

《随堂测试》参考答案

1.(1)由题可知:

$$g(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 - 2x_2 \\ 4x_2 - 2x_1 + 6x_2^2 + 4x_2^3 \end{pmatrix}, G(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 + 12x_2 + 12x_2^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

令 $g(x) = 0$, 可得 $\begin{cases} x_1 = x_2 \\ x_2 + 3x_2^2 + 2x_2^3 = 0 \end{cases}$, 解得稳定点 $\begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$, $\begin{cases} x_1 = -1 \\ x_2 = -1 \end{cases}$, $\begin{cases} x_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \\ x_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$ 。

当 $\begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 时, $G(x)|_{x=0} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} > 0$, 稳定点为极小点。

当 $\begin{cases} x_1 = -1 \\ x_2 = -1 \end{cases}$ 时, $G(x)|_{x=-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} > 0$, 稳定点为极小点。

当 $\begin{cases} x_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \\ x_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$ 时, $G(x)|_{x=-\frac{1}{2}} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $(\lambda-1)(\lambda-2)-4 = \lambda^2 - 3\lambda - 2$, 稳定点为鞍点。

1.(2)由题可知:

$$g(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 3x_1^2 - 3x_1 - 3x_2(x_1 - x_2 - 1) - 3x_1x_2 \\ -3x_1(x_1 - x_2 - 1) + 3x_1x_2 \end{pmatrix} = 3 \begin{pmatrix} (x_1 - x_2)(x_1 - x_2 - 1) \\ x_1(-x_1 + 2x_2 + 1) \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$G(x) = 3 \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 - 2x_2 - 1 & -2x_1 + 2x_2 + 1 \\ -2x_1 + 2x_2 + 1 & 2x_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

令 $g(x) = 0$, 可得:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = x_2, \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 - 1 = 0 \\ x_1 = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} x_1 = x_2 \\ -x_1 + 2x_2 + 1 = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 - 1 = 0 \\ -x_1 + 2x_2 + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \end{cases}.$$

解得稳定点 $\begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$, 或 $\begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = -1 \end{cases}$, 或 $\begin{cases} x_1 = -1 \\ x_2 = -1 \end{cases}$, 或 $\begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 。

当 $\begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 时, $G(x) = 3 \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\lambda(\lambda+1)-1 = \lambda^2 + \lambda - 1$, 稳定点为鞍点。

当 $\begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = -1 \end{cases}$ 时, $G(x) = 3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\lambda(\lambda-1)-1 = \lambda^2 - \lambda - 1$, 稳定点为鞍点。

当 $\begin{cases} x_1 = -1 \\ x_2 = -1 \end{cases}$ 时, $G(x) = 3 \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$, $(\lambda+1)(\lambda+2)-1 = \lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 1$, 稳定点为极大点。

当 $\begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 时, $G(x) = 3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $(\lambda-1)(\lambda-2)-1 = \lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 1$, 稳定点为极小点。

2.(1) 共轭梯度法:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_k + \alpha_k d_k) &= \frac{1}{2}(x_k + \alpha_k d_k)^T G(x_k + \alpha_k d_k) + b^T(x_k + \alpha_k d_k) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\alpha_k^2 d_k^T G d_k + \alpha_k d_k^T (Gx_k + b) + f(x_k) = \frac{1}{2}\alpha_k^2 d_k^T G d_k + \alpha_k d_k^T g_k + f(x_k) \end{aligned}$$

故最优步长 $\alpha_k = -\frac{d_k^T g_k}{d_k^T G d_k}$ 。

$$d_0 = -g_0 = -b = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_0 = -\frac{d_0^T g_0}{d_0^T G d_0} = \frac{5}{6}.$$

$$x_1 = x_0 + \alpha_0 d_0 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5}{3} \\ -\frac{5}{6} \end{pmatrix}, \quad g_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5}{3} \\ -\frac{5}{6} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\beta_0 = \frac{g_1^T g_1}{g_0^T g_0} = \frac{1}{9}, \quad d_1 = -g_1 + \beta_0 d_0 = -\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{9} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5}{9} \\ \frac{5}{9} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_1 = -\frac{d_1^T g_1}{d_1^T G d_1} = \frac{3}{5}.$$

$$x_2 = x_1 + \alpha_1 d_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad g_2 = 0, \quad \text{算法终止。}$$

2.(2) Newton 方法:

$$g(x) = Gx + b, \nabla^2 f = G > 0.$$

任意选取初始点 x_0 , 有: $d = -G^{-1}g(x_0) = -G^{-1}(Gx_0 + b) = -x_0 - G^{-1}b$ 。

$$\text{则 } x_1 = x_0 + d = -G^{-1}b = -\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

显然, $g(x_1) = G(-G^{-1}b) + b = 0$, 故 x_1 即为极小点。

$$\text{代入可得: } f(x)_{\min} = \frac{1}{2}b^T x_1 = -\frac{9}{4}.$$

3.由题可知:

$$g(x) = 2(r_1(x)\nabla r_1(x) + r_2(x)\nabla r_2(x)) = \begin{pmatrix} 4x_1 - 2x_2^3 + 2 - 2x_2^2 \\ -6x_1x_2^2 + 6x_2^5 - 6x_2^2 - 4x_1x_2 + 4x_2^3 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$G(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -6x_2^2 - 4x_2 \\ -6x_2^2 - 4x_2 & -12x_1x_2 + 30x_2^4 - 12x_2 - 4x_1 + 12x_2^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(1) 将 $x^{*2} = (-0.5, 0)^T$ 代入可得 $r_1(x) = -0.5 \neq 0$, $r_2(x) = 0.5 \neq 0$, 故 x^{*2} 不是(1)中方程组的解。同时, 有 $g(x) = 0$, $G(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} > 0$, 故 x^{*2} 为局部极小点。

(2) 将 $x^{*3} = (-\frac{7}{54}, \frac{2}{3})^T$ 代入可得 $g(x) = 0$, $G(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -\frac{16}{3} \\ -\frac{16}{3} & \frac{130}{27} \end{pmatrix}$,

$$(\lambda - 4)(\lambda - \frac{130}{27}) - (\frac{16}{3})^2 = \lambda^2 - \frac{238}{27}\lambda - \frac{248}{27}, \text{ 故 } x^{*3} \text{ 为鞍点。}$$

4.由题可知:

$$L(x) = (x_1 - 1)^2 + (x_2 - 2)^2 + 2024 + \lambda[(x_1 - 1)^2 - 3x_2].$$

$$\text{故有: } \nabla L = \begin{pmatrix} 2(1+\lambda)(x_1 - 1) \\ 2(x_2 - 2) - 3\lambda \end{pmatrix}, \quad \nabla^2 L = \begin{pmatrix} 2(1+\lambda) & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{令 } \nabla L = 0 \text{ 解得 KKT 点为: } \begin{cases} \lambda = -1 \\ x_1 = 1 \pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \text{ ①, 或} \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \lambda = -\frac{4}{3} \\ x_1 = 1 \text{ ②.} \\ x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{当①时, } \nabla^2 L = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad F_1^* = \left\{ d \mid d \neq 0, a_1^{*T} d = 0 \right\} = \left\{ d \mid d \neq 0, \pm \sqrt{6}d_1 - 3d_2 = 0 \right\} = \left\{ (\pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}d_2, d_2)^T \mid d_2 \neq 0 \right\}.$$

故 $d^T \nabla^2 L d = 2d_2^2 > 0$, 故①中的 KKT 点为最优解。

$$\text{当②时, } \nabla^2 L = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad F_1^* = \left\{ d \mid d \neq 0, a_1^{*T} d = 0 \right\} = \left\{ d \mid d \neq 0, -3d_2 = 0 \right\} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} d_1 \neq 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}^T \right\}.$$

故 $d^T \nabla^2 L d = -\frac{2}{3}d_1^2 < 0$, 故②中的 KKT 点不是最优解。

5.该问题的 Lagrange 函数为: $L(x, \lambda, \mu) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{c_i}{x_i} - \lambda(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i - b) - \mu^T x$ 。

$$\text{得 KKT 条件: } \begin{cases} \nabla_{x_i} L(x, \lambda, \mu) = -\frac{c_i}{x_i^2} - \lambda a_i - \mu_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i = b, \quad \mu^T x = 0, \quad x \geq 0, \quad \mu \geq 0 \end{cases}.$$

由目标函数可知 $x_i^* > 0$, 所以 $\mu^* = 0$ 。由此得: $\frac{c_i}{x_i^*} = -\lambda^* a_i x_i^*$ 。

所以, $\sum \frac{c_i}{x_i^*} = -\lambda^* \sum a_i x_i^* = -\lambda^* b$ 。进而有: $\lambda^* = -\frac{f(x^*)}{b} = -\frac{f^*}{b}$ 。

另一方面, 由 KKT 条件第一式可得: $\frac{c_i}{x_i^*} = \sqrt{-\lambda^* a_i c_i} = \sqrt{\frac{f^*}{b}} \sqrt{a_i c_i}$ 。

由此, $f^* = \sum \frac{c_i}{x_i^*} = \sqrt{\frac{f^*}{b}} \sum \sqrt{a_i c_i}$, 解得 $f^* = \frac{1}{b} \left(\sum \sqrt{a_i c_i} \right)^2$, 结论得证。

6. 求最小距离可表达成凸规划问题:

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & x_1^2 + x_2^2 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & x_1 + x_2 - 4 \geq 0 \\ & x_1 + 2x_2 - 5 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

KKT 条件如下:

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - \lambda_1 - 2\lambda_2 = 0 \\ 2x_2 - \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 = 0 \\ \lambda_1(x_1 + x_2 - 4) = 0 \\ \lambda_2(x_1 + 2x_2 - 5) = 0 \\ \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \geq 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 - 4 \geq 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - 5 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

解得 KKT 点 $\bar{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, 最小距离 $d = 2\sqrt{2}$ 。