

1

首先来看 $x^{(2)}$. $x^{(2)}$ 不满足 $-x_1^2 + x_2 \geq 0$ 的约束, 所以不是可行解, 自然不是最优解

将函数化为标准型, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \min & \left(x_1 - \frac{9}{4}\right)^2 + (x_2 - 2)^2 \\ \text{s. t. } & -x_1^2 + x_2 \geq 0 \\ & -x_1 - x_2 + 6 \geq 0 \\ & x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

如果不是 KKT 点, 则一定不是最优解, 所以我们先来求此系统的 KKT 点

$$\nabla f(x) = \left(2\left(x_1 - \frac{9}{4}\right), 2(x_2 - 2)\right)$$

$$\nabla g_1(x) = (-2x_1, 1)$$

$$\nabla g_2(x) = (-1, -1)$$

$$\nabla g_3(x) = (1, 0)$$

$$\nabla g_4(x) = (0, 1)$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 2x_1 - \frac{9}{2} + 2w_1x_1 + w_2 - w_3 = 0 \\ 2x_2 - 4 - w_1 + w_2 - w_4 = 0 \\ w_1(-x_1^2 + x_2) = 0 \\ w_2(-x_1 - x_2 + 6) = 0 \\ w_3x_1 = 0 \\ w_4x_2 = 0 \\ -x_1^2 + x_2 \geq 0 \\ -x_1 - x_2 + 6 \geq 0 \\ x_1, x_2 \geq 0, w \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } x = \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{9}{4}\right), w = \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0, 0, 0\right)$$

$\therefore x^{(3)}$ 不是 KKT 点, 所以肯定不是最优解

对 $x^{(1)}$ 来说, 满足 KKT 的一阶充分条件, 因此是整体最优解

2

等效模型为 $\min x_1^2 + x_2^2$

$$\text{s. t. } x_1 + x_2 \geq 4$$

$$2x_1 + x_2 \geq 5$$

直接求解 KKT 点, 有

$$\nabla f(x) = (2x_1, 2x_2)$$

$$\nabla g_1(x) = (1, 1)$$

$$\nabla g_2(x) = (2, 1)$$

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

$$\text{解得 } x = (2, 2), w = (4, 0)$$

\therefore 此点满足 KKT 一阶充分条件, 所以是全局最优解, \therefore 最小距离为 $2\sqrt{2}$

3

将最大化问题先转化为标准型, 即

$$\min -14x_1 + x_1^2 - 6x_2 + x_2^2 - 7$$

$$\text{s. t. } -x_1 - x_2 + 2 \geq 0$$

$$-x_1 - 2x_2 + 3 \geq 0$$

老套路, 求 KKT 点

$$\nabla f(x) = (-14 + 2x_1, -6 + 2x_2)$$

$$\nabla g_1(x) = (-1, -1)$$

$$\nabla g_2(x) = (-1, -2)$$

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

$$\text{解得 } x = (3, -1), w = (8, 0)$$

\therefore 此点满足 KKT 一阶条件, \therefore 是全局最优解, $\therefore \max f(x) = 33$