Métado do Sagrangiano armentado (CA) Esquerna de peralidade externa. Lo Px cresee muito... Método de LA pode ser rinto como uma melhoua "prática" de esquema de paralidade. Luas estratigias são adotadas para evitar or crescer muito: 1) Paralizar $h(x) + a e (g(x) + b)_+$ as invés de h(x) e $g(x)_{+}$. 2) 50 annenter px se a inviabilidade Mão diminir Uls: não varmos pedis que 2ex seja nimmizados global do subproblema, apenas que se ja ponto estacionario (anule o 7 F.O.)

Venalização com deslocamento
V ·
Penalidade externa "pura":
SP(px): min f(x)+ px [1/h(x) 12+1/g(x)+1/2]
(sul problema irrestrito)
Penalidade externa "pura": SP(px): min f(x) + px [h(x) ^2 + g(x) ^2] (subproblema inestrato) Risolver SP(px) significa calcular xx tg
Vf(xx) + \(\sum_{\rho_k} \hat{\rho_k h_i(\alpha^k)} \rangle \hat{h_i(\alpha^k)} \rangle \hat{h_i(\alpha^k)}
i=1
$+ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\rho_{n} g_{n}(x^{n})_{+} \right] \nabla g_{n}(x^{n}) = C$
j=1
as expressões pri(xx) e prgj(xx) são
a proximações dos untiplicadores de Sagrange.
Vamos equiderar as estimativos
deslocadas Prhi(xx)+ \ \ i e
O Os (or) + Tik
project it it is a president
Prairie de un empacto.
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De ja que, considerando a lunção $L_{\rho}(z, \overline{\lambda}, \overline{\mu}) = f(u) + \rho \left[\|h(z) + \overline{\lambda}\|^{2} \right]$ $+ \| (g(x) + \overline{\mu}) \|^{2}$ derivando oletarios $\sum_{x} L_{p}(x, \overline{\lambda}, \overline{\mu}) = \nabla f(x) + \sum_{i} (ph_{i}(x) + \overline{\lambda}_{i}) \nabla h_{i}(x)$ + $\sum_{i=1}^{p} (pg_{j}(x) + \overline{n_{j}})_{+} Vg_{j}(x)$ lleja que ponto x estacionarios de L_{px}(x, x, \bar{\mu}^k) são associados aos multiplicadores con deslocamente. I sul problema do metodo de Jagrangiano ammenta do é min $L_{p_{\kappa}}(\alpha, \lambda', \hat{\mu}')$.

Ols.: $g_{\kappa}(\alpha, \lambda', \hat{\mu}')$.

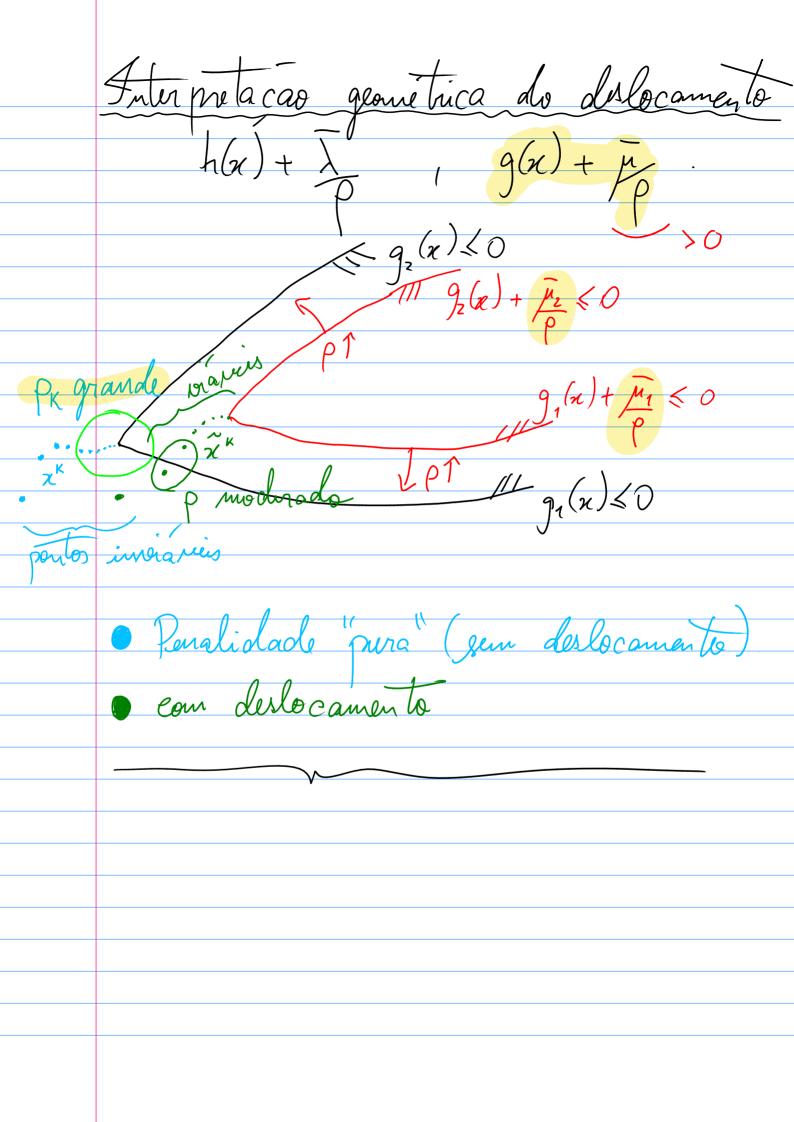
Ols.: $g_{\kappa}(\alpha, \lambda', \hat{\mu}')$.

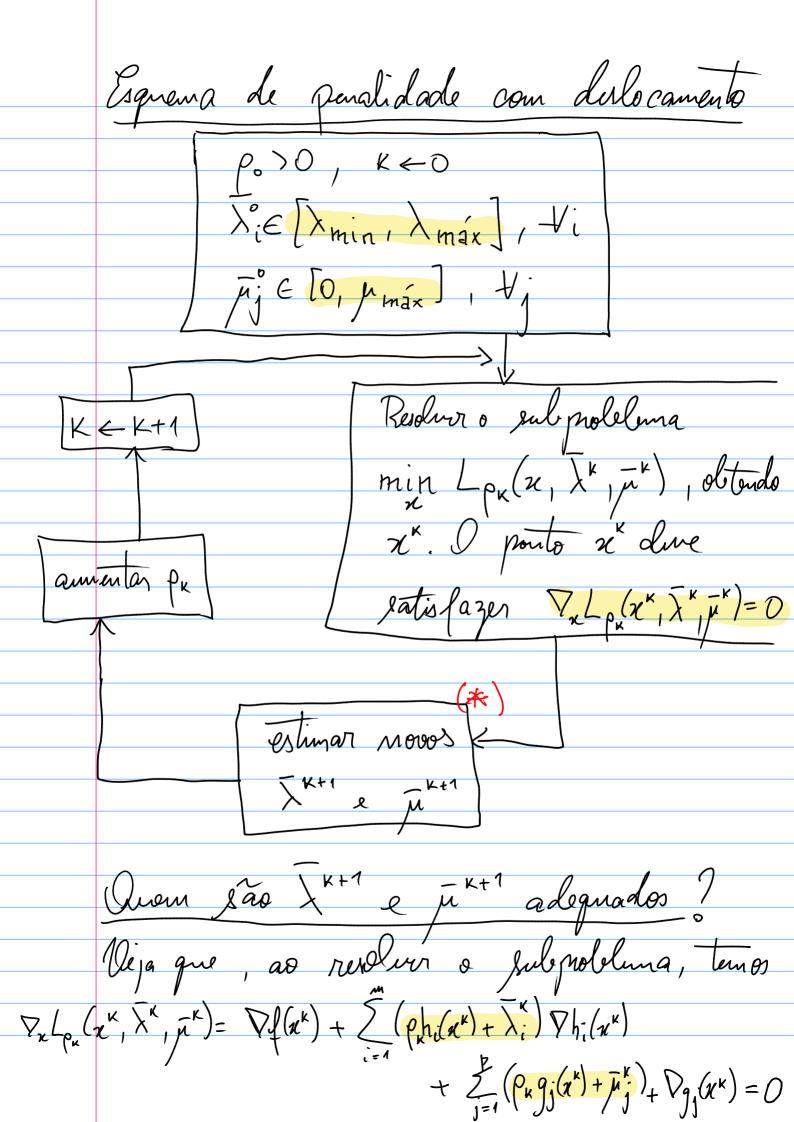
one tools

se rodiz à penalidade externa "pura". Obs: a função $L_{\rho}(x, \lambda, \mu)$ e eliamada

Lagrangiano armentado, dai vem o mome

do mitodo Obs: a função lagrangiano é $L(x, x, \mu) = f(x) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i h_i(x) + \sum_{j=1}^{n} \mu_j g_j(x)$ $i=1 \qquad j=1$ (Em KKT, tumos $\nabla_x L(x, x, \mu) = 0$) lleia gareMeja que $\nabla_{x}L(x,\lambda,\mu) = \nabla_{y}f(x) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_{i}\nabla h_{i}(x) + \sum_{j=1}^{n} \mu_{j}\nabla g_{j}(x)$ $= \nabla_{x}L_{o}(x,\lambda,\mu)$



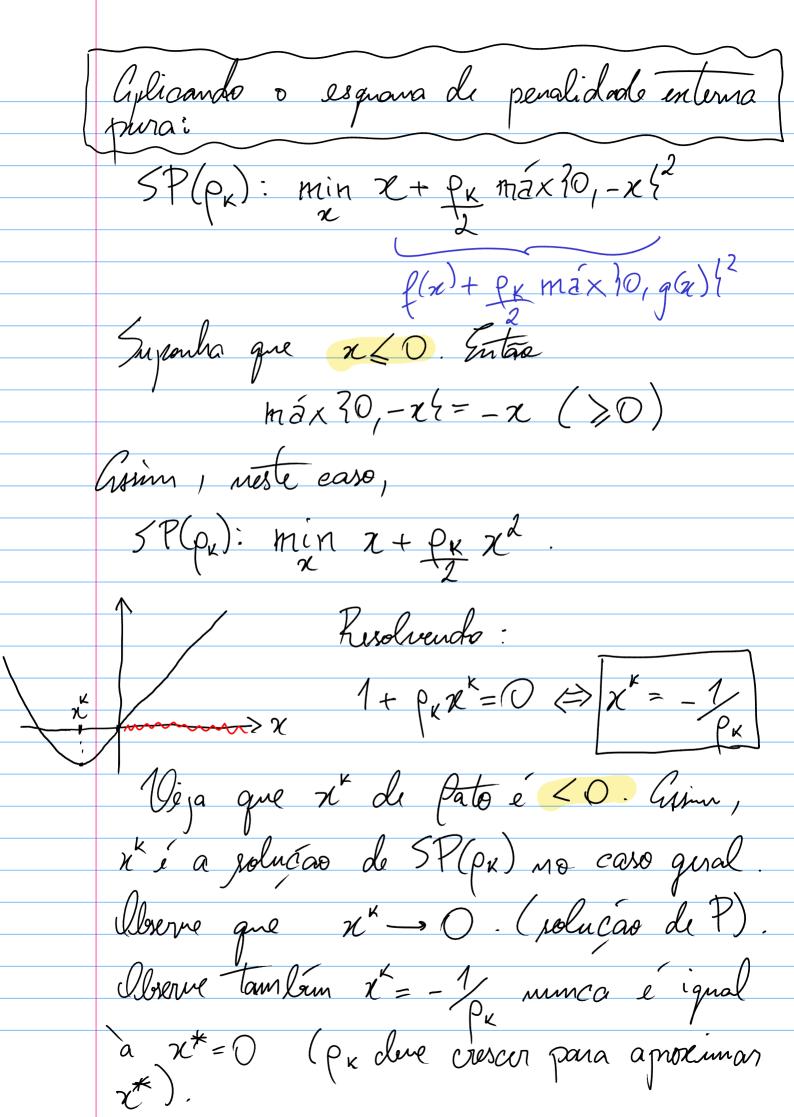


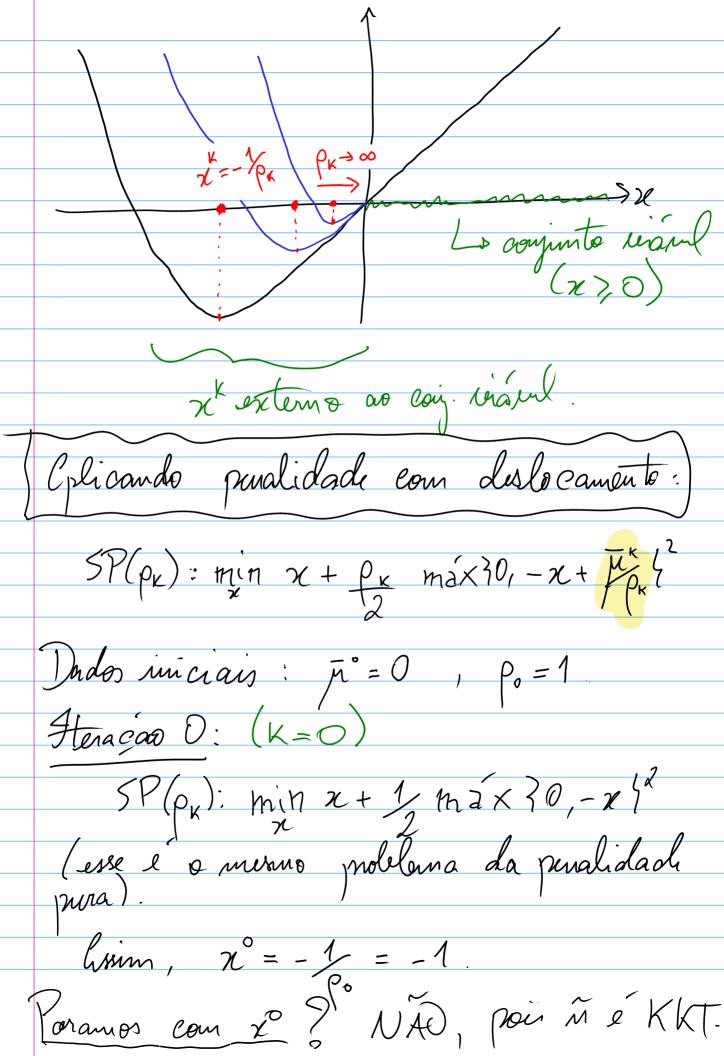
Vesta expressão, é natural eauxidurar $\lambda_{i} = \rho_{\kappa} h_{i}(x^{\mu}) + \lambda_{i}^{\kappa} \qquad \lambda_{i}^{\kappa+1} = (\rho_{\kappa} g_{j}(x^{\kappa}) + \bar{\mu}_{j}^{\kappa}) + 20$ as moros $x_i^{k+1} = \overline{\mu}_j^{k+1}$ serão as projeções

de $x_i^{k+1} = \mu_j^{k+1}$ mos intervalos

[\lambda_{\text{min}1} \lambda_{\text{max}}] = [0, \mu_{\text{max}}]. $\rightarrow \lambda_i^{k+1} = m z x \{ \lambda_{min}, min \{ \lambda_{max}, \rho_{khi}(x^k) + \lambda_i^{k} \} \}.$ Enerci Cio: (ii) verifique que, se $(x^{\mu}) + \lambda^{\mu} \in [\lambda_{\min}, \lambda_{\max}]$ en too $\lambda^{k+1} = \rho_k h_i(\chi^k) + \lambda_i^k$ hnalog amente, $\bar{\mu}_{j}^{K+1} = max ?0, min ? \mu_{max}, P_{x}g_{j}(x^{k}) + \bar{\mu}_{j}^{K} {$

Essas se pressous são implemtadas no pacote ALGENCAN. Obs: a medida que min, max e máx (parametros do metodo) são escolhidos x 0, o metodo se assemelha as esquema de penalidade sem deslocamento. Na pratica, escolhemos esses parâmetros grandes. Por men plo, un ALGENCAN, o padrão é $\lambda_{min} = -10^{20}$. $\lambda_{máx} = \mu_{máx} = 10^{20}$. Exemplo: P: min x $\beta.\alpha. \chi > 0 \cdot (-\chi \leqslant 0)$ $\int f(x) = x \qquad g(x) \leq 0$ x*=0 (minimizador global)





Heraéar 1:
$$(k=1)$$
 $\tilde{M}' = \rho_0 g(x^0) + \tilde{\mu}^0 = 1.(-(-1)) + 0 = 1.$

Imagin que $\mu_{max} > 1$ (p.e.e., 10^{20}).

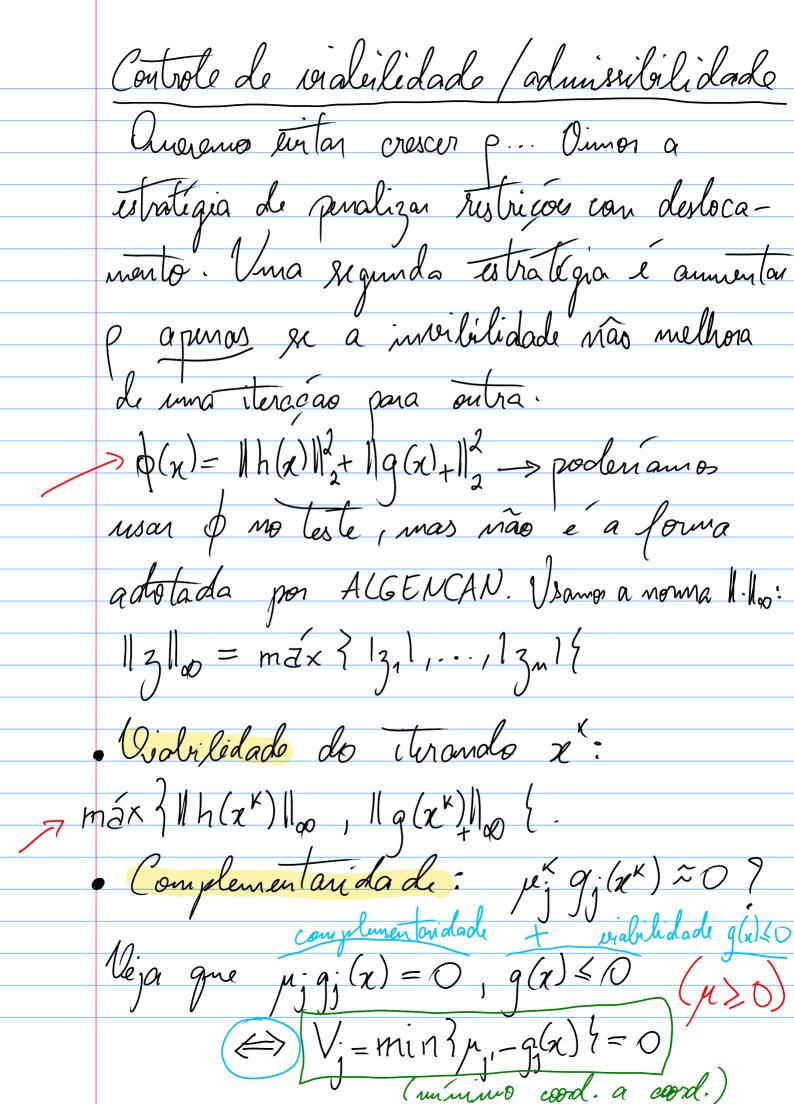
 $\tilde{\mu}' = m\acute{a}x 30$, $min 310^{20}$, $\tilde{\mu}' 45$
 $= m\acute{a}x 30$, $min 310^{20}$, 145
 $= m\acute{a}x 30$, 15
 $= m\acute{a}x 30$

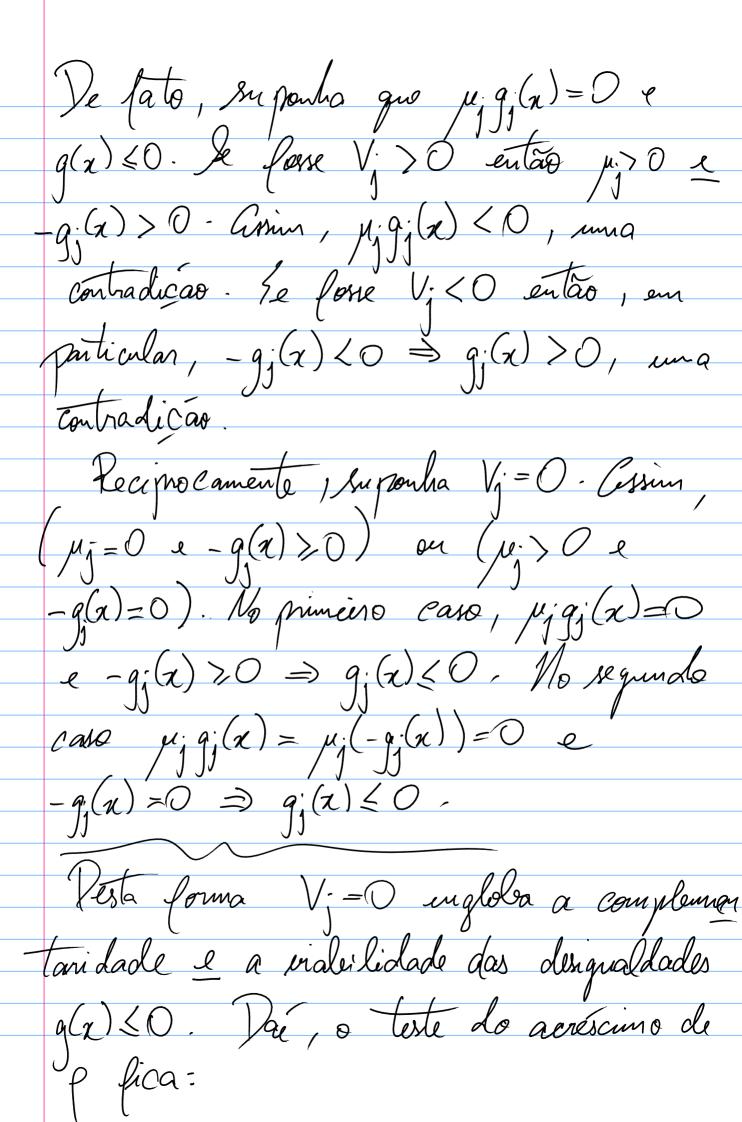
 $\Rightarrow 1 + 10x^1 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x^1 = 0.$

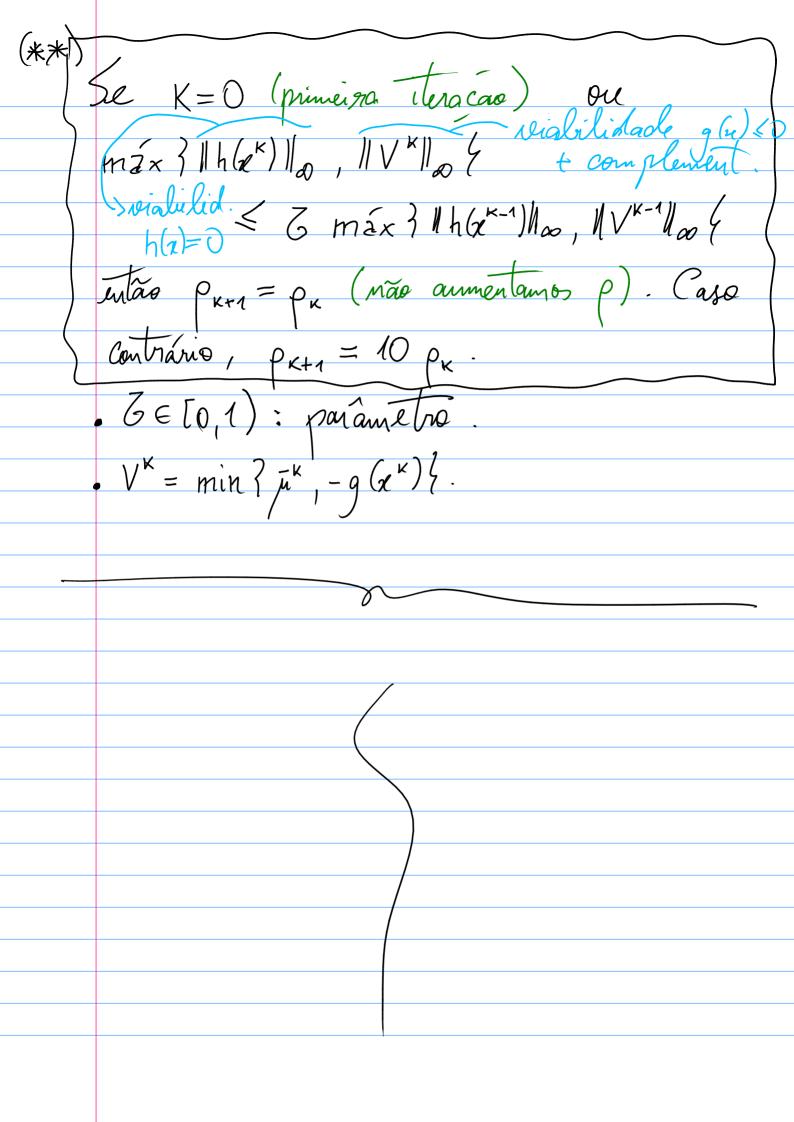
Vorificando le paramos, ou se ja, se $\nabla f(x') + \overline{\mu}^{1} \nabla g_{1}(x') = 0 \qquad g(x) = -x$ $\frac{\pi^{1} \geq 0}{\pi^{1} g(x^{1}) = 0}$ 1+1(-1)=0 $\pi^{1} \cdot g(\chi^{1}) = 1(-0) = 0$ Com 2 iterações Em particular, o uso do deslocamento impedin prorescer.

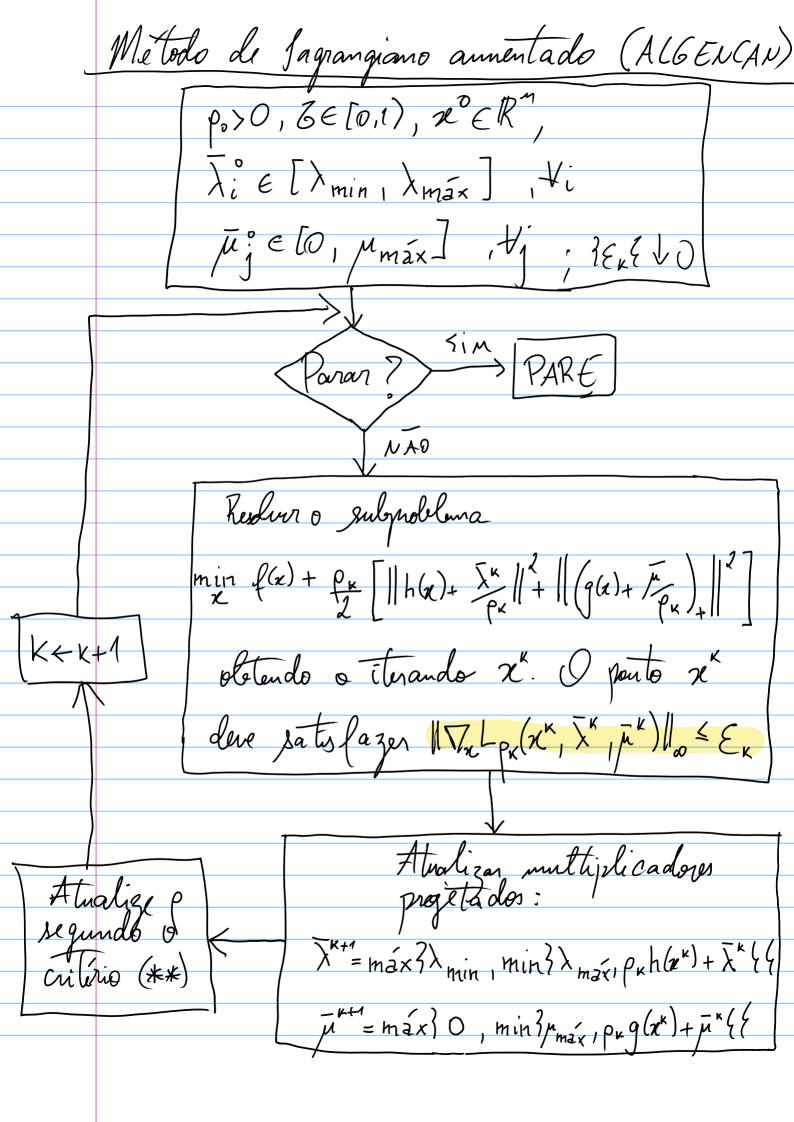
Esemplo executado no pacoto ALGENCAN

Com deslo Camento (pmax = 10²⁰) out penalt objective infeas infeas norm |Grad| inner Newton function ibilty +compl graLag point infeas totit forKKT 1.000D+00 0.D+00 0.D+00 1.D+00 1.D+00 0.D+00 0 1 1.D+01 -1.000D-01 1.D-01 1.D-01 0.D+00 1.D-01 1.D-01 4C 0 0 2 itnacour 2 1.D+01 0.000D+00 0.D+00 0.D+00 0.D+00 0.D+00 0.D+00 5C 0 0 Flag of ALGENCAN: Solution was found. Px f(xx) d(xx) min? n", - g(x") { (vialilidade + complementaridade) · Sun deslocamento (nmax = 0) » = penalidade enterna pura (precisão parada out penalt objective infeas infeas norm inner Newton norm |Grad| function ibilty +compl graLag point ite infeas totit forKKT 1.000D+00 0.D+00 0.D+00 1.D+00 1.D+00 0.D+00 0 0 0 1 1.D+01 -1.000D-01 1.D-01 1.D-01 0.D+00 1.D-01 1.D-01 2 1.D+01 -1.000D-01 1.D-01 1.D-01 0.D+00 1.D-01 1.D-01 4C 0 3 1.D+02 -1.000D-02 1.D-02 1.D-02 4.D-16 1.D-02 1.D-02 4 1.D+02 -1.000D-02 1.D-02 1.D-02 4.D-16 1.D-02 1.D-02 5C 0 5 1.D+03 -1.000D-03 1.D-03 1.D-03 9.D-16 1.D-03 1.D-03 6C 0 6 1.D+03 -1.000D-03 1.D-03 1.D-03 9.D-16 1.D-03 1.D-03 6C 7 1.D+04 -1.000D-04 1.D-04 1.D-04 4.D-16 1.D-04 1.D-04 7C 8 1.D+04 -1.000D-04 1.D-04 1.D-04 4.D-16 1.D-04 1.D-04 7C 9 1.D+05 -1.000D-05 1.D-05 1.D-05 1.D-16 1.D-05 1.D-05 out penalt objective infeas infeas norm |Grad| inner Newton norm function ibilty +compl graLag point infeas totit forKKT 10 1.D+05 -1.000D-05 1.D-05 1.D-05 1.D-16 1.D-05 1.D-05 8C 11 1.D+06 -1.000D-06 1.D-06 1.D-06 1.D-15 1.D-06 1.D-06 9C 0 12 1.D+06 -1.000D-06 1.D-06 1.D-06 1.D-15 1.D-06 1.D-06 9C 13 1.D+07 -1.000D-07 1.D-07 1.D-07 0.D+00 1.D-07 1.D-07 10C 0 14 1_D+07 -1.000D-07 1.D-07 1.D-07 0.D+00 1.D-07 1.D-07 10C 15 (1.D+08) -1.000D-08 1.D-08 1.D-08 3.D-16 1.D-08 1.D-08 11C Flag of ALGENCAN: Solution was found. » Praumenta muito









Critério de parada: paramos quando x é à KKT do problema original P: min f(x) s.a. h(x)=0, g(x) <0. Varametro: Espt > 0: precisão de parada $\left\| \sum_{i=1}^{k} (x^{k}) + \sum_{i=1}^{k} \sum_{j=1}^{k} \left\| \sum_{i=1}^{k} \sum_{j=1}^{k} \sum_{j=1}^{k} \left\| \sum_{i=1}^{k} \sum_{j=1}^{k} \left\| \sum_{i=1}^{k} \sum_{j=1}^{k} \sum_{j=1}^{k} \left\| \sum_{i=1}^{k} \sum_{j=1}^{k} \left\| \sum_{i=1}^{k} \sum_{j=1}^{k} \sum_{j=1}^{k} \sum_{j=1}^{k} \left\| \sum_{i=1}^{k} \sum_{j=1}^{k} \sum_{j=1}^{k} \sum_{j=1}^{k} \left\| \sum_{i=1}^{k} \sum_{j=1}^{k} \sum_{j=1}^{k} \sum_{j=1}^{k} \sum_{j=1}^{k} \left\| \sum_{i=1}^{k} \sum_{j=1}^{k} \sum_{j=1}^{k}$ $|min 3 \mu_{j}^{k}, -g(\chi^{k}) | \leq \mathcal{E}_{opt}, \forall j$ $|h(\chi^{k})|_{op} \leq \mathcal{E}_{opt}, |g(\chi^{k})|_{d} |\chi^{k}|_{opt}$ · $Paoln\hat{a}\theta$: $\mathcal{E}_{opt} = 10^{-8}$ · $\chi^{\kappa} = \rho_{\kappa}h(\chi^{\kappa}) + \bar{\chi}^{\kappa}$, $\mu^{\kappa} = (\rho_{\kappa}g(\chi^{\kappa}) + \bar{\mu}^{\kappa})_{+}$ Min $(x[1] - 2.0) ^ 2.0 + (x[2] - 1.0) ^ 2.0$ max 1 1/1/2") 10, 11 V" 11 00 4 Subject to $x[1] + x[2] \le 2.0$ $(x[1] ^ 2.0 - x[2]) - 0.0 \le 0$ scaled scaled infeas norm |Grad| inner Newton obj-funct infeas +compl graLag infeas totit forKKT objective infeas function ibilty 1.250D+00 0.D+00 0.B+00 1.D+00 0.D+00 2.457D-01 1.D-02 1.D-02 3.D-09 4.D-02 2.499D-01 4.D-04 4.D-04 3.D-07 7.D-04 5.000D+00 0.D+00 1 1.D+01 9.827D-01 1.D-02 2 1.D+01 9.996D-01 4.D-04 3 1.D+01 1.000D+00 1.D-05 8C 10C 2.500D-01 1.D-05 1.D-05 1.D-06 1.D-05 2.500D-01 3.D-07 3.D-07 5.D-10 3.D-07 12C 2.500D-01 1.D-08 1.D-08 8.D-14 1.D-08

Flag of ALGENCAN: Solution was found.