

1 (P243 2). 考虑非线性规划问题

$$\begin{cases} \min & (x_1 - 3)^2 + (x_2 - 2)^2 \\ \text{subject to} & x_1^2 + x_2^2 \leq 5 \\ & x_1 + 2x_2 = 4 \\ & x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

检验 $\bar{x} = (2, 1)^t$ 是否为 K-T 点.

Answer. 在点 \bar{x} , 目标函数的梯度为 $\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$, 前两个约束是起作用约束, 梯度分别是 $\begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$ 和 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$. K-T 条件如下:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} - w \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} - v \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

解得 $w = \frac{1}{3}, v = -\frac{2}{3}, w \geq 0$, 因此 $\bar{x} = (2, 1)^t$ 是 K-T 点.

2 (P243 3). 考虑下列非线性规划问题

$$\begin{cases} \min & 4x_1 - 3x_2 \\ \text{subject to} & 4 - x_1 - x_2 \geq 0 \\ & x_2 + 7 \geq 0 \\ & -(x_1 - 3)^2 + x_2 + 1 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

求满足 K-T 必要条件的点.

Answer. 最优解的一阶必要条件如下:

$$\begin{cases} \nabla f(x) - \sum_{i=1}^3 \lambda_i \nabla g_i(x) = 0 \\ \lambda_i g_i(x) = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, 3 \\ \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3 \geq 0 \\ g_i(x) \geq 0, \quad i = 1, 2, 3 \end{cases}$$

解得 $x^* = (1, 3)$, $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = (\frac{16}{3}, 0, \frac{7}{3})$.

3 (P243 5). 用 K-T 条件求解下列问题

$$\begin{cases} \min & x_1^2 - x_2 - 3x_3 \\ \text{subject to} & -x_1 - x_2 - x_3 \geq 0 \\ & x_1^2 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Answer. KKT 条件如下

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + w - 2wx_1 = 0, \\ -1 + w - 2v = 0 \\ -3 + w + v = 0 \\ w(-x_1 - x_2 - x_3) = 0 \\ w \geq 0 \\ -x_1 - x_2 - x_3 \geq 0 \\ x_1^2 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得 K-T 点 $\bar{x} = (-\frac{7}{2}, -\frac{35}{12}, \frac{77}{12})$, $w = \frac{7}{3}$, $v = \frac{2}{3}$. 最优值 $f(\bar{x}) = -\frac{49}{12}$.

4 (P243 6). 求解下列问题

$$\begin{cases} \max & 14x_1 - x_1^2 + 6x_2 - x_2^2 + 7 \\ \text{subject to} & x_1 + x_2 \leq 2 \\ & x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 3 \end{cases}$$

Answer. KKT 条件如下:

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - 14 + w_1 + w_2 = 0 \\ 2x_2 - 6 + w_1 + 2w_2 = 0 \\ w_1(-x_1 - x_2 + 2) = 0 \\ w_2(-x_1 - 2x_2 + 3) = 0 \\ w_1, w_2 \geq 0 \\ -x_1 - x_2 + 2 \geq 0 \\ -x_1 - 2x_2 + 3 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

解得 $\bar{x} = (3, -1)$, $f_{\max} = 33$.

5 (P243 7). 求原点 $x^{(0)} = (0, 0)^t$ 到凸集

$$S = \{x \mid x_1 + x_2 \geq 4, 2x_1 + x_2 \geq 5\}$$

的最小距离.

Answer. 求最小距离可表达成下列凸规划:

$$\begin{cases} \min & x_1^2 + x_2^2 \\ \text{subject to} & x_1 + x_2 - 4 \geq 0 \\ & 2x_1 + x_2 - 5 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

KKT 条件如下:

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - w_1 - 2w_2 = 0 \\ 2x_2 - w_1 - w_2 = 0 \\ w_1(x_1 + x_2 - 4) = 0 \\ w_2(2x_1 + x_2 - 5) = 0 \\ w_1, w_2 \geq 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 - 4 \geq 0 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 - 5 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

解得 $\bar{x} = (2, 2)$, $d = 2\sqrt{2}$.

6 (P243 8). 考虑下列非线性规划问题

$$\begin{cases} \min & x_2 \\ \text{subject to} & -x_1^2 + (x_2 - 4)^2 + 16 \geq 0 \\ & (x_1 - 2)^2 + (x_2 - 3)^2 - 13 = 0 \end{cases}$$

判别下列各点是否为局部最优解:

$$x^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, x^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{16}{5} \\ \frac{32}{5} \end{bmatrix}, x^{(3)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 + \sqrt{13} \end{bmatrix}$$

Answer. $L(x, w, v) = x_2 - w(-x_1^2 - (x_2 - 4)^2 + 16) - v((x_1 - 2)^2 + (x_2 - 3)^2 - 13)$, $\nabla_x^2 L(x, w, v) = \begin{bmatrix} 2(w - v) & 0 \\ 0 & 2(w - v) \end{bmatrix}$.

对 $x^{(1)}$ 两个约束都是起作用约束, 并且满足一阶必要条件, 并且方向集

$$G = \{d \mid d \neq 0, \nabla g(x^{(1)})d = 0, \nabla h(x^{(1)})^t d = 0\} = \emptyset$$

因此 $x^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 是局部最优解. 同理可得 $x^{(1)}$ 是局部最优解, $x^{(2)}$ 不是局部最优解.

7 (P243 9). 考虑下列非线性规划问题

$$\begin{cases} \min & \frac{1}{2}[(x_1 - 1)^2 + x_2^2] \\ \text{subject to} & -x_1 + \beta x_2^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

讨论 β 取何值时 $\bar{x} = (0, 0)^t$ 是局部最优解?

Answer. K-T 条件为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 1 + v = 0 \\ x_2 - 2\beta v x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

代入 $\bar{x} = (0, 0)^t$, 得到 $v = 1$

$$\nabla_x^2 L(\bar{x}, v) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 - 2\beta \end{bmatrix}, \nabla h(\bar{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

方向集 $G = \{d \mid \nabla h(\bar{x})^t d = 0\} = \{(0, d_2)^t\}$. 令

$$(0, d_2) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 - 2\beta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ d_2 \end{bmatrix} = (1 - 2\beta)d_2^2 > 0$$

得到 $\beta < \frac{1}{2}$. 当 $\beta = \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $\min \frac{1}{2}(x_1^2 + 1)$ 极小点是 $x_1 = 0$. 综上 $\beta \leq \frac{1}{2}$.

8 (P243 10). 给定非线性规划问题

$$\begin{cases} \min & c^t x \\ \text{subject to} & Ax = 0 \\ & x^t x \leq \gamma^2 \end{cases}$$

其中 A 为 $m \times n$ 矩阵 ($m < n$), A 的秩为 m , $c \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 且 $c \neq 0$, γ 是一个正数. 试求问题的最优解及目标函数最优值.

Answer. K-T 条件如下

$$\begin{cases} c - A^t v + 2v_{m+1}x = 0 \\ Ax = 0 \\ -x^t x + \gamma^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得 $f_{\min} = -\gamma\sqrt{c^t(c - A^t v)}$, $x = \frac{\gamma^2}{f_{\min}}(c - A^t v)$. 当 $c = A^t v$ 时, 最优解不唯一, 最优值 $f_{\min} = 0$.

9 (P243 12). 给定原问题

$$\begin{cases} \min & (x_1 - 3)^2 + (x_2 - 5)^2 \\ \text{subject to} & -x_1^2 + x_2 \geq 0 \\ & x_1 \geq 1 \\ & x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 10 \\ & x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

写出上述原问题的对偶问题. 将原问题中第 3 个约束条件和变量的非负限制记作

$$x \in D = \{x \mid x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 10, \quad x_1, x_2 \geq 0\}$$

Answer. 对偶函数

$$\theta(w_1, w_2) = \inf \{ (x_1 - 3)^2 + (x_2 - 5)^2 - w_1(-x_1^2 + x_2) - w_2(x_1 - 1) \mid x \in D \}$$

对偶问题为

$$\begin{cases} \max & \theta(w_1, w_2) \\ \text{subject to} & w_1, w_2 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

10. 求如下问题的 KKT 点并说明其 KKT 点是否是最优解:

$$\begin{cases} \min & f(x) = 2x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + x_2^2 - 10x_1 - 10x_2 \\ \text{subject to} & g_1(x) = -x_1^2 - x_2^2 + 5 \geq 0 \\ & g_2(x) = -3x_1 - x_2 + 6 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Answer. 最优解的一阶必要条件如下: $L(x, \lambda_1, \lambda_2) = 2x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + x_2^2 - 10x_1 - 10x_2 + \lambda_1(x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 5) + \lambda_2(3x_1 + x_2 - 6)$

$$\begin{cases} x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 5 \leq 0 \\ 3x_1 + x_2 - 6 \leq 0 \\ \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \geq 0 \\ \lambda_1(x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 5) = 0 \\ \lambda_2(3x_1 + x_2 - 6) = 0 \\ 4x_1 + 2x_2 - 10 + 2\lambda_1x_1 + 3\lambda_2 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 - 10 + 2\lambda_1x_2 + \lambda_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得 $x = (1, 2)$.