

1.  $f(x, y) = \max(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  定义在凸集上.

(a).

任取两点  $(x_1, y_1)$   $(x_2, y_2)$   $\lambda$ .

证明凸函数条件

$$\lambda f(x_1, y_1) + (1-\lambda) f(x_2, y_2) \geq f(\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2, \lambda y_1 + (1-\lambda)y_2)$$

即

$$\lambda \max(x_1, y_1) + (1-\lambda) \max(x_2, y_2) \geq \max(\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2, \lambda y_1 + (1-\lambda)y_2)$$

$$\text{满足 } \lambda \max(x_1, y_1) \geq \lambda x_1 \text{ 且 } \lambda \max(x_1, y_1) \geq \lambda y_1,$$

$$(1-\lambda) \max(x_2, y_2) \geq (1-\lambda)x_2 \text{ 且 } (1-\lambda) \max(x_2, y_2) \geq (1-\lambda)y_2$$

$$\text{因此 } \lambda \max(x_1, y_1) + (1-\lambda) \max(x_2, y_2) \geq \max(\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2, \lambda y_1 + (1-\lambda)y_2)$$

$f(x, y) = \max(x, y)$  为凸函数

(b). 求  $f(x, y) = \ln(e^x + e^y)$  的 Hesse 矩阵.

$$\nabla f(x, y) = \left( \frac{e^x}{e^x + e^y}, \frac{e^y}{e^x + e^y} \right)$$

$$\nabla^2 f(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{e^{x+y}}{(e^x + e^y)^2} & \frac{-e^{x+y}}{(e^x + e^y)^2} \\ \frac{-e^{x+y}}{(e^x + e^y)^2} & \frac{e^{x+y}}{(e^x + e^y)^2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{e^{x+y}}{(e^x + e^y)^2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$|\nabla^2 f(x, y)| = 0$ , 故 Hesse 矩阵半正定.  $f(x, y) = \ln(e^x + e^y)$  为凸函数

2. 显然二次函数有唯一极大值点

0.618 法:

$$\textcircled{1} a_0=0 \quad b_0=25 \quad t_1=15.45 \quad t'_1=9.55$$

$$f(t_1)=-381.39 \quad f(t'_1)=-66.33 \quad f(t_1) < f(t'_1)$$

$$\textcircled{2} a_1=0 \quad b_1=15.45 \quad t_2=9.55 \quad t'_2=5.90$$

$$f(t_2)=-66.33 \quad f(t'_2)=23.98 \quad f(t_2) < f(t'_2)$$

$$\textcircled{3} a_2=0 \quad b_2=9.55 \quad t_3=5.90 \quad t'_3=3.65$$

$$f(t_3)=23.98 \quad f(t'_3)=39.87 \quad f(t_3) < f(t'_3)$$

$$\textcircled{4} a_3=0 \quad b_3=5.90 \quad t_4=3.65 \quad t'_4=2.25$$

$$f(t_4)=39.87 \quad f(t'_4)=34.41 \quad f(t_4) > f(t'_4)$$

$$\textcircled{5} a_4=2.25 \quad b_4=5.90 \quad t_5=4.51 \quad t'_5=3.65$$

$$f(t_5)=37.40 \quad f(t'_5)=39.87 \quad f(t_5) < f(t'_5)$$

$$\textcircled{6} a_5=2.25 \quad b_5=4.51 \quad t_6=3.65 \quad t'_6=3.11$$

$$f(t_6)=39.87 \quad f(t'_6)=39.16 \quad f(t_6) > f(t'_6)$$

$$\textcircled{7} a_6=3.11 \quad b_6=4.51$$

此时, 已满足区间长度  $2 < 25 \times 8\% = 2$

故所得极大值点  $t = \frac{a_6+b_6}{2} = 3.81$ . 极大值  $f(t) = 39.75$

斐波那契法:

由于  $F_6=13$   $F_5=8$ . 且  $F_n \geq \frac{1}{8\%} = 12.5$ . 故  $n \geq 6$

$$\textcircled{1} a_0=0 \quad b_0=25 \quad t_1=15.38 \quad t'_1=9.62$$

$$f(t_1)=-376.43 \quad f(t'_1)=-68.84 \quad f(t_1) < f(t'_1)$$

$$\textcircled{2} a_1=0 \quad b_1=15.38 \quad t_2=9.62 \quad t'_2=5.77$$

$$f(t_2)=-68.84 \quad f(t'_2)=25.75 \quad f(t_2) < f(t'_2)$$

$$\textcircled{3} a_2=0 \quad b_2=9.62 \quad t_3=5.77 \quad t'_3=3.85$$

$$f(t_3) = 25.75 \quad f(t'_3) = 39.69 \quad f(t_3) < f(t'_3)$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad a_3 = 0 \quad b_3 = 5.77 \quad t_4 = 3.85 \quad t'_4 = 1.92$$

$$f(t_4) = 39.69 \quad f(t'_4) = 31.41 \quad f(t_4) > f(t'_4)$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad a_4 = 1.92 \quad b_4 = 5.77 \quad t_5 = 3.88 \quad t'_5 = 3.85$$

其中, 由于  $F_1 = 1$ ,  $F_2 = 2$ , 故  $t_5$  的计算公式为  $t_5 = a_4 + (\frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon)(b_4 - a_4)$

取  $\varepsilon = 0.01$

$$f(t_5) = 39.64 \quad f(t'_5) = 39.69 \quad f(t_5) < f(t'_5)$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad a_5 = 1.92 \quad b_5 = 3.88$$

此时, 已满足区间长度  $2 < 25 \times 8\% = 2$

故所得极大值点,  $t'_5 = 3.85$ ,

$$f(t'_5) = 39.69$$

$$3. \quad \nabla f = \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \left( \frac{e^x}{e^x + e^y} + x, \frac{e^x}{e^x + e^y} + y \right)$$

$$\nabla^2 f = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{e^{x+y}}{(e^x + e^y)^2} + 1 & \frac{-e^{x+y}}{(e^x + e^y)^2} \\ \frac{-e^{x+y}}{(e^x + e^y)^2} & \frac{e^{x+y}}{(e^x + e^y)^2} + 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

代入, 得

$$\nabla f(1, 1) = \left( \frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2} \right)$$

$$\nabla^2 f(1, 1) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{5}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{牛顿方向 } D = -(\nabla^2 f(1, 1))^{-1} \nabla f(1, 1) = -\begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

1. 在数下的最速下降方向

$$\nabla f(1, 1) = \left( \frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2} \right)$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_i} \right| = \|\nabla f(x)\|_\infty$$

考虑 1 范数. 有  $\hat{D} = (-\lambda, \lambda-1), \lambda \in [0, 1]$

4. 负梯度法:

$$\nabla f = [4x-4+2y, 4y-6+2x]$$

$$\text{第一次迭代: } \nabla f(1, 1) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{故 } D = -\nabla f(1, 1) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } \nabla^T f(\hat{x} + t\hat{D}) \nabla f(\hat{x}) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } (4(1-2t)-4+2, 0) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{得 } t = \frac{1}{4}$$

更新后的点为  $(\frac{1}{2}, 1)$

$$\text{第二次迭代 } \nabla f(\frac{1}{2}, 1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{故 } D = -\nabla f(\frac{1}{2}, 1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } \nabla^T f(\hat{x} + t\hat{D}) \nabla f(\hat{x}) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } 4(1+t)-6+1 = 0 \quad \text{得 } t = \frac{1}{4}$$

更新后的点为  $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{4})$

$$f(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{4}) = -\frac{37}{8}$$

牛顿法:

$$\nabla f = [4x-4+2y, 4y-6+2x]$$

$$\nabla^2 f = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\nabla^2 f)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{6} \\ -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{第一次迭代: } \nabla f(1, 1) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D = -(\nabla^2 f)^{-1} \nabla f(1, 1) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } \nabla f(\hat{x} + tD) \cdot D = 0 \quad \text{即 } 4(1-\frac{2}{3}t)-4+2(1+\frac{1}{3})t = 0 \quad \text{解得 } t=1$$

更新后的点为  $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{4}{3})$

第二次迭代,  $\nabla f(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{4}{3}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  .  $D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  .

已经为最优解.  $t=0$  .

故最终更新后的点为  $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{4}{3})$  .  $f(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{4}{3}) = -\frac{14}{3}$