

第 10 章作业参考答案 (1)

P328/4:

(1) 用最速下降法: 初始点 $\mathbf{x}^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 。

$$\nabla f(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 - 4 \\ 8x_2 - 8 \end{pmatrix}, \quad H = \nabla^2 f(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$k=1: \quad \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^1) = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{d}^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \lambda_1 = \frac{\nabla f(\mathbf{x}^1)^T \mathbf{d}^1}{(\mathbf{d}^1)^T H \mathbf{d}^1} = \frac{10}{17}, \quad \mathbf{x}^2 = \mathbf{x}^1 + \lambda_1 \mathbf{d}^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 10/17 \\ 20/17 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$k=2: \quad \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^2) = \frac{24}{17} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{d}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{\nabla f(\mathbf{x}^2)^T \mathbf{d}^2}{(\mathbf{d}^2)^T H \mathbf{d}^2} = \frac{15}{34},$$

$$\mathbf{x}^3 = \mathbf{x}^2 + \lambda_2 \mathbf{d}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 25/17 \\ 25/34 \end{pmatrix}. \quad \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^3) \neq 0, \quad \mathbf{x}^3 \text{ 不是最优解。}$$

(2) 若存在 $\mathbf{x}^{k+1} = \bar{\mathbf{x}}$, 则 $\nabla f(\mathbf{x}^{k+1}) = 0$, 即

$$0 = \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^{k+1}) = H\mathbf{x}^{k+1} + \mathbf{c} = H(\mathbf{x}^k + \lambda_k \mathbf{d}^k) + \mathbf{c} = \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^k) + \lambda_k H\mathbf{d}^k = -\mathbf{d}^k + \lambda_k H\mathbf{d}^k$$

即 $H\mathbf{d}^k = \frac{1}{\lambda_k} \mathbf{d}^k$, 即 \mathbf{d}^k 是 H 的特征向量, 即 $\mathbf{d}^k // (1 \ 0)^T$ 或 $\mathbf{d}^k // (0 \ 1)^T$ 。但取初始点为

$\mathbf{x}^1 = (0, 0)^T$, 搜索方向 $\mathbf{d}^k // (1, 2)^T$ 或 $\mathbf{d}^k // (-2, 1)^T$ 。因此不会经过有限步迭代得到 $\bar{\mathbf{x}}$ 。

(3) $\mathbf{d}^1 // (1 \ 0)^T$ 或 $\mathbf{d}^1 // (0 \ 1)^T$, 即 $2x_1^1 - 4 = 0$ 或 $8x_2^1 - 8 = 0$, 即 $x_1^1 = 2$ 或 $x_2^1 = 1$, 即 $\mathbf{x}^1 = (2, x_2^1)^T$ 或 $\mathbf{x}^1 = (x_1^1, 1)^T$ 。

P328/5:

$$(1) \quad \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^1) = A\mathbf{x}^1 + \mathbf{c} = A(\bar{\mathbf{x}} + \mu \mathbf{p}) + \mathbf{c} = \nabla f(\bar{\mathbf{x}}) + \mu A\mathbf{p} = \mu \lambda \mathbf{p}.$$

$$(2) \quad \lambda_1 = -\frac{\nabla f(\mathbf{x}^1)^T \mathbf{d}^1}{(\mathbf{d}^1)^T A \mathbf{d}^1} = \frac{\|\nabla f(\mathbf{x}^1)\|^2}{\nabla f(\mathbf{x}^1)^T A \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^1)} = \frac{\mu^2 \lambda^2 \|\mathbf{p}\|^2}{\mu^2 \lambda^2 \mathbf{p}^T A \mathbf{p}} = \frac{\mu^2 \lambda^2 \|\mathbf{p}\|^2}{\mu^2 \lambda^3 \mathbf{p}^T \mathbf{p}} = \frac{1}{\lambda},$$

$$\mathbf{x}^2 = \mathbf{x}^1 + \lambda_1 \mathbf{d}^1 = \bar{\mathbf{x}} + \mu \mathbf{p} - \lambda_1 \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^1) = \bar{\mathbf{x}} + \mu \mathbf{p} - \frac{1}{\lambda} \mu \lambda \mathbf{p} = \bar{\mathbf{x}}.$$