

HW-05

1. 求下述优化问题的KKT点，并判断是否为最优解。

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{又 } \mu_1 X_1 = 0, \mu_2 X_2 = 0$$

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

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

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

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。

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

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

构建拉格朗日函数  $L = (x_1 - 3)^2 + (x_2 - 2)^2 - \lambda(5 - x_1^2 - x_2^2) - H_1 x_1 - H_2 x_2 + H_3(x_1 + 2x_2 - 4)$

根据KKT条件, 有:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = 2(x_1 - 3) + 2\lambda x_1 - H_1 + H_3 = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} = 2(x_2 - 2) + 2\lambda x_2 - H_2 + 2H_3 = 0 \\ \lambda(5 - x_1^2 - x_2^2) = 0, H_1 x_1 = 0, H_2 x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 = 4 \end{cases}$$

$\because x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0, H_1 \geq 0, \lambda \geq 0, H_2 \geq 0, x_1^2 + x_2^2 \leq 5$

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

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

$\therefore H_2 x_2 = 0, 1 \leq x_2 \leq \frac{4}{5} \quad \therefore H_2 = 0$

① 若  $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 2$

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

则解:  $\begin{cases} 2(x_1 - 3) + 2\lambda x_1 - H_1 + H_3 = 0 \\ 2(x_2 - 2) + 2\lambda x_2 - H_2 + 2H_3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{得: } \begin{cases} H_1 = -6 \\ H_3 = 0 \end{cases}$

$\therefore H_1 = -6 \text{ 不符合 } H_1 \geq 0$

因此不成立.

② 若  $H_1 = 0, x_1 \neq 0$

解:  $\begin{cases} 2(x_1 - 3) + 2\lambda x_1 - H_1 + H_3 = 0 \\ 2(x_2 - 2) + 2\lambda x_2 - H_2 + 2H_3 = 0 \\ \lambda(5 - x_1^2 - x_2^2) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{得: } \begin{cases} x_1 = -\frac{2}{5} \\ x_2 = \frac{14}{5} \\ H_3 = \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$

舍去  $\uparrow$

$\lambda = \frac{1}{3}$

综上 KKT 点为  $(2, 1)$

又目标函数为凸函数, 约束集合为凸集

因此其为最优解点。

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

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:

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

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  $\lambda_1 = 0, \cancel{\lambda_2 = 0}, 3-x_1-2x_2=0$

解:  $\begin{cases} -14 + 2x_1 + 2\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0 \\ -6 + 2x_2 + \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 = 0 \end{cases}$  得:  $\begin{cases} x_1 = 5 \\ x_2 = -1 < 0 \text{ 舍去.} \\ \lambda_2 = 4 \end{cases}$

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： $L = \|x - b\|^2 + \lambda^T Ax$   
 $= x^T x - 2b^T x + b^T b + \lambda^T Ax$   
 $\text{令 } \nabla_x L = \boxed{\text{零}} \text{，即 } 2x - 2b + A^T \lambda = 0$   
 $\text{得 } x = b - \frac{A^T \lambda}{2}$   
 代回得： $g(\lambda) = (b - \frac{1}{2} A^T \lambda)^T (b - \frac{1}{2} A^T \lambda) - 2b^T (b - \frac{1}{2} A^T \lambda) + b^T b + \lambda^T A (b - \frac{1}{2} A^T \lambda)$   
 $= b^T b - b^T A^T \lambda + \frac{1}{4} \lambda^T A A^T \lambda - 2b^T (b - \frac{1}{2} A^T \lambda) + b^T b + \lambda^T A (b - \frac{1}{2} A^T \lambda)$   
 $= b^T b - b^T A^T \lambda + \frac{1}{4} \lambda^T A A^T \lambda - 2b^T b + b^T A^T \lambda + b^T b + \lambda^T A b - \frac{1}{2} \lambda^T A A^T \lambda$   
 $= -\frac{1}{4} \lambda^T A A^T \lambda$   
 $\therefore \text{对偶问题为 } \max_{\lambda} -\frac{1}{4} \lambda^T A A^T \lambda$

## 12. 建立下述优化问题的 Lagrange 对偶规划.

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

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

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

"原题有限"

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 对偶函数： $L = x_1^2 + x_2^2 - \lambda(x_1 + x_2 - 4)$  ( $\lambda \geq 0$ ) (省略简单项)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = 2x_1 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} = 2x_2 - \lambda = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{\lambda}{2} \\ x_2 = \frac{\lambda}{2} \end{cases} \quad \text{①}$$

$$\text{代回得: } L = (\frac{\lambda}{2})^2 + (\frac{\lambda}{2})^2 + 4\lambda - \lambda^2 = -\frac{\lambda^2}{2} + 4\lambda$$

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

$$\textcircled{1} \lambda = 0. \text{ 则结合①得: } x_1 = x_2 = 0 \text{ 不满足: } x_1 + x_2 \geq 4$$

$$\textcircled{2} x_1 + x_2 - 4 = 0. \text{ 结合①得: } x_1 = 2, x_2 = 2, \lambda = 4 \text{ 且符合约束条件}$$

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)

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。