

HW-04

依次求出最小化 $f(x) = x_1^2 + 4x_2^2 + 16x_3^2$ 在约束 $C(x) = 0$ 下的所有 KKT 点，其中 $C(x)$ 分别为：(1) $C(x) = x_1 - 1$ ；

$$(2) C(x) = x_1 x_2 - 1$$

$$(3) C(x) = x_1 x_2 x_3 - 1$$

解 对 $f(x) = x_1^2 + 4x_2^2 + 16x_3^2$ ，有 $\nabla f(x) = [2x_1 \ 8x_2 \ 32x_3]^T$

再，对于约束优化问题 $\min f(x)$, s.t. $C(x) = 0$ ，其 KKT 条件如下：

$$\begin{cases} \nabla f(x) + \lambda \nabla C(x) = 0 \\ C(x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

(1) 若 $C(x) = x_1 - 1$ ，易得 $\nabla C(x) = [1 \ 0 \ 0]^T$

若使其满足①，则：

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + \lambda = 0 \\ 8x_2 = 0 \\ 32x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = 0 \\ \lambda = -2 \end{cases}$$

即 KKT 点为 $(1, 0, 0)$

(2) 若 $C(x) = x_1 x_2 - 1$ ，易得 $\nabla C(x) = [x_2 \ x_1 \ 0]^T$

若使其满足①，则：

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + \lambda x_2 = 0 \\ 8x_2 + \lambda x_1 = 0 \\ 32x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 x_2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \text{ 或 } x_2 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \\ x_3 = 0 \\ \lambda = -4 \end{cases}$$

即 KKT 点为 $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}, 0), (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}, 0)$

(3) 若 $C(x) = x_1 x_2 x_3 - 1$ ，易得 $\nabla C(x) = [x_2 x_3 \ x_1 x_3 \ x_1 x_2]^T$

若使其满足①，则：

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + \lambda x_2 x_3 = 0 \\ 8x_2 + \lambda x_1 x_3 = 0 \\ 32x_3 + \lambda x_1 x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 x_2 x_3 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 2 \\ x_2 = 1 \text{ 或 } x_2 = -1 \text{ 或 } 1 \text{ 或 } -1 \\ x_3 = \frac{1}{2} \\ \lambda = -8 \end{cases}$$

即 KKT 点为 $(2, 1, \frac{1}{2}), (-2, -1, \frac{1}{2}), (-2, 1, -\frac{1}{2}), (2, -1, -\frac{1}{2})$

2. 求下列问题的 KKT 点和对应的 Lagrange 乘子.

$$(1) \min (x_1 - 1)^2 + (x_2 - 2)^2$$

$$\text{s.t. } (x_1 - 1)^2 - 5x_2 = 0$$

解: 全 $f(x) = (x_1 - 1)^2 + (x_2 - 2)^2$, $c(x) = (x_1 - 1)^2 - 5x_2$, Lagrange 乘子 λ

$$\text{则: } \nabla f(x) = [2(x_1 - 1) \ 2(x_2 - 2)]^T$$

$$\nabla c(x) = [2(x_1 - 1) \ 0 - 5]^T$$

$$\begin{cases} \nabla f(x) + \lambda \nabla c(x) = 0 \\ c(x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ \lambda = -\frac{4}{5} \end{cases} \quad \text{即 KKT 点为 } (1, 0), \text{ Lagrange 乘子方程.}$$

$$(2) \min (x_1 + x_2)^2 + 2x_1 + x_2^2$$

$$\text{s.t. } \begin{cases} x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 4 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 \leq 3 \\ x_1 \geq 0 \\ x_2 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

构造拉格朗日函数如下: $L = (x_1 + x_2)^2 + 2x_1 + x_2^2 + \lambda_1(x_1 + 3x_2 - 4) + \lambda_2(2x_1 + x_2 - 3) - H_1x_1 - H_2x_2$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2(x_1 + x_2) + 2 + \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 - H_1 = 0 \\ 2(x_1 + x_2) + 2x_2 + 3\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - H_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 3x_2 = 4 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 = 3 \end{cases} \text{ 得: } \begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{代入 (1) 得: } \begin{cases} 6 + \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 - H_1 = 0 \\ 6 + 3\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - H_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{cases} H_1x_1 = 0 \\ H_2x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 得: } \begin{cases} H_1 = 0 \\ H_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{代入 (2) 得: } \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = -\frac{6}{5} \\ \lambda_2 = -\frac{12}{5} \end{cases}$$

由 (1), 得: $\begin{cases} H_1 = 2(x_1 + x_2) + 2 + \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 \\ H_2 = 2(x_1 + x_2) + 2x_2 + 3\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \end{cases}$

考虑不等约束条件: $x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0, \text{ 及 } \lambda_1 \geq 0, \lambda_2 \geq 0$

得: $\begin{cases} H_1 \geq 0 \\ H_2 \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{得: } x_1 = 0$

$H_1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow$ 若 $H_2 = 0$, 则即 $4x_2 + 3\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0$ 只能 $\begin{cases} x_2 = 0 \\ \lambda_1 = 0 \\ \lambda_2 = 0 \end{cases}$, 则: $H_1 = 2$

若 $H_2 > 0$, 则: $x_2 = 0$

综上, KKT 点为 $(0, 0)$, 对应的 Lagrange 乘子有:

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 0 \\ \lambda_2 > 0 \\ H_1 = 2 \\ H_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$31 \min f(x) = 2x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 10x_1 - 10x_2$$

$$\text{s.t. } \begin{cases} g_1(x) = x_1 + x_2 \leq 5 \\ g_2(x) = 2x_1 + x_2 \leq 6 \end{cases}$$

设拉格朗日函数如下：

$$L = 2x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 10x_1 - 10x_2 + \lambda_1(x_1 + x_2 - 5) + \lambda_2(2x_1 + x_2 - 6)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = 4x_1 - 10 + \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} = 2x_2 - 10 + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad ①$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{取} \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 5 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 = 6 \end{cases} \text{得: } \begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 4 \end{cases} \text{代入} ① \text{得: } \begin{cases} 4 - 10 + \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 = 0 \\ 8 - 10 + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0 \end{cases} \\ \text{得: } \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = -2 \\ \lambda_2 = 4 \end{cases} \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \text{该问题的 KKT 点为 } (1, 4), \text{ 对应 Lagrange 乘子方: } \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = -2 \\ \lambda_2 = 4 \end{cases}$$

注：取边界是由于经过检验，函数的顶点不符合题意，因此取函数边界值，即为目标值点。
(最值定理)