

1. 1) 设 \hat{x} 是最优解. 显然, 该问题为凸规划. 则,

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1^2 - V = 0 \\ 3x_2^2 - V = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得: } x_1 = x_2 = \frac{1}{2}.$$

故 $\hat{x} = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})^T$. 最优值 $f_{\min} = \frac{1}{4}$

2) 由于 $F(x, \sigma) = x_1^3 + x_2^3 + \sigma(x_1 + x_2 - 1)^2$

显然, 由于目标函数是3阶, 而惩罚项是2阶. 所以当 x_1 (或 x_2) $\rightarrow -\infty$

时, $F(x, \sigma) \rightarrow -\infty$. 即对 $\forall \sigma > 0$, $F(x, \sigma)$ 没有最优解.

因此无法得到原来约束问题的最优解.

2. 1) $\nabla f(\bar{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix}$, $\nabla g(\bar{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 且 $g(x) \geq 0$ 起作用.

则令 $\nabla f(\bar{x}) - \omega \nabla g(\bar{x}) = 0$ 解得 $\omega = \frac{3}{4} > 0$.

满足KKT条件. 因此 \bar{x} 是KKT点.

取拉格朗日函数: $L(x, \omega) = x_1 x_2 - \omega(-2x_1 + x_2 + 3)$

则 $\nabla_x^2 L(x, \omega) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

令 $\nabla g(\bar{x})^T d = (-2, 1) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow d_2 - 2d_1 = 0$.

则方向集 $G = \{d = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \end{pmatrix} \mid d_2 - 2d_1 = 0, d \neq 0\} = \{d \mid d = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \lambda \neq 0\}$.

对 $\forall d \in G$, 有 $d^T \nabla_x^2 L(\bar{x}, \omega) d = 4\lambda^2 > 0$.

故 $\bar{x} = (\frac{3}{4}, -\frac{3}{2})^T$ 是局部最优解.

但 \bar{x} 显然不是全局最优解. 取 $\hat{x} = (-10, 10)^T$, $f(\hat{x}) = -100 < f(\bar{x})$

2) 对于 $G(x, r) = x_1 x_2 - r \ln(-2x_1 + x_2 + 3)$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial G(x, r)}{\partial x_1} = x_2 - \frac{-2r}{-2x_1 + x_2 + 3} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial G(x, r)}{\partial x_2} = x_1 - \frac{r}{-2x_1 + x_2 + 3} = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得:
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{8}(3 + \sqrt{9 - 16r}) \\ x_2 = -\frac{1}{4}(3 + \sqrt{9 - 16r}) \end{cases}$$

当 $r \rightarrow 0$ 时, $x_1 \rightarrow \frac{3}{4}$ $x_2 \rightarrow -\frac{3}{2}$

即 $\bar{x}(r) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \bar{x} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} \\ -\frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix}$