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(1)

在点 \bar{x} 处, 目标函数的梯度 $\nabla f(\bar{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ x_1 \end{bmatrix}_{\bar{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{3}{4} \end{bmatrix}$, $\nabla g(\bar{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $g(x)$ 在 \bar{x} 点是起作用约束

令 $\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{3}{4} \end{bmatrix} - w \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, 得 $w = \frac{3}{4} > 0$, 因此 \bar{x} 是KKT点

令Lagrange函数 $L(x, w) = x_1 x_2 - w(-2x_1 + x_2 + 3)$

$$\nabla^2 L(x, w) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\nabla g(\bar{x})d = [-2, 1] \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0, \text{ 则 } d_2 = 2d_1$$

$$d^T \nabla_x^2 L(x, w)d = 4d_1^2 > 0$$

$\therefore \bar{x}$ 是满足二阶充分条件, 是严格局部最优解, 但不是全局最优解

比如 $\hat{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -10 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 的函数值就比 \bar{x} 要小

(2)

对于障碍函数 $G(x, r) = x_1 x_2 - r \ln(-2x_1 + x_2 + 3)$,

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial G(x, r)}{\partial x_1} = x_2 + \frac{2r}{-2x_1 + x_2 + 3} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial G(x, r)}{\partial x_2} = x_1 - \frac{r}{-2x_1 + x_2 + 3} = 0. \end{cases}$$

此方程组的解为 $\bar{x}(r) = \left(\frac{3 + \sqrt{9 - 16r}}{8}, -\frac{3 + \sqrt{9 - 16r}}{4} \right)^T$

$$\text{令 } r \rightarrow 0, \text{ 则 } \bar{x}(r) \rightarrow \bar{x} = \left(\frac{3}{4}, -\frac{3}{2} \right)^T$$