

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：

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

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

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) $\min x_1^2 - x_1 x_2 + x_2^2 - x_2 x_3 + x_3^2 + 2x_1 - x_2$

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：

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad g = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\text{化入, 得: } \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & -3 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \\ \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2X_1 - X_2 - 3\lambda_1 - 2\lambda_2 = -2 \\ -X_1 + 2X_2 - X_3 + \lambda_4 + \lambda_2 = 1 \\ -X_2 + 2X_3 + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0 \\ -3X_1 + X_2 + X_3 = 0 \\ -2X_1 + X_2 + X_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

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:

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

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

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

$$2-x \geq 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{得最优解和 } d^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{此时 } \begin{pmatrix} 3-3 \\ 3-1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$$

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

修正指标集 $S_1 = S_0 / \{4\} = \{1\}$

$$\text{计算步长, } d_0 = \min \left\{ 1, \frac{b_i - a_i^T x^{(0)}}{a_i^T d^{(0)}}, i=2, 3, 5, a_i^T d^{(0)} < 0 \right\}$$

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

$$\therefore x^{(1)} = x^{(0)} + d_0 d^{(0)} = (0, 4)^T, S_1 = S_0 \cup \{2\} = \{1, 2, 4\}$$

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

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

$$3-d_2=0$$

$$4-d_1-d_2=0$$

2. 用有效集方法求解下列二次规划问题.

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

$$\text{s.t. } \begin{aligned} 3-x &\geq 0 \\ 4-x-y &\geq 0 \\ 2-x &\geq 0 \\ x &\geq 0 \\ y &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

得最优解和相应的 Lagrange 乘子: $(\frac{3}{1})$

$$d^{(0)} = (0, 1)^T, \lambda^{(0)} = (\frac{3}{1}) \text{ 新的迭代点为 } \lambda^{(0)} = (0, 1)^T$$

修正指标集 $S_1 = S_0 / \{4\} = \{1\}$

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

得最优解 $d^{(1)} = (\frac{1}{0}, \frac{2}{3})^T$

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

$$= \frac{b_3 - a_3^T \lambda^{(1)}}{a_3^T d^{(1)}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{3}}{-\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \lambda^{(1)} = \lambda^{(0)} + \alpha_1 d^{(1)} = (\frac{0}{1}, \frac{1}{2})^T, S_2 = S_1 \cup \{3\} = \{1, 3\}$$

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

$$\text{得: } d^{(2)} = (0, 0)^T, \lambda^{(2)} = (\frac{3}{1}) \quad -d_2 = 0$$

修正指标集 $S_3 = S_2 / \{3\} = \{1\}$

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

$$\text{得最优解 } d^{(3)} = (\frac{1}{0}, -1)^T$$

$$\text{计算步长 } \alpha_3 = \min \left\{ 1, \frac{b_i - a_i^T \lambda^{(3)}}{a_i^T d^{(3)}} \mid i=1, 2, 4, 5, a_i^T d^{(3)} < 0 \right\}$$

最优解 $d^{(4)} = (0, 0)^T$ 为零

Lagrange 乘子 $\lambda^{(4)} = (\frac{3}{1})$ 非负

故原题最优解 $x^* = \lambda^{(2)} = (\frac{1}{0})$

最优 Lagrange 乘子 $= \frac{3}{1}$

$$(2) \begin{aligned} & \min f(x) = x_1^2 - x_1 x_2 + 2x_2^2 - x_1 - 10x_2 \\ \text{s.t. } & \begin{cases} -3x_1 - 2x_2 \geq -6 \\ x_1 \geq 0 \\ x_2 \geq 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 初始点为 } (0,0)^T = x^{(0)} \end{aligned}$$

解: $S_0 = A(x^{(0)}) = \{2, 3\}$

求解等式约束优化子问题: $\begin{aligned} & \min d_1^2 - d_1 d_2 + 2d_2^2 - d_1 - 10d_2 \\ \text{s.t. } & d_1 = 0 \\ & d_2 = 0 \end{aligned}$

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

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

进入第二次迭代。即求解子问题: $\begin{aligned} & \min d_1^2 - d_1 d_2 + 2d_2^2 - d_1 - 10d_2 \\ \text{s.t. } & d_1 = 0 \end{aligned}$

得最优解: $d^{(1)} = (\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{5}{2})^T$

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

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

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

s.t. $d_1 = 0$

得: $d^{(2)} = (\frac{0}{\frac{5}{2}}) \neq 0$

计算步长 $\alpha_2 = \min \left\{ 1, \frac{b_i - a_i^T x^{(2)}}{a_i^T d^{(2)}} \mid i=1,3, a_i^T d^{(2)} < 0 \right\}$
 $= \frac{b_1 - a_1^T x^{(2)}}{a_1^T d^{(2)}} = \frac{b_1 - \frac{5}{2}}{-5} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore x^{(3)} = x^{(2)} + \alpha_2 d^{(2)} = (\frac{0}{3})$, $S_3 = S_2 \cup \{1\} = \{1, 2\}$

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

s.t. $-3d_1 - 2d_2 = 0$

$d_1 = 0$

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

即最优解为 0, Lagrange 乘子非负 $= (\frac{5}{14})$

故原题最优解 $x^* = (0)$