\lambda^k) - A_I^T (\boldsymbol{\mu}^k + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\mu^k) &= \mathbf{0} \\ A_E (\mathbf{x}^k + \boldsymbol{\delta}_x^k) - \mathbf{b}_E &= \mathbf{0} \\ A_I (\mathbf{x}^k + \boldsymbol{\delta}_x^k) - (\mathbf{y}^k + \boldsymbol{\delta}_y^k) &= \mathbf{b}_I \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{c} - A_E^T \boldsymbol{\lambda}^k - A_I^T \boldsymbol{\mu}^k &= \mathbf{0} \\ A_E \mathbf{x}^k - \mathbf{b}_E &= \mathbf{0} \\ A_I \mathbf{x}^k - \mathbf{b}_I - \mathbf{y}^k &= \mathbf{0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_E^T \boldsymbol{\delta}_\lambda^k + A_I^T \boldsymbol{\delta}_\mu^k &= \mathbf{0} \\ A_E \boldsymbol{\delta}_x^k &= \mathbf{0} \\ A_I \boldsymbol{\delta}_x^k - \boldsymbol{\delta}_y^k &= \mathbf{0} \end{aligned}$$

第四个方程

$$\begin{aligned}
 M^{k+1}Y^{k+1}\mathbf{e} &= (M^k + \Delta M^k)(Y^k + \Delta Y^k)\mathbf{e} \\
 &= M^kY^k\mathbf{e} + \Delta M^kY^k\mathbf{e} + M^k\Delta Y^k\mathbf{e} + \Delta M^k\Delta Y^k\mathbf{e} \\
 &= M^kY^k\mathbf{e} + Y^k\Delta M^k\mathbf{e} + M^k\Delta Y^k\mathbf{e} + \Delta M^k\Delta Y^k\mathbf{e} \\
 &= M^kY^k\mathbf{e} + Y^k\delta_\mu^k + M^k\delta_y^k + \delta_y^k \circ \delta_\mu^k \\
 &\approx M^kY^k\mathbf{e} + Y^k\delta_\mu^k + M^k\delta_y^k
 \end{aligned}$$

略去

略去关于扰动量的二次项 $\delta_y^k \circ \delta_\mu^k$ 后

$$\begin{aligned}
 M^{k+1}Y^{k+1}\mathbf{e} &\approx M^kY^k\mathbf{e} + M^k\delta_y^k + Y^k\delta_\mu^k = \tau^{k+1}\mathbf{e} \\
 M^k\delta_y^k + Y^k\delta_\mu^k &= \tau^{k+1}\mathbf{e} - M^kY^k\mathbf{e}
 \end{aligned}$$

化简后，得方程组

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_E^T \delta_\lambda^k + A_I^T \delta_\mu^k &= \mathbf{0} \\
 A_E \delta_x^k &= \mathbf{0} \\
 A_I \delta_x^k - \delta_y^k &= \mathbf{0} \\
 M^k \delta_y^k + Y^k \delta_\mu^k &= \tau^{k+1}\mathbf{e} - M^k Y^k \mathbf{e}
 \end{aligned}
 \quad \delta_z^k = [\delta_x^k, \delta_y^k, \delta_\lambda^k, \delta_\mu^k]^T$$

方程组的矩阵式

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & A_E^T & A_I^T \\ \mathbf{0} & M^k & \mathbf{0} & Y^k \\ A_E & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ A_I & -I & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \delta_z^k = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \tau^{k+1}\mathbf{e} - M^k Y^k \mathbf{e} \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}$$

← 左乘 $-(Y^k)^{-1}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & A_E^T & A_I^T \\ \mathbf{0} & -(Y^k)^{-1}M^k & \mathbf{0} & -I \\ A_E & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ A_I & -I & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \delta_z^k = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ -\tau^{k+1}(Y^k)^{-1}\mathbf{e} + (Y^k)^{-1}M^k Y^k \mathbf{e} \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}$$

其中，矩阵运算

$$\begin{aligned}
 (Y^k)^{-1} M^k Y^k \mathbf{e} &= \begin{bmatrix} y_1^k & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & y_m^k \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1^k & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \mu_m^k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1^k & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & y_m^k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{y_1^k} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \frac{1}{y_m^k} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1^k & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \mu_m^k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1^k & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & y_m^k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\mu_1^k}{y_1^k} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \frac{\mu_m^k}{y_m^k} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1^k & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & y_m^k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1^k & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \mu_m^k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \boldsymbol{\mu}^k
 \end{aligned}
 \quad \boldsymbol{\mu}^k = \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1^k \\ \vdots \\ \mu_m^k \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & A_E^T & A_I^T \\ \mathbf{0} & -(Y^k)^{-1} M^k & \mathbf{0} & -I \\ A_E & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ A_I & -I & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\delta}_z^k = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ -\tau^{k+1} (Y^k)^{-1} \mathbf{e} + (Y^k)^{-1} M^k Y^k \mathbf{e} \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ -\mathbf{v}_y^k \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (Y^k)^{-1} M^k Y^k \mathbf{e} &= \boldsymbol{\mu}^k \\
 \mathbf{v}_y^k &= -\tau^{k+1} (Y^k)^{-1} \mathbf{e} + (Y^k)^{-1} M^k Y^k \mathbf{e} \\
 &= \boldsymbol{\mu}^k - \tau^{k+1} (Y^k)^{-1} \mathbf{e}
 \end{aligned}
 \quad \boldsymbol{\delta}_z^k = \begin{bmatrix} \delta_x^k \\ \delta_y^k \\ \delta_\lambda^k \\ \delta_\mu^k \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & A_E^T & A_I^T \\ \mathbf{0} & -(Y^k)^{-1} M^k & \mathbf{0} & -I \\ A_E & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ A_I & -I & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\delta}_z^k = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ -\mathbf{v}_y^k \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta_y^k &= A_I \delta_x^k \\
 \delta_\mu^k &= \mathbf{v}_y^k - (Y^k)^{-1} M^k \delta_y^k
 \end{aligned}$$

(3) 简化方程组
$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & A_E^T & A_I^T \\ \mathbf{0} & -(Y^k)^{-1}M^k & \mathbf{0} & -I \\ A_E & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ A_I & -I & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \delta_z^k = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ -v_y^k \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}$$

$\mathbf{0}$	$\mathbf{0}$	A_E^T	A_I^T	$\mathbf{0}$
$\mathbf{0}$	$-(Y^k)^{-1}M^k$	$\mathbf{0}$	$-I$	$-v_y^k$
A_E	$\mathbf{0}$	$\mathbf{0}$	$\mathbf{0}$	$\mathbf{0}$
A_I	$-I$	$\mathbf{0}$	$\mathbf{0}$	$\mathbf{0}$

$-(M^k)^{-1}Y^k \times \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \textcircled{2}$

$\mathbf{0}$	$\mathbf{0}$	A_E^T	A_I^T	$\mathbf{0}$
$\mathbf{0}$	I	$\mathbf{0}$	$(M^k)^{-1}Y^k$	$(M^k)^{-1}Y^k v_y^k$
A_E	$\mathbf{0}$	$\mathbf{0}$	$\mathbf{0}$	$\mathbf{0}$
A_I	$-I$	$\mathbf{0}$	$\mathbf{0}$	$\mathbf{0}$

$\mathbf{0}$	$\mathbf{0}$	A_E^T	A_I^T	$\mathbf{0}$
$\mathbf{0}$	I	$\mathbf{0}$	$(M^k)^{-1}Y^k$	$(M^k)^{-1}Y^k v_y^k$
A_E	$\mathbf{0}$	$\mathbf{0}$	$\mathbf{0}$	$\mathbf{0}$
A_I	$-I$	$\mathbf{0}$	$\mathbf{0}$	$\mathbf{0}$

$\textcircled{2} + \textcircled{4} \Rightarrow \textcircled{4}$

$\mathbf{0}$	$\mathbf{0}$	A_E^T	A_I^T	$\mathbf{0}$
$\mathbf{0}$	I	$\mathbf{0}$	$(M^k)^{-1}Y^k$	$(M^k)^{-1}Y^k v_y^k$
A_E	$\mathbf{0}$	$\mathbf{0}$	$\mathbf{0}$	$\mathbf{0}$
A_I	$\mathbf{0}$	$\mathbf{0}$	$(M^k)^{-1}Y^k$	$(M^k)^{-1}Y^k v_y^k$

$H^k = A_I^T (Y^k)^{-1} M^k A_I \quad p^k = -A_I^T v_y^k \quad A_I^T (Y^k)^{-1} M^k \times \textcircled{4} - \textcircled{1} \Rightarrow \textcircled{4}$

$\mathbf{0}$	$\mathbf{0}$	A_E^T	A_I^T	$\mathbf{0}$
$\mathbf{0}$	I	$\mathbf{0}$	$(M^k)^{-1}Y^k$	$(M^k)^{-1}Y^k v_y^k$
A_E	$\mathbf{0}$	$\mathbf{0}$	$\mathbf{0}$	$\mathbf{0}$
H^k	$\mathbf{0}$	$-A_E^T$	$\mathbf{0}$	$-p^k$

0	0	A_E^T	A_I^T	0
0	I	0	$(M^k)^{-1}Y^k$	$(M^k)^{-1}Y^k \mathbf{v}_y^k$
A_E	0	0	0	0
H^k	0	$-A_E^T$	0	$-\mathbf{p}^{(k)}$

0	0	A_E^T	A_I^T	0
0	I	0	$(M^k)^{-1}Y^k$	$(M^k)^{-1}Y^k \mathbf{v}_y^k$
$-A_E$	0	0	0	0
H^k	0	$-A_E^T$	0	$-\mathbf{p}^k$

$\times (-1)$

$$\delta_z^k = \begin{bmatrix} \delta_x^k \\ \delta_y^k \\ \delta_\lambda^k \\ \delta_\mu^k \end{bmatrix}$$

$H^k = A_I^T (Y^k)^{-1} M^k A_I$ $\mathbf{p}^k = -A_I^T \mathbf{v}_y^k$

$$\begin{bmatrix} H^k & -A_E^T \\ -A_E & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \delta_x^k \\ \delta_\lambda^k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\mathbf{p}^k \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} -A_E \delta_x^k &= 0 \\ H^k \delta_x^k - A_E^T \delta_\lambda^k &= -\mathbf{p}^k \end{aligned}$$

二次规划与方程组之间的关系

$$\begin{aligned} \min q(\mathbf{u}) &= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{u}^T Q \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{p} \\ \text{s.t. } A\mathbf{u} &= \mathbf{0} \end{aligned} \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} \min q(\mathbf{u}) &= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{u}^T Q \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{p} \\ \text{s.t. } -A\mathbf{u} &= \mathbf{0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -A\mathbf{u} &= \mathbf{0} \\ Q\mathbf{u} - A^T \lambda &= -\mathbf{p} \end{aligned} \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} L(\mathbf{u}, \lambda) &= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{u}^T Q \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{p} + \lambda^T (-A\mathbf{u}) \\ \nabla L(\mathbf{u}, \lambda) &= Q\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{p} - A^T \lambda = \mathbf{0} \\ -A\mathbf{u} &= \mathbf{0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -A_E \delta_x^k &= 0 \\ H^k \delta_x^k - A_E^T \delta_\lambda^k &= -\mathbf{p}^k \end{aligned} \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} \min \frac{1}{2} [\delta_x^k]^T H^k \delta_x^k + [\delta_x^k]^T \mathbf{p}^k \\ \text{s.t. } A_E \delta_x^k &= \mathbf{0} \end{aligned}$$

(4) 求解二次规划问题，得到 δ_x^k 和 δ_λ^k

$$\begin{aligned} \min & \frac{1}{2} [\delta_x^k]^T H^k \delta_x^k + [\delta_x^k]^T p^k \\ \text{s. t. } & A_E \delta_x^k = 0 \end{aligned}$$

调用MATLAB函数quadprog

可以同时得到， δ_x^k 和 δ_λ^k
计算稳定性好，效率高

直接解

$$\begin{aligned} -A_E \delta_x^k &= 0 \\ H^k \delta_x^k - A_E^T \delta_\lambda^k &= -p^k \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} \delta_x^k - (H^k)^{-1} A_E^T \delta_\lambda^k &= -(H^k)^{-1} p^k \\ A_E \delta_x^k - A_E (H^k)^{-1} A_E^T \delta_\lambda^k &= -A_E (H^k)^{-1} p^k \\ \underbrace{0}_{\text{0}} [A_E (H^k)^{-1} A_E^T] \delta_\lambda^k &= A_E (H^k)^{-1} p^k \end{aligned}$$

解线性方程组，得 δ_λ^k

$$\delta_x^k = (H^k)^{-1} A_E^T \delta_\lambda^k - (H^k)^{-1} p^k$$

一般不用此方法，
因，矩阵求拟不稳定

(5) 求解 δ_y^k 和 δ_μ^k

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_y^k &= A_I \delta_x^k \\ \delta_\mu^k &= v_y^k - (Y^k)^{-1} M^k \delta_y^k \end{aligned}$$

这样，新的迭代点为

$$\begin{cases} x^{k+1} = x^k + \alpha_P^k \delta_x^k \\ y^{k+1} = y^k + \alpha_P^k \delta_y^k \\ \lambda^{k+1} = \lambda^k + \alpha_D^k \delta_\lambda^k \\ \mu^{k+1} = \mu^k + \alpha_D^k \delta_\mu^k \end{cases}$$

步长求解

原-对偶可行路径跟踪法要求所有迭代点 $(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \boldsymbol{\lambda}, \boldsymbol{\mu})$ 都满足 $\mathbf{y} \geq \mathbf{0}$ 和 $\boldsymbol{\mu} \geq \mathbf{0}$

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{y}^k + \alpha_P^k \boldsymbol{\delta}_y^k > \mathbf{0} \\ \boldsymbol{\mu}^k + \alpha_D^k \boldsymbol{\delta}_\mu^k > \mathbf{0} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_{P,\min}^k = \min \left\{ -\frac{(\mathbf{y}^k)_i}{(\boldsymbol{\delta}_y^k)_i} \mid (\boldsymbol{\delta}_y^k)_i < 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, m_2 \right\} \\ \alpha_P^k = \min\{1, c \cdot \alpha_{P,\min}^k\} \end{cases}$$

通常

$$c = 1 - 10^{-3} \\ 1 - 10^{-3} \leq c \leq 1 - 10^{-6}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_{D,\min}^k = \min \left\{ -\frac{(\boldsymbol{\mu}^k)_i}{(\boldsymbol{\delta}_\mu^k)_i} \mid (\boldsymbol{\delta}_\mu^k)_i < 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, m_2 \right\} \\ \alpha_D^k = \min\{1, c \cdot \alpha_{D,\min}^k\} \end{cases}$$

也有采用

$$\alpha^k = \min\{\alpha_P^k, \alpha_D^k\}$$

中心参数的更新公式

中心参数：缩减因子 $\tau \rightarrow 0$

需要满足：

- ①保证下一个迭代点 $\mathbf{z}^{k+1} = [\mathbf{x}^{k+1}, \mathbf{y}^{k+1}, \boldsymbol{\lambda}^{k+1}, \boldsymbol{\mu}^{k+1}]^T$ 仍满足 $\mathbf{y}^{k+1} > \mathbf{0}$ 和 $\boldsymbol{\mu}^{k+1} > \mathbf{0}$
- ②使得对偶间隔 δ_{PD} 越来越小
- ③使得迭代点离中心轨迹越来越近

研究成果：

$$\sigma^k = \frac{m_2}{m_2 + \rho}, \quad \rho > \sqrt{m_2} \\ \tau^{k+1} = \sigma^k \tau^k = \frac{m_2 \tau^k}{m_2 + \rho}$$

1. 线性规划的原问题与对偶问题

2. 原-对偶可行路径跟踪法

①问题形式

②原-对偶可行路径跟踪法的基本原理

③原-对偶可行路径跟踪法的计算步骤

④实例测试

3. 原-对偶非可行路径跟踪法

4. 带预测校正的原-对偶路径跟踪法

原-对偶可行路径跟踪法的计算步骤

步骤1: 输入参数 $\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{A}_E, \mathbf{b}_E, \mathbf{A}_I, \mathbf{b}_I$, 选定初始点 $\mathbf{z}^0 = (\mathbf{x}^0, \mathbf{y}^0, \boldsymbol{\lambda}^0, \boldsymbol{\mu}^0)$
设定精度 tol , 令 $k = 0$

步骤2: 计算缩减因子

$$\sigma^k = \frac{m_2}{m_2 + \rho}, \quad \rho > \sqrt{m_2}$$

$$\tau^{k+1} = \sigma^k \tau^k = \frac{m_2 \tau^k}{m_2 + \rho}$$

求解 $\boldsymbol{\delta}_x^k$ 和 $\boldsymbol{\delta}_\lambda^k$

$$\min \frac{1}{2} [\boldsymbol{\delta}_x^k]^T H^k \boldsymbol{\delta}_x^k + [\boldsymbol{\delta}_x^k]^T \mathbf{p}^k$$

s. t. $\mathbf{A}_E \boldsymbol{\delta}_x^k = \mathbf{0}$

求解 $\boldsymbol{\delta}_y^k$ 和 $\boldsymbol{\delta}_\mu^k$

$$\boldsymbol{\delta}_y^k = \mathbf{A}_I \boldsymbol{\delta}_x^k$$

$$\boldsymbol{\delta}_\mu^k = \mathbf{v}_y^k - (\mathbf{Y}^k)^{-1} \mathbf{M}^k \boldsymbol{\delta}_y^k$$

$$H^k = \mathbf{A}_I^T (\mathbf{Y}^k)^{-1} \mathbf{M}^k \mathbf{A}_I$$

$$\mathbf{p}^k = -\mathbf{A}_I^T \mathbf{v}_y^k$$

调用MATLAB函数quadprog

可以同时得到, $\boldsymbol{\delta}_x^k$ 和 $\boldsymbol{\delta}_\lambda^k$
计算稳定性好, 效率高

步骤3: 计算步长

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_{P,\min}^k = \min \left\{ -\frac{(\mathbf{y}^k)_i}{(\boldsymbol{\delta}_y^k)_i} \mid (\boldsymbol{\delta}_y^k)_i < 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, m_2 \right\} \\ \alpha_P^k = \min\{1, c \cdot \alpha_{P,\min}^k\} \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{通常} \\ c = 1 - 10^{-3} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_{D,\min}^k = \min \left\{ -\frac{(\boldsymbol{\mu}^k)_i}{(\boldsymbol{\delta}_\mu^k)_i} \mid (\boldsymbol{\delta}_\mu^k)_i < 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, m_2 \right\} \\ \alpha_D^k = \min\{1, c \cdot \alpha_{D,\min}^k\} \end{cases}$$

步骤4: 计算新的迭代点

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{x}^{k+1} = \mathbf{x}^k + \alpha_P^k \boldsymbol{\delta}_x^k \\ \mathbf{y}^{k+1} = \mathbf{y}^k + \alpha_P^k \boldsymbol{\delta}_y^k \\ \boldsymbol{\lambda}^{k+1} = \boldsymbol{\lambda}^k + \alpha_D^k \boldsymbol{\delta}_\lambda^k \\ \boldsymbol{\mu}^{k+1} = \boldsymbol{\mu}^k + \alpha_D^k \boldsymbol{\delta}_\mu^k \end{cases}$$

步骤5: 计算新的对偶间隔 $\delta_{PD}^{k+1} = [\boldsymbol{\mu}^{k+1}]^T \mathbf{y}^{k+1}$

步骤6: 如果 $\delta_{PD}^{k+1} < tol$, 迭代终止;

$f(\mathbf{x}^{k+1}) = \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x}^{k+1}$ 为目标函数极小值, \mathbf{z}^{k+1} 为原-对偶解。
否则, $k = k + 1$, 转到步骤2

- 1. 线性规划的原问题与对偶问题
- 2. 原-对偶可行路径跟踪法
 - ①问题形式
 - ②原-对偶可行路径跟踪法的基本原理
 - ③原-对偶可行路径跟踪法的计算步骤
 - ④实例测试
- 3. 原-对偶非可行路径跟踪法
- 4. 带预测校正的原-对偶路径跟踪法

例9.2 用原-对偶可行路径跟踪法求解

$$\begin{aligned} \max f(x) &= x_1 + x_2 + 5x_3 \\ \text{s. t. } 3x_1 + 2x_2 + \frac{1}{4}x_3 &\leq 6 \\ x_3 &\leq 4 \\ x &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \min -f(x) &= -x_1 - x_2 - 5x_3 \\ \text{s. t. } -3x_1 - 2x_2 - \frac{1}{4}x_3 &\geq -6 \\ -x_3 &\geq -4 \\ x &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

初始点 $x^{(0)} = (0.612, 0.9269, 2.0349)$, $tol = 1 \times 10^{-4}$

[example_9_2_XinggaoLiu.m](#)

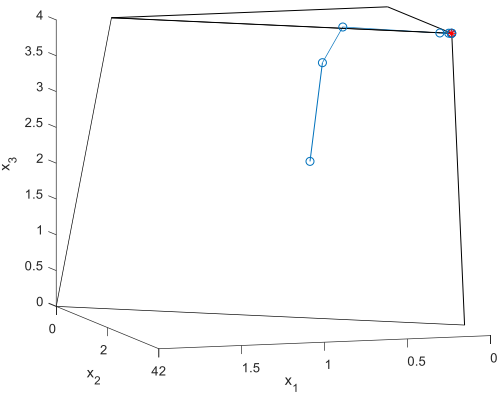
x_optimal = y_optimal =
0.0000 0.0000
2.4999 0.0000
4.0000 0.0000
 2.5000
 4.0000

f_optimal = 22.4999

k = 8

lamda_optimal = []

mu_optimal =
0.5000
4.8750
0.5000
0.0000
0.0000



M05M11084 最优化理论、算法与应用

7-2 线性规划问题的内点法

1. 线性规划的原问题与对偶问题
2. 原-对偶可行路径跟踪法
3. 原-对偶非可行路径跟踪法
 - ①原-对偶非可行路径跟踪法的基本原理
 - ②原-对偶非可行路径跟踪法的计算步骤
 - ③实例测试
4. 带预测校正的原-对偶路径跟踪法

1. 线性规划的原问题与对偶问题
2. 原-对偶可行路径跟踪法
3. 原-对偶非可行路径跟踪法
 - ①原-对偶非可行路径跟踪法的基本原理
 - ✓ 扰动KKT条件的线性化及求解
 - ✓ 步长和中心参数计算
 - ②原-对偶非可行路径跟踪法的计算步骤
 - ③实例测试
4. 带预测校正的原-对偶路径跟踪法

扰动KKT条件的线性化及求解

- (1) 对当前迭代点 $\mathbf{z}^k = [\mathbf{x}^k, \mathbf{y}^k, \lambda^k, \mu^k]^T$ 做适当的扰动 $\delta_{\mathbf{z}}^k = [\delta_x^k, \delta_y^k, \delta_\lambda^k, \delta_\mu^k]^T$ ，得到下一个迭代点 $\mathbf{z}^{k+1} = [\mathbf{x}^{k+1}, \mathbf{y}^{k+1}, \lambda^{k+1}, \mu^{k+1}]^T$
- $$\mathbf{z}^{k+1} = \mathbf{z}^k + \delta_{\mathbf{z}}^k$$

- (2) 将点 \mathbf{z}^{k+1} 带入扰动KKT条件，略去关于扰动量的二次项，得

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{c} - A_E^T(\lambda^k + \delta_\lambda^k) - A_I^T(\mu^k + \delta_\mu^k) &= \mathbf{0} \\ A_E(\mathbf{x}^k + \delta_x^k) - \mathbf{b}_E &= \mathbf{0} \\ A_I(\mathbf{x}^k + \delta_x^k) - (\mathbf{y}^k + \delta_y^k) &= \mathbf{b}_I \\ M^{k+1}Y^{k+1}\mathbf{e} &\approx M^kY^k\mathbf{e} + M^k\delta_y^k + Y^k\delta_\mu^k = \tau^{k+1}\mathbf{e} \end{aligned}$$

其中，矩阵运算

$$\begin{aligned} (Y^k)^{-1}M^kY^k\mathbf{e} &= \begin{bmatrix} y_1^k & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & y_m^k \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1^k & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \mu_m^k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1^k & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & y_m^k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{y_1^k} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \frac{1}{y_m^k} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1^k & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \mu_m^k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1^k & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & y_m^k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\mu_1^k}{y_1^k} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \frac{\mu_m^k}{y_m^k} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1^k & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & y_m^k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1^k & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \mu_m^k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \mu^k \end{aligned} \quad \mu^k = \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1^k \\ \vdots \\ \mu_m^k \end{bmatrix}$$

注意：当前点 \mathbf{z}^k 不是可行域的内点

含有 δ 的项放在左边

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{c} - A_E^T(\boldsymbol{\lambda}^k + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\lambda^k) - A_I^T(\boldsymbol{\mu}^k + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\mu^k) &= \mathbf{0} \\
 A_E(\mathbf{x}^k + \boldsymbol{\delta}_x^k) - \mathbf{b}_E &= \mathbf{0} \\
 A_I(\mathbf{x}^k + \boldsymbol{\delta}_x^k) - (\mathbf{y}^k + \boldsymbol{\delta}_y^k) &= \mathbf{b}_I \\
 M^k Y^k \mathbf{e} + M^k \boldsymbol{\delta}_y^k + Y^k \boldsymbol{\delta}_\mu^k &= \tau^{k+1} \mathbf{e}
 \end{aligned}
 \Rightarrow
 \begin{aligned}
 A_E^T \boldsymbol{\delta}_\lambda^k + A_I^T \boldsymbol{\delta}_\mu^k &= \mathbf{c} - A_E^T \boldsymbol{\lambda}^k - A_I^T \boldsymbol{\mu}^k \\
 A_E \boldsymbol{\delta}_x^k &= \mathbf{b}_E - A_E \mathbf{x}^k \\
 A_I \boldsymbol{\delta}_x^k - \boldsymbol{\delta}_y^k &= \mathbf{b}_I - A_I \mathbf{x}^k + \mathbf{y}^k \\
 M^k \boldsymbol{\delta}_y^k + Y^k \boldsymbol{\delta}_\mu^k &= \tau^{k+1} \mathbf{e} - M^k Y^k \mathbf{e}
 \end{aligned}$$

对第4个方程，左乘 $(Y^k)^{-1}$

$$(Y^k)^{-1} M^k \boldsymbol{\delta}_y^k + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\mu^k = \tau^{k+1} (Y^k)^{-1} \mathbf{e} - (Y^k)^{-1} M^k Y^k \mathbf{e} = \tau^{k+1} (Y^k)^{-1} \mathbf{e} - \boldsymbol{\mu}^k$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_E^T \boldsymbol{\delta}_\lambda^k + A_I^T \boldsymbol{\delta}_\mu^k &= \mathbf{c} - A_E^T \boldsymbol{\lambda}^k - A_I^T \boldsymbol{\mu}^k \triangleq \mathbf{v}_x^k \\
 A_E \boldsymbol{\delta}_x^k &= \mathbf{b}_E - A_E \mathbf{x}^k \triangleq -\mathbf{v}_\lambda^k \\
 A_I \boldsymbol{\delta}_x^k - \boldsymbol{\delta}_y^k &= \mathbf{b}_I - A_I \mathbf{x}^k + \mathbf{y}^k \triangleq \mathbf{v}_\mu^k \\
 (Y^k)^{-1} M^k \boldsymbol{\delta}_y^k + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\mu^k &= \tau^{k+1} (Y^k)^{-1} \mathbf{e} - \boldsymbol{\mu}^k \triangleq -\mathbf{v}_y^k
 \end{aligned}
 \Rightarrow
 \begin{aligned}
 A_E^T \boldsymbol{\delta}_\lambda^k + A_I^T \boldsymbol{\delta}_\mu^k &= \mathbf{v}_x^k \\
 -(Y^k)^{-1} M^k \boldsymbol{\delta}_y^k - \boldsymbol{\delta}_\mu^k &= -\mathbf{v}_y^k \\
 A_E \boldsymbol{\delta}_x^k &= -\mathbf{v}_\lambda^k \\
 A_I \boldsymbol{\delta}_x^k - \boldsymbol{\delta}_y^k &= \mathbf{v}_\mu^k
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_E^T \boldsymbol{\delta}_\lambda^k + A_I^T \boldsymbol{\delta}_\mu^k &= \mathbf{v}_x^k \\
 -(Y^k)^{-1} M^k \boldsymbol{\delta}_y^k - \boldsymbol{\delta}_\mu^k &= -\mathbf{v}_y^k \\
 A_E \boldsymbol{\delta}_x^k &= -\mathbf{v}_\lambda^k \\
 A_I \boldsymbol{\delta}_x^k - \boldsymbol{\delta}_y^k &= \mathbf{v}_\mu^k
 \end{aligned}
 \Rightarrow
 \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & A_E^T & A_I^T \\ \mathbf{0} & -(Y^k)^{-1} M^k & \mathbf{0} & -I \\ A_E & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ A_I & -I & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\delta}_z^k = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v}_x^k \\ -\mathbf{v}_y^k \\ -\mathbf{v}_\lambda^k \\ \mathbf{v}_\mu^k \end{bmatrix}$$

注意： $(\mathbf{x}^{k+1}, \mathbf{y}^{k+1})$ 不要求是原问题的可行点，
 $(\boldsymbol{\lambda}^{k+1}, \boldsymbol{\mu}^{k+1})$ 也不要求是对偶问题的可行点

当 $\mathbf{v}_\lambda^k = \mathbf{v}_\mu^k = \mathbf{0}$ 时， \mathbf{x}^k 是原问题的可行点

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v}_x^k \\ -\mathbf{v}_y^k \\ -\mathbf{v}_\lambda^k \\ \mathbf{v}_\mu^k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{c} - A_E^T \boldsymbol{\lambda}^k - A_I^T \boldsymbol{\mu}^k \\ \boldsymbol{\mu}^k - \tau^{k+1} (Y^k)^{-1} \mathbf{e} \\ \mathbf{b}_E - A_E \mathbf{x}^k \\ \mathbf{b}_I - A_I \mathbf{x}^k + \mathbf{y}^k \end{bmatrix}$$

(3) 简化方程组，求解扰动向量

类似地，可得

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} A_I^T (Y^k)^{-1} M^k A_I & -A_E^T \\ -A_E & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \delta_x^k \\ \delta_\lambda^k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_I^T [\mathbf{v}_y^k + (Y^k)^{-1} M^k \mathbf{v}_\mu^k] - \mathbf{v}_x^k \\ \mathbf{v}_\lambda^k \end{bmatrix}$$

↓

$$\begin{bmatrix} H^k & -A_E^T \\ -A_E & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \delta_x^k \\ \delta_\lambda^k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\mathbf{p}^k \\ \mathbf{v}_\lambda^k \end{bmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} H^k \delta_x^k - A_E^T \delta_\lambda^k &= -\mathbf{p}^k \\ -A_E \delta_x^k &= \mathbf{v}_\lambda^k \end{aligned}$$

$$H^k = A_I^T (Y^k)^{-1} M^k A_I$$

$$\mathbf{p}^k = \mathbf{v}_x^k - A_I^T [\mathbf{v}_y^k + (Y^k)^{-1} M^k \mathbf{v}_\mu^k]$$

(4) 求解二次规划问题，得到 δ_x^k 和 δ_λ^k

$$\begin{aligned} \min & \frac{1}{2} [\delta_x^k]^T H^k \delta_x^k + [\delta_x^k]^T \mathbf{p}^k \\ \text{s.t. } & A_E \delta_x^k = -\mathbf{v}_\lambda^k \end{aligned}$$

调用MATLAB函数quadprog

可以同时得到， δ_x^k 和 δ_λ^k
计算稳定性好，效率高

直接解

$$\delta_x^k - (H^k)^{-1} A_E^T \delta_\lambda^k = -(H^k)^{-1} \mathbf{p}^k$$

$$\Rightarrow A_E \delta_x^k - A_E (H^k)^{-1} A_E^T \delta_\lambda^k = -A_E (H^k)^{-1} \mathbf{p}^k$$

$$\begin{aligned} H^k \delta_x^k - A_E^T \delta_\lambda^k &= -\mathbf{p}^k \\ -A_E \delta_x^k &= \mathbf{v}_\lambda^k \end{aligned}$$

$$[A_E (H^k)^{-1} A_E^T] \delta_\lambda^k = A_E (H^k)^{-1} \mathbf{p}^k - \mathbf{v}_\lambda^k$$

解线性方程组，得 δ_λ^k

$$\delta_x^k = (H^k)^{-1} A_E^T \delta_\lambda^k - (H^k)^{-1} \mathbf{p}^k$$

步长和中心参数计算

$y \geq 0, \quad \mu \geq 0$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_{P,min}^k = \min \left\{ -\frac{(y^k)_i}{(\delta_y^k)_i} \middle| (\delta_y^k)_i < 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, m_2 \right\} \\ \alpha_P^k = \min \{ 1, c \cdot \alpha_{P,min}^k \} \end{cases}$$

通常

$$c = 1 - 10^{-3}$$

$$1 - 10^{-3} \leq c \leq 1 - 10^{-6}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_{D,min}^k = \min \left\{ -\frac{(\mu^k)_i}{(\delta_\mu^k)_i} \middle| (\delta_\mu^k)_i < 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, m_2 \right\} \\ \alpha_D^k = \min \{ 1, c \cdot \alpha_{D,min}^k \} \end{cases}$$

$$\sigma^k = \frac{m_2}{m_2 + \rho}, \quad \rho > \sqrt{m_2}$$

$$\tau^{k+1} = \sigma^k \tau^k = \frac{m_2 \tau^k}{m_2 + \rho}$$

1. 线性规划的原问题与对偶问题

2. 原-对偶可行路径跟踪法

3. 原-对偶非可行路径跟踪法

①原-对偶非可行路径跟踪法的基本原理

②原-对偶非可行路径跟踪法的计算步骤

③实例测试

4. 带预测校正的原-对偶路径跟踪法

原-对偶非可行路径跟踪法的计算步骤

步骤1: 输入参数 $\mathbf{c}, A_E, \mathbf{b}_E, A_I, \mathbf{b}_I$, 选定初始点 $\mathbf{z}^0 = (\mathbf{x}^0, \mathbf{y}^0, \boldsymbol{\lambda}^0, \boldsymbol{\mu}^0)$
设定精度 tol , 令 $k = 0$

步骤2: 计算缩减因子 $\sigma^k = \frac{m_2}{m_2 + \rho}, \quad \rho > \sqrt{m_2}$
 $\tau^{k+1} = \sigma^k \tau^k = \frac{m_2 \tau^k}{m_2 + \rho}$

求解 $\boldsymbol{\delta}_x^k$ 和 $\boldsymbol{\delta}_\lambda^k$ $\min \frac{1}{2} [\boldsymbol{\delta}_x^k]^T H^k \boldsymbol{\delta}_x^k + [\boldsymbol{\delta}_x^k]^T \mathbf{p}^k$
s. t. $A_E \boldsymbol{\delta}_x^k = -\mathbf{v}_\lambda^k$

调用MATLAB函数quadprog
可以同时得到, $\boldsymbol{\delta}_x^k$ 和 $\boldsymbol{\delta}_\lambda^k$
计算稳定性好, 效率高

求解 $\boldsymbol{\delta}_y^k$ 和 $\boldsymbol{\delta}_\mu^k$ $\boldsymbol{\delta}_y^k = A_I \boldsymbol{\delta}_x^k - \mathbf{v}_\mu^k$
 $\boldsymbol{\delta}_\mu^k = \mathbf{v}_y^k - (Y^k)^{-1} M^k \boldsymbol{\delta}_y^k$

步骤3: 计算步长

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_{P,\min}^k = \min \left\{ -\frac{(\mathbf{y}^k)_i}{(\boldsymbol{\delta}_y^k)_i} \middle| (\boldsymbol{\delta}_y^k)_i < 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, m_2 \right\} \\ \alpha_P^k = \min \{1, c \cdot \alpha_{P,\min}^k\} \end{cases}$$

通常
 $c = 1 - 10^{-3}$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_{D,\min}^k = \min \left\{ -\frac{(\boldsymbol{\mu}^k)_i}{(\boldsymbol{\delta}_\mu^k)_i} \middle| (\boldsymbol{\delta}_\mu^k)_i < 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, m_2 \right\} \\ \alpha_D^k = \min \{1, c \cdot \alpha_{D,\min}^k\} \end{cases}$$

步骤4: 计算新的迭代点

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{x}^{k+1} = \mathbf{x}^k + \alpha_P^k \delta_x^k \\ \mathbf{y}^{k+1} = \mathbf{y}^k + \alpha_P^k \delta_y^k \\ \lambda^{k+1} = \lambda^k + \alpha_D^k \delta_\lambda^k \\ \mu^{k+1} = \mu^k + \alpha_D^k \delta_\mu^k \end{cases}$$

步骤5: 计算新的对偶间隔 $\delta_{PD}^{k+1} = [\mu^{k+1}]^T \mathbf{y}^{k+1}$

步骤6: 如果 $\delta_{PD}^{k+1} < tol$, $f(\mathbf{x}^{k+1}) = \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x}^{k+1}$, \mathbf{z}^{k+1} 为目标函数极小值和原-对偶解;
迭代终止。
否则, $k = k + 1$, 转到步骤2

1. 线性规划的原问题与对偶问题

2. 原-对偶可行路径跟踪法

3. 原-对偶非可行路径跟踪法

①原-对偶非可行路径跟踪法的基本原理

②原-对偶非可行路径跟踪法的计算步骤

③实例测试

4. 带预测校正的原-对偶路径跟踪法

例9.5 用原-对偶可行路径跟踪法求解

$$\begin{aligned} \max f(x) &= x_1 + x_2 + 5x_3 \\ \text{s. t. } 3x_1 + 2x_2 + \frac{1}{4}x_3 &\leq 6 \\ x_3 &\leq 4 \\ x &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \min -f(x) &= -x_1 - x_2 - 5x_3 \\ \text{s. t. } -3x_1 - 2x_2 - \frac{1}{4}x_3 &\geq -6 \\ -x_3 &\geq -4 \\ x &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

初始点 $x^0 = (2.5, 2.5, 3)$, $tol = 1 \times 10^{-4}$

example_9_5_XinggaoLiu.m

x_optimal =
0.0000
2.5000
4.0000

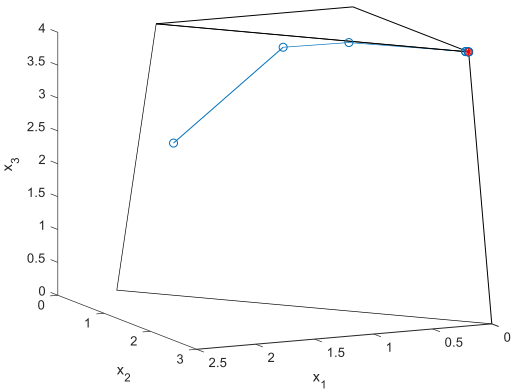
y_optimal =
0.0000
0.0000
0.0000
2.5000
4.0000

f_optimal=22.5000

k = 8

lamda_optimal =
空的 0×1 double 列向量

mu_optimal =
0.5000
4.8750
0.5000
0.0000
0.0000





M05M11084 最优化理论、算法与应用

7-2 线性规划问题的内点法

1. 线性规划的原问题与对偶问题
2. 原-对偶可行路径跟踪法
3. 原-对偶非可行路径跟踪法
4. 带预测校正的原-对偶路径跟踪法

1. 线性规划的原问题与对偶问题
2. 原-对偶可行路径跟踪法
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4. 带预测校正的原-对偶路径跟踪法
 - ①基本原理
 - ②计算步骤
 - ③实例测试

基本原理

Mehrotra方法借鉴常微分法方程数值解法中的预测校正思想：

对当前迭代点 $\mathbf{z}^k = [\mathbf{x}^k, \mathbf{y}^k, \boldsymbol{\lambda}^k, \boldsymbol{\mu}^k]^T$ ，做适当的扰动 $\delta_{\mathbf{z}}^k = \delta_{\text{pre}}^k + \delta_{\text{cor}}^k$ ，
得到下一个迭代点 $\mathbf{z}^{k+1} = [\mathbf{x}^{k+1}, \mathbf{y}^{k+1}, \boldsymbol{\lambda}^{k+1}, \boldsymbol{\mu}^{k+1}]^T$

$$\mathbf{z}^{k+1} = \mathbf{z}^k + \delta_{\mathbf{z}}^k$$

$$\mathbf{z}^{k+1} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}^{k+1} \\ \mathbf{y}^{k+1} \\ \boldsymbol{\lambda}^{k+1} \\ \boldsymbol{\mu}^{k+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}^k \\ \mathbf{y}^k \\ \boldsymbol{\lambda}^k \\ \boldsymbol{\mu}^k \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \delta_{x,\text{pre}}^k + \delta_{x,\text{cor}}^k \\ \delta_{y,\text{pre}}^k + \delta_{y,\text{cor}}^k \\ \delta_{\lambda,\text{pre}}^k + \delta_{\lambda,\text{cor}}^k \\ \delta_{\mu,\text{pre}}^k + \delta_{\mu,\text{cor}}^k \end{bmatrix}$$

预测方向,仿射方向	校正方向
$\delta_{\text{pre}}^k = \begin{bmatrix} \delta_{x,\text{pre}}^k \\ \delta_{y,\text{pre}}^k \\ \delta_{\lambda,\text{pre}}^k \\ \delta_{\mu,\text{pre}}^k \end{bmatrix}$	$\delta_{\text{cor}}^k = \begin{bmatrix} \delta_{x,\text{cor}}^k \\ \delta_{y,\text{cor}}^k \\ \delta_{\lambda,\text{cor}}^k \\ \delta_{\mu,\text{cor}}^k \end{bmatrix}$

校正方向补偿线性化的误差，
使得搜索方向靠近中心路径

(1) 扰动KKT条件的展开与分解

前面的方法中，最后一个条件，略去了扰动的二次项

$$M^{k+1}Y^{k+1}\mathbf{e} \approx M^kY^k\mathbf{e} + M^k\delta_y^k + Y^k\delta_\mu^k \quad \text{保留}$$

事实上 $M^{k+1}Y^{k+1}\mathbf{e} = M^kY^k\mathbf{e} + M^k\delta_y^k + Y^k\delta_\mu^k + \Delta Y^k\delta_\mu^k$

$$\mathbf{c} - A_E^T(\lambda^k + \delta_\lambda^k) - A_I^T(\mu^k + \delta_\mu^k) = \mathbf{0}$$

$$A_E(\mathbf{x}^k + \delta_x^k) - \mathbf{b}_E = \mathbf{0}$$

$$A_I(\mathbf{x}^k + \delta_x^k) - (\mathbf{y}^k + \delta_y^k) = \mathbf{b}_I$$

$$M^kY^k\mathbf{e} + M^k\delta_y^k + Y^k\delta_\mu^k + \Delta Y^k\delta_\mu^k = \tau^{k+1}\mathbf{e}$$

$$A_E^T\delta_\lambda^k + A_I^T\delta_\mu^k = \mathbf{c} - A_E^T\lambda^k - A_I^T\mu^k$$

$$A_E\delta_x^k = \mathbf{b}_E - A_E\mathbf{x}^k$$

$$A_I\delta_x^k - \delta_y^k = \mathbf{b}_I - A_I\mathbf{x}^k + \mathbf{y}^k$$

$$M^k\delta_y^k + Y^k\delta_\mu^k = M^kY^k\mathbf{e} - \Delta Y^k\delta_\mu^k - \tau^{k+1}\mathbf{e}$$

(1) 扰动KKT条件的展开与分解

$$A_E^T\delta_\lambda^k + A_I^T\delta_\mu^k = \mathbf{c} - A_E^T\lambda^k - A_I^T\mu^k$$

$$A_E\delta_x^k = \mathbf{b}_E - A_E\mathbf{x}^k$$

$$A_I\delta_x^k - \delta_y^k = \mathbf{b}_I - A_I\mathbf{x}^k + \mathbf{y}^k$$

$$M^k\delta_y^k + Y^k\delta_\mu^k = M^kY^k\mathbf{e} - \Delta Y^k\delta_\mu^k - \tau^{k+1}\mathbf{e}$$

左乘 $-(Y^k)^{-1}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & A_E^T & A_I^T \\ \mathbf{0} & -(Y^k)^{-1}M^k & \mathbf{0} & -I \\ A_E & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ A_I & -I & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \delta_z^k = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v}_x^k \\ \mu^k + (Y^k)^{-1}\Delta Y^k\delta_\mu^k - \tau^{k+1}(Y^k)^{-1}\mathbf{e} \\ -\mathbf{v}_\lambda^k \\ \mathbf{v}_\mu^k \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & A_E^T & A_I^T \\ \mathbf{0} & -(Y^k)^{-1}M^k & \mathbf{0} & -I \\ A_E & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ A_I & -I & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} (\delta_{\text{pre}}^k + \delta_{\text{cor}}^k) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v}_x^k \\ \mu^k \\ -\mathbf{v}_\lambda^k \\ \mathbf{v}_\mu^k \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ (Y^k)^{-1}\Delta Y^k\delta_\mu^k - \tau^{k+1}(Y^k)^{-1}\mathbf{e} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & A_E^T & A_I^T \\ \mathbf{0} & -(Y^k)^{-1}M^k & \mathbf{0} & -I \\ A_E & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ A_I & -I & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} (\delta_{\text{pre}}^k + \delta_{\text{cor}}^k) = \begin{bmatrix} v_x^k \\ \mu^k \\ -v_\lambda^k \\ v_\mu^k \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ (Y^k)^{-1}\Delta Y^k \delta_\mu^k - \tau^{k+1}(Y^k)^{-1}\mathbf{e} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

分成两个方程组

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & A_E^T & A_I^T \\ \mathbf{0} & -(Y^k)^{-1}M^k & \mathbf{0} & -I \\ A_E & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ A_I & -I & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \delta_{x,\text{pre}}^k \\ \delta_{y,\text{pre}}^k \\ \delta_{\lambda,\text{pre}}^k \\ \delta_{\mu,\text{pre}}^k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v_x^k \\ \mu^k \\ -v_\lambda^k \\ v_\mu^k \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \delta_{\text{pre}}^k$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & A_E^T & A_I^T \\ \mathbf{0} & -(Y^k)^{-1}M^k & \mathbf{0} & -I \\ A_E & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ A_I & -I & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \delta_{x,\text{cor}}^k \\ \delta_{y,\text{cor}}^k \\ \delta_{\lambda,\text{cor}}^k \\ \delta_{\mu,\text{cor}}^k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ? & \mathbf{0} \\ (Y^k)^{-1}\Delta Y^k \delta_\mu^k - \tau^{k+1}(Y^k)^{-1}\mathbf{e} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ -v_y^k \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \delta_{\text{cor}}^k$$

取 $\Delta Y^k \approx \Delta Y_{\text{pre}}^k$, $\delta_\mu^k \approx \delta_{\mu,\text{pre}}^k$

$$-v_y^k = (Y^k)^{-1}\Delta Y_{\text{pre}}^k \delta_{\mu,\text{pre}}^k - \tau^{k+1}(Y^k)^{-1}\mathbf{e}$$

预测方向、校正方向的方程组

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & A_E^T & A_I^T \\ \mathbf{0} & -(Y^k)^{-1}M^k & \mathbf{0} & -I \\ A_E & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ A_I & -I & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \delta_{x,\text{pre}}^k \\ \delta_{y,\text{pre}}^k \\ \delta_{\lambda,\text{pre}}^k \\ \delta_{\mu,\text{pre}}^k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v_x^k \\ \mu^k \\ -v_\lambda^k \\ v_\mu^k \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \delta_{\text{pre}}^k \quad \text{预测方向}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & A_E^T & A_I^T \\ \mathbf{0} & -(Y^k)^{-1}M^k & \mathbf{0} & -I \\ A_E & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ A_I & -I & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \delta_{x,\text{cor}}^k \\ \delta_{y,\text{cor}}^k \\ \delta_{\lambda,\text{cor}}^k \\ \delta_{\mu,\text{cor}}^k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ -v_y^k \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \delta_{\text{cor}}^k \quad \text{校正方向}$$

$$-v_y^k = (Y^k)^{-1}\Delta Y_{\text{pre}}^k \delta_{\mu,\text{pre}}^k - \tau^{k+1}(Y^k)^{-1}\mathbf{e}$$

另一种解方程组的方法

不常用

当 $A_E = \emptyset$ 时

$$\begin{bmatrix} H^k & -A_E^T \\ -A_E & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \delta_{x,\text{pre}}^k \\ \delta_{\lambda,\text{pre}}^k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\mathbf{p}_{\text{pre}}^k \\ \mathbf{v}_{\lambda}^k \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H^k \delta_{x,\text{pre}}^k = -\mathbf{p}_{\text{pre}}^k$$

解线性方程组，得到 $\delta_{x,\text{pre}}^k$

$$\delta_{\lambda,\text{pre}}^k = \emptyset$$

校正方向

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_I^T (Y^k)^{-1} M^k A_I & -A_E^T \\ -A_E & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \delta_{x,\text{cor}}^k \\ \delta_{\lambda,\text{cor}}^k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_I^T \mathbf{v}_y^k \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H^k = A_I^T (Y^k)^{-1} M^k A_I$$

$$\mathbf{p}_{\text{cor}}^k = -A_I^T \mathbf{v}_y^k$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} H^k & -A_E^T \\ -A_E & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \delta_{x,\text{cor}}^k \\ \delta_{\lambda,\text{cor}}^k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_I^T \mathbf{v}_y^k \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}$$

求解 $\delta_{x,\text{cor}}^k$ 和 $\delta_{\lambda,\text{cor}}^k$

$$\begin{aligned} \min & \frac{1}{2} [\delta_{x,\text{cor}}^k]^T H^k \delta_{x,\text{cor}}^k + [\delta_{x,\text{cor}}^k]^T \mathbf{p}_{\text{cor}}^k \\ \text{s. t. } & A_E \delta_{x,\text{cor}}^k = -\mathbf{v}_{\lambda}^k \end{aligned}$$

调用MATLAB函数quadprog

可以同时得到， $\delta_{x,\text{cor}}^k$ 和 $\delta_{\lambda,\text{cor}}^k$
计算稳定性好，效率高

求解 $\delta_{y,\text{cor}}^k$ 和 $\delta_{\mu,\text{cor}}^k$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{y,\text{cor}}^k &= A_I \delta_{x,\text{cor}}^k \\ \delta_{\mu,\text{cor}}^k &= \mathbf{v}_y^k - (Y^k)^{-1} M^k \delta_{y,\text{cor}}^k \end{aligned}$$

计算步长 沿扰动方向 δ_z^k 的步长计算

$$\delta_z^k = \delta_{\text{pre}}^k + \delta_{\text{cor}}^k$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_{p,\min}^k = \min \left\{ -\frac{(y^k)_i}{(\delta_y^k)_i} \mid (\delta_y^k)_i < 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, m_2 \right\} \\ \alpha_p^k = \min \{1, c \cdot \alpha_{p,\min}^k\} \end{cases}$$

通常

$$c = 1 - 10^{-3} \\ 1 - 10^{-3} \leq c \leq 1 - 10^{-6}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_{d,\min}^k = \min \left\{ -\frac{(\mu^k)_i}{(\delta_\mu^k)_i} \mid (\delta_\mu^k)_i < 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, m_2 \right\} \\ \alpha_d^k = \min \{1, c \cdot \alpha_{d,\min}^k\} \end{cases}$$

计算步长 沿预测方向 δ_{pre}^k 的步长 用于计算中心参数

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_{p,\text{pre},\min}^k = \min \left\{ -\frac{(y^k)_i}{(\delta_{y,\text{pre}}^k)_i} \mid (\delta_{y,\text{pre}}^k)_i < 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, m_2 \right\} \\ \alpha_{p,\text{pre}}^k = \min \{1, c \cdot \alpha_{p,\text{pre},\min}^k\} \end{cases}$$

通常

$$c = 1 - 10^{-3} \\ 1 - 10^{-3} \leq c \leq 1 - 10^{-6}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_{d,\text{pre},\min}^k = \min \left\{ -\frac{(\mu^k)_i}{(\delta_{\mu,\text{pre}}^k)_i} \mid (\delta_{\mu,\text{pre}}^k)_i < 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, m_2 \right\} \\ \alpha_{d,\text{pre}}^k = \min \{1, c \cdot \alpha_{d,\text{pre},\min}^k\} \end{cases}$$

计算中心参数

参数 τ 估计 (Mehrotra方法) 启发式公式, 无严格理论

$$\sigma^k = \left(\frac{\tau_{\text{pre}}^k}{\tau^k} \right)^3$$

$$\tau_{\text{pre}}^k = \frac{1}{m_2} \left[(\boldsymbol{\mu}^k + \alpha_{D,\text{pre}}^k \boldsymbol{\delta}_{\mu,\text{pre}}^k)^T (\mathbf{y}^k + \alpha_{P,\text{pre}}^k \boldsymbol{\delta}_{y,\text{pre}}^k) \right]$$

$$\tau^k = \frac{(\boldsymbol{\mu}^k)^T \mathbf{y}^k}{m_2}$$

$$\tau^{k+1} = \sigma^k \tau^k$$

带预测校正的原-对偶路径跟踪法的计算步骤

步骤1: 输入参数 $\mathbf{c}, A_E, \mathbf{b}_E, A_I, \mathbf{b}_I$, 选定初始点 $\mathbf{z}^0 = (\mathbf{x}^0, \mathbf{y}^0, \boldsymbol{\lambda}^0, \boldsymbol{\mu}^0)$
设定精度 tol , 令 $k = 0$

步骤2: 计算预测 (仿射) 方向 $\boldsymbol{\delta}_{\text{pre}}^k$

① 计算参数

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v}_x^k \\ \boldsymbol{\mu}^k \\ -\mathbf{v}_\lambda^k \\ \mathbf{v}_\mu^k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{c} - A_E^T \boldsymbol{\lambda}^k - A_I^T \boldsymbol{\mu}^k \\ \boldsymbol{\mu}^k \\ \mathbf{b}_E - A_E \mathbf{x}^k \\ \mathbf{b}_I - A_I \mathbf{x}^k + \mathbf{y}^k \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H^k = A_I^T (Y^k)^{-1} M^k A_I$$

$$\mathbf{p}_{\text{pre}}^k = \mathbf{v}_x^k - A_I^T \left[-\boldsymbol{\mu}^k + (Y^k)^{-1} M^k \mathbf{v}_\mu^k \right]$$

步骤2: 计算预测 (仿射) 方向 $\delta_{\text{pre}}^k = [\delta_{x,\text{pre}}^k \ \delta_{y,\text{pre}}^k \ \delta_{\lambda,\text{pre}}^k \ \delta_{\mu,\text{pre}}^k]^T$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{② 求解 } \delta_{x,\text{pre}}^k \text{ 和 } \delta_{\lambda,\text{pre}}^k \quad & \min \frac{1}{2} [\delta_{x,\text{pre}}^k]^T H^k \delta_{x,\text{pre}}^k + [\delta_{x,\text{pre}}^k]^T p_{\text{pre}}^k \\ \text{s. t. } & A_E \delta_{x,\text{pre}}^k = -v_{\lambda}^k \end{aligned}$$

调用MATLAB函数quadprog 可以同时得到, $\delta_{x,\text{pre}}^k$ 和 $\delta_{\lambda,\text{pre}}^k$
计算稳定性好, 效率高

$$\begin{aligned} \text{③ 求解 } \delta_{y,\text{pre}}^k \text{ 和 } \delta_{\mu,\text{pre}}^k \quad & \delta_{y,\text{pre}}^k = A_I \delta_{x,\text{pre}}^k - v_{\mu}^k \\ & \delta_{\mu,\text{pre}}^k = -\mu^k - (Y^k)^{-1} M^k \delta_{y,\text{pre}}^k \end{aligned}$$

步骤3: 计算预测 (仿射) 方向的步长 $\alpha_{P,\text{pre}}^k$ 和 $\alpha_{D,\text{pre}}^k$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_{P,\text{pre},\min}^k = \min \left\{ -\frac{(y^k)_i}{(\delta_{y,\text{pre}}^k)_i} \mid (\delta_{y,\text{pre}}^k)_i < 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, m_2 \right\} \\ \alpha_{P,\text{pre}}^k = \min\{1, c \cdot \alpha_{P,\text{pre},\min}^k\} \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} & \text{通常} \\ & c = 1 - 10^{-3} \\ & 1 - 10^{-3} \leq c \leq 1 - 10^{-6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_{D,\text{pre},\min}^k = \min \left\{ -\frac{(\mu^k)_i}{(\delta_{\mu,\text{pre}}^k)_i} \mid (\delta_{\mu,\text{pre}}^k)_i < 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, m_2 \right\} \\ \alpha_{D,\text{pre}}^k = \min\{1, c \cdot \alpha_{D,\text{pre},\min}^k\} \end{cases}$$

步骤4: 计算中心参数 σ^k 与缩减因子 τ^{k+1}

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma^k &= \left(\frac{\tau_{\text{pre}}^k}{\tau^k} \right)^3 & \tau_{\text{pre}}^k &= \frac{1}{m_2} [(\mu^k + \alpha_{D,\text{pre}}^k \delta_{\mu,\text{pre}}^k)^T (y^k + \alpha_{P,\text{pre}}^k \delta_{y,\text{pre}}^k)] \\ \tau^{k+1} &= \sigma^k \tau^k & \tau^k &= \frac{(\mu^k)^T y^k}{m_2} \end{aligned}$$

步骤5: 计算校正方向 δ_{cor}^k ，以及搜索方向 δ_z^k

① 计算参数 $\mathbf{v}_y^k = \tau^{k+1}(\mathbf{Y}^k)^{-1} \mathbf{e} - (\mathbf{Y}^k)^{-1} \Delta \mathbf{Y}_{\text{pre}}^k \delta_{\mu, \text{pre}}^k$

$$\mathbf{H}^k = \mathbf{A}_I^T (\mathbf{Y}^k)^{-1} \mathbf{M}^k \mathbf{A}_I$$

$$\mathbf{p}_{\text{cor}}^k = -\mathbf{A}_I^T \mathbf{v}_y^k$$

② 求解 $\delta_{x, \text{cor}}^k$ 和 $\delta_{\lambda, \text{cor}}^k$ $\min \frac{1}{2} [\delta_{x, \text{cor}}^k]^T \mathbf{H}^k \delta_{x, \text{cor}}^k + [\delta_{x, \text{cor}}^k]^T \mathbf{p}_{\text{cor}}^k$
s. t. $\mathbf{A}_E \delta_{x, \text{cor}}^k = \mathbf{0}$

调用MATLAB函数quadprog

可以同时得到, $\delta_{x, \text{cor}}^k$ 和 $\delta_{\lambda, \text{cor}}^k$
计算稳定性好, 效率高

③ 求解 $\delta_{y, \text{cor}}^k$ 和 $\delta_{\mu, \text{cor}}^k$ $\delta_{y, \text{cor}}^k = \mathbf{A}_I \delta_{x, \text{cor}}^k$
 $\delta_{\mu, \text{cor}}^k = \mathbf{v}_y^k - (\mathbf{Y}^k)^{-1} \mathbf{M}^k \delta_{y, \text{cor}}^k$

注意: if $\mathbf{A}_E = []$; $\delta_{x, \text{cor}}^{(k)} = []$

④ 计算搜索方向 $\delta_z^k = \delta_{\text{pre}}^k + \delta_{\text{cor}}^k$

步骤6: 计算搜索方向 δ_z^k 的步长 α_P^k 和 α_D^k

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_{P, \min}^k = \min \left\{ -\frac{(\mathbf{y}^k)_i}{(\delta_y^k)_i} \mid (\delta_y^k)_i < 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, m_2 \right\} \\ \alpha_P^k = \min \{1, c \cdot \alpha_{P, \min}^k\} \end{cases}$$

通常

$$c = 1 - 10^{-3}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_{D, \min}^k = \min \left\{ -\frac{(\boldsymbol{\mu}^k)_i}{(\delta_{\mu}^k)_i} \mid (\delta_{\mu}^k)_i < 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, m_2 \right\} \\ \alpha_D^k = \min \{1, c \cdot \alpha_{D, \min}^k\} \end{cases}$$

步骤7: 计算新的迭代点

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{x}^{k+1} = \mathbf{x}^k + \alpha_P^k \delta_{\mathbf{x}}^k \\ \mathbf{y}^{k+1} = \mathbf{y}^k + \alpha_P^k \delta_{\mathbf{y}}^k \\ \lambda^{k+1} = \lambda^k + \alpha_D^k \delta_{\lambda}^k \\ \boldsymbol{\mu}^{k+1} = \boldsymbol{\mu}^k + \alpha_D^k \delta_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}^k \end{cases}$$

步骤8: 计算新的对偶间隔 $\delta_{PD}^{k+1} = [\boldsymbol{\mu}^{k+1}]^T \mathbf{y}^{k+1}$

步骤9: 如果 $\delta_{PD}^{k+1} < tol$, $f(\mathbf{x}^{k+1}) = \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x}^{k+1}$, \mathbf{z}^{k+1} 为目标函数极小值和原-对偶解;
迭代终止
否则, $k = k + 1$, 转到步骤2

实例测试

例9.8 用原-对偶可行路径跟踪法求解

$$\begin{aligned} \max f(\mathbf{x}) &= x_1 + x_2 + 5x_3 \\ \text{s. t. } 3x_1 + 2x_2 + \frac{1}{4}x_3 &\leq 6 \\ x_3 &\leq 4 \\ \mathbf{x} &\geq \mathbf{0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \min -f(\mathbf{x}) &= -x_1 - x_2 - 5x_3 \\ \text{s. t. } -3x_1 - 2x_2 - \frac{1}{4}x_3 &\geq -6 \\ -x_3 &\geq -4 \\ \mathbf{x} &\geq \mathbf{0} \end{aligned}$$

初始点 $\mathbf{x}^0 = (2.5, 2.5, 3)$, $tol = 1 \times 10^{-4}$

example_9_8_XinggaoLiu.m

x_optimal =
0.0000
2.5000
4.0000

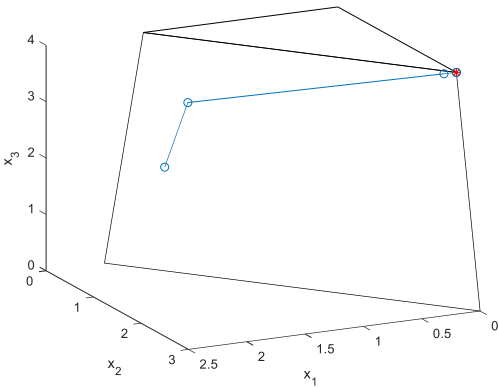
y_optimal =
0.0000
0.0000
0.0000
2.5000
4.0000

f_optimal = 22.5000

k = 4

lamda_optimal =
空的 0×1 double 列向量

mu_optimal =
0.5000
4.8750
0.5000
0.0000
0.0000



作业

9-1

9-3

9-4