

数值最优化算法及应用

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1 无约束优化

1.1 最优性条件的应用

定理 1.1 设 \mathbf{x}^* 为优化问题 $\min_{\mathbf{x}} \in \mathbb{R}^n f(\mathbf{x})$ 的最优解, 则 $\nabla f(\mathbf{x}^*) = \mathbf{0}, \nabla^2 f(\mathbf{x}^*)$ 半正定。

定理 1.2 对优化问题 $\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(\mathbf{x})$, 设 $\nabla f(\mathbf{x}^*) = \mathbf{0}, \nabla^2 f(\mathbf{x}^*)$ 正定, 则 \mathbf{x}^* 是该优化问题的严格最优解,

例 1.1 优化问题的解析解★★★★★

$$\min_{x>0, y \geq 0} f(x, y) = \frac{10}{x} + \frac{(x-y)^2}{2x} + \frac{3y^2}{2x}$$

解 先忽略约束: 利用 $\min_{x, y} f(x, y) = \min_x \min_y f(x, y)$, 先固定 x , 关于 y 做内层优化, 再求解关于 x 的外层优化

$$\min_y f(x, y) = \frac{10}{x} + \frac{(x-y)^2}{2x} + \frac{3y^2}{2x}$$

目标函数关于 y 为凸函数, 利用最优性条件得最优解

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) &= \frac{1}{2x} (20 + x^2 - 2xy + 4y^2) \\ y &= \frac{1}{4}x \end{aligned}$$

将上述最优解代入目标函数得外层优化问题

$$\min f(x) = \frac{10}{x} + \frac{3}{8}x$$

目标函数关于 x 为凸函数 (二阶导数大于 0)。再利用最优性条件得 $x = \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{15}, y = \frac{1}{4}x = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{15}$

它们满足约束条件, 自然为原问题的最优解。

1.2 最速下降算法

例 1.2 利用最速下降方法求★★★★★

$$\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2} f(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{3}x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_2^2$$

解 显然, 唯一最优解 $\mathbf{x}^* = (0, 0)$, 取初始点 $\mathbf{x}_0 = (3, 2)$, 那么最速下降方法产生的迭代点列 \mathbf{x}_k

- $k = 0$ 时

$$\mathbf{g}_0 = \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^{(0)}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_0 &= \arg \min_{\alpha > 0} f(\mathbf{x}^{(0)} - \alpha \mathbf{g}^{(0)}) \\ &= \arg \min_{\alpha > 0} \frac{1}{3} (10\alpha^2 - 24\alpha + \dots) = \frac{6}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{x}^{(1)} = \mathbf{x}^{(0)} - \alpha \mathbf{g}^{(0)} = (3, 2) - \frac{6}{5}(2, 2) = (\frac{3}{5}, -\frac{2}{5})$$

- $k = 1, \dots$

综上，得到迭代序列 $\mathbf{x}^{(k)}$

$$\mathbf{x}_k = \left(\frac{3}{5^k}; (-1)^k \frac{2}{5^k} \right) \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} (0; 0)$$

全局收敛，收敛速度线性！有 $\|\mathbf{x}_k - \mathbf{x}^*\| = \sqrt{13}(\frac{1}{5})^k$. 那么

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\|\mathbf{x}_{k+1} - \mathbf{x}^*\|}{\|\mathbf{x}_k - \mathbf{x}^*\|} &= \frac{1}{5} < \frac{1}{5} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \sqrt{\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}} \\ \frac{f(\mathbf{x}_{k+1}) - f(\mathbf{x}^*)}{f(\mathbf{x}_k) - f(\mathbf{x}^*)} &= \frac{1}{25} = \left(\frac{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

1.3 牛顿算法

例 1.3 用牛顿法求解★★★★★

$$\min f(x) = \sqrt{1+x^2}$$

解 0 为最优解

$$\text{目标函数导数 } f'(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \quad f''(x) = \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{3/2}}$$

迭代过程

$$\begin{aligned} x_{k+1} &= x_k - \frac{f'(x_k)}{f''(x_k)} \\ &= x_k - x_k(1+x_k^2) \\ &= -x_k^3 \end{aligned}$$

- 当 $x_0 < 1$ ，算法快速收敛到最优解；
- 当 $x_0 \geq 1$ ，算法不收敛

例 1.4 用牛顿算法求解★★★★★

$$\min f(\mathbf{x}) = 4x_1^2 + x_2^2 - x_1^2 x_2$$

解 最优解 $\mathbf{x}^* = (0, 0)$

函数鞍 $(2\sqrt{2}, 4), (-2\sqrt{2}, 4)$

目标函数梯度信息

$$\nabla f(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 8x_1 - 2x_1x_2 \\ 2x_2 - x_1^2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \nabla^2 f(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 8 - 2x_2 & -2x_1 \\ -2 - x_1 & 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

取精度 $\varepsilon = 10^{-3}$ 和不同初始点

1.4 线性共轭梯度法

例 1.5 利用共轭梯度法求 $\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{0}$ 或者说, 利用共轭梯度法求 ★★★★★

$$\min x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_3^2$$

其中,

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

解 取初始点 $\mathbf{x}_0 = (1, 1, 1)^T$, 迭代过程:

1. $\mathbf{x}_0 = (1, 1, 1)^T$, $\mathbf{g}_0 = \mathbf{Ax}_0 - \mathbf{0} = (2, 1, 1)^T$, $\beta_{-1} = 0$, $\mathbf{d}_0 = -\mathbf{g}_0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= \arg \min f(\mathbf{x}_0 + \alpha \mathbf{d}_0) \\ &= (1 - 2\alpha)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(1 - \alpha)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(1 - \alpha)^2 = \frac{3}{5} \end{aligned}$$

2. $\mathbf{x}_1 = \mathbf{x}_0 + \alpha_0 \mathbf{d}_0 = \frac{1}{5}(-1, 2, 2)^T$, $\mathbf{g}_1 = \mathbf{Ax}_1 - \mathbf{0} = \frac{1}{5}(-1, 2, 2)^T$, $\beta_0 = \frac{\mathbf{g}_1^T \mathbf{g}_1}{\mathbf{g}_0^T \mathbf{g}_0} = \frac{2}{25}$

$$\mathbf{d}_1 = -\mathbf{g}_1 + \beta_0 \mathbf{d}_0 = -\frac{6}{25}(1, -2, -2)^T$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= \arg \min f(\mathbf{x}_0 + \alpha \mathbf{d}_0) \\ &= (1 - 2\alpha)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(1 - \alpha)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(1 - \alpha)^2 = \frac{3}{5} \end{aligned}$$

3. $\mathbf{x}_2 = \mathbf{x}_1 + \alpha_1 \mathbf{d}_1 = \mathbf{0}$, $\|\mathbf{g}_2\| = 0$, 终止。

k	\mathbf{x}_k	\mathbf{g}_k	β_{k-1}	\mathbf{d}_k	α_k
0	$(1, 1, 1)^T$	$(2, 1, 1)^T$	0	$-(2, 1, 1)^T$	$\frac{3}{5}$
1	$\frac{1}{5}(-1, 2, 2)^T$	$\frac{1}{5}(-2, 2, 2)^T$	$\frac{2}{25}$	$-\frac{6}{25}(1, -2, -2)^T$	$\frac{5}{6}$
2	$(0, 0, 0)^T$	$(0, 0, 0)^T$			

2 凸优化

2.1 临近点算子

例 2.1 求 $f_2(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \neq 0 \\ -\lambda, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ 的临近点算子 ($\lambda > 0$)。★★★★★

解

$$\begin{aligned} \text{prox}_{f_2}(x) &= \arg \min_{y \in \mathbb{R}} \left\{ f_2(y) + \frac{1}{2}(y-x)^2 \right\} \\ &= \arg \min_{y \in \mathbb{R}} \left\{ \min_{y=0} \left\{ -\lambda + \frac{x^2}{2} \right\}, \min_{y \neq 0} \left\{ \frac{1}{2}(y-x)^2 \right\} \right\} \\ &= \arg \min_{y \in \mathbb{R}} \left\{ -\lambda + \frac{x^2}{2}, 0 \right\} \\ &= \begin{cases} \{0\}, & |x| < \sqrt{2\lambda} \\ \{x\}, & |x| > \sqrt{2\lambda} \\ \{0, x\}, & |x| = \sqrt{2\lambda} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

例 2.2 求 $f_3(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \neq 0 \\ \lambda, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ 的临近点算子 ($\lambda > 0$)。★★★★★

解

$$\text{prox}_{f_3}(x) = \begin{cases} \{x\}, & x \neq 0 \\ \emptyset, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

2.2 交替极小化算法

例 2.3 反例: 连续不可微. $\min \Psi(x_1, x_2) = |3x_1 + 4x_2| + |x_1 - 2x_2|$ ★★★★★

解 连续凸函数, 水平集有界, 且对任一分量有唯一最优解. 对任意 $\alpha > 0$,

$$\Psi(-4\alpha, t) = |4t - 12\alpha| + |2t + 4\alpha| = \begin{cases} -6t + 8\alpha, & t < -2\alpha, \\ -2t + 16\alpha, & -2\alpha \leq t \leq 3\alpha \\ 6t - 8\alpha, & t > 3\alpha, \end{cases}$$

$$\Psi(t, 3\alpha) = |3t + 12\alpha| + |t - 6\alpha| = \begin{cases} -4t - 6\alpha, & t < -4\alpha, \\ 2t + 18\alpha, & -4\alpha \leq t \leq 6\alpha, \\ 4t + 6\alpha, & t > 6\alpha, \end{cases}$$

对任意 $\alpha \leq 0$

$$-4\alpha = \arg \min_{x_1 \in \mathbb{R}} \Psi(x_1, 3\alpha),$$

$$3\alpha = \arg \min_{x_2 \in \mathbb{R}} \Psi(-4\alpha, x_2)$$

交替极小化方法

$$\min \Psi(x_1, x_2) = |3x_1 + 4x_2| + |x_1 - 2x_2|$$

若 x_1 非零, 则在首次迭代后, 算法滞留在 $(-4\alpha, 3\alpha)$ 点 (聚点)。

$x = 0$ 为函数的唯一最小值点, $(-4\alpha, 3\alpha)$ 既不是该函数的最小值点, 也不是其稳定点。

例 2.4 反例: 子问题最优解不唯一★★★★★

解

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y, z) = & -xy - yz - zx + [x - 1]_+^2 + [-x - 1]_+^2 + [y - 1]_+^2 \\ & + [-y - 1]_+^2 + [z - 1]_+^2 + [-z - 1]_+^2. \end{aligned}$$

依次两两固定 y, z, x (注: $[x]_+ = \frac{x+|x|}{2} = \max\{x, 0\}$)

$$\begin{aligned} f(x; y, z) &= -x(y+z) + \left(\frac{(x-1)+|x-1|}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-(x+1)+|x+1|}{2}\right)^2 + a \\ &= \begin{cases} -x(y+z) + (x+1)^2 + a & x < -1 \\ -x(y+z) + 0 + a & -1 < x < 1 \\ -x(y+z) + (x-1)^2 + a & x > 1 \end{cases} \\ f'_x(x; y, z) &= \begin{cases} 2(x+1) - (y+z) & x < -1 \\ -(y+z) & -1 < x < 1 \\ 2(x-1) - (y+z) & x > 1 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

根据 $f'_x(x; y, z) = 0$, 得到

$x < -1$ 时, $x = -1 + \frac{y+z}{2}$, ($y+z < 0$ 时取到)

$x > 1$ 时, $x = 1 + \frac{y+z}{2}$, ($y+z > 0$ 时取到) 故而, 有

$$\arg \min_x f(x, y, z) = \begin{cases} \operatorname{sgn}(y+z)(1 + \frac{1}{2}|y+z|), & y+z \neq 0, \\ [-1, 1], & y+z = 0. \end{cases}$$

同理可得,

$$\arg \min_y f(x, y, z) = \begin{cases} \operatorname{sgn}(x+z)(1 + \frac{1}{2}|x+z|), & x+z \neq 0, \\ [-1, 1], & x+z = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\arg \min_z f(x, y, z) = \begin{cases} \operatorname{sgn}(x+y)(1 + \frac{1}{2}|x+y|), & x+y \neq 0, \\ [-1, 1], & x+y = 0. \end{cases}$$

3 约束优化最优性条件

3.1 单约束优化

例 3.1 设 $\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \dots, \mathbf{a}_m \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 满足 $\sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{a}_i \neq \mathbf{0}$ 求解优化问题★★★★★

$$\min \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}_i\|^2 \mid \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} = 1 \right\}$$

解 令

$$\begin{aligned} L(\mathbf{x}, \lambda) &= \sum_{i=1}^m \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}_i\|^2 - \lambda(\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} - 1) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n (x_j - (\mathbf{a}_i)_j)^2 - \lambda \left(\sum_{j=1}^n x_j^2 - 1 \right) \end{aligned}$$

对 x_k 求偏导, 得到

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_k} = \sum_{i=1}^m 2(x_k - (\mathbf{a}_i)_k) - \lambda \cdot 2x_k$$

故有

$$\nabla_x L = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^m 2(x_1 - (\mathbf{a}_i)_1) - \lambda 2x_1 \\ \sum_{i=1}^m 2(x_2 - (\mathbf{a}_i)_2) - \lambda 2x_2 \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^m 2(x_n - (\mathbf{a}_i)_n) - \lambda 2x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

所以, 有

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^m 2(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}_i) = 2\lambda \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} = 1 \end{cases}$$

设方程的解为 \mathbf{x}^* , 则 \mathbf{x}^* 与 $\sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{a}_i$ 同向或者反向。

若 $\sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{a}_i \neq \mathbf{0}$, 则

$$\mathbf{x}^* = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{a}_i}{\left\| \sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{a}_i \right\|}$$

相应地，最优值为

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(\mathbf{x}^*) &= \sum_{i=1}^m \|\mathbf{x}^* - \mathbf{a}_i\|^2 \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^m \langle \mathbf{x}^* - \mathbf{a}_i, \mathbf{x}^* - \mathbf{a}_i \rangle \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^m \|\mathbf{x}^*\|^2 - 2 \left\langle \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{a}_i}{\|\sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{a}_i\|}, \sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{a}_i \right\rangle + \sum_{i=1}^m \|\mathbf{a}_i\|^2 \\
 &= m - 2 \left\| \sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{a}_i \right\| + \sum_{i=1}^m \|\mathbf{a}_i\|^2
 \end{aligned}$$

3.2 线性规划的对偶

例 3.2 线性规划的对偶★★★★★

$$\begin{aligned}
 \min \quad & \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x} \\
 \text{s.t.} \quad & \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b} \\
 & \mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{0}
 \end{aligned}$$

对偶

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \max_{\mathbf{u} \geq \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{v}} \min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n} L(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) \\
 L(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) &= \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{v}^T (\mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}) \\
 &= (\mathbf{c} - \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{v})^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{b}, \quad \mathbf{u} \geq \mathbf{0}. \\
 \min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n} L(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) &= \min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n} (\mathbf{c} - \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{v})^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{b} \\
 &= \begin{cases} -\infty, & \mathbf{c} - \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{v} \neq \mathbf{0}, \\ \mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{b}, & \mathbf{c} - \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0}, \end{cases} \\
 \max \quad & (\mathbf{c} - \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{v})^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{v} \\
 \text{s.t.} \quad & \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} L(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{c} - \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0} \\
 & \mathbf{u} \geq \mathbf{0}
 \end{aligned}$$

化简得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 \max \quad & \mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{b} \\
 \text{s.t.} \quad & \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{v} \leq \mathbf{c}
 \end{aligned}$$

3.3 混合约束优化的对偶

例 3.3 求下述优化问题的对偶★★★★★

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & f(x) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & x_1 + x_2 - 4 \geq 0 \\ & x \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

解 Lagrange 函数

$$L(x, \lambda) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 - \lambda(x_1 + x_2 - 4), \quad x \geq 0, \quad \lambda \geq 0$$

Lagrange 对偶 $\max_{\lambda \geq 0} \min_{x \geq 0} L(\lambda, x)$

$$\begin{aligned} \theta(\lambda) &= \min_{x \geq 0} L(x, \lambda) \\ &= \min_{x \geq 0} \{x_1^2 + x_2^2 - \lambda(x_1 + x_2 - 4)\} \\ &= \left(\min_{x_1 \geq 0} \{x_1^2 - \lambda x_1\} + \min_{x_2 \geq 0} \{x_2^2 - \lambda x_2\} + 4\lambda \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{4}\lambda^2 - \frac{1}{4}\lambda^2 + 4\lambda \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}\lambda^2 + 4\lambda \end{aligned}$$

其中 $x_1^* = x_2^* = \frac{1}{2}\lambda$

$$\max_{\lambda \geq 0} \theta(\lambda) = -\frac{1}{2}\lambda^2 + 4\lambda = 8$$

例 3.4 求解无约束优化问题★★★★★

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{2} \|Ax - b\|^2 + \lambda \|x\|_1$$

解 令 $y = x$ 得

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & \frac{1}{2} \|Ax - b\|^2 + \lambda \|y\|_1 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & y - x = 0 \end{aligned}$$

对偶

$$\max_{z \in \mathbb{R}^n} \min_{x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n} = \frac{1}{2} \|Ax - b\|^2 + \lambda \|y\|_1 + z^T(x - y).$$

变量可分离

$$\boxed{\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \left(\frac{1}{2} \|Ax - b\|^2 + z^T x \right)} + \boxed{\min_{y \in \mathbb{R}^n} (\lambda \|y\|_1 - z^T y)}$$

对于 $\min_{\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n} (\lambda \|\mathbf{y}\|_1 - \mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{y})$ 有

$$\min_{\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n} \lambda \|\mathbf{y}\|_1 - \mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{y} = \begin{cases} 0, & \|\mathbf{z}\|_\infty \leq \lambda, \\ -\infty, & \|\mathbf{z}\|_\infty > \lambda. \end{cases}$$

综上, 将 $\mathbf{x}^* = (\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A})^{-1} (\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{z})$ 代入得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \max_{\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{R}^n} \min_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n} L(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}) \\ &= \max_{\|\mathbf{z}\|_\infty \leq \lambda} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A})^{-1} (\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{z}) - \mathbf{b}\|^2 + \mathbf{z}^T (\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A})^{-1} (\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{z}) \\ &= \max_{\|\mathbf{z}\|_\infty \leq \lambda} -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{z}^T (\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A})^{-1} \mathbf{z} + \mathbf{z}^T (\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A})^{-1} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{b} \\ &= \min_{\|\mathbf{z}\|_\infty \leq \lambda} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{z}^T (\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A})^{-1} \mathbf{z} - \mathbf{z}^T (\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A})^{-1} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{b} \end{aligned}$$

- 原问题为线性约束的凸优化问题, 强对偶定理成立.
- 从而, 原问题等价地化为一带简单约束的光滑优化问题.

3.4 等式约束二次规划—消去法

3.5 等式约束二次规划—Lagrange 方法

例 3.5 求解以下 无约束二次规划 ★★★★★☆

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & Q(\mathbf{x}) = x_1^2 - x_2^2 - x_3^2 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ & x_2 - x_3 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

解

$$\mathbf{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{x}_N = x_3$$

则 $x_2 = x_3 + 1, x_1 = -2x_3$ 问题转化为

$$\begin{aligned} \min Q(x_3) &= 4x_3^2 - (x_3 + 1)^2 - x_3^2 \\ &= 2x_3^2 - x_3 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

得到

$$x_3^* = \frac{1}{2} \quad \mathbf{x}^* = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3/2 \\ 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

例 3.6 用 Lagrange 法求解如下问题★★★★★

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & Q(\mathbf{x}) = 3x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + 2.5x_2^2 + 2x_2x_3 + 2x_3^2 - 8x_1 - 3x_2 - 3x_3 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & x_1 + x_3 = 3 \\ & x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

解 由目标函数及约束条件

$$\mathbf{G} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{g} = \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ -3 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

KKT 系统

$$\begin{pmatrix} 6 & 2 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ -3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

解得

$$\mathbf{x}^* = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\lambda}^* = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

3.6 二次规划有效集方法

例 3.7 求解二次规划问题★★★★★

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & Q(\mathbf{x}) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 2x_1 - 4x_2 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & -x_1 - x_2 + 1 \geq 0 \\ & x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

解 $k=0$:

取初始点

$$\mathbf{x}^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, S_0 = \mathcal{A}(\mathbf{x}^{(0)}) = \{2, 3\}$$

求解等式约束优化子问题

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & d_1^2 + d_2^2 - 2d_1 - 4d_2 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & d_1 = 0 \\ & d_2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

KKT 条件

$$\begin{cases} 2d_1 - 2 - \lambda_1 = 0 \\ 2d_2 - 4 - \lambda_2 = 0 \\ d_1 = 0 \\ d_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

得最优解和相应的 Lagrange 乘子

$$\mathbf{d}^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\lambda}^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

因为 $\mathbf{d}^{(0)} = \mathbf{0}$, 新的迭代点为

$$\mathbf{x}^{(1)} = \mathbf{x}^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

因为 $\lambda_i < 0$, 修正指标集

$$S_1 = S_0 / \{3\} = \mathcal{A}_0 / \{3\} = \{2\}$$

$k = 1$:

求解子问题

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & d_1^2 + d_2^2 - 2d_1 - 4d_2 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & d_1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

KKT 条件

$$\begin{cases} 2d_1 - 2 - \lambda_1 = 0 \\ 2d_2 - 4 = 0 \\ d_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

得最优解

$$\mathbf{d}^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\lambda}^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

因为 $\mathbf{d}^{(1)} \neq \mathbf{0}$, 转第三步, 计算步长 α , 其中 $i \in \mathcal{I} / S_1 = \{1, 2, 3\} / \{2\} = \{1, 3\}$

因为

$$\mathbf{a}_1^T \mathbf{d}^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = -2$$

$$\mathbf{a}_2^T \mathbf{d}^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = 2 > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_1 &= \min \left\{ 1, \frac{b_i - \mathbf{a}_i^T \mathbf{x}^{(1)}}{\mathbf{a}_i^T \mathbf{d}^{(1)}} \mid i = 1, 3, \mathbf{a}_i^T \mathbf{d}^{(1)} < 0 \right\} \\ &= \min \left\{ 1, \frac{-1 - \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}{-2} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

从 $\mathcal{I}/S_1 = \{1, 3\}$ 中取

$$\mathbf{a}_1^T \mathbf{x}^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = -1 = \mathbf{b}_1$$

$$\mathbf{a}_3^T \mathbf{x}^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \neq \mathbf{b}_3 = 0$$

不等式积极约束 $i = 1$ 令

$$\mathbf{x}^{(2)} = \mathbf{x}^{(1)} + \alpha_1 \mathbf{d}^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, S_2 = S_1 \cup \{1\} = \{1, 2\}$$

$k = 3$:

求解子问题

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & d_1^2 + d_2^2 - 2d_1 - 2d_2 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & -d_1 - d_2 = 0 \\ & d_1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

KKT 条件

$$\begin{cases} 2d_1 - 2 + \lambda_1 = 0 \\ 2d_2 - 2 + \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 = 0 \\ d_1 + d_2 = 0 \\ d_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

得最优解

$$\mathbf{d}^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\lambda}^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

由 $\mathbf{d}^{(2)} = 0$, 且对于 $\forall i \in S_k \cap \mathcal{I}(\mathbf{x}^{(2)}) = \{1, 2\}, \lambda_i^{(2)} \geq 0$ 算法停止。原问题最优解和最优 Lagrange 乘子分别为:

$$\mathbf{x}^* = \mathbf{x}^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\lambda}^* = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(\mathbf{x}^*) = -3$$