

1. ① $x^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 起作用约束为 $I = \{3\}$

例: $A_1 = (0 \ 1) \quad b_1 = (0) \quad (A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad b_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix})$

又由于 $f(x) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 2x_2 + 5$

$$\nabla f(x) = (2x_1, 2x_2 + 2)^T$$

此时 $M = (0 \ 1)$

例 $P = I - M^T(MM^T)^{-1}M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

例 $d^{(1)} = -P \nabla f(x^{(1)}) = -\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow \hat{d} = A_2 d^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$

$\hat{b} = b_2 - A_2 x^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$

此时可得: $\lambda_{\max} = \min\{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\} = \frac{1}{2}$

求解: $\min f(x^{(1)} + \lambda d^{(1)}) \quad \text{s.t.} \quad 0 \leq \lambda \leq \frac{1}{2}$

$x^{(1)} + \lambda d^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2-4\lambda \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

例 $f(x^{(1)} + \lambda d^{(1)}) = (2-4\lambda)^2 + 5, \quad 0 \leq \lambda \leq \frac{1}{2}$

故最优解 $\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad x^{(2)} = x^{(1)} + \lambda_1 d^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

② 此时. 起作用约束为 $I = \{1, 2, 3\}$ $A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad b_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

令 $M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 例 $P = I - M^T(MM^T)^{-1}M = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

此时 $d^{(2)} = -P \nabla f(x^{(2)}) = 0$.

令 $W = (MM^T)^{-1}M \nabla f(x^{(2)}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \geq 0$. 故 $x^{(2)}$ 为 KKT 点.

因此. 最优解为 $\bar{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$. 最优值 $f_{\min} = 5$