

· $\min f(x)$ 牛顿法

· x^k $\min_x f(x^k) + \nabla f(x^k)^T(x - x^k) + \frac{1}{2} (x - x^k)^T \nabla^2 f(x^k) (x - x^k)$
二次逼近

$$x^{k+1} = x^k - [\nabla^2 f(x^k)]^{-1} \nabla f(x^k)$$

$\min f(x)$

$$g_1(x) = 0$$

$$g_2(x) \leq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \min_x f(x^k) + \nabla f(x^k)^T (x - x^k) + \frac{1}{2} (x - x^k)^T \nabla^2 f(x^k) (x - x^k) \\ \text{s.t. } g_1(x^k) + \nabla g_1(x^k)^T (x - x^k) = 0 \\ g_2(x^k) + \nabla g_2(x^k)^T (x - x^k) \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

↓

$$\begin{cases} \min_x \frac{1}{2} x^T G x + c^T x \\ \text{s.t. } a_1^T x = b_1, \quad \text{二次逼近} \\ a_2^T x \leq b_2 \end{cases}$$

h.w.

$$\begin{cases} \min_x x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 2x_1 - 4x_2 \\ \text{s.t. } x_1 + x_2 \leq 1 \\ -x_1 \leq 0 \\ -x_2 \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad G = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad b_1 = 1$$

$$a_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad b_2 = 0$$

$$a_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad b_3 = 0$$

第一次迭代

$$x^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad A_1 = \{2, 3\}$$

$$\begin{cases} \min_x x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 2x_1 - 4x_2 \\ \text{s.t. } -x_1 = 0 \\ -x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \bar{x}_1 \\ x^1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G & A^T \\ A & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -C \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x^1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

第二次迭代 $x^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad A_2 = \{1, 3\}$

$$\begin{cases} \min_x x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 2x_1 - 4x_2 \\ \text{s.t. } -x_1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \bar{x}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad d^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\bar{x}^2 \notin \mathbb{P} \quad i \in I \setminus A_2 = \{1, 3\}$

$$a_1^T d^2 = 2 > 0$$

$$a_3^T d^2 = -2$$

$$\Delta_2 = \frac{-(a_1^T x^2 - b_1)}{a_1^T d^2} = \frac{-(1)}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

第三次迭代

$$x^3 = x^2 + \Delta_2 d^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_3 = \{1, 2\} \quad \bar{x}^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases}
 \min x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 2x_1 - 4x_2 \\
 \text{s.t. } x_1 + x_2 = 1 \\
 -x_1 = 0
 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \bar{x}_1 \\ \bar{x}_2 \\ \lambda^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Lecture 7

序列二次规划方法

Print version of the lecture in *优化方法 (Optimization Methods)*

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7.1

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1 二次规划

等式约束二次规划

- 给定 $G \succeq 0$, 行满秩矩阵 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$
- 考虑等式约束二次规划

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \min_x & \frac{1}{2}x^T Gx + c^T x \\
 \text{subject to} & Ax = b
 \end{array}$$

- 令 $Z \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times (n-m)}$ 由 A 的零空间的一组基构成
- 若 $Z^T G Z$ 正定, 令

$$\begin{bmatrix} x^* \\ \lambda^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G & -A^T \\ -A & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} -c \\ -b \end{bmatrix}$$

则 x^* 是全局最优解, λ^* 是对应的 Lagrange 乘子

$$L(x, \lambda) = \frac{1}{2}x^T Gx + c^T x + \lambda^T (Ax - b)$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{KKT 条件 } \nabla_x L(x, \lambda) = Gx + c + A^T \lambda = 0 \\
 Ax = b
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} G & A^T \\ A & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ \lambda \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -c \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x^* \\ \lambda^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G & A^T \\ A & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} -c \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$

凸二次规划

- 考虑凸二次规划

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \min_x & \frac{1}{2}x^T Gx + c^T x \\
 \text{subject to} & a_i^T x = b_i, \quad i \in \mathcal{E} \\
 & a_i^T x \leq b_i, \quad i \in \mathcal{I}
 \end{array}$$

- $Q(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^T Gx + c^T x$
- 可行集 $\Phi = \{x | a_i^T x = b_i, i \in \mathcal{E}, a_i^T x \leq b_i, i \in \mathcal{I}\}$
- 积极集 (active set): $\mathcal{A}(x) = \{i \in \mathcal{E} \cup \mathcal{I} | a_i^T x = b_i\}$

定理

设 x^* 是凸二次规划的最优解, LICQ 在 x^* 成立, 则 x^* 是下述问题的最优解:

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \min_x & \frac{1}{2}x^T Gx + c^T x \\
 \text{subject to} & a_i^T x = b_i, \quad i \in \mathcal{A}(x^*)
 \end{array}$$

1

凸二次规划的 KKT 条件

$$L(x, \lambda) = \frac{1}{2}x^T Gx + c^T x + \sum_{i \in \mathcal{E}} \lambda_i^* (a_i^T x - b_i) + \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \lambda_i^* (a_i^T x - b_i)$$

$$+ \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \lambda_i^* (a_i^T x - b_i)$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \nabla_x L(x^*, \lambda^*) = Gx^* + c + \sum_{i \in \mathcal{E}} \lambda_i^* a_i + \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \lambda_i^* a_i = 0 \\
 a_i^T x^* = b_i \quad i \in \mathcal{E} \quad a_i^T x^* \leq b_i \quad i \in \mathcal{I}
 \end{array}$$

$$\lambda_i^* \geq 0 \quad i \in \mathcal{I}$$

$$\lambda_i^* (a_i^T x^* - b_i) = 0 \quad i \in \mathcal{I}$$

$$\begin{cases}
 Gx^* + c + \sum_{i \in \mathcal{A}(x^*)} \lambda_i^* a_i = 0 \\
 a_i^T x^* = b_i \quad i \in \mathcal{A}(x^*)
 \end{cases}$$

Proof.

$$\begin{cases} L(x, \lambda) = \frac{1}{2} x^T G x + c^T x + \sum_{i \in A(x)} \lambda_i (a_i^T x - b_i) \\ \nabla_x L(x^*, \lambda^*) = Gx^* + c + \sum_{i \in A(x)} \lambda_i^* a_i = 0 \\ a_i^T x = b_i, \quad i \in A(x^*) \end{cases} \quad \text{7.4}$$

积极集方法 (active-set method)

基本思想

只需要求出最优积极集 $A(x^*)$. 从可行点 x^1 及其积极集 A_1 出发, 按目标函数减少的原则, 逐步调整积极集, 直到 $A(x^*)$

初始步

选取可行点 x^1 , 其积极集为 \mathcal{A}_1 , 设 $a_i, i \in \mathcal{A}_1$ 线性无关, 求解

$$\begin{aligned} \min_x \quad & \frac{1}{2} x^T G x + c^T x \\ \text{subject to} \quad & a_i^T x = b_i, \quad i \in \mathcal{A}_1 \end{aligned}$$

记其最优解为 \bar{x}^1 , 乘子 λ^1

case: $\bar{x}^1 \neq x^1$

若 $\bar{x}^1 \neq x^1$, 则 $\frac{1}{2}(\bar{x}^1)^T G \bar{x}^1 + c^T \bar{x}^1 < \frac{1}{2}(x^1)^T G x^1 + c^T x^1$

1. 若 $\bar{x}^1 \in \Phi$, 则令 $x^2 = \bar{x}^1$, 其积极集为 \mathcal{A}_2
 2. 若 $\bar{x}^1 \notin \Phi$, 令 $d^1 = \bar{x}^1 - x^1$. 从 x^1 沿 d^1 向 \bar{x}^1 走, 目标函数 $Q(x)$ 减少; 走 α_1 的距离, 直到某个约束 $a_i^T x < b_i$ 先变为 $a_i^T x = b_i$. 记

$$x^2 = x^1 + \alpha_1 d^1,$$

\mathcal{A}_2 为 x^2 的积极集

case: $\bar{x}^1 = x^1$

若 $\bar{x}^1 = x^1$,

1. 若 $\lambda_i^1 \geq 0, i \in \mathcal{I} \cap \mathcal{A}_1$, 则 \bar{x}^1 为凸二次规划的 KKT 点, 即最优解 (exercise: 证明 \bar{x}^1 为 KKT 点)
 2. 否则, 令

$$k = \arg \min_i \{\lambda_i^1 | i \in \mathcal{I} \cap \mathcal{A}_1\}$$

则 $\lambda_k^1 < 0$. 取 $x^2 = \bar{x}^1$, 令 $\mathcal{A}_2 = \mathcal{A}_1 \setminus \{k\}$, 求解

$$\begin{aligned} \min_x \quad & \frac{1}{2} x^T G x + c^T x \\ \text{subject to} \quad & a_i^T x = b_i, \quad i \in \mathcal{A}_2 \end{aligned}$$

令其最优解为 \bar{x}^2 , 这时 $\bar{x}^2 \neq x^2$

积极集法求解凸二次规划

Step 0 取 $x^1 \in \Phi$, 求积极集 \mathcal{A}_1 , 令 $k = 1$

Step 1 求解等式约束二次规划

$$\begin{aligned} \min_x \quad & \frac{1}{2} x^T G x + c^T x \\ \text{subject to} \quad & a_i^T x = b_i, \quad i \in \mathcal{A}_k \end{aligned}$$

令其解为 \bar{x}^k, λ^k , 记 $d^k = \bar{x}^k - x^k$

Step 2 若 $d^k = 0$, 去 Step 3; 否则, 去 Step 4

Step 3 若 $\lambda_i^k \geq 0, i \in \mathcal{A}_k \cap \mathcal{I}$, 则 x^k 为最优解, 停止; 否则, 求 $\lambda_l^k = \min\{\lambda_i^k | i \in \mathcal{A}_k \cap \mathcal{I}\}$, 令 $x^{k+1} = x^k, \mathcal{A}_{k+1} = \mathcal{A}_k / \{l\}$

Step 4 若 $\bar{x}^k \in \Phi$, 令 $x^{k+1} = \bar{x}^k, \mathcal{A}_{k+1}$ 为 \bar{x}^k 处积极集; 否则, 计算

$$\alpha_k = \min\left\{\frac{-(a_i^T x^k - b_i)}{a_i^T d^k} | i \in \mathcal{I} / \mathcal{A}_k, a_i^T d^k > 0\right\}$$

令 $x^{k+1} = x^k + \alpha_k d^k, \mathcal{A}_{k+1}$ 为 x^{k+1} 处积极集

Step 5 令 $k = k + 1$, 回 Step 2

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作业 1. 利用积极集法求解

$$\begin{aligned} \min_x \quad & \frac{1}{2} x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 2x_1 - 4x_2 \\ \text{subject to} \quad & x_1 + x_2 - 1 \leq 0, \quad x_1 \geq 0, \quad x_2 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

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2 局部 SQP 方法

等式约束问题

- 考虑等式约束问题

$$\min_x f(x) \quad \text{subject to } g(x) = 0$$

其中 $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 和 $g: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ 是光滑函数

• 令 $A(x) = [\nabla g_1(x), \dots, \nabla g_m(x)]^T \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$

• KKT 条件为

$$F(x, \lambda) := \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(x) - A(x)^T \lambda \\ g(x) \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

- $F(x, \lambda)$ 的雅可比矩阵为

$$\nabla F(x, \lambda) = \begin{bmatrix} \nabla_{xx}^2 L(x, \lambda) & -A(x)^T \\ A(x) & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 若 LICQ 在 x^k 成立, 则 $A(x^k)$ 行满秩; 若二阶充分性条件成立, 则 $\nabla_{xx}^2 L(x^k, \lambda^k)$ 在 $A(x^k)$ 的零空间上正定. 则 $\nabla F(x^k, \lambda^k)$ 可逆

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\lambda} \quad & \nabla f(x^k)^T (x - x^k) + \frac{1}{2} (x - x^k)^T \nabla^2 f(x^k) (x - x^k) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & g_1(x^k) + \nabla g_1(x^k)^T (x - x^k) = 0 \\ & \vdots \\ & g_m(x^k) + \nabla g_m(x^k)^T (x - x^k) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

令 $d = x - x^k$

$$\begin{aligned} \min_d \quad & \nabla f(x^k)^T d + \frac{1}{2} d^T \nabla^2 f(x^k) d \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & A(x^k) d = -g(x^k) \end{aligned}$$

KKT 条件

$$L(x, \lambda) = f(x) - \lambda^T g(x)$$

$$\nabla f(x) - A(x)^T \lambda = 0 \quad g(x) = 0$$

$g(x): \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$

雅可比矩阵

$$A(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \nabla g_1(x)^T \\ \vdots \\ \nabla g_m(x)^T \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(x) - A(x)^T \lambda \\ g(x) \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

梯度法

7.10

relation between Newton method and SQP method

- 令 $W_k = \nabla_{xx}^2 L(x^k, \lambda^k)$, $A_k = A(x^k)$, $g^k = g(x^k)$
- Newton 法求解 $F(x, \lambda) = 0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x^{k+1} \\ \lambda^{k+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x^k \\ \lambda^k \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} W_k & -A_k^T \\ A_k & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} -\nabla f(x^k) + A_k^T \lambda^k \\ -g^k \end{bmatrix}$$

- 令 $d^k = x^{k+1} - x^k$, 则

$$\begin{bmatrix} d^k \\ \lambda^{k+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} W_k & -A_k^T \\ A_k & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} -\nabla f(x^k) \\ -g^k \end{bmatrix}$$

- 考虑二次规划问题

$$\begin{aligned} \min_p \quad & \frac{1}{2} p^T W_k p + \nabla f(x^k)^T p \\ \text{subject to} \quad & A_k p + g^k = 0 \end{aligned}$$

- 它的 KKT 点 (p^k, μ^k) 满足

$$\begin{bmatrix} p^k \\ \mu^k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} W_k & -A_k^T \\ A_k & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} -\nabla f(x^k) \\ -g^k \end{bmatrix}$$

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local SQP method

局部 SQP 方法

Step 0 取 x^0, λ^0 , 令 $k = 0$

Step 1 求解二次规划问题

$$\begin{aligned} \min_p \quad & \frac{1}{2} p^T W_k p + \nabla f(x^k)^T p \\ \text{subject to} \quad & A_k p + g^k = 0 \end{aligned}$$

令其解为 p^k, μ^k

Step 2 若 x^k 满足最优化条件, 停止; 否则, 令 $x^{k+1} = x^k + p^k$, $\lambda^{k+1} = \mu^k$, $k = k + 1$, 回 Step 1

7.12

SQP methods for (NLP)

- 考虑 (NLP)

$$\begin{aligned} \min_x \quad & f(x) \\ \text{subject to} \quad & g_i(x) = 0, \quad i \in \mathcal{E} \\ & g_i(x) \leq 0, \quad i \in \mathcal{I} \end{aligned}$$

- SQP 中对应的二次规划问题

$$\begin{aligned} \min_x \quad & \frac{1}{2} p^T W_k p + \nabla f(x^k)^T p \\ \text{subject to} \quad & \nabla g_i(x^k)^T p + g_i(x^k) = 0, \quad i \in \mathcal{E} \\ & \nabla g_i(x^k)^T p + g_i(x^k) \leq 0, \quad i \in \mathcal{I} \end{aligned}$$

7.13

收敛性

定理

设 x^* 是 (NLP) 的局部最优解, λ^* 是其对应的乘子, 且

1. LICQ 在 x^* 处成立
2. 严格互补条件成立, $\{i | g_i(x^*) = \lambda_i^* = 0, i \in \mathcal{I}\} = \emptyset$
3. 二阶充分性条件在 (x^*, λ^*) 成立

则当 (x^k, λ^k) 充分接近 (x^*, λ^*) 时, 存在二次规划子问题的局部最优解 \bar{x}^k , 它的积极集与 x^* 处的积极集相同

Remark

上述定理表明, 当 (x^k, λ^k) 充分接近 (x^*, λ^*) 时, $\mathcal{A}_k = \mathcal{A}_*$, 二次规划子问题变为等式约束二次规划, SQP 方法可视为牛顿法

7.14

not covered

- line search SQP method
- the Maratos effect
- interior point method for (NLP)

7.15