

温兆和 10205501432, 数学基础作业 11

1. 解: (1). 该最优化问题等价于

$$\min f(x) = -(x-3)^2.$$

$$\text{s.t. } 1-x \leq 0.$$

$$x-5 \leq 0.$$

KKT条件: 原始约束: $1-x^* \leq 0$, $x^*-5 \leq 0$.

对偶约束: $\lambda_i^* \geq 0$, $i=1, 2$.

互补松弛: $\lambda_1^* (1-x^*) = 0$, $\lambda_2^* (x^*-5) = 0$.

稳定性条件: $-2(x^*-3) - \lambda_1^* + \lambda_2^* = 0$.

求解: 由于该问题符合 Slater 条件, 求解, 求解原问题等价于求解 KKT 条件, 求得: $(x^*, \lambda_1^*, \lambda_2^*) = (3, 0, 0), (1, 4, 0)$ 或 $(5, 0, 4)$.

由于当 x^*, λ^* 分别为原始问题和对偶问题的解, 其必满足 KKT 条件. 且当 $x^*=1$ 或 5 时 $f(x)$ 最小, 故解为 $x^*=1$ 或 5 .

(2) KKT 条件: 原始约束: $1-x^* \leq 0$, $x^*-5 \leq 0$.

对偶约束: $\lambda_i^* \geq 0$, $i=1, 2$.

互补松弛: $\lambda_1^* (1-x^*) = 0$, $\lambda_2^* (x^*-5) = 0$.

稳定性条件: $2(x^*-3) - \lambda_1^* + \lambda_2^* = 0$.

求解: KKT 方程组的解为 $(3, 0, 0), (5, 0, -4), (1, -4, 0)$.
当 $x^*=3$ 时, $f(x)$ 最小, 故解为 $x^*=3$.

2. 解: KKT 条件: 原始约束: $Gx^* = h$.

对偶约束, 互补松弛: 无.

稳定性条件: $A^T(Ax^*-b) + G^T U^* = 0$.

其最优解可表示为方程组

$$\begin{pmatrix} A^T A & G^T \\ G & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x^* \\ v^* \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A^T b \\ b \end{pmatrix} \text{ 的解:}$$

3. 证: 求矩阵的2范数相当于求解最优化问题

$$\max \|Ax\|_2^2$$

$$\text{s.t. } \|x\|_2 = 1, x \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

$$\text{等价于 } \max x^T A^T A x$$

$$\text{s.t. } x^T x = 1, x \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

设 $A^T A x = \lambda x$ 则该问题等价于

$$\max \lambda x^T x$$

$$\text{s.t. } x^T x = 1, A^T A x = \lambda x, x \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

$$\text{即 } \max \lambda$$

$$\text{s.t. } A^T A x = \lambda x$$

故: 求矩阵 A 2范数相当于最大化 $A^T A$ 特征值.

又: 作拉格朗日函数 $L = x^T A^T A x + \lambda(1 - x^T x)$.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 2A^T A x - 2\lambda x = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = 1 - x^T x = 0. \end{cases}$$

故: ~~$A^T A$ 的最大特征值满足该最优化~~ 最大化 $\|Ax\|$

的解 (x, λ) 一定是 $A^T A$ 的特征值, 特征向量. 我们

只需最大化 λ 即可. (因为 $A^T A x = \lambda x \Leftrightarrow x^T A^T A x = \|Ax\|_2^2 = \lambda x^T x = \lambda$)

故: $\|A\|_2^2$ 是 $A^T A$ 的最大特征值.

4. 证: 该问题等价于最优化问题 $\min \frac{1}{2} \|Ax - b\|_2^2$

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

KKT条件: $x + A^T u = 0$ $Ax = b$.

相当于求解线性方程组: $\begin{pmatrix} I & A^T \\ A & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ u \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ u \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I & A^T \\ A & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

由分块矩阵求逆公式: $x = A^T (AA^T)^{-1} b$.

5. 例: $x^{(0)} = (2, 2, 1)$

$$\nabla f(x^{(0)}) = (4, 4, 2)$$

$$p^{(0)} = -\nabla f(x^{(0)}) = (-4, -4, -2)$$

求解: $\min_{\lambda} f(2-4\lambda, 2-4\lambda, 1-2\lambda)$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{求解 } \min_{\lambda} 9(1-2\lambda)^2$$

故: $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$.

$$x^{(1)} = x^{(0)} + \lambda p^{(0)} = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$\nabla f(x^{(1)}) = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$p^{(1)} = -\nabla f(x^{(1)}) = (0, 0, 0)$$

求解: $\min_{\lambda} f(0, 0, 0)$

λ 取任意值, f 均为 0.

$$\text{故 } x^{(2)} = x^{(1)} + \lambda p^{(1)} = (0, 0, 0)$$

此时: $(f(x^{(n+1)}) - f(x^{(n)})) < 0.001$ 首次被满足, 迭代停止.

故 $x = (0, 0, 0)$ 是该优化问题的解.

6. 例: $x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} = 2(x_1 - 1)$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} = 32(x_2 - 2)$$

$$\nabla f(x^{(1)}) = (2, 32)^T$$

$$x^{(2)} = x^{(1)} - \lambda \nabla f(x^{(1)}) = (2, 3)^T - (0.02, 0.32)^T \\ = (1.98, 2.68)^T$$

$$\nabla f(x^{(2)}) = (1.96, 21.76)^T$$

$$x^{(3)} = x^{(2)} - \lambda \nabla f(x^{(2)}) = (1.98, 2.68)^T - (0.0196, 0.2176)^T \\ = (1.9604, 2.4624)^T$$

$$7. \text{ 令 } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} = 6x_1 - 2x_1x_2, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} = 6x_2 - x_1^2 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1^2} = 6x_2 - x_1^2, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1x_2} = -2x_1, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2^2} = 6$$

$$\text{故 } \Delta x_{n+1} = - \begin{pmatrix} 6 - 2x_2 & -2x_1 \\ -2x_1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 6x_1 - 2x_1x_2 \\ 6x_2 - x_1^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

其余部分见代码。

$$8. \text{ 令 } x^{(0)} = (-2, 4)^T \text{ 开始, 取 } H^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nabla f(x) = [6x_1 - 2x_2 - 4, 2x_2 - 2x_1]^T$$

$$\nabla f(x^{(0)}) = (-24, 12)^T$$

$$p^{(0)} = -H^{(0)} \nabla f(x^{(0)}) = - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -24 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 24 \\ -12 \end{pmatrix}$$

一维搜索: $\min_{\lambda} f(x^{(0)} + \lambda p^{(0)})$. 得;

$$\lambda_0 = \frac{5}{17}$$

$$\text{故 } x^{(1)} = x^{(0)} + \lambda_0 p^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{5}{17} \begin{pmatrix} 24 \\ -12 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{86}{17} \\ \frac{8}{17} \end{pmatrix}$$

是该二次函数的近似极小点.

9. 解: $x^{(1)} = (2, 0)$ $M_1 = 1$

$$x^{(1)} = \operatorname{argmin}_x \frac{1}{3} (x_1 + 1)^3 + x_2 + [\min(x_1 - 1, 0)]^2 + [\min(x_2, 0)]^2$$

得: $x^{(1)} = (1, 0)$

由于 $f_1(x^{(1)}) = 0$, $f_2(x^{(1)}) = 0$ 停止迭代.

$$x_{\min} = (1, 0)$$

10. 解: 教材与构造3例数障碍函数. 这里试图构造对数障碍函数

$$\bar{P} = \frac{1}{3} (x_1 + 1)^3 + x_2 - r \log(x_1 - 1) - r \log(x_2)$$

对 \bar{P} 最小化:
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \bar{P}}{\partial x_1} = (x_1 + 1)^2 - \frac{r}{x_1 - 1} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \bar{P}}{\partial x_2} = 1 - \frac{r}{x_2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (x_1 + 1)^2 (x_1 - 1) = r \\ x_2 = r \end{cases}$$

~~$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (x_1 + 1)^2 = ? \end{cases}$~~ 当 $r \rightarrow 0$: $\begin{cases} x_1 \rightarrow 1 \text{ 或 } -1 \\ x_2 \rightarrow 0 \end{cases}$

由于 $1 - x_1 \leq 0$; x_1 只能趋向于 1.

故 $x_{\min} = (1, 0)^T$.

相比之下, 还是构造例数障碍函数更好.