

## Sequential Quadratic Programming(SQP)

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对于一个带等式约束的优化问题

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & f(x) \\ \text{st} \quad & c(x) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

构造拉格朗日函数  $\mathcal{L}(x, \lambda) = f(x) - \lambda^T c(x)$

令

$$A(x)^T = [\nabla c_1(x), \nabla c_2(x), \dots, \nabla c_m(x)]$$

一阶KKT条件

$$F(x, \lambda) = \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(x) - A(x)^T \lambda \\ c(x) \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

对上式求Jacobian矩阵

$$F'(x, \lambda) = \begin{bmatrix} \nabla_{xx}^2 \mathcal{L}(x, \lambda) & -A(x)^T \\ A(x) & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

更新的步长

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{k+1} \\ \lambda_{k+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_k \\ \lambda_k \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} p_k \\ p_\lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

求解Newton-KKT方程

$$\begin{bmatrix} \nabla_{xx}^2 \mathcal{L}_k & -A_k^T \\ A_k & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_k \\ p_\lambda \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\nabla f_k + A_k^T \lambda_k \\ -c_k \end{bmatrix}$$

带不等式约束的情形

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & f(x) \\ \text{subject to} \quad & c_i(x) = 0, \quad i \in \mathcal{E}, \\ & c_i(x) \geq 0, \quad i \in \mathcal{I}. \end{aligned}$$

对约束做一阶泰勒展开

$$\begin{aligned} \min_p \quad & f_k + \nabla f_k^T p + \frac{1}{2} p^T \nabla_{xx}^2 \mathcal{L}_k p \\ \text{subject to} \quad & \nabla c_i(x_k)^T p + c_i(x_k) = 0, \quad i \in \mathcal{E}, \\ & \nabla c_i(x_k)^T p + c_i(x_k) \geq 0, \quad i \in \mathcal{I}. \end{aligned}$$

对于最小二乘问题

$$\min_{\lambda} \|\nabla_x \mathcal{L}(x_k, \lambda)\|_2^2 = \|\nabla f_k - A_k^T \lambda\|_2^2$$

解析解为

$$\hat{\lambda}_{k+1} = (A_k A_k^T)^{-1} A_k \nabla f_k$$

### Line search

每次迭代除了计算更新方向，还要对最优步长做一维搜索。

### 信赖域(Trust Region) SQP方法

优化问题可以写为

$$\begin{aligned} \min_p \quad & f_k + \nabla f_k^T p + \frac{1}{2} p^T \nabla_{xx}^2 \mathcal{L}_k p \\ \text{subject to} \quad & \nabla c_i(x_k)^T p + c_i(x_k) = 0, \quad i \in \mathcal{E} \\ & \nabla c_i(x_k)^T p + c_i(x_k) \geq 0, \quad i \in \mathcal{I} \\ & \|p\| \leq \Delta_k \end{aligned}$$

### Byrd–Omojokun Trust-Region SQP Method

选择合适的常数  $\epsilon > 0, \eta, \gamma \in (0, 1)$ ;  
选择初始解  $x_0$ , 初始信赖域  $\Delta_0 > 0$ ;  
**for**  $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$   
    计算  $f_k, c_k, \nabla f_k, A_k$ ;  
    计算  $\hat{\lambda}_k$ ;  
    **if**  $\|\nabla f_k - A_k^T \hat{\lambda}_k\|_\infty < \epsilon$  **and**  $\|c_k\|_\infty < \epsilon$  :  
        **return**  $x_k$   
    计算  $\nabla_{xx}^2 \mathcal{L}_k$  或使用拟牛顿法近似;  
    计算  $\rho_k = \text{ared}_k / \text{pred}_k$ ;  
    **if**  $\rho_k > \eta$  :  
         $x_{k+1} = x_k + p_k$ ;  
    **else** :