

14-04

求最小化 $f(x) = x_1^2 + 4x_2^2 + 16x_3^2$ 在约束 $C(x) = 0$ 下的所有 KKT 点。

其中 $C(x)$ 分别为: (1) $C(x) = x_1 - 1$;

(2) $C(x) = x_1 x_2 - 1$;

(3) $C(x) = x_1 x_2 x_3 - 1$.

解 对 $f(x) = x_1^2 + 4x_2^2 + 16x_3^2$, 有 $\nabla f(x) = [2x_1, 8x_2, 32x_3]^T$

再, 对于约束优化问题 $\min f(x)$, s.t. $C(x) = 0$, 其 KKT 条件如下:

$$\begin{cases} \nabla f(x) + \lambda \nabla C(x) = 0 \\ C(x) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

(1) 若 $C(x) = x_1 - 1$, 易得 $\nabla C(x) = [1, 0, 0]^T$

若使其满足 (1), 则:

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + \lambda = 0 \\ 8x_2 = 0 \\ 32x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = 0 \\ \lambda = -2 \end{cases} \quad \text{即 KKT 点为 } (1, 0, 0)$$

(2) 若 $C(x) = x_1 x_2 - 1$, 易得 $\nabla C(x) = [x_2, x_1, 0]^T$

使其满足 (1), 则:

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + \lambda x_2 = 0 \\ 8x_2 + \lambda x_1 = 0 \\ 32x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 x_2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \sqrt[4]{4} \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{4}} \\ x_3 = 0 \\ \lambda = -4 \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = -\sqrt[4]{4} \\ x_2 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{4}} \\ x_3 = 0 \\ \lambda = -4 \end{cases}$$

即 KKT 点为: $(\sqrt[4]{4}, \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{4}}, 0), (-\sqrt[4]{4}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{4}}, 0)$

(3) 若 $C(x) = x_1 x_2 x_3 - 1$, 易得 $\nabla C(x) = [x_2 x_3, x_1 x_3, x_1 x_2]^T$

使其满足 (1), 则:

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + \lambda x_2 x_3 = 0 \\ 8x_2 + \lambda x_1 x_3 = 0 \\ 32x_3 + \lambda x_1 x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 x_2 x_3 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 2 \\ x_2 = 1 \\ x_3 = \frac{1}{2} \\ \lambda = -8 \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = -2 \\ x_2 = -1 \\ x_3 = -\frac{1}{2} \\ \lambda = -8 \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = 2 \\ x_2 = -1 \\ x_3 = -\frac{1}{2} \\ \lambda = -8 \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = -2 \\ x_2 = 1 \\ x_3 = -\frac{1}{2} \\ \lambda = -8 \end{cases}$$

即 KKT 点为: $(2, 1, \frac{1}{2}), (-2, -1, -\frac{1}{2}), (-2, 1, -\frac{1}{2}), (2, -1, -\frac{1}{2})$

2. 求下列问题的KKT点和对应的Lagrange乘子.

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

s.t. $(x_1-1)^2 - 5x_2 = 0$

解: 令 $f(x) = (x_1-1)^2 + (x_2-2)^2$, $c(x) = (x_1-1)^2 - 5x_2$, Lagrange乘子 λ

则: $\nabla f(x) = [2(x_1-1) \quad 2(x_2-2)]^T$

$\nabla c(x) = [2(x_1-1) \quad -5]^T$

令 $\begin{cases} \nabla f(x) + \lambda \nabla c(x) = 0 \\ c(x) = 0 \end{cases}$ 得:

$\begin{cases} 2(x_1-1) + \lambda \cdot 2(x_1-1) = 0 \\ 2(x_2-2) - 5\lambda = 0 \\ (x_1-1)^2 - 5x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$

解得:

$\begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ \lambda = -\frac{4}{5} \end{cases}$

即KKT点为 $(1, 0)$, Lagrange乘子为 $-\frac{4}{5}$

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

s.t. $\begin{cases} x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 4 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 \leq 3 \\ x_1 \geq 0 \\ x_2 \geq 0 \end{cases}$

构造拉格朗日函数如下:

$(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \mu_1, \mu_2 \geq 0)$

$L = (x_1+x_2)^2 + 2x_1 + x_2^2 + \lambda_1(x_1+3x_2-4) + \lambda_2(2x_1+x_2-3) - \mu_1x_1 - \mu_2x_2$

令 $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

$\begin{cases} 2(x_1+x_2) + 2 + \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 - \mu_1 = 0 \\ 2(x_1+x_2) + 2x_2 + 3\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - \mu_2 = 0 \end{cases}$

取 $\begin{cases} x_1 + 3x_2 = 4 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 = 3 \end{cases}$ 得:

$\begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 1 \end{cases}$

代入①, 得: $\begin{cases} 6 + \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 - \mu_1 = 0 \\ 6 + 3\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - \mu_2 = 0 \end{cases}$

再 $\begin{cases} \mu_1x_1 = 0 \\ \mu_2x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 得:

$\begin{cases} \mu_1 = 0 \\ \mu_2 = 0 \end{cases}$

代入②, 得: $\begin{cases} \lambda_1 = -\frac{6}{5} \\ \lambda_2 = -\frac{12}{5} \end{cases}$

\therefore KKT点为 $(1, 1)$, 对应的Lagrange乘子为:

$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 = -\frac{6}{5} \\ \lambda_2 = -\frac{12}{5} \\ \mu_1 = 0 \\ \mu_2 = 0 \end{cases}$

由①, 得: $\begin{cases} \mu_1 = 2(x_1+x_2) + 2 + \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 \\ \mu_2 = 2(x_1+x_2) + 2x_2 + 3\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \end{cases}$

考虑不等约束条件: $x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0$, 及 $\lambda_1 \geq 0, \lambda_2 \geq 0$

得: $\begin{cases} \mu_1 \geq 0 \\ \mu_2 \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ 得: $x_1 = 0$

\Rightarrow 若 $\mu_2 = 0$, 则即 $4x_2 + 3\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0$ 只能 $\begin{cases} x_2 = 0 \\ \lambda_1 = 0 \\ \lambda_2 = 0 \end{cases}$, 则: $\mu_1 = 2$

若 $\mu_2 > 0$, 则: $x_2 = 0$

综上, KKT点为 $(0, 0)$, 对应的Lagrange乘子有:

$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 0 \\ \lambda_2 = 0 \\ \mu_1 = 2 \\ \mu_2 = 0 \end{cases}$

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

$$s.t. \begin{cases} g_1(x) = x_1 + x_2 \leq 5 \\ g_2(x) = 2x_1 + x_2 \leq 6 \end{cases}$$

设拉格朗日函数如下:

$$L = 2x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 10x_1 - 10x_2 + \lambda_1(x_1 + x_2 - 5) + \lambda_2(2x_1 + x_2 - 6)$$

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = 4x_1 - 10 + \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} = 2x_2 - 10 + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{①}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{取} \\ \text{边界} \end{array} \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 5 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 = 6 \end{cases} \text{得: } \begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 4 \end{cases} \text{代入①得: } \begin{cases} 4 - 10 + \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 = 0 \\ 8 - 10 + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得: } \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = -2 \\ \lambda_2 = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{该问题的KKT点为}(1, 4), \text{对应Lagrange乘子为: } \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = -2 \\ \lambda_2 = 4 \end{cases}$$

注: 取边界是由于经过检验, 函数的驻点不符合题意, 因此取函数边界值, 即为目标值点.
(最值定理)