

浙江工业大学《最优化方法》期末试卷

(2018 ~ 2019 第一学期)

一、(8 分) 写出函数 $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^{1/3} x_2^{1/3}$ 的 Hesse 矩阵, 并以此证明当 $x_1 > 0, x_2 > 0$ 时该函数为凹函数。

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} &= \frac{1}{3} x_1^{-2/3} x_2^{1/3}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} = \frac{1}{3} x_1^{1/3} x_2^{-2/3} \quad (\dots 2 \text{ 分}) \\ \nabla^2 f &= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{9} x_1^{-5/3} x_2^{1/3} & \frac{1}{9} x_1^{-2/3} x_2^{-2/3} \\ \frac{1}{9} x_1^{-2/3} x_2^{-2/3} & -\frac{2}{9} x_1^{1/3} x_2^{-5/3} \end{pmatrix} \quad (\dots 5 \text{ 分}) \\ (\nabla^2 f)_{11} < 0, \quad \det(\nabla^2 f) &= \frac{1}{27} x_1^{-4/3} x_2^{-4/3} > 0, \quad \nabla^2 f \text{ 负定, 该函数为凹函数} \\ &\quad (\dots 8 \text{ 分}) \end{aligned}$$

二、(10 分) 利用三点二次插值法求 $\min_{\alpha \geq 0} \varphi(\alpha) = \alpha^3 - 2\alpha$ 的近似最优解, 取插值点 $\alpha_1 = 0, \alpha_2 = 1, \alpha_3 = 2$, 求出插值多项式的极小点 $\bar{\alpha}$, 并判断下一步迭代的三个插值点是哪些。

$$\begin{aligned} q(\alpha) &= a\alpha^2 + b\alpha + c \\ \begin{cases} q(0) = c = 0 \\ q(1) = a + b + c = -1 \\ q(2) = 4a + 2b + c = 4 \end{cases} &\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 3, b = -4, c = 0 \quad (\dots 5 \text{ 分}) \\ \bar{\alpha} = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{2}{3} \quad (\dots 8 \text{ 分}) \\ \varphi(\bar{\alpha}) = \frac{8}{27} - \frac{4}{3} = -\frac{28}{27} < -1. \end{cases} \\ &\quad \text{故下次三个插值点为 } 0, \frac{2}{3}, 1. \quad (\dots 10 \text{ 分}) \end{aligned}$$

三、(10 分) 利用最优性条件求出函数

$$f(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{32} x_1^4 + x_1^2 x_2^2 - x_1 - x_2^2$$

的局部极小点。

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla f &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{8} x_1^3 + 2x_1 x_2^2 - 1 \\ 2x_1^2 x_2 - 2x_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{驻点 } x^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, x^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/4 \end{pmatrix}, x^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/4 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\dots 2 \text{ 分}) \\ &\quad (\dots 5 \text{ 分}) \\ \nabla^2 f &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{8} x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 & 4x_1 x_2 \\ 4x_1 x_2 & 2x_1^2 - 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\dots 7 \text{ 分}) \\ \nabla^2 f(x^{(1)}) &= \begin{pmatrix} 3/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 正定, 为局部极小点} \\ \nabla^2 f(x^{(2)}) &= \begin{pmatrix} 5/4 & -\sqrt{2} \\ -\sqrt{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 不定} \\ \nabla^2 f(x^{(3)}) &= \begin{pmatrix} 5/4 & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 不定} \quad (\dots 10 \text{ 分}) \end{aligned}$$

四、(10 分) 考虑问题 $\min f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 - 2x_1x_2^2 + 2x_2^4$, 选 $x^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 作为初始迭代点。

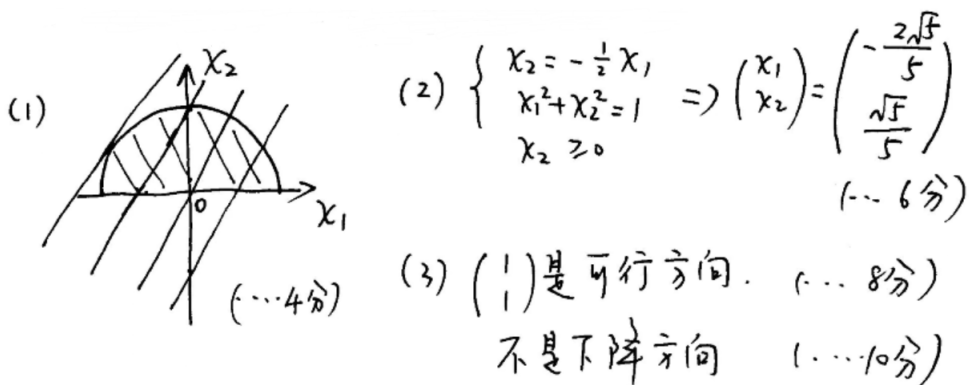
- (1) 求 $x^{(0)}$ 处的最速下降方向 d_0 , 并用解析法求出沿 d_0 的精确线搜索步长 α_0 ;
- (2) 求 $x^{(0)}$ 处的牛顿方向 d_N , 判断其是否为下降方向并给出理由;
- (3) 如果采用二分法计算 (1) 中的 α_0 , 初始区间为 $[0, 5]$, 要求最后区间的长度不超过 $\delta = 0.01$, 则其所需的迭代步数 n 是多少?

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \nabla f &= \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 - 2x_2^2 \\ -4x_1x_2 + 8x_2^3 \end{pmatrix} \quad d_0 = -g_0 = -\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\dots 2 \text{ 分}) \\
 \varphi(\alpha) &= f(x^{(0)} + \alpha d_0) = f(2-2\alpha, 2) = (2-2\alpha)^2 + 16 \quad \text{故 } \alpha_0 = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\dots 4 \text{ 分}) \\
 (2) \quad \nabla^2 f &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4x_2 \\ -4x_2 & 24x_2^2 - 4x_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad G_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -4 & 16 \end{pmatrix} \\
 d_N &= -G_0^{-1}g_0 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad (\dots 6 \text{ 分}) \quad d_N^T g_0 = -4 < 0, \text{ 为下降方向} \quad (\dots 8 \text{ 分}) \\
 (3) \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n &< \frac{0.01}{5}, \Rightarrow \text{所需迭代步数 } n \text{ 至少为 } 9. \quad (\dots 10 \text{ 分})
 \end{aligned}$$

五、(10 分) 考虑问题

$$\begin{aligned}
 \min \quad & 2x_1 - x_2 \\
 \text{s.t.} \quad & \begin{cases} x_1^2 + x_2^2 \leq 1 \\ x_2 \geq 0 \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

- (1) 画出此问题的可行域和等高线;
- (2) 利用几何图形求出其最优解;
- (3) 在可行点 $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 处, 搜索方向 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 是可行方向吗? 是下降方向吗?



六、(10 分) 求解二次规划问题:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \min \quad & q(x) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 - x_1x_2 \\
 \text{s.t.} \quad & x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

并求出其最优 Lagrange 乘子。

$$\begin{aligned}
 L(x, \lambda) &= q(x) - \lambda(x_1 + x_2 + x_3 - 1) \quad (\dots 3 \text{ 分}) \\
 \left. \begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} &= 2x_1 - x_2 - \lambda = 0 \\
 \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} &= 2x_2 - x_1 - \lambda = 0 \\
 \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_3} &= 2x_3 - \lambda = 0 \\
 \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} &= x_1 + x_2 + x_3 - 1 = 0
 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow x = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{5} \\ \frac{2}{5} \\ \frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix} \\
 &\lambda = \frac{2}{5} \quad (\dots 10 \text{ 分}) \\
 &(\dots 1 \text{ 分})
 \end{aligned}$$

七、(12 分) 考虑约束最优化问题

$$\begin{aligned}
 \min \quad & x_1^2 - x_2 \\
 \text{s.t.} \quad & 2 - 2x_1 - x_2 \geq 0, \\
 & x_1 - 1 \geq 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

写出其二次罚函数 $Q(x; \mu)$ 和对数障碍函数 $P(x; \mu)$ ，并用对数障碍法求解。

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q &= x_1^2 - x_2 + \frac{1}{2\mu} \left[(\min\{2 - 2x_1 - x_2, 0\})^2 + (\min\{x_1 - 1, 0\})^2 \right] \quad (\dots 3 \text{ 分}) \\
 P(x; \mu) &= x_1^2 - x_2 - \mu \log(2 - 2x_1 - x_2) - \mu \log(x_1 - 1) \quad (\dots 6 \text{ 分}) \\
 \left. \begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial P}{\partial x_1} &= 2x_1 + \frac{2\mu}{2 - 2x_1 - x_2} - \frac{\mu}{x_1 - 1} = 0 \\
 \frac{\partial P}{\partial x_2} &= -1 + \frac{\mu}{2 - 2x_1 - x_2} = 0
 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1(\mu) \\ x_2(\mu) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{2} + 1} \\ 2 - \mu - \sqrt{2\mu + 4} \end{pmatrix} \quad (\dots 9 \text{ 分}) \\
 \left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1(\mu) \\ x_2(\mu) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{2} + 1} \\ 2 - \mu + \sqrt{2\mu + 4} \end{pmatrix} \right) \bigg|_{\mu \rightarrow 0+} \Rightarrow x^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\dots 12 \text{ 分})
 \end{aligned}$$

八、(16 分)

(1) 取初始点 $x^{(0)} = (-3, -1)^T$ ，用 FR 共轭梯度法求解

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^2} f(x) = x_1^2 + \frac{5}{2}x_2^2 - 2x_1x_2 - 2x_1 - x_2,$$

其中，FR 公式： $\beta_{k-1} = \frac{g_k^T g_k}{g_{k-1}^T g_{k-1}}$ 。

(2) 对这类函数的极小化问题, 还有哪些方法可以在有限步终止?

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \nabla f &= \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 - 2x_2 - 2 \\ 5x_2 - 2x_1 - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} x - \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = Gx - b \quad (\dots 2 \text{分}) \\
 g_0 &= Gx^{(0)} - b = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad d_0 = -g_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\dots 4 \text{分}) \\
 \alpha_0 &= -\frac{d_0^T g_0}{d_0^T G d_0} = \frac{36}{72} = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\dots 6 \text{分}) \\
 x^{(1)} &= x^{(0)} + \alpha_0 d_0 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \\
 g_1 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix} \quad \beta_0 = \frac{g_1^T g_1}{g_0^T g_0} = 1 \quad (\dots 8 \text{分}) \\
 d_1 &= -g_1 + \beta_0 d_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\dots 10 \text{分}) \\
 \alpha_1 &= -\frac{d_1^T g_1}{d_1^T G d_1} = \frac{36}{108} = \frac{1}{3} \quad (\dots 12 \text{分}) \\
 x^{(2)} &= x^{(1)} + \alpha_1 d_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\dots 14 \text{分}) \\
 g_2 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad x^{(2)} \text{ 为最优解.}
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 牛顿法、拟牛顿法。(16 分)

九、(14 分) 考虑约束最优化问题:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \min \quad & 2x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + x_2^2 - 10x_1 - 10x_2 \\
 \text{s.t.} \quad & 5 - x_1^2 - x_2^2 \geq 0, \\
 & 6 - 3x_1 - x_2 \geq 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

(1) 证明该问题为凸规划;

(2) 列出其 KKT 条件并判断 $x^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 是否为其 KKT 点, 如果是, 求出对应的 Lagrange 乘子; 如果不是, 说明理由。

(1) $D^2f = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 正定, 为凸函数 (... 2分)

$D^2C_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & \\ & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ 负定, 为凹函数, $C_1 \geq 0$ 为凸集 (... 4分)

C_2 为线性凸集, 既凸又凹, $C_2 \geq 0$ 为凸集 (... 6分)

故该问题为凸规划.

$$(2) \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 4x_1 + 2x_2 - 10 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 - 10 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} -2x_1 \\ -2x_2 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} & \textcircled{1} \\ 5 - x_1^2 - x_2^2 \geq 0 & \textcircled{2} \\ 6 - 3x_1 - x_2 \geq 0 & \textcircled{3} \\ \lambda_1 \geq 0, \lambda_2 \geq 0 & \textcircled{4} \\ \lambda_1 (5 - x_1^2 - x_2^2) = 0 & \textcircled{5} \\ \lambda_2 (6 - 3x_1 - x_2) = 0 & \textcircled{6} \end{cases} \quad (\dots 12 \text{分})$$

$x^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 代入上式①, 得 $\lambda_1^* = 1, \lambda_2^* = 0$.

满足②③④⑤⑥, 故 x^* 为 KKT 点. (... 14分)