

HW05-1

该问题的 Lagrange 函数为:

$$L(x, \lambda) = c_1 x_1 + c_2 x_2 - \lambda_1 (x_1 x_2 - b) - \lambda_2 x_1 - \lambda_3 x_2$$

其 KKT 条件为:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = c_1 - \lambda_1 x_2 - \lambda_2 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} = c_2 - \lambda_1 x_1 - \lambda_3 = 0$$

$$x_1 x_2 = b$$

$$x_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2$$

$$\lambda_2 x_1 = 0$$

$$\lambda_3 x_2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_i \geq 0, i = 2, 3$$

$$\text{解之, 得 KKT 点 } x^* = \left(\sqrt{\frac{c_2 b}{c_1}}, \sqrt{\frac{c_1 b}{c_2}} \right)^T, \quad \lambda^* = \left(\sqrt{\frac{c_1 c_2}{b}}, 0, 0 \right)^T$$

接下来判断这个点是否为最优解。在 x^* 处, 有:

$$F_1^* = \left\{ d \mid d \neq 0, a_1^{*T} d = 0 \right\} = \left\{ \left(-\frac{c_2}{c_1} d_2, d_2 \right)^T \mid d_2 \neq 0 \right\}$$

$$\text{及 } W^* = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\lambda_1^* \\ -\lambda_1^* & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{所以 } d^T W^* d = 2c_2 \sqrt{\frac{c_2}{bc_1}} d_2^2 > 0, d \in F_1^*, \text{ 故 } x^* \text{ 为最优解。}$$

HW06-2(2)

首先确定矩阵 H 和向量 c :

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad c = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -10 \end{bmatrix}$$

第 1 次迭代:

在初始点 x_0 处, 有效集 $S_0 = \{2, 3\}$, 求解相应的子问题:

$$\begin{cases} \min d_1^2 - d_1 d_2 + 2d_2^2 - d_1 - 10d_2 \\ \text{s.t. } d_1 = 0, d_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得 $d_0 = (0, 0)^T$ 和 Lagrange 乘子 $\lambda_0 = (-1, -10)^T$, 可知 x_0 不是所求最优解。

将原问题第 3 个约束从有效集去掉, 置 $S_0 = \{2\}$, 再解相应的子问题:

$$\begin{cases} \min d_1^2 - d_1 d_2 + 2d_2^2 - d_1 - 10d_2 \\ \text{s.t. } d_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得 $d_0 = (0, \frac{5}{2})^T$, 由于 $d_0 \neq 0$, 需要计算步长 α_0 。注意到:

$$\bar{\alpha} = \min \left\{ \frac{b_i - a_i^T x_0}{a_i^T d_0} \mid i \notin S_0, a_i^T d_0 < 0 \right\} = 1.2$$

故 $\alpha_0 = \min(1, \bar{\alpha}) = 1$ 。

第 2 次迭代:

令 $x_1 = x_0 + \alpha_0 d_0 = (0, \frac{5}{2})^T$, 此时 $S_1 = \{2\}$, 求解相应的子问题:

$$\begin{cases} \min d_1^2 - d_1 d_2 + 2d_2^2 - \frac{7}{2}d_1 \\ \text{s.t. } d_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得 $d_{(1)} = (0, 0)^T$ 和 Lagrange 乘子 $\lambda_{(1)} = -\frac{7}{2}$, 可知 x_0 不是所求最优解。

将原问题第 2 个约束从有效集去掉, 置 $S_1 = \emptyset$, 再解相应的子问题:

$$\min d_1^2 - d_1 d_2 + 2d_2^2 - \frac{7}{2}d_1$$

解得 $d_{(1)} = (2, \frac{1}{2})^T$, 由于 $d_{(1)} \neq 0$, 需要计算步长 α_1 。注意到:

$$\bar{\alpha} = \min \left\{ \frac{b_i - a_i^T x_1}{a_i^T d_{(1)}} \mid i \notin S_1, a_i^T d_{(1)} < 0 \right\} = \frac{1}{7}$$

故 $\alpha_1 = \min(1, \bar{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{7}$ 。

第 3 次迭代:

令 $x_2 = x_1 + \alpha_1 d_{(1)} = (\frac{2}{7}, \frac{18}{7})^T$, 此时 $S_2 = \{1\}$, 求解相应的子问题:

$$\begin{cases} \min d_1^2 - d_1 d_2 + 2d_2^2 - 3d_1 \\ \text{s.t. } -3d_1 - 2d_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得 $d_{(2)} = (\frac{3}{14}, -\frac{9}{28})^T$, 由于 $d_{(2)} \neq 0$, 需要计算步长 α_2 。注意到:

$$\bar{\alpha} = \min \left\{ \frac{b_i - a_i^T x_2}{a_i^T d_{(2)}} \mid i \notin S_2, a_i^T d_{(2)} < 0 \right\} = 8$$

故 $\alpha_2 = \min(1, \bar{\alpha}) = 1$ 。

第 4 次迭代:

令 $x_3 = x_2 + \alpha_2 d_{(2)} = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{9}{4})^T$, 此时 $S_3 = \{1\}$, 求解相应的子问题:

$$\begin{cases} \min d_1^2 - d_1 d_2 + 2d_2^2 - \frac{9}{4}d_1 - \frac{3}{2}d_2 \\ \text{s.t. } -3d_1 - 2d_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得 $d_{(3)} = (0, 0)^T$ 和 Lagrange 乘子 $\lambda_{(3)} = \frac{3}{4} > 0$, 可知 x_3 即为所求最优解。

HW08-1

令 $\sigma = 2\pi$, 问题对应的外点罚函数可写为:

$$P_E = x_2^2 - 3x_1 + \frac{\sigma}{2}[(x_1 + x_2 - 1)^2 + (x_1 - x_2)^2]$$

则有:
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x_1} = -3 + \sigma[(x_1 + x_2 - 1) + (x_1 - x_2)] = -3 + \sigma(2x_1 - 1) \\ \frac{\partial P}{\partial x_2} = 2x_2 + \sigma[(x_1 + x_2 - 1) + (x_2 - x_1)] = 2x_2 + \sigma(2x_2 - 1) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial P}{\partial x_1} = 0, \frac{\partial P}{\partial x_2} = 0, \text{ 可得} \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \frac{3}{\sigma}) \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \frac{1}{\sigma+1}) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } \sigma \rightarrow \infty, \text{ 可得 } x_1^* = \frac{1}{2}, x_2^* = \frac{1}{2}$$

对应的 Lagrange 乘子为:

$$\lambda_1^* = \lim_{\sigma \rightarrow \infty} -\sigma c_1(x) = \lim_{\sigma \rightarrow \infty} -\sigma[\frac{1}{2}(1 + \frac{3}{\sigma}) + \frac{1}{2}(1 - \frac{1}{\sigma+1}) - 1] = \lim_{\sigma \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{1}{2}\sigma(\frac{3}{\sigma} - \frac{1}{\sigma+1}) = -1$$

$$\lambda_2^* = \lim_{\sigma \rightarrow \infty} -\sigma c_2(x) = \lim_{\sigma \rightarrow \infty} -\sigma[\frac{1}{2}(1 + \frac{3}{\sigma}) - \frac{1}{2}(1 - \frac{1}{\sigma+1})] = \lim_{\sigma \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{1}{2}\sigma(\frac{3}{\sigma} + \frac{1}{\sigma+1}) = -2$$

HW08-2

令 $\mu = 1/\pi$, 对数障碍函数可写为: $B_L(x, \mu) = 2x_1 + 3x_2 - \mu \ln(1 - 2x_1^2 - x_2^2)$

则有:
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial B}{\partial x_1} = 2 + \frac{4\mu x_1}{1 - 2x_1^2 - x_2^2}, \\ \frac{\partial B}{\partial x_2} = 3 + \frac{2\mu x_2}{1 - 2x_1^2 - x_2^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial B}{\partial x_1} = 0, \frac{\partial B}{\partial x_2} = 0, \text{ 可得} \begin{cases} 2\mu x_1 = -(1 - 2x_1^2 - x_2^2) \\ 2\mu x_2 = -3(1 - 2x_1^2 - x_2^2) \end{cases}$$

故有 $x_2 = 3x_1$, 代入得 $11x_1^2 - 2\mu x_1 - 1 = 0$,

$$\text{解得 } x_1 = \frac{\mu \pm \sqrt{\mu^2 + 11}}{11}, \text{ 舍弃正根, 取 } x_1 = \frac{\mu - \sqrt{\mu^2 + 11}}{11}, \text{ 则 } x_2 = \frac{3(\mu - \sqrt{\mu^2 + 11})}{11}$$

$$\text{令 } \mu \rightarrow 0, \text{ 可得 } x_1^* = -\frac{\sqrt{11}}{11}, x_2^* = -\frac{3\sqrt{11}}{11}$$

$$\text{对应的 Lagrange 乘子为: } \lambda^* = \lim_{\mu \rightarrow 0} \frac{\mu}{c(x)} = \lim_{\mu \rightarrow 0} \frac{\mu}{1 - 2x_1^2 - x_2^2} = \lim_{\mu \rightarrow 0} \frac{\mu}{-2\mu x_1} = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{\mu \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x_1} = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}$$