

HW-06

1. 用拉格朗日方法求解下列二次规划问题:

$$(1) \min x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2$$

$$\text{s.t. } x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 - 4 = 0$$

$$x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + 2 = 0$$

解: 由目标函数及等式约束条件, 有:

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}; \quad g = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}; \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则对应的KKT系统为: } \begin{pmatrix} G & -A^T \\ -A & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -g \\ -b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{代入, 得: } \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x_1 - \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 = 0 \\ 2x_2 - 2\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0 \\ 2x_3 + \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 = 0 \\ -x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = 4 \\ -x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 2 \end{cases}$$

解得:

$$x^* = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{7}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \lambda^* = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -\frac{8}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \min x_1^2 - x_1x_2 + x_2^2 - x_2x_3 + x_3^2 + 2x_1 + x_2$$

$$\text{s.t. } 2x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = 0$$

$$2x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = 0$$

由目标函数及等式约束条件, 有:

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}; \quad g = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}; \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则对应的KKT系统为: } \begin{pmatrix} G & -A^T \\ -A & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -g \\ -b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{代入, 得: } \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & -3 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 - 3\lambda_1 - 2\lambda_2 = -2 \\ -x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 1 \\ -x_2 + 2x_3 + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0 \\ -3x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ -2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得:

$$x^* = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{6} \\ -\frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} \quad \lambda^* = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

2. 用有效集方法求解下列二次规划问题:

$$\text{III } \min \frac{1}{2}[(x-3)^2 + (y-1)^2] - 5$$

$$\text{s.t. } 3-y \geq 0 \quad \text{初始点选为 } (0, 3)^T$$

$$4-x-y \geq 0$$

$$2-x \geq 0$$

$$x \geq 0, y \geq 0$$

$$\text{解: 初始点为 } x^{(0)} = (0, 3)^T \quad \text{则: } S_0 = A(x^{(0)}) = \{1, 4\}$$

$$\text{则求解等式约束优化子问题: } \min \frac{1}{2}[(d_1-3)^2 + (d_2-1)^2] - 5$$

$$\text{s.t. } 3-d_2 = 0 \quad d_1 = 0$$

$$d_1 = 0 \quad 3-d_2 = 0$$

$$\text{得最优解和对应的拉格朗日乘子: } d^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$\text{新的迭代点为 } x^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{修正指标集 } S_1 = S_0 \setminus \{4\} = \{1\}$$

$$\text{计算步长, } \alpha_0 = \min \left\{ 1, \frac{b_i - a_i^T x^{(0)}}{a_i^T d^{(0)}}, i=2, 3, 5, a_i^T d^{(0)} < 0 \right\}$$

$$= \frac{b_2 - a_2^T x^{(0)}}{a_2^T d^{(0)}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{令 } x^{(1)} = x^{(0)} + \alpha_0 d^{(0)} = (0, 4)^T, \quad S_1 = S_0 \cup \{2\} = \{1, 2, 4\}$$

$$\text{进行第二次迭代, 即求解子问题: } \min \frac{1}{2}[(d_1-3)^2 + (d_2-1)^2] - 5$$

$$\text{s.t. } d_1 = 0$$

$$3-d_2 = 0$$

$$4-d_1-d_2 = 0$$

2. 用有效集方法求解下列二次规划问题.

$$(1) \min \frac{1}{2}[(x-3)^2 + (y-1)^2] - 5$$

$$\text{s.t. } \begin{cases} 3-y \geq 0 \\ 4-x-y \geq 0 \\ 2-x \geq 0 \\ x \geq 0 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{初始点选为 } x^{(0)} = (0, 3)^T$$

$$\text{解: } x^{(0)} = (0, 3)^T, \text{ 则 } S_0 = A(x^{(0)}) = \{1, 4\}$$

$$\text{求解等式约束优化子问题 } \min \frac{1}{2}[d_1^2 + d_2^2 - 6d_1 - 2d_2] \\ \text{s.t. } \begin{cases} d_1 = 0 \\ -d_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

得最优解和相应的 Lagrange 乘子: $\begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$d^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \lambda^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{新的迭代点为 } x^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{修正指标集 } S_1 = S_0 \setminus \{4\} = \{1\}$$

$$\text{进入第二次迭代, 求解子问题: } \min \frac{1}{2}[d_1^2 + d_2^2 - 6d_1 - 2d_2] \\ \text{s.t. } -d_2 = 0$$

$$\text{得最优解 } d^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{计算步长 } \alpha_1 = \min \left\{ 1, \frac{b_i - a_i^T x^{(1)}}{a_i^T d^{(1)}} \mid i=2, 3, 4, 5, a_i^T d^{(1)} < 0 \right\} \\ = \frac{b_3 - a_3^T x^{(1)}}{a_3^T d^{(1)}} = \frac{-2-0}{-3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{令 } x^{(2)} = x^{(1)} + \alpha_1 d^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, S_2 = S_1 \cup \{3\} = \{1, 3\}$$

$$\text{进入第三次迭代, 求解子问题: } \min \frac{1}{2}[d_1^2 + d_2^2 - 6d_1 - 2d_2] \\ \text{s.t. } \begin{cases} -d_1 = 0 \\ -d_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得: } d^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \lambda^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{新的迭代点为 } x^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{修正指标集 } S_3 = S_2 \setminus \{1\} = \{3\}$$

$$\text{进入第四次迭代, 求解子问题: } \min \frac{1}{2}[d_1^2 + d_2^2 - 6d_1 - 2d_2] \\ \text{s.t. } d_1 + d_2 = 0$$

$$\text{得最优解 } d^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{计算步长 } \alpha_3 = \min \left\{ 1, \frac{b_i - a_i^T x^{(3)}}{a_i^T d^{(3)}} \mid i=1, 3, 4, 5, a_i^T d^{(3)} < 0 \right\}$$

$$\therefore \text{最优解 } d^{(4)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为零}$$

$$\text{Lagrange 乘子 } \lambda^{(4)} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 非负}$$

$$\text{故原问题最优解 } x^* = x^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{最优 Lagrange 乘子 } \lambda^* = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$12. \min f(x) = x_1^2 - x_1 x_2 + 2x_2^2 - x_1 - 10x_2$$

$$\text{s.t. } \begin{cases} -3x_1 - 2x_2 \geq -6 \\ x_1 \geq 0 \\ x_2 \geq 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 初始点为 } (0,0)^T = x^{(0)}$$

解: $S_0 = A(x^{(0)}) = \{2, 3\}$

求解等式约束优化子问题: $\min d_1^2 - d_1 d_2 + 2d_2^2 - d_1 - 10d_2$

$$\text{s.t. } \begin{cases} d_1 = 0 \\ d_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

得最优解: $d^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 相应的Lagrange乘子 $\lambda^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

新的迭代点 $x^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 修正指标集 $S_1 = S_0 \setminus \{3\} = \{2\}$

进入第二次迭代, 即求解子问题: $\min d_1^2 - d_1 d_2 + 2d_2^2 - d_1 - 10d_2$

$$\text{s.t. } d_1 = 0$$

$\min d_1^2 - d_1 d_2 + 2d_2^2 - d_1 - 10d_2$

$\text{s.t. } d_1 = 0$ 得最优解: $d^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{5}{2} \end{pmatrix}^T$

计算步长 $\alpha_1 = \min \left\{ 1, \frac{b_i - a_i^T x^{(1)}}{a_i^T d^{(1)}} \mid i=1, 3, a_i^T d^{(1)} < 0 \right\}$

$= 1$

令 $x^{(2)} = x^{(1)} + \alpha_1 d^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{5}{2} \end{pmatrix}$, $S_2 = S_1 = \{2\}$

进入第三次迭代, 即求解子问题 $\min d_1^2 - d_1 d_2 + 2d_2^2 - d_1 - 10d_2$

$\text{s.t. } d_1 = 0$

得: $d^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

计算步长 $\alpha_2 = \min \left\{ 1, \frac{b_i - a_i^T x^{(2)}}{a_i^T d^{(2)}} \mid i=1, 3, a_i^T d^{(2)} < 0 \right\}$

$= \frac{b_i - a_i^T x^{(2)}}{a_i^T d^{(2)}} = \frac{-6 + 5}{-1} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$

令 $x^{(3)} = x^{(2)} + \alpha_2 d^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $S_3 = S_2 \cup \{1\} = \{1, 2\}$

进入第四次迭代, 求解子问题 $\min d_1^2 - d_1 d_2 + 2d_2^2 - d_1 - 10d_2$

$\text{s.t. } -3d_1 - 2d_2 = 0$

$d_1 = 0$

得最优解: $d^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 相应的Lagrange乘子 $\lambda^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 14 \end{pmatrix}$

即最优解为0, Lagrang乘子非负

故原问题最优解 $x^* = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$