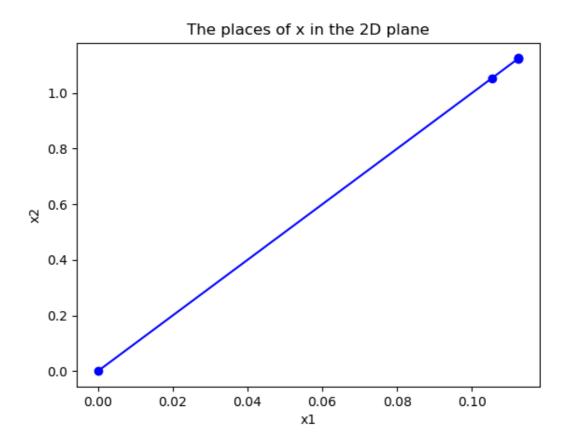
$$\nabla f(x) = (10x_1 - \frac{5e^{-x_1 - x_2}}{1 + e^{-x_1 - x_2}}, x_2 - \frac{5e^{-x_1 - x_2}}{1 + e^{-x_1 - x_2}})$$

$$\nabla^2 f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 10 + \frac{5e^{-x_1 - x_2}}{(1 + e^{-x_1 - x_2})^2} & \frac{5e^{-x_1 - x_2}}{(1 + e^{-x_1 - x_2})^2} \\ \frac{5e^{-x_1 - x_2}}{(1 + e^{-x_1 - x_2})^2} & 1 + \frac{5e^{-x_1 - x_2}}{(1 + e^{-x_1 - x_2})^2} \end{bmatrix}$$
根据牛顿法,有 $\Delta x_{nt} = -\nabla^2 f(x)^{-1} \nabla f(x), \lambda^2 = \nabla f(x)^T \nabla^2 f(x)^{-1} \nabla f(x)$
我们取 $\alpha = 0.4, \beta = 0.5$,即可带入用牛顿法进行运算。

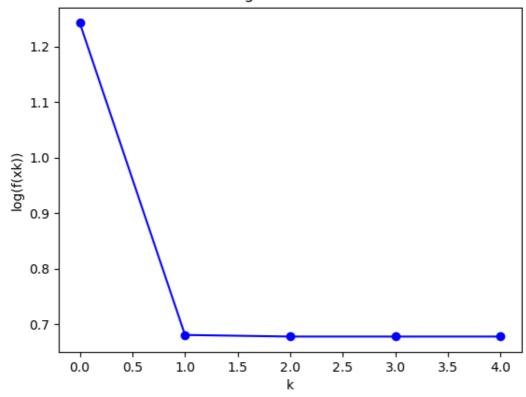
结果为x= (0.11246719, 1.12467185), y=1.969725574672439

x位置的变化曲线如图



k与In(f(k))的变化曲线如图

The change of function values



2.(1)



消事大学

2. ((t) = f(x+tv)

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{1}{1+1} & \frac$$

maie 24 y x , V, -In (tait - ait) @ = 9x+, -In (1-(xi+vi+)2) = -b(+)

$$\frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{1 - (x_1 + v_1 + v_2)^2}{1 - (1 - (x_1 + v_1 + v_2)^2)} \right) = \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{1 - (x_1 + v_1 + v_2)^2}{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2} \right) + \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2}{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2} \right) + \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2}{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2} \right) + \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2}{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2} \right) + \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2}{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2} \right) + \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2}{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2} \right) + \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2}{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2} \right) + \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2}{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2} \right) + \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2}{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2} \right) + \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2}{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2} \right) + \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2}{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2} \right) + \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2}{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2} \right) + \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2}{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2} \right) + \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2}{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2} \right) + \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2}{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2} \right) + \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2}{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2} \right) + \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2}{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2} \right) + \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2}{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2} \right) + \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2}{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2} \right) + \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2}{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2} \right) + \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2}{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2} \right) + \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2}{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2} \right) + \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2}{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2} \right) + \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2}{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2} \right) + \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2}{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2} \right) + \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2}{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2} \right) + \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2}{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2} \right) + \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2}{1 - (x_1 + v_2 + v_2)^2} \right) + \frac{1}{10$$

$$h_{i}(t) = \frac{1}{|tx_{i}ty_{i}|}$$

$$h_{i}(t) = \frac{|v_{i}|^{2}}{|tx_{i}ty_{i}t|^{2}}$$

$$h_1^{n_1}(t) = \frac{2V_1^3}{(+x_1+v_1t)^3}$$
 $h_2^{n_1}(t) = \frac{2v_1^3}{(+x_1+v_1t)^3}$

$$h_{2}^{\prime\prime\prime}(t) = \frac{\Delta r_{3}}{(1+x_{1}tv_{1}t)^{3}}$$

$$U_{2}(t) = \frac{\Delta r_{3}}{(1+x_{1}tv_{1}t)^{3}}$$

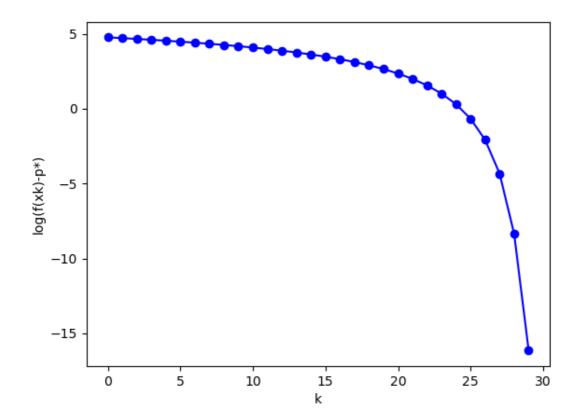
$$U_{3}(t) = \frac{\Delta r_{3}}{(1+x_{1}tv_{1}t)^{3}}$$

有 f(x) 6 转流

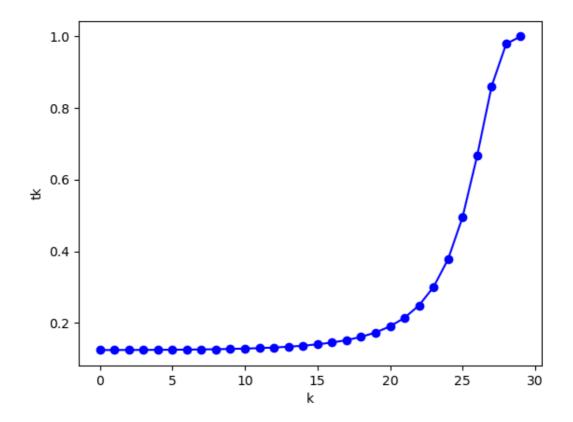
(2)

$$egin{aligned}
abla f(x)_j &= \sum_{i=1}^n rac{a_i}{1-a_i^T x} + (rac{2x_j}{1-x_j^2}) \
abla^2 f(x) &= \sum_{i=1}^n rac{a_i a_i^T}{(1-a_i^T x)^2} + diag(rac{2(1+x_i^2)}{(1-x_i^2)^2}) \end{aligned}$$

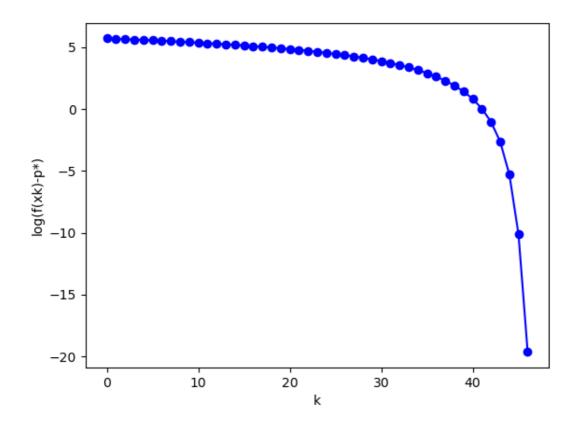
根据牛顿法,有 $\Delta x_{nt} = -\nabla^2 f(x)^{-1} \nabla f(x), \lambda^2 = \nabla f(x)^T \nabla^2 f(x)^{-1} \nabla f(x),$ 可以带入牛顿法进行运算



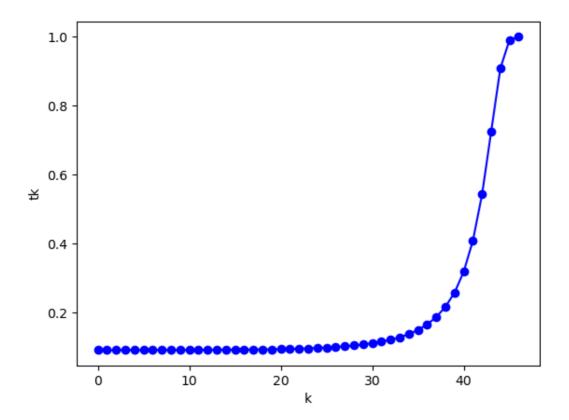
k-tk曲线如图



N=100时, y=-298.83964731578664, 对应的x保存在作业根目录的result/Q2/A_100.csv中



k-tk曲线如图



该问题KKT条件为:

$$egin{cases} Px^*+q+A^Tv^*=0\ Ax^*-b=0 \end{cases}$$
因此牛顿法下降方向有 $egin{bmatrix}
abla^2f(x) & A^T\ A & 0 \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} \Delta x_{nt}\ w \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} -
abla f(x) \end{bmatrix}$ 共中 $abla f(x) = Px + q,
abla^2f(x) = P$

用牛顿法解得 x^* 后,可以带入求解对偶问题最优解 $v^* = -(AA^T)^{-1}A(Px^*+q)$ 。

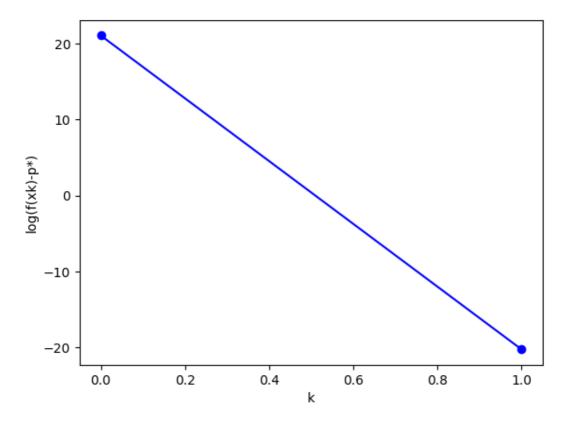
由于该问题Hesse矩阵半正定且满足Slater条件,因此强对偶,原问题和对偶问题最优解同时取到而且最优值一样。

对于初值问题
$$x_0$$
满足 $Ax_0=b$,我们将 A 扩展到 $A_{extend}=\begin{bmatrix}A_{left}&A_{right}\\0&I\end{bmatrix}$,将 B 扩展到 $b_{extend}=\begin{bmatrix}b\\0\end{bmatrix}$,有 A_{extend} 可逆,且 $A_{extend}^{-1}b_{extend}$ 为 $Ax=b$ 的解。

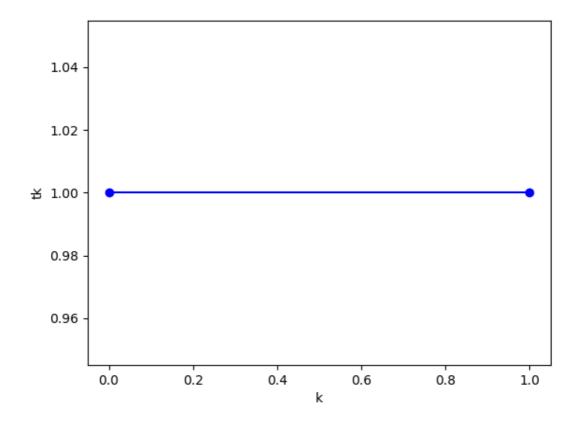
我们取 $\alpha = 0.4, \beta = 0.5$,即可带入用牛顿法进行运算。

解得y=56957.0794509534,对应的原问题最优解x保存在作业根目录的result/Q3/x.csv中,对应的对偶问 题最优解u保存在作业根目录的result/Q3/u.csv中。

k-In(f(xk)-p*)曲线如图



k-tk曲线如图



可以看出,第一次迭代t取得1时,牛顿法可以一次取得二次优化的最优解。