

HW-05

1. 求下述优化问题的KKT点, 并判断是否为最优解.

(1)  $\min C_1 X_1 + C_2 X_2$

s.t.  $\begin{cases} X_1 X_2 = b \\ X_1 \geq 0, \text{ 其中 } C_1 > 0, C_2 > 0, b > 0 \\ X_2 \geq 0 \end{cases}$

解 构建拉格朗日函数  $L = C_1 X_1 + C_2 X_2 + \lambda (X_1 X_2 - b) - \mu_1 X_1 - \mu_2 X_2$

根据KKT条件, 有: 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial X_1} = C_1 + \lambda X_2 - \mu_1 = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial X_2} = C_2 + \lambda X_1 - \mu_2 = 0 \\ \mu_1 X_1 = 0, \mu_2 X_2 = 0 \\ X_1 X_2 = b, b > 0 \\ X_1 \geq 0, X_2 \geq 0 \\ \mu_1 \geq 0, \mu_2 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

分析:  $\because X_1 X_2 = b > 0 \therefore$  显然  $X_1 \neq 0, X_2 \neq 0$

又  $\mu_1 X_1 = 0, \mu_2 X_2 = 0$

则必有:  $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = 0$ , 即 
$$\begin{cases} C_1 + \lambda X_2 = 0 \\ C_2 + \lambda X_1 = 0 \\ X_1 X_2 = b \end{cases} \text{ 得: } \begin{cases} X_1 = -\sqrt{\frac{C_1 b}{C_2}} \\ X_2 = -\sqrt{\frac{C_2 b}{C_1}} \\ \lambda = -\sqrt{\frac{C_1 C_2}{b}} \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} X_1 = \sqrt{\frac{C_1 b}{C_2}} \\ X_2 = \sqrt{\frac{C_2 b}{C_1}} \\ \lambda = -\sqrt{\frac{C_1 C_2}{b}} \end{cases}$$

又  $X_1 \geq 0, X_2 \geq 0$ , 则舍去第一组解.

即KKT点为  $(\sqrt{\frac{C_1 b}{C_2}}, \sqrt{\frac{C_2 b}{C_1}})$

又目标函数为凸函数(线性函数是凸函数的特殊情况)

约束集合是凸集, 即本题为凸优化问题

因此, KKT点为其最优解点.

(2)  $\min (X_1 - 3)^2 + (X_2 - 2)^2$

s.t.  $\begin{cases} X_1^2 + X_2^2 \leq 5 \\ X_1 + 2X_2 = 4 \\ X_1, X_2 \geq 0 \end{cases}$

构建拉格朗日函数  $L = (x_1-3)^2 + (x_2-2)^2 - \lambda(5-x_1^2-x_2^2) - \mu_1 x_1 - \mu_2 x_2 + \mu_3(x_1+2x_2-4)$

根据KKT条件,有:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = 2(x_1-3) + 2\lambda x_1 - \mu_1 + \mu_3 = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} = 2(x_2-2) + 2\lambda x_2 - \mu_2 + 2\mu_3 = 0 \\ \lambda(5-x_1^2-x_2^2) = 0, \mu_1 x_1 = 0, \mu_2 x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 = 4 \\ x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0, \mu_1 \geq 0, \lambda \geq 0, \mu_2 \geq 0, x_1^2 + x_2^2 \leq 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\because x_1 + 2x_2 = 4$$

$$\therefore x_1 = 4 - 2x_2$$

$$\because x_1^2 + x_2^2 \leq 5$$

$$\therefore (4-2x_2)^2 + x_2^2 \leq 5 \text{ 得: } 1 \leq x_2 \leq \frac{5}{3} \text{ 则: } 0 \leq x_1 \leq 2$$

$$\because \mu_2 x_2 = 0, 1 \leq x_2 \leq \frac{5}{3} \therefore \mu_2 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 若 } x_1 = 0, x_2 = 2.$$

$$\because \lambda(5-x_1^2-x_2^2) = 0 \text{ 则: } \lambda = 0$$

$$\text{则解: } \begin{cases} 2(x_1-3) + 2\lambda x_1 - \mu_1 + \mu_3 = 0 \\ 2(x_2-2) + 2\lambda x_2 - \mu_2 + 2\mu_3 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 得: } \begin{cases} \mu_1 = -6 \\ \mu_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\because \mu_1 = -6 \text{ 不符合 } \mu_1 \geq 0$$

因此不成立.

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 若 } \mu_1 = 0, x_1 \neq 0.$$

$$\text{解: } \begin{cases} 2(x_1-3) + 2\lambda x_1 - \mu_1 + \mu_3 = 0 \\ 2(x_2-2) + 2\lambda x_2 - \mu_2 + 2\mu_3 = 0 \\ \lambda(5-x_1^2-x_2^2) = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 得: } \begin{cases} x_1 = -\frac{2}{3} \text{ 或 } x_1 = \frac{1}{3} \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{3} \\ \lambda = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

综上KKT点为(2,1)

又目标函数为凸函数,约束集为凸集

因此其为最优解点。

$$(3) \max 14x_1 - x_1^2 + 6x_2 - x_2^2$$

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



便于分析, 将目标转化为:  $\min -14x_1 + x_1^2 - 6x_2 + x_2^2$

构建拉格朗日函数  $L = -14x_1 + x_1^2 - 6x_2 + x_2^2 - \lambda_1(2-x_1-x_2) - \lambda_2(3-x_1-2x_2)$

根据KKT条件, 有:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = -14 + 2x_1 + 2\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} = -6 + 2x_2 + \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 = 0 \\ \lambda_1(2-x_1-x_2) = 0, \lambda_2(3-x_1-2x_2) = 0 \\ \lambda_1 \geq 0, \lambda_2 \geq 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 \leq 2, x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 3 \end{cases}$$

①  $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 0$ .

解:  $\begin{cases} -14 + 2x_1 + 2\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0 \\ -6 + 2x_2 + \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 = 0 \end{cases}$  得:  $\begin{cases} x_1 = 7 \\ x_2 = 3 \end{cases}$

$\because x_1 + x_2 \leq 2$  故不符舍去.

②  $\lambda_1 = 0, 3 - x_1 - 2x_2 = 0$

解:  $\begin{cases} -14 + 2x_1 + 2\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0 \\ -6 + 2x_2 + \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 = 0 \end{cases}$  得:  $\begin{cases} x_1 = 5 \\ x_2 = -1 < 0 \end{cases}$  舍去.

③  $\lambda_2 = 0, 2 - x_1 - x_2 = 0$

解: "同上" 得:  $\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{5}{3} \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{3} \\ \lambda_1 = \frac{16}{3} \end{cases}$  满足约束条件. 即存在KKT点  $(\frac{5}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$

④  $3 - x_1 - 2x_2 = 0, 2 - x_1 - x_2 = 0$

即:  $\begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 1 \end{cases}$  再解:  $\begin{cases} -14 + 2x_1 + 2\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0 \\ -6 + 2x_2 + \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 = 0 \end{cases}$  得:  $\begin{cases} \lambda_1 = \frac{20}{3} \\ \lambda_2 = -\frac{4}{3} \end{cases}$  舍去

综上, KKT点为  $(\frac{5}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$

又目标函数为凸函数, 约束集合为凸集

故此KKT点为最优解点.

2. 设  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, b \in \mathbb{R}^m$ . 试给出下述二次规划问题的Lagrange对偶.

$$\min \|x - b\|^2$$

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

解: 对应的Lagrange函数为:  $L = \|x-b\|^2 + \lambda^T A x$   
 $= x^T x - 2b^T x + b^T b + \lambda^T A x$

令  $\nabla_x L = 0$ , 即:  $2x - 2b + A^T \lambda = 0$

$$\text{得: } x = b - \frac{A^T \lambda}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{代入, 得: } g(\lambda) &= (b - \frac{1}{2} A^T \lambda)^T (b - \frac{1}{2} A^T \lambda) - 2b^T (b - \frac{1}{2} A^T \lambda) + b^T b + \lambda^T A (b - \frac{1}{2} A^T \lambda) \\ &= b^T b - b^T A^T \lambda + \frac{1}{4} \lambda^T A A^T \lambda - 2b^T b + b^T A^T \lambda + b^T b + \lambda^T A b - \frac{1}{2} \lambda^T A A^T \lambda \\ &= b^T b - b^T A^T \lambda + \frac{1}{4} \lambda^T A A^T \lambda - 2b^T b + b^T A^T \lambda + b^T b + \lambda^T A b - \frac{1}{2} \lambda^T A A^T \lambda \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \lambda^T A A^T \lambda \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  对偶问题为  $\max_{\lambda} -\frac{1}{4} \lambda^T A A^T \lambda$

12. 建立下述优化问题的Lagrange对偶规划.

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

$$\text{s.t. } x_1 + x_2 \geq 4$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

"原问题有界"

验证对偶规划问题的目标函数为  $\theta(u) = -\frac{u^2}{2} + 4u$ , 并且对偶间隙为零。

解: 对应的Lagrange函数:  $L = x_1^2 + x_2^2 - \lambda(x_1 + x_2 - 4)$  ( $\lambda \geq 0$ ) (省略简单项)

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = 2x_1 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} = 2x_2 - \lambda = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{\lambda}{2} \\ x_2 = \frac{\lambda}{2} \end{cases} \quad \text{I}$$

$$\text{代入, 得: } L = (\frac{\lambda}{2})^2 + (\frac{\lambda}{2})^2 - \lambda(\frac{\lambda}{2} + \frac{\lambda}{2} - 4) = -\frac{\lambda^2}{2} + 4\lambda$$

对于原规划问题, 再有:  $\lambda(x_1 + x_2 - 4) = 0$

①  $\lambda = 0$ . 则结合I, 得:  $x_1 = x_2 = 0$  不满足:  $x_1 + x_2 \geq 4$

②  $x_1 + x_2 - 4 = 0$ . 结合I, 得:  $x_1 = 2, x_2 = 2, \lambda = 4$  且符合约束条件

故原规划问题最优值为:  $2^2 + 2^2 = 8$

对于对偶规划问题  $L = -\frac{\lambda^2}{2} + 4\lambda$  ( $\lambda \geq 0$ ),  $[\max_{\lambda \geq 0} L]$

显然其最优值为:  $L_{\max} = -\frac{4^2}{2} + 4 \times 4 = 8$  ( $\lambda = 4$ 时取得)

故 综上, 原规划问题和对偶规划问题的最优值相等.

即对偶间隙为零.