

一、设该厂聘一级检验员 x_1 名, 二级检验员 x_2 名, 则:

目标函数为:

$$8 \times 4 \times x_1 + 8 \times 3 \times x_2 + (8 \times 25 \times 2\% \cdot x_1 + 8 \times 15 \times 5\% \cdot x_2) \times 2$$

$$= 40x_1 + 36x_2$$

约束条件为:

$$8 \times 25 \times x_1 + 8 \times 15 \times x_2 \geq 1800$$

$$8 \times 25 \times 2\% \times x_1 + 8 \times 15 \times 5\% \times x_2 \leq 120$$

$$x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0, x_1, x_2 \text{ 为整数.}$$

\therefore 该问题的数学模型为:

$$\min 40x_1 + 36x_2$$

$$\text{s.t. } 200x_1 + 120x_2 \geq 1800$$

$$4x_1 + 6x_2 \leq 120$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0, x_1, x_2 \text{ 为整数.}$$

— 8'

二.

初始三点分别记作 $x_1=0$, $x_2=2$, $x_3=3$.

对应的函数值分别为: $f_1=2$, $f_2=4$, $f_3=20$.

第一次迭代:

设 $\phi(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$, 满足

$$\begin{cases} \phi(0) = c = 2 \\ \phi(2) = 4a + 2b + c = 4 \\ \phi(3) = 9a + 3b + c = 20 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 5 \\ b = -9 \\ c = 2 \end{cases}$$

ϕ 的极小点为 $\bar{x} = -\frac{b}{2a} = 0.9$

对应的函数值为 $f(\bar{x}) = 0.029$

$\therefore f(\bar{x}) = 0.029 < f_2 = 4$.

\therefore 新区间为 $[0, 2]$ $\because |x_2 - \bar{x}| = 1.1 > \varepsilon = 0.1$.

第二次迭代:

取 $x_1=0$, $x_2=0.9$, $x_3=2$.

对应的函数值为: $f_1=2$, $f_2=0.029$, $f_3=4$

设 $\phi(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$, 满足

$$\begin{cases} \phi(0) = c = 2 \\ \phi(0.9) = 0.81a + 0.9b + c = 0.029 \\ \phi(2) = 4a + 2b + c = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 2.9 \\ b = -4.8 \\ c = 2 \end{cases}$$

ϕ 的极小点为 $\bar{x} = \frac{24}{29} \approx 0.827$

对应的函数值为: $f(\bar{x}) = 0.085$.

$\therefore |x_2 - \bar{x}| = |0.9 - 0.827| = 0.073 < \varepsilon = 0.1$

达到精度, 算法终止, 得到近似极小点 $x^* \approx 0.827$.

—— 10'

三. (1) 拟牛顿法的搜索方向为: $d^k = -H_k \cdot g^k$ ($g^k = \nabla f(x^k)$)

$\therefore H_k$ 对称正定, $\therefore \nabla f(x^k) \cdot d^k = -(g^k)^T \cdot H_k \cdot g^k < 0$

$\therefore d^k$ 为下降方向.

- 5'

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

$$g^0 = \nabla f(x^0) = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad d^0 = -\nabla f(x^0) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

FR方法: 第1次迭代: $x' = x^0 + \lambda_0 d^0 = (4\lambda_0, 0)^T$

$$\phi(\lambda_0) = f(4\lambda_0, 0) = (4\lambda_0)^2 - 4 \cdot 4\lambda_0$$

$$\text{令 } \phi'(\lambda_0) = 0, \quad \text{得 } \lambda_0 = \frac{1}{2}. \quad \therefore x' = x^0 + \frac{1}{2} d^0 = (2, 0)^T$$

$$\nabla f(x') \neq 0.$$

第2次迭代: $g' = \nabla f(x') = (0, -4)^T$

$$\alpha_0 = \frac{\|g'\|^2}{\|g'\|^2} = 1. \quad d' = -g' + \alpha_0 d^0 = (4, 4)^T$$

$$\therefore x^2 = x' + \lambda_1 d' = (2+4\lambda_1, 0+4\lambda_1)^T$$

$$\phi(\lambda_1) = f(2+4\lambda_1, 4\lambda_1) = (2+4\lambda_1)^2 - 2(2+4\lambda_1) \cdot 4\lambda_1 + 2(4\lambda_1)^2 - 4(2+4\lambda_1)$$

$$\text{令 } \phi'(\lambda_1) = 0, \quad \text{得 } \lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2}. \quad \therefore x^2 = x' + \lambda_1 d' = (4, 2)^T$$

$$\nabla f(x^2) = (0, 0)^T, \quad \therefore x^* = x^2 = (4, 2)^T, \quad f(x^*) = -8.$$

- 15'

DFP方法: 第1次迭代: $x' = x^0 + \lambda_0 d^0 = (4\lambda_0, 0)^T$

$$\phi(\lambda_0) = f(4\lambda_0, 0) = (4\lambda_0)^2 - 4 \cdot 4\lambda_0$$

$$\text{令 } \phi'(\lambda_0) = 0. \quad \text{得 } \lambda_0 = \frac{1}{2}. \quad \therefore x' = x^0 + \frac{1}{2} d^0 = (2, 0)^T$$

第2次迭代: $g' = \nabla f(x') = (0, -4)^T$

$$\Delta x = (2, 0)^T, \quad \Delta g = (4, -4)^T, \quad H_0 = I$$

$$H_1 = H_0 + \frac{\Delta x \cdot \Delta x^T}{(\Delta x)^T \cdot \Delta g} - \frac{H_0 \cdot \Delta g \cdot \Delta g^T \cdot H_0}{\Delta g^T \cdot H_0 \cdot \Delta g} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d' = -H_1 g' = -\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}. \quad x^2 = x' + \lambda_1 d' = (2+2\lambda_1, 2\lambda_1)^T$$

$$\phi(\lambda_1) = f(2+2\lambda_1, 2\lambda_1) = (2+2\lambda_1)^2 - 2(2+2\lambda_1) \cdot 2\lambda_1 + 2(2\lambda_1)^2 - 4(2+2\lambda_1)$$

$$\text{令 } \phi'(\lambda_1) = 0, \quad \text{得 } \lambda_1 = 1. \quad \therefore x^2 = x' + \lambda_1 d' = (4, 2)^T$$

$$\nabla f(x^2) = (0, 0)^T. \quad \therefore x^* = x^2 = (4, 2)^T, \quad f(x^*) = -8.$$

- 25'

四. (1). 对偶问题: $\max 15y_1 + 20y_2 + 10y_3$
 $s.t. \quad y_1 + 2y_2 + y_3 \leq -1$
 $2y_1 + y_2 + 2y_3 \leq -2$
 $3y_1 + 5y_2 + y_3 \leq -3$
 $y_3 \leq 1$

y_1, y_2 无限制] ----- 5'

(2). 第一阶段: 引入人工变量, 先求解如下线性规划:

$\min x_5 + x_6$
 $s.t. \quad x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 + x_5 = 15$
 $2x_1 + x_2 + 5x_3 + x_6 = 20$
 $x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 10$
 $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_6 \geq 0$

构造单纯形表:

C		0	0	0	0	1	1		
C_B	x_B	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6	\bar{b}	θ
1	x_6	1	2	3	0	0	1	15	5
1	x_5	2	1	(5)	0	1	0	20	4 →
0	x_4	1	2	1	1	0	0	10	10
σ_j		3	3	8 ↑	0	0	0		

C_B	x_B							\bar{b}	θ
1	x_6	$-\frac{1}{5}$	$(\frac{7}{5})$	0	0	$-\frac{3}{5}$	1	3	0 \rightarrow
0	x_3	$\frac{7}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	1	0	$\frac{1}{5}$	0	4	20
0	x_4	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{9}{5}$	0	1	$-\frac{1}{5}$	0	6	$\frac{10}{3}$
σ_j		$-\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{7}{5}$	0	1	$-\frac{8}{5}$	0		

C_B	x_B							
0	x_2	$-\frac{1}{4}$	1	0	0	$-\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{5}{4}$	$\frac{15}{4}$
0	x_3	$\frac{3}{4}$	0	1	0	$-\frac{1}{4}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{25}{4}$
0	x_4	$\frac{6}{4}$	0	0	1	$-\frac{1}{4}$	$-\frac{9}{4}$	$\frac{15}{4}$
σ_j		0	0	0	0	-1	-1	

所有检验数小于等于0.

人工变量对应非基变量.

更改表格进入第二阶段.

原规划: $\min -x_1 - 2x_2 - 3x_3 + x_4$

$s.t. \quad x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 15$
 $2x_1 + x_2 + 5x_3 = 20$
 $x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 10$
 $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \geq 0$

第二阶段: 修改检验数与目标函数.

去掉人工变量. 建表如下:

C	-1	-2	-3	1			
C_B	x_B	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	\bar{b}	θ
-2	x_2	$-\frac{1}{4}$	1	0	0	$\frac{15}{4}$	-
-3	x_3	$\frac{3}{4}$	0	1	0	$\frac{25}{4}$	$\frac{25}{3}$
1	x_4	$\frac{6}{4}$	0	0	1	$\frac{15}{4}$	$\frac{5}{2}$
σ_j		$\frac{6}{4}$	0	0	0		

C_B	x_B						
-2	x_2	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{5}{2}$	
-3	x_3	0	0	1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{2}$	
-1	x_1	1	0	0	$\frac{7}{6}$	$\frac{5}{2}$	
σ_j		0	0	0	-1		

所有检验数小于0.

最优解为: $x^* = (\frac{5}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, 0)$

最优值为: $f(x^*) = -15$ ----- 17'

(3). 最优基矩阵为:

$(P_2, P_3, P_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

----- 20'

五. 记 $f(x) = x_1^2 + x_2^2$, $g(x) = -x_1 + x_2 - 1 \geq 0$

则惩罚函数为 $p(x) = (\min\{-x_1 + x_2 - 1, 0\})^2$

$$F(x, M_k) = f(x) + M_k p(x)$$

$$= x_1^2 + x_2^2 + M_k (\min\{-x_1 + x_2 - 1, 0\})^2$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial F(x, M_k)}{\partial x_1} = 0 = \begin{cases} 2x_1 & x_2 - x_1 - 1 \geq 0 \\ (2+2M_k)x_1 - 2M_k(x_2 - 1), & x_2 - x_1 - 1 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial F(x, M_k)}{\partial x_2} = 0 = \begin{cases} 2x_2, & x_2 - x_1 - 1 \geq 0 \\ (2+2M_k)x_2 - 2M_kx_1 - 2M_k, & x_2 - x_1 - 1 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得到 } x_1 = \frac{-M_k}{1+2M_k}, \quad x_2 = \frac{M_k}{1+2M_k}$$

令 $M_k \rightarrow +\infty$, 得到问题的最优解为 $x^* = (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})^T$.

最优值为 $f(x^*) = \frac{1}{2}$.

— 10'

六. 证明:

(1). $\forall x^1, x^2 \in S$, 则 $\exists y^1, y^2 \geq 0$, s.t. $x^1 = Ay^1, x^2 = Ay^2$.

对于 $\forall \lambda \in (0, 1)$, 有 $\lambda y^1 + (1-\lambda)y^2 \geq 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} A(\lambda y^1 + (1-\lambda)y^2) &= \lambda Ay^1 + (1-\lambda)Ay^2 \\ &= \lambda x^1 + (1-\lambda)x^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lambda x^1 + (1-\lambda)x^2 \in S.$$

$\therefore S$ 为凸集.

— 6'

(2). $\because f_i (i=1, 2, \dots, k)$ 为 D 上的凸函数,

$\therefore \forall x, y \in D, \forall \lambda \in (0, 1)$ 有

$$f_i(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y) \leq \lambda f_i(x) + (1-\lambda)f_i(y).$$

$$\text{而 } h(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq k} \{ f_i(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y) \}$$

$$= f_{i_0}(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y).$$

$$\leq \lambda f_{i_0}(x) + (1-\lambda)f_{i_0}(y), \text{ 其中 } i_0 \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}.$$

$$\text{且 } h(x) \geq f_{i_0}(x), \quad h(y) \geq f_{i_0}(y).$$

$$\therefore h(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y) \leq \lambda h(x) + (1-\lambda)h(y).$$

$\therefore h$ 为 D 上的凸函数.

— 12'

例 22 $f(x) = (x_1 - 3)^2 + (x_2 - 2)^2$ $g_1(x) = 5 - x_1^2 - x_2^2 \geq 0$ $g_2(x) = x_1 \geq 0$

$g_3(x) = x_2 \geq 0$ $h(x) = x_1 + 2x_2 - 4 = 0$

(1) K-T 条件为

$$\nabla f(x) - \sum_{i=1}^3 w_i \nabla g_i(x) + v \nabla h(x) = 0$$

$$w_i g_i(x) = 0, w_i \geq 0 \quad i=1, 2, 3$$

即

$$\begin{cases} 2(x_1 - 3) - w_1(-2x_1) - w_2 + v = 0 & ① \\ 2(x_2 - 2) - w_1(-2x_2) - w_3 + 2v = 0 & ② \\ w_1(5 - x_1^2 - x_2^2) = 0 & ③ \\ w_2 x_1 = 0 & ④ \\ w_3 x_2 = 0 & ⑤ \\ 5 - x_1^2 - x_2^2 \geq 0 & ⑥ \\ x_1 \geq 0 & ⑦ \\ x_2 \geq 0 & ⑧ \\ w_1, w_2, w_3 \geq 0 & ⑨ \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - 4 = 0 & ⑩ \end{cases}$$

-- 6'

(2) 在 $x' = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 处, $g_1(x) \geq 0$ 为紧约束

$$\nabla f(x') = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \nabla g_1(x) = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \nabla h(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} - w_1 \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + v \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

解之得 $w_1 = \frac{1}{3}, w_2 = \frac{2}{3}$

$\therefore x' = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 是 K-T 点

在 $x'' = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 处, $h(x) = 3 + 2 \times 1 - 4 \neq 0 \quad \therefore x'' = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 不是 K-T 点

又由于 $\nabla^2 f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} > 0$, $h(x)$ 线性函数.

$\nabla^2 g_1(x) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ $g_1(x), g_2(x)$ 凹函数

故该问题是个凸规划 故 $x' = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 为最优解. -- 15'

11. 解. 记 $f(x) = x_1^2 + x_2^2$, $g(x) = -x_1 + x_2 - 1 \geq 0$.

则惩罚函数为 $B(x) = -\ln(-x_1 + x_2 - 1)$

$$F(x, \sigma_k) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 - \sigma_k \ln(-x_1 + x_2 - 1).$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = \frac{\partial F(x, \sigma_k)}{\partial x_1} = 2x_1 + \frac{\sigma_k}{-x_1 + x_2 - 1} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = \frac{\partial F(x, \sigma_k)}{\partial x_2} = 2x_2 - \frac{\sigma_k}{-x_1 + x_2 - 1} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{求得. } x_1 = \frac{\sqrt{1+4\sigma_k}-1}{4}, \quad x_2 = \frac{1-\sqrt{1+4\sigma_k}}{4} \quad (\text{舍})$$

$$\text{或 } x_1 = -\frac{1+\sqrt{1+4\sigma_k}}{4}, \quad x_2 = \frac{1+\sqrt{1+4\sigma_k}}{4}$$

$$\therefore F(x, \sigma_k) \text{ 的极小点为 } \left(-\frac{\sqrt{1+4\sigma_k}+1}{4}, \frac{1+\sqrt{1+4\sigma_k}}{4} \right)^T$$

$$\text{令 } \sigma_k \rightarrow 0, \text{ 得到问题的极小点为 } x^* = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right)^T$$

$$\text{对应的最优值 } f^* = \frac{1}{2}.$$

-10'

九. (1). 证: 1°. $k=2$ 时. 凸函数定义即得.

2°. 设 $k=i+1$ 时. (*) 成立. 下证 $k=i$ 时, (*) 亦成立.

$$\begin{aligned} f(\lambda_1 x^1 + \dots + \lambda_i x^i) &= f\left((1-\lambda_i) \frac{\lambda_1 x^1 + \dots + \lambda_{i-1} x^{i-1}}{1-\lambda_i} + \lambda_i x^i\right) \\ &\leq (1-\lambda_i) \cdot f\left(\frac{\lambda_1 x^1 + \dots + \lambda_{i-1} x^{i-1}}{1-\lambda_i}\right) + \lambda_i f(x^i) \\ &= (1-\lambda_i) f\left[\frac{\lambda_1}{1-\lambda_i} x^1 + \dots + \frac{\lambda_{i-1}}{1-\lambda_i} x^{i-1}\right] + \lambda_i f(x^i) \\ &\leq (1-\lambda_i) \left[\frac{\lambda_1}{1-\lambda_i} f(x^1) + \dots + \frac{\lambda_{i-1}}{1-\lambda_i} f(x^{i-1})\right] + \lambda_i f(x^i) \\ &= \lambda_1 f(x^1) + \dots + \lambda_i f(x^i) \end{aligned}$$

综合 1°, 2°, 结论得证.

-6'

(2) 证: 设 x^* 为 $f(x)$ 的任一局部极小点,

则 $\exists N(x^*)$, s.t. $\forall x \in N(x^*) \cap D$, $f(x) \geq f(x^*)$. ①

$\because f(x)$ 为 D 上的凸函数, $\therefore \forall x \in D$, $\forall \alpha \in (0, 1)$

$$f(\alpha x^* + (1-\alpha)x) \leq \alpha f(x^*) + (1-\alpha)f(x). \quad ②$$

当 α 充分接近 1 时, $\alpha x^* + (1-\alpha)x \in N(x^*)$

$$\text{由 ① 得: } f(\alpha x^* + (1-\alpha)x) \geq f(x^*) \quad ③$$

$$\text{由 ②, ③ 得: } f(x^*) \leq \alpha f(x^*) + (1-\alpha)f(x)$$

$$\therefore f(x^*) \leq f(x)$$

-12'

+. 解: 记 $f(x) = x_1 - x_2^2$, $g(x) = -x_1^2 - x_2^2 + 5$, $h(x) = x_1 - x_2 + 1$

$$\text{则 } \nabla f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2x_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \nabla g(x) = \begin{pmatrix} -2x_1 \\ -2x_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \nabla h(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

K-T条件为:

$$\begin{cases} \nabla f(x) - w \nabla g(x) + v \nabla h(x) = 0 \\ w \geq 0, \quad w g(x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{即 } \begin{cases} 1 + 2wx_1 + v = 0 & (1) \\ -2x_2 + 2wx_2 - v = 0 & (2) \\ w(-x_1^2 - x_2^2 + 5) = 0 & (3) \\ w \geq 0 & (4) \\ -x_1^2 - x_2^2 + 5 \geq 0 & (5) \\ x_1 - x_2 + 1 = 0 & (6) \end{cases}$$

— 6'

由 (3) 可知:

当 $w=0$ 时, 联立方程组 (1)-(6) 求解得到

$$x_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad x_2 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad v = -1.$$

由此得到一个 K-T 点 $(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})^T$.

当 $w>0$ 时, $-x_1^2 - x_2^2 + 5 = 0$. 联立方程组 (1)-(6) 可得.

$$x_1 = 1, \quad x_2 = 2, \quad w = \frac{1}{2}, \quad v = -2$$

$$\text{或 } x_1 = -2, \quad x_2 = -1, \quad w = \frac{1}{2}, \quad v = 1.$$

由此得到两个 K-T 点 $(1, 2)^T, (-2, -1)^T$.

综: 问题的 K-T 点为: $(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})^T, (1, 2)^T, (-2, -1)^T$.

— 15'