### 方向导数与最速下降方向

设有单位向量  $h = (h_1, h_2, \dots, h_n)^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$  可微函数 f(x)在X点沿h 方向的方向导数定义为  $\frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial t} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x + \alpha h) - f(x)}{f(x + \alpha h)}$  $= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\nabla f(\mathbf{x})^T(\alpha \mathbf{h}) + o(||\alpha \mathbf{h}||)}{||\mathbf{h}||}$  $= \nabla f(\mathbf{x})^{T} \mathbf{h} + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{o(||\alpha \mathbf{h}||)}{n}$  $= \nabla f(\mathbf{x})^T \mathbf{h}$ 

 $= ||\nabla f(x)|| \cos(\nabla f(x), h)$ 

## 凸函数及其性质

设有单位向量  $h = (h, h, \dots, h_s)^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$  可微函数 f(x)在X点沿h 方向的方向导数定义为  $\frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial h} = \lim_{\alpha \to 0^+} \frac{f(x + \alpha h) - f(x)}{\alpha}$  $= \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \frac{\nabla f(\mathbf{x})^{T}(\alpha \mathbf{h}) + o(\|\alpha \mathbf{h}\|)}{2}$  $= \nabla f(\mathbf{x})^{T} \mathbf{h} + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{o(||\alpha \mathbf{h}||)}{n}$  $= \nabla f(\mathbf{x})^T \mathbf{h}$  $= ||\nabla f(\mathbf{x})|| \cos(\nabla f(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{h})$ 

### 性质3

设有单位向量  $h = (h, h, \dots, h)^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$  可微函数 f(x)在火表恐怕方向的方向导数定义为  $\frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial h} = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \frac{f(x + \alpha h) - f(x)}{\alpha h}$  $=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\nabla f(\mathbf{x})^{T}(\alpha\mathbf{h})+o(\|\alpha\mathbf{h}\|)}{2}$  $= \nabla f(\mathbf{x})^{T} \mathbf{h} + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{o(||\alpha \mathbf{h}||)}{n}$  $= \nabla f(\mathbf{x})^T \mathbf{h}$  $= ||\nabla f(\mathbf{x})|| \cos(\nabla f(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{h})$ 

## 性质 4

设f(x)是二阶可微的,则f(x)在开凸集R上为凸函 数的充分必要条件是:对一切 $x \in R$ , Hesse矩阵 H(x)为半正定的。若H(x)为正定的,则f(x)为严格 凸函数。

## 最优解的判定

充分:梯度=0,海赛矩阵>0 必要:梯度=0,海赛矩阵>=0 满足充要为非奇异点,必要不充分为非奇异点

# 二分法

 $x^* \in [a_n, b_n]$  $c_n = (a_n + b_n)/2$  $x_1^n = c_n - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$   $x_2^n = c_n - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$  $if f(x_1^n) < f(x_2^n) \rightarrow a_{n+1} = a_n, b_{n+1} = x_2^n.$  $if \ f(x_1^n) > f(x_2^n) \rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_1^n, b_{n+1} = b_n$ 获得新的搜索区间  $[a_{n+1}, b_{n+1}]$  且  $x^* \in$  $[a_{n+1}, b_{n+1}]$ 

# 例题

 $x \in [0.1]; \quad x^* = 0.63; \quad \varepsilon = 0.1; \quad a^0 = 0, \quad b^0 = 1$ 解:  $c^0 = 0.5$ ,  $x_1^0 = 0.45$   $x_2^0 = 0.55$ f(0.45) = 0.52 f(0.55) = -0.124Then  $a^1 = x_1^0 = 0.45$ ,  $b^1 = b^0 = 1$  $c^1 = 0.725$ ,  $x_1^1 = 0.675$   $x_2^1 = 0.775$ f(0.675) = -0.17 f(0.775) = 0.076

Then  $a^2 = a^1 = 0.45$ ,  $b^2 = x_2^1 = 0.775$ 

 $f(x) = 8x^3 - 2x^2 - 7x + 3$ 

# 区间等分法

2 占等分法

$$x_1^n = a_n + \frac{1}{3}(b_n - a_n)$$

$$x_2^n = a_n + \frac{2}{3}(b_n - a_n)$$

If  $f(x_1^n) < f(x_2^n)$   $\rightarrow$   $a_{n+1} = a_n, b_{n+1} = x_2^n$ . If  $f(x_1^n) > f(x_2^n)$   $\rightarrow$   $a_{n+1} = x_1^n, b_{n+1} = b_n$  $L_{n+1} = \frac{2}{5}L_n$ .每次检查 2 个点 3 点等分法

$$x_1^n = a_n + \frac{1}{4}(b_n - a_n)$$

$$x_3^n = \alpha_n + \frac{3}{4}(b_n - \alpha_n)$$

 $if \ f(x_1^n) = minf(x_1^n) \rightarrow a_{n+1} = a_n, b_{n+1} = x_2^n$  $if \ f(x_2^n) = minf(x_1^n) \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_1^n, b_{n+1} = x_3^n$  $if \ f(x_3^n) = minf(x_i^n) \rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_2^n, b_{n+1} = b_n$ 斐波那契法

1、初始搜索区间  $L_1 = b_0 - a_0$ 2、计算下一 (第二) 搜索区间  $L_2 = \frac{F_{n-1}L_1}{r} + \frac{(-1)^n \varepsilon}{r}$ 

4、计算两点函数值,比较后确定新区间  $a_1$ 与  $b_1$ 5、是否迭代到n

精度关系:  $L_n = \frac{L_1 + F_{n-2} \epsilon}{F_n}$ 

求  $f(t) = t^2 - t + 2$ 的近似极小点,区间为[-1,3], 糖度を一05

f(t)为下单峰函数,用微分法可知 $t^* = 0.5, f(t^*) =$ 

 $L_n = \frac{L_1 + F_{n-2} \varepsilon}{\varepsilon}$   $\varepsilon = 0$  Af  $L_n = \frac{L_1}{\varepsilon}$  $L_n = \frac{L_1}{E} \le 0.5$   $\rightarrow F_n \ge \frac{3-(-1)}{0.6} = 8 \rightarrow n=5$ 计算 $L_2 = \frac{F_{n-1}L_1}{F_n} = \frac{F_3L_1}{F_4} = \frac{5}{8} \times (4) = 2.5$ 

计算a<sub>1</sub>, b<sub>1</sub>

 $x_1^1 = b_0 - L_2 = 3 - 2.5 = 0.5$  $x_2^1 = a_0 + L_2 = -1 + 2.5 = 1.5$ 

 $f(x_1^1) = 1.75$   $f(x_2^1) = 2.75$   $\Rightarrow$   $f(x_2^1) > f(x_1^1)$ 

更新区间  $a_1 = a_0 = -1$ ,  $b_1 = x_2^1 = 1.5$ 

更新点 $x_2^2 = x_1^1 = 0.5$ ,  $x_1^2 = a_1 + b_1 - x_2^2 = 0$ 

# 0618 法

渐近收敛率: lim Ln

 $F_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[ \left( \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{n+1} - \left( \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{n+1} \right]$ 

证明: 对于黄金分割法:  $\frac{L_n}{L_{n-1}} = \lambda = 0.618$ ,

对于 fibonacci :  $\frac{L_n}{L_{n-1}} = \frac{F_{n-1}}{F_n} = \frac{\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n - (\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2})^n}{\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{n+1} - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n}$ 

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{L_n}{L_{n-1}} = \frac{\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n}{\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{n+1}} = 0.618$ 

求  $f(t) = t^2 - t + 2$ 的近似极小点。区间为[-1.3]。 精度 $\delta = 0.5$ . 使用 0.618 法。

计算a1,b1.

 $x_1^1 = a_0 + 0.382 \times (b_0 - a_0) = 0.528$  $x_2^1 = a_0 + 0.618 \times (b_0 - a_0) = 1.472$ 

 $f(x_1^1) = 1.7508$ ,  $f(x_2^1) = 2.6948 \implies f(x_2^1) > f(x_1^1)$ 

更新区间  $a_1=a_0=-1$ 

 $b_1 = x_2^1 = 1.472$ 更新点  $x_1^2 = a_1 + 0.382 \times (b_1 - a_1) = -0.0557$ 

 $x_2^2 = x_1^1 = 0.528$ 

 $\pm \frac{1}{3} = 0.4720 < \delta = 0.5$ 算法终止  $x^* = \frac{x_1^3 + x_2^3}{1 - x_1^3} = 0.4164, \ f(x^*) = 1.7570$ 

1、给定初始点 $x^0$ ,初始步长 $h^0$ 2、考察 $f(x^0)$ ,  $f(x^0 + h)$ 

讲很法

 $if \quad f(x^0+h) > f(x^0)$ 后退一步计算  $f(x^0 - \lambda h)$ ,  $0 < \lambda < 1$ Untl $f(x^0 - \hat{\lambda}h)$ ) >  $f(x^0)$ 

 $\Rightarrow x^* \in [x^0 - \hat{\lambda}h, x^0 + h]$  $if \quad f(x^0 + h) < f(x^0)$ 

前进一步计算  $f(x^0 + \lambda h)$ ,  $\lambda > 1$ Until  $f(x^0 + \hat{\lambda}h)$ ) >  $f(x^0 + h)$ 

 $\Rightarrow x^* \in [x^0, x^0 + \hat{\lambda}h]$ 

# 多项式插值法

假设搜索起点 $x^0 = 0.$ 方向 d = 1计算g(0), g(1);

if g(1) > g(0) 计算  $g(\lambda)$ ,

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8} \dots until \ g(\lambda) < g(0)$$

设  $a=0, b=\lambda, c=2\lambda$ , 根据二次式插值计算:

 $\hat{\lambda} = (手写)$ 

if g(1) < g(0) 计算  $a(\lambda), \lambda =$ 2,4,8 ...  $a,b,c,until\ g(c)>g(b)$ ,根据二次式插 值计算:

if  $g(\hat{\lambda}) < g(b)$   $\Rightarrow$   $\lambda_1 = \hat{\lambda}$ if  $g(\hat{\lambda}) \ge g(b)$   $\Rightarrow$   $\lambda_1 = b$ 

求  $f(x) = 8x^3 - 2x^2 - 7x + 3$ 的近似极小点.  $x^0 =$ 

 $g(\lambda) = f(x^0 + \lambda d) = f(\lambda) = 8\lambda^3 - 2\lambda^2 - 7\lambda + 3$ g(0) = 3, g(1) = 2

g(0) > g(1) $\lambda = 2$ , g(2) = 45 > g(1)

> a = 0, b = 1, c = 2 $\hat{\lambda} = 0.52$

# 最谏下降法 (梯度法)

取初始点 $x^0 \in E^n$ ,允许误差  $\varepsilon > 0$ . 计算负梯度方向  $d^p = -\nabla f(x^p)$ ,  $\overline{d^p} = -\frac{\nabla f(x^p)}{\nabla f(x^p)}$ 进行一维搜索 $m_i n f(x^p + kd^p)$ 

 $x^{p+1} = x^p + kd^p$ 

禁度判断为||dP|| < c

 $\Re minf(x) = (x_1 - 2)^4 + (x_1 - 2x_2)^2$  $x^0 = (0.00.3.00)^T \varepsilon = 0.1$ 

$$\nabla f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 4(x_1 - 2)^3 + 2(x_1 - 2x_2) \\ -4(x_1 - 2x_2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nabla f(x^0) = \begin{pmatrix} -44 \\ 24 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d^0 = -\nabla f(x^0) = \begin{pmatrix} 44 \\ -24 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x^{1} = x^{0} + k^{0}d^{0} = {0 \choose 3} + k^{0}{44 \choose -24} = {44k^{0} \choose -24k^{0} + 3}$$

 $minf(x^1) = (44k^0 - 2)^4$  $+(44k^0-2(-24k^0+3))^2$ 

$$\widehat{k^0} = 0.062$$

$$x^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 44 \times 0.062 \\ -24 \times 0.062 + 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2.728 \\ 1.512 \end{pmatrix}$$

当进行第七次迭代时,  $x^7 = \begin{pmatrix} 2.28 \\ 1.15 \end{pmatrix}$ , 此时 $\|d^7\| =$ 0.09 < 0.1 满足要求。

# 梯度法对于二次函数的讨论

例题 求 $minf(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x_1^2 + 2x_2^2), x^0 = (4,4)^T$  $Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  $k^* = -\left[\frac{x^T Q^2 x}{r^T Q^3 r}\right]_{x^p}$ 

$$k^* = -\frac{5}{9}$$

$$x^{1} = x^{0} + k\nabla f(x^{0}) = {4 \choose 4} - \frac{5}{9} {4 \choose 8} = {\frac{16}{9} \choose -\frac{4}{9}}$$

## 牛顿法

Step1: 给定初始点 x0, 允许误差 ε>0.置 k=1; Step2:若 $\|\nabla f(x^k)\|$ <  $\epsilon$ ,停止,得解 $x^k$ ,否则,令  $x^{k+1} = x^k - \nabla^2 f(x^k)^{-1} \nabla f(x^k)$  , k=k+1, 转 step2

求  $f(x) = 4x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_2^2 + x_1 + x_2$  的近似极 小点。使用牛頓法。

$$\nabla f = \begin{pmatrix} 8x_1 + 2x_2 + 1 \\ 2x_1 + 4x_2 + 1 \end{pmatrix}, H = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H^{-1} = \frac{1}{14} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - H^{-1}(x_n) \nabla f(x_n)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} x_1^n \\ x_2^n \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{14} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 8x_1 + 2x_2 + 1 \\ 2x_1 + 4x_2 + 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{14} \\ -\frac{3}{14} \end{pmatrix}$$

## 二阶导数法 (广义牛顿法)

取初始点 $x^0 \in E^n$ . 允许误差  $\varepsilon > 0$ . 计算梯度方向  $d^p = -[\nabla^2 f(x^p)]^{-1} \nabla f(x^p)$ 进行一维搜索 $min f(x^p + kd^p)$ 

 $x^{p+1} = x^p + kd^p$ 

结度判断为||dP|| < c

 $minf(x) = x_1^2 + 25x_2^2, x^0 = (2,2)^T$ , 精度为 0.01

解: 
$$\nabla f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 \\ 50x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nabla^2 f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 50 \end{pmatrix} > 0$$

$$\nabla f(x^0) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 100 \end{pmatrix}, \quad [\nabla^2 f(x)]^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \mathbf{0} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|\nabla f(x^0)\| = 50.04 > 0.01$$

$$d^{0} = -[\nabla^{2} f(x^{0})]^{-1} \nabla f(x^{0}) = -\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{50} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 100 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $min f(x^0 + kd^0) = (2 - 2k)^2 + 25 \times (2-2k)^2 =$  $26 \times (2 - 2k)^2$  $\frac{df}{dt} = -104(2 - 2k) = 0 \implies k = 1$ 

 $x^1 = x^0 + kd^0 = (2.2)^T + (-2.-2)^T = (0.0)^T$  $\|\nabla f(x^1)\| = 0$ . 故达最优。

# FR 共轭梯度法

1:选取初始点 $x^0$ ,初始方向 $v^0 = -\nabla f(x^0)$ 

2 : for i=1....n-1

2.1 : 
$$x^i = x^{i-1} + \lambda_{i-1}v^{i-1}$$
 ,  $\lambda_{i-1}$  取  $minf(x^{i-1} + \lambda v^{i-1})$ 

2.2: 
$$v^{i} = -\nabla f(x^{i}) + \frac{\|\nabla f(x^{i})\|^{2}}{\|\nabla f(x^{i-1})\|^{2}} v^{i-1}$$

 $3: x^0 = x^n$  ,  $\square$  step 1.

 $minf(x_1, x_2) = \frac{3}{2}x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_2^2 - x_1x_2 - 2x_1$  $x^0 = (-2, 4)$ 

解:第1次迭代

$$\nabla f(x^0) = (3x_1 - x_2 - 2, x_2 - x_1)^T = (-12, 6)^T$$
  
$$d^0 = -\nabla f(x^0) = (12, -6)^T$$

$$x^{1} = x^{0} + \lambda d^{0} = (-2, 4)^{T} + (12\lambda, -6\lambda)^{T}$$
$$= (-2 + 12\lambda, 4 - 6\lambda)^{T}$$
$$f(x^{1}) = \frac{3}{5}(-2 + 12\lambda)^{2} + \frac{1}{5}(4 - 6\lambda)^{2} - (-2 + 4\lambda)^{2}$$

 $12\lambda)(4-6\lambda)-2(-2+12\lambda)$  $f'_{\lambda}(x^1) = 612\lambda - 180 = 0$ 

$$\lambda = \frac{5}{17}, \ x^1 = (\frac{26}{17}, \frac{38}{17})^T$$

第2次迭代

$$x^1 = (\frac{26}{17}, \frac{38}{17})$$

$$\nabla f(x^1) = (3x_1 - x_2 - 2, x_2 - x_1)^T = (\frac{6}{17}, \frac{12}{17})^T$$

$$d^{1} = -\nabla f(x^{1}) + \frac{\|\nabla f(x^{1})\|^{2}}{\|\nabla f(x^{0})\|^{2}}d^{0}$$

$$\begin{split} &= - \bigg(\frac{6}{17}, \frac{12}{17}\bigg)^T + \frac{\left\| \left(\frac{6}{17}, \frac{12}{17}\right)^T \right\|^2}{\|(-12, 6)^T\|^2}, \left(\frac{6}{17}, \frac{12}{17}\right)^T \\ &= (-\frac{90}{289}, \frac{210}{289})^T \end{split}$$

$$x^2 = x^1 + \lambda d^1 = (\frac{26}{17}, \frac{38}{17})^T + (-\frac{90\lambda}{289}, \frac{210\lambda}{289})^T$$

$$\lambda = \frac{17}{10}$$

$$x^2 = (1,1)^T$$

$$\nabla f(x^2) = 0$$

已达最优。

# 变尺度法 (DFP 拟牛顿法的一种)

Step1. 给定初始点 $\mathbf{r}^{(k)} \in E^n$ . 允许误差  $\varepsilon > 0$ . Step 2,置 $H_1 = I_n$ ,计算出在 $x^{(1)}$ 处的梯度  $g_1 = \nabla f(x^{(1)})$ 

Step 3,  $\Leftrightarrow$   $d^{(k)} = -H$ . g.

Step 4,从 $x^{(k)}$ 出发,沿 $d^{(k)}$ 进行一维搜索,求 $\lambda$ ,使  $f(x^{(k)} + \lambda_k d^{(k)}) = \min f(x^{(k)} + \lambda d^{(k)})$ 

Step5. 检验是否满足收敛准则,若

$$\|\nabla f(x^{(k+1)})\| \le \varepsilon$$
,

停止,得 $\overline{x} = x^{(k+1)}$ ,否则,转Step6Step6, 若k = n, 则 令 $x^{(1)} = x^{(k+1)}$ , 转Step2; 否则, 转Step7Step 7,  $\Leftrightarrow g_{k,k} = \nabla f(x^{(k+1)}), p^{(k)} = x^{(k+1)} - x^{(k)}, q^{(k)} = g_{k,k} - g_k$ 由公式(10.4.18)计算 $H_{k,l}$ ,置k := k + 1,转Step 3

### 例顯

例1用DFP方法求解下列问题 min  $2x^2 + x^2 - 4x + 2$ 

初始点及初始矩阵分别为
$$x^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, H_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

在点
$$x = (x_1, x_2)^T$$
的梯度

$$g = \begin{pmatrix} 4(x_1 - 1) \\ 2x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

第1次迭代 在点 $x^{(1)}$ 处的梯度  $g_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$  $d^{(1)} = -H_1g_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 

从
$$x^{(1)}$$
出发,沿方向 $d^{(1)}$ 进行一维搜索,求步长之。  $\min_{\lambda \geq 0} f(x^{(1)} + \lambda d^{(1)})$  43到 5

$$x^{(2)} = x^{(1)} + \lambda_t d^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{5}{18} \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8/9 \\ 4/9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$g_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 4(\frac{8}{9} - 1) \\ \frac{1}{9} & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4/9 \\ \frac{1}{9} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

第2次迭代 
$$\Delta x^1 = \lambda_j d^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} -10/9 \\ -5/9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta G^1 = g_2 - g_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -40/9 \\ -10/9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_2 &= H_1 + \Delta H_1 \\ &= H_1 + \frac{\Delta X^1 \cdot (\Delta X^1)^T}{(\Delta G^3)^T \cdot \Delta X^1} - \frac{H_1 \cdot \Delta G^1 \cdot (\Delta G^1)^T \cdot H_1}{(\Delta G^3)^T \cdot \Delta X^1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{split} &=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -10/9 \\ -5/9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -10/9 & -5/9 \end{pmatrix} \\ & \begin{pmatrix} -10/9 & -5/9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -40/9 \\ -10/9 \end{pmatrix} \\ & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -40/9 \\ -10/9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -40/9 \\ -10/9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -10/9 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ & \begin{pmatrix} -40/9 & -10/9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -40/9 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ & \begin{pmatrix} -10/9 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -10/9 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -10/9 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ & = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{18} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{17} \begin{pmatrix} 16 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ & = \frac{1}{306} \begin{pmatrix} -38 & -38 \\ -38 & 305 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -4/9 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ & d^{(2)} = -H_3g_2 = \frac{1}{306} \begin{pmatrix} -38 & -38 \\ -38 & 305 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -4/9 \\ 8/9 \end{pmatrix} \\ & = \frac{12}{31} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \end{split}$$

从x(2)出发,沿方向d(2)进行一维搜索,求步长人;

$$g_3 = \nabla f(x^{(3)}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

干是得最优解

$$(x_1, x_2) = (1, 0)$$

# 坐标轮换法

用坐标轮换法求 $minf(x) = (x_1 - 2)^4 + (x_1 - 2)^4$ 

 $x^0 = (0,3)^T, \varepsilon = 0.04.$ 

解:取向量 $e_1 = (1,0)^T$ ,  $e_2 = (0,1)^T$ 

$$x^0 + \lambda_1 e_1 = (\lambda_1, 3)^T$$

$$f(x^0 + \lambda_1 e_1) = [\lambda_1 - 2]^4 + [\lambda_1 - 6]^2$$

 $\Re \min f(x^0 + \lambda e_1)$ 

$$\begin{split} \frac{df(x^0 + \lambda_1 e_1)}{d\lambda_1} &= 0 & \Rightarrow & \lambda_1 = 3.13 \\ x_1^{(1)} &= x^0 + \lambda_1 e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + 3.13 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3.13 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \\ x_1^{(1)} &= \begin{bmatrix} 3.13 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 3.13 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 3.13 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \end{split}$$

$$x_1^{(2)} = x_1^{(1)} + \lambda_2 e_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3.13 \\ 3.12 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $f(x_2^{(1)} + \lambda_2 e_2) = (1.13)^4 + (3.13 - 6 - 2\lambda_2)^2$  $\vec{x} \min f(x_2^{(1)} + \lambda_2 e_2)$ 

$$\frac{df(x_2^{(1)} + \lambda_2 e_2)}{d\lambda_2} = 0 \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \lambda_2 = -1.44$$

$$x_1^{(2)} = x_1^{(1)} + \lambda_2 e_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3.13 \\ 1.55 \end{bmatrix}$$

# 步长加速法

- 1、给定初始步长 $\delta$  > 0, 加速因子 $\alpha$  ≥ 1, 缩减率 $\beta$  ∈ (0,1), 允许误差 $\varepsilon > 0$ 及初始迭代点 $x^1$ , 置 $y^1 =$  $x^1, k = 1, j = 1$ ;
- 2、如果 $f(y^j + \delta e_i) < f(y^j)$ 、令 $y^{j+1} = y^j + \delta e_i$ 、转 第4步; 否则转第3步。
- 3、如果 $f(y^j \delta e_j) < f(y^j)$ , 令 $y^{j+1} = y^j \delta e_i$ , 转 第 4 步; 否则, 令yj+1 = yj, 转第 4 步。
- 4、如果 j < n, 则置j = j + 1, 转第 2 步; 否则,

转第5步

5、如果 $f(y^{n+1}) < f(x^k)$ , 则转第 6 步; 否则, 转第

6.  $\Rightarrow x^{k+1} = v^{n+1}$ .  $v^1 = x^{k+1} + \alpha(x^{k+1} - x^k) = (1 + x^k)$  $\alpha x^{k+1} - x^k$ ,  $\Xi k = k + 1, j = 1, 5$  3  $\pm$ 7,  $\delta = \beta \delta$ ,  $v^1 = x^k$ ,  $x^{k+1} = x^k$ ,  $\Xi k = k+1$ , i = 1.

装筆 2 歩.

用步长加速法求 $minf(x) = (1-x_1)^2 + 5(x_2 - x_1)^2 + 5(x_2 -$ 

 $x^1 = (2,0)^T$ ,初始步长 $\delta = 0.5$ ,加速因子 $\alpha = 1$ ,缩减 率 $\beta$  = 0.5, 坐标方向 $e_1$  = (1,0) $^T$ ,  $e_2$  = (0,1) $^T$ 解:先在 $x^1$ 周围进行探测移动,令  $y^1 = (2,0)^T$ ,探测 情况加下

$$f(y^1) = 81,$$
  $y^1 + \delta e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 

 $f(y^1 + \delta e_1) = 197 \frac{9}{10} > f(y^1)$ , 故失败

$$\mathbf{y^1} - \delta \mathbf{e_1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $f(y^1 - \delta e_1) = 25\frac{9}{10} < f(y^1)$ ,成功。

因此, 令
$$y^2 = y^1 - \delta e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
, 从 $y^2$ 出发, 沿 $e_2$ 探测

情况如下

$$\mathbf{y}^2 + \delta \mathbf{e}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$f(y^2 + \delta e_2) = 15 \frac{9}{16} < f(y^2)$$
, 成功.

因此、 
$$\Rightarrow y^3 = y^2 + \delta e_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

第一轮探测完成后,由于 $f(y^3) < f(y^1)$ ,因此得到第 2 个基点 $x^2 = y^3 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ .再沿方向 $x^2 - x^1$ 进行模式移

$$y^1 = x^2 + \alpha(x^2 - x^1) = 2x^2 - x^1 = 2\begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{12} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

模式移动后, 立即从得到的点y1出发, 进行第2轮 探测移动。探测情况如下:

## Powell 算法

设有一组线性独立的向量{ $v^i$ , i = 1, ..., n},  $x^0$ 为初 始点。算法步骤为

- 1: for i=1,...,n, 找到  $min f(x^{i-1} + \lambda v^i)$ ,的  $\lambda$ 值, 递推下一点 $x^i = x^{i-1} + \lambda v^i$
- 2: for i=1....n-1. 使  $v^i = v^{i+1}$
- 4: 找到  $m_i^n f(x^n + \lambda(x^n x^0))$ ,的  $\lambda$ 值, 替换  $x^0 = x^n + \lambda(x^n - x^0)$
- 5: 达不到精度回到 step1

 $f(x) = x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 \quad v^1 = [1, -1]^T, \quad v^2 = [1, 1]^T, \quad x^0 = [20, 20]^T$ 

 $\lambda_1 = 6.66, x^1 = x^0 + \lambda_1 v^1 = [26.66, 13.34]^T$  $\lambda_2 = -17.8, x^2 = x^1 + \lambda_2 x^2 = [8.86, -4.46]^T$  $u^1 = x^2 - x^0 = [-11.14, -24.46]^T$  $\lambda_3 = -0.15, x^3 = x^2 + \lambda_3 u^1 = [10.48, -0.92]^T$  $\lambda_a = -3.46, x^4 = x^3 + \lambda_a v^2 = [7.02, -4.18]^T$  $\lambda_4 = -0.15, x^5 = x^4 + \lambda_4 u^4 = [8.68, -0.64]^T$  $u^2 = x^3 - x^3 = [-1.8, 0.28]^T$ 

 $(u^1, Au^2) = [-11.14, -24.46]\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1.8 \\ 0.28 \end{bmatrix} = 3 \neq 0$ 

# 拉格朗日函数法 (等式约束)

原问颢模型

minf(x)

s.t.  $g_i(x) = 0$   $\forall i = 1, 2, ..., m < n$ 拉格朗日函数

$$L(x,\lambda) = f(x) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i g_i(x)$$

$$L(x,\lambda) = f(x) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i g_i(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_j} + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial x_j} = 0 \qquad j = 1, 2, ..., n$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda_i} = g_i(x) = 0$$
  $i = 1, 2, ..., m$ 

以上条件成立基础是 无约束问题存在最优解

存在性条件

此解存在的条件是: $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix}$ 的秩为  $\mathbf{m}$ 拉格朗日函数法 (不等式约束)

s.t.  $h_i(x) \ge 0$  j = 1, 2, ..., m < n基本思路 将不等式约束问题转化为等式约束问题。 使用松驰变量 $\theta_i^2 = h_i(x) \ge 0$ 

$$L(x, \lambda, \theta) = f(x) + \sum_{j=1}^{m} \lambda_j (h_j(x) - \theta_j^2)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{l}} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{l}} + \sum_{j=1}^{m} \lambda_{j} \frac{\partial h_{j}(x)}{\partial x_{l}} = \mathbf{0} \qquad \qquad i = \mathbf{1}, \dots, n$$

i = 1, ..., m

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda_j} = h_j(x) - \theta_j^2 = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta_j} = -2\lambda_j \theta_j = 0$$
  $j = 1, ..., m$ 

情形 I:  $\lambda_i^* = 0$ 且  $\theta_i^* \neq 0$ ,故 $h_i(x^*) = (\theta_i^*)^2 > 0$ ,故 最优解在可行域内部。若所有  $\lambda_i^* = 0$ ,等价于无约

情形  $II: \lambda_i^* \neq 0$ 且  $\theta_i^* = 0$ ,故  $h_i(x^*)=0$ ,故最优 解在可行域边界。由于  $\lambda_i^* \neq 0$ ,故不满足 $\nabla f(x^*) =$ 

情形  $III: \lambda_i^* = 0 且 \theta_i^* = 0$ , 故  $h_i(x^*) = 0$ , 且  $\nabla f(x^*) = 0$ , 故约束条件的边界穿过无约束问题的 景伏解

例题 
$$min \ f(x) = (x-a)^2 + b$$
  
 $s.t \ x \ge c$ 

$$= x - c \ge 0,_{[\pm \pm 1]}.$$

$$L = (x - a)^2 + b + \lambda(x - c - \theta^2)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 2(x - a) + \lambda = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = x - c - \theta^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = -2\lambda\theta = 0$$

$$2(x-a)+\lambda=0$$

$$x-c-\theta^2=0$$

情形  $I: \lambda = 0$ ,  $x^* = a$ ,  $\theta^2 = a - c$ , 若 c < a,  $\theta$ 为实 值.

情形 II:  $\theta = 0$ ,  $x^* = c$ ,  $\lambda^* = -2(c - a)$ 

情形  $\mathbf{III}: \lambda = 0$ ,  $\theta = 0$ ,  $x^* = a = c$ 库恩-塔克条件(KT)(等式约束)

首先定义一个 类拉格朗日函数 $L(x,\lambda) = f(x) +$ 

 $\sum_{i=1}^{r} \lambda_i a_i(x)$ 

以下四组条件在x\*点需满足:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}(x^*) + \sum_{i=1}^r \lambda_i \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial x_j}(x^*) = \mathbf{0} \\ g_i(x^*) \leq \mathbf{0} \\ (\lambda_i^*) g_i(x^*) = \mathbf{0} \\ \lambda_i^* \geq \mathbf{0} \end{cases}$$

简洁的表示:
$$\begin{cases} \overline{V}_x L(x^*,\lambda^*) = \mathbf{0} \\ \overline{V}_\lambda L(x^*,\lambda^*) \leq \mathbf{0} \\ (\lambda^*)^T g(x^*) = \mathbf{0} \\ \lambda^* \geq \mathbf{0} \end{cases}$$

KT 条件为必要条件,当目标函数为凸时,为充要条 件。

例颢 利用 KT 条件求:

$$\min_{x}(x-a)^2+b$$

s.t. 
$$x \ge c$$
  
 $L(x,\lambda) = (x-a)^2 + b + \lambda(c-x)$ 

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 2(x - a) - \lambda = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = c - x \le 0$$

$$\lambda g(x^*) = \lambda(c - x) = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\chi(x^{-}) = \chi(c - x) = 0$$

$$\lambda \geq 0$$

情形  $I: \lambda = 0$ ,  $\rightarrow x = a$ ,且  $c \le a$ 

情形 
$$\mathbf{II}: x=c, \rightarrow c>a$$

情形 III: x = c = a

# 库恩-塔克条件(KT)(不等式约束)

$$\begin{aligned} & \underset{x}{min} f(x) \\ s. \ t. & \quad h_i(x) = \mathbf{0} \quad i = \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}, \dots, r \end{aligned}$$

$$g_j(x) \leq \mathbf{0}$$
  $i = \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}, \dots, n$ 

$$L(x,\lambda) = f(x) + \sum_{i=1}^{r} \mu_i h_i(x) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i g_i(x)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}(x') + \sum_{i=1}^r \mu_i \frac{\partial h_i}{\partial x_j}(x') + \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial x_j}(x') = \mathbf{0} \\ h_i(x) = \mathbf{0} \\ g_i(x') \le \mathbf{0} \\ (\lambda_i^*) g_i(x') = \mathbf{0} \\ \lambda_i^* > \mathbf{0} \end{cases}$$

### 刺绣法

$$minf(x)$$
,  $s.t. g(x) \ge 0$ . 已知:  $x^0, h, \delta$ , 求

step2. while( $||x^{p+1} - x^p|| > \delta$ )

if  $x^p$  在可行域内部,则:  $x^{p+1} = x^p - 1.0\nabla f(x^p)$ 

 $minf(x) = x_1^2 + 2x_2^2$ 

$$s.t. \quad x_1 + x_2 \ge 4$$

设初始点为 (1,4.5), 固定步长为 1.0

设初始点为 (1,4.5), 固定步长为 1.0

归— 化后的梯度为

$$\nabla f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4x_1^2 + 16x_2^2}} \begin{bmatrix} 2x_1 \\ 4x_2 \end{bmatrix}, \nabla g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

if  $x^p$  在可行域内部、则:  $x^{p+1} = x^p - 1.0 \nabla f(x^p)$  $05,2.30) \rightarrow (1.76,3.01) \rightarrow (1.37,2.10) \rightarrow (2.08,2.81)$ 

# 改讲的刺绣法

$$x^{p+1} = x^p + k_p d^p$$

$$d^p = -rac{\nabla f(x^p)}{\|\nabla f(x^p)\|} + \sum_{g_i(x) \ violate \ at \ x^p} rac{\nabla g_i(x^p)}{\|\nabla g_{i}(x^p)\|}$$

$$\|\nabla f(x^p)\|$$
  $\mathcal{L}g_l(x)$  violate at

if 
$$x^p$$
 在可行域内部,则:  $d^p = -\nabla f(x^p)$ 

$$d^{p} = -\frac{\nabla f(x^{p})}{\|\nabla f(x^{p})\|} + \sum_{q_{i}} \sum_{(x) \text{ violate at } x^{p}} \frac{\nabla g_{i}(x^{p})}{\|\nabla g_{i}(x^{p})\|}$$

$$\|\nabla f(x^p)\| \stackrel{\sim}{\longrightarrow} g_i(x) \text{ violate at } x^p \|\nabla g_i(x^p)\|$$

$$x^{p+1} = \begin{cases} x^p - \frac{k_p}{\sqrt{4x_1^2 + 4x_2^2}} \begin{bmatrix} 2x_1 \\ 2x_2 \end{bmatrix} \\ x^p + \frac{k_p}{\sqrt{13}} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \end{cases}$$

# 坐标轮换法

度 $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2$ , 置m = 0 $2. \diamondsuit y = x^k$ 

如果沿坐标轴  $e^1$ 的正方向找不到同时满足两条件

时满足可行性条件和函数值下降的点,则减小搜索

步长  $\delta^0 = \delta^0 / u$ 

5.依次沿其他坐标轴进行同样的搜索, 最终求得此, **轮搜索的最优点**ν\*

6.如果 $\|y^* - x^k\| \le \varepsilon_2$ ,转 7,否则 $x^{k+1} = y^*$ ,k = k + 1

7. 如果步长 $max(\delta^0) \le \varepsilon_1$ ,则 $x^* = x^k$ ,否则 $\delta^0 =$  $\delta^0/u$ . 转 2.

## 有约束问题梯度算法 (可行方向法)

1:计算 $\nabla f(x^p)$ ,  $\nabla g_i(x^p)$ , i=1,...,r

2:解线性规划问题*max x*<sub>0</sub>

$$\begin{split} s.t. & \quad x_0 + (\nabla f(x^p), d^p) \leq 0 \\ x_0 + (\nabla g_i(x^p), d^p) \leq -g_i(x^p) & \quad i = 1, \dots, r \\ & \quad |d_i^p| \leq 1 \end{split}$$

3: 当x<sub>0</sub> = 0时停止

4: 求得合适步长 $k_p > 0$ ,并保证  $\min f(x^p + k_p d^p)$ 

$$minf(x) = x_1^2 + 2x_2^2$$
  
s.t.  $x_1 + x_2 \ge 4$ 

$$\max_{dP} x_0$$
s.t.  $x_0 + (\nabla f(\overline{x}), d) \le 0$ 

 $(\nabla g(\overline{x}), d) \le 0$  $|d_1| \le 1, |d_2| \le 1$ 

$$\nabla f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 \\ 4x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ 2x_2 \end{pmatrix}, \ \nabla f(\bar{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.85 \\ 6.30 \end{pmatrix}, \ \exists - \&$$

为:
$$\binom{0.134}{0.993}$$
  
 $\nabla g(\bar{\mathbf{x}}) = \binom{-1}{-1}$ ,归一化为: $\binom{-0.707}{-0.707}$ 

$$s.t. \quad \pmb{x_0} + 0.134 \pmb{d_1} + 0.993 \pmb{d_2} \leq 0$$

$$-0.707 d_1 - 0.707 d_2 \le 0$$
  
 $|d_1| \le 1, |d_2| \le 1$ 

 $x_0 \le -0.134(d_1 + d_2) - 0.859d_2$ 

观察可得:  $d_2 = -1$ ,  $d_1 = 1$ .  $x_0 = 0.859$ 

# 外点罚函数算法

1.给定初始点 $x^0$ , 罚参数{ $K_i$ }, 精度 $\varepsilon > 0$ , 置m = 1

2.构造罚函数 $F(x,K) = f(x) + K||g(x)||^2$ 3.采用无约束非线性规划,以  $x^{m-1}$  为初始点求解

4.设最优解为  $x^m$ ,若  $x^m$ 满足终止条件,结束,否

□|m++ 转 2.  $\{K_i\}$ 的一般选法:先选定一个初始常数 $K_1$ 和一个比

例系数 $\delta \ge 2$ ,则  $K_i = K_1 \delta^{i-1}$ 终止条件可选 $||x^{m+1} - x^m||^2$ 

# 内点罚函数法

1.给定初始点 $x^0$ , 罚参数{ $K_i$ }, 缩小系数 $\delta$ , 精度 $\epsilon$  >

2.构造罚函数 $F(x, K) = f(x) + K \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{1}{x_i(x_i)}$ 

3.用某种无约束非线性规划,以  $x^{m-1}$  为初始点求解

4.设最优解为 xm, 若 xm满足终止条件, 结束, 否

 $\{K_i\}$ 的一般选法: 先选定一个初始常数 $K_1$ 和一个比 例系数 $\delta < 1$ ,则  $K_i = K_1 \delta^{i-1}$ 

$$(x^*) + \sum_{i=1} \mu_i \frac{\partial n_i}{\partial x_j}(x^*) + \sum_{i=1} \lambda_i \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial x_j}(x^*) = \mathbf{0}$$

$$h_i(x) = \mathbf{0}$$

$$g_i(x^*) \le \mathbf{0}$$

$$(\lambda_i^*)g_i(x^*) = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\lambda_i^* \ge \mathbf{0}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$$

$$uf(x)$$
,  $s.t. g(x) \ge 0$ . 已知:  $x^0, h, \delta$ , 求

step1.求归一化的  $\nabla f(x)$ ,  $\nabla g(x)$ 

if 
$$x^p$$
 在可行域内部,则: $x^{p+1} = x^p - 1.0\nabla f(x^p)$   
if  $x^p$  在可行域外部,则: $x^{p+1} = x^p + 1.0\nabla g(x^p)$ 

$$\nabla f(x) = \frac{1}{2x_1} \nabla g(x) = \frac{1}{2x_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

if  $x^p$  在可行域外部,则:  $x^{p+1} = x^p + 1.0 \nabla g(x^p)$  $(1,4.5) \rightarrow (0.89,3.5) \rightarrow (0.76,2.50) \rightarrow (1.47,3.21) \rightarrow (1.47,3.21)$ 

if 
$$x^p$$
 在可行域内部,则:  $d^p = -\nabla f(x^p)$ 

 $x^{p+1} = x^p + k_n d^p$ 

$$\nabla f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 2x_1 \\ 2x_2 \end{bmatrix}, \ \nabla g(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x^p - \frac{k_p}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2x_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x^{p+1} = \begin{cases} x^p - \frac{1}{\sqrt{4x_1^2 + 4x_2^2}} \begin{bmatrix} 2x_2 \end{bmatrix} \\ x^p + \frac{k_p}{\sqrt{13}} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \end{cases}$$

1.给定初始点 $x^0$ , 初始步长 $\delta$ , 缩放因子u > 1及精

3.从y出发,按步长 $t=\delta_1^0$  沿坐标轴 $e^1$ 的正方向搜 索,  $\diamond y^1 = y + te^1$ , 如果 $y^1$ 在可行域内, 即满足  $g(y^1) \ge 0$ , 且有  $f(y^1) < f(y)$ ,则取t = 2t, 加速向 前搜索直到不满足可行性条件或函数值下降的条件。

的点,则转向负方向搜索,再转 5.

4.如果沿坐标轴  $e^1$ 的正方向和负方向都找不到同

	=-1; 1; 1; 1; 1; 1; 1; 1;	参奨 <b>法報信法</b> Syma X; Syma X; T%+3;
m点等分法 yms.x; yms.x; yms.x; yms.x; fx=8*x3-2*x2- 7*x-3; a=0,b=1; deta=0.0001; deta=0.0001; deta=0.0001; pre_f_x0=100; pre_f_x0=100;	94: 0 11 12: 24: 0 14: 4: 2	三点等分法 yma x; fx=8*x3-2*x2- 7*x-3; a=0,b=1; deta=0.0001; x0=a; f_x0=subs(fx,findsym( fx_0,x0); yne_f_x0=99; ke0; yne_f_x0=99; diso(suntif(k=8d)x=
if 4a 41 x1=x4,12=41; x1=x4,11=44; h=2*h; else%%fxh=fx0 if k==1 h=-h; x2=x4; f2=44; else x3=x2;	Sym(S)(X1)   Symns X1	[_xO=subs(fx.findsym( fb,x0); k=0; disp(sprntf(f=%d,x0= x.4f(x0))=%.4f(n/,kx Q=alf(_x0)); while abs(f_x0); while abs(f_x0); pre_f_x0)=delta k=(4;) x1=a4(b-a)/3; x2=a+2*(b-a)/3; x2=a+2*(b-a)/3;
fk-subs(fx,vap,x1); [a,b]=model fb_searc h(fk,0,0.1); [k_min=model_golden _search(fk.a, b); _search(fk.a, b); x1=s0+k_min*d_x0; x0=x1; %disp(sprintf(nom(d _x0)=%af*pea(toi))); %disp(sprintf(*s=%d,x)); %disp(sprintf(*s=%d,x));	\$\(\cerc{\cong}\) \(\cong\) \(\cong\	X2=x1; X1=x4; h=h/2; h=h/2; h=h/2; end oreak; end end end a=min(x1,x3) b=x1+x3-a b=x1+x3-a b=x1+x3-a bx3+x3+x3+x3+x3+x3+x3+x3+x3+x3+x3+x3+x3+x
	,	=(%.4f; ',s,evall al(vpa( (Funval disp(sp %.4f,% =%.8f\v (1))),ev val(vpa a(x0(4) val(fx,v

tol=1; s=1;	<pre>df=jacobian(f,var); dg=jacobian(g,var);</pre>	n=1; delta=0.5;	x0=[1,4.5];	g=x1+x2-4;	var=[x1,x2]; f-v103+3*v303	syms x1 x2;	型線法:	end	f',s,eval(x0(1)),eval(x0	x=[%.4f,%.4f],f(x)=%.4	display(sprintf('s=%d,	fx x0=subs(fx.var.x0)	ς=ς+1:	tol=norm(xp-x0); delta=0.1;	k1=k1*lambda;	_Model(pk,x0,var);	[xp,minf]=minNewton		end	end	i))^2:	nk=nk+k1*(gx/ syms x1 x2:	ifgy v0<0	gx_x0=subs(gx(i),	for i=1:m	pk=fx+k1*(hx)^2;	while tol>delta	delta=0.01:	-	_x0)));	f',s,x0(1),x0(2),eval(fx	display(sprintf('s=%d, $x=f\infty$ af $x$ af $f(x)=\infty$ a	fx_x0=subs(fx,var,x0);	s=0;	,	lambda=2:	k1=0.05:	var=[x1,x2];	m=length(gx);	6,x1,x2];	gx=[x1^2+x2^2-	hx=2*x1+3*x2-9:	fx=x1^2-x1*x2+x2-	syms x1 x2;	李山祥:
dg3_x0=Funval(dg g_x0);	ι0=Funval(dg	ar,xu); dg1_x0=Funval(dg	x0=Funval(df,v		tol=1;	));	,x0(1),x0(2),eval(f x0)	%.4f.%.4fl.fx=%.4f\n'.s.disn(s	t_x0=Funval(t,var,x0);		display(sprintf('s=%d, dg3=jacobian(g3,var);		de1=jacobian(e1 yar):	officers).	h=1;	x0=[2,3];	g3=0*x1+x2;	g2=x1+0*x2;	g1=3*x1+2*x2-6;	f=x1^2+x2^2;	var=[x1.x2]:	svms x1 x2:	子弁里線弁.	,eval(t_x0)));	eval(x0(2))	%.4f,%.4f],fx=%.4f\n',s	disp(sprintf('s=%d,x=[	xU=x1; f x0=Fimval/f var x0):	tol=norm(x1-x0);	end	(dg x0);	else	$h*df_x0/norm(df_x0);$	x1=x0-	if g x0>=0	0): end	dr_x0=Funval(dr,var,x0	g_x0=Funval(g,var,x0);	s=s+1;		while tol>delta &&	)):   w(_t),x0(z),eVal(t_x0)	%.4f,%.4f],fx=%.4f\n',s	disp(sprintf('s=%d,x=[	f x0=Funval(f.var.x0):
g_x0);	df_x0=df_x0/norm(df  df_xp=subs(df,var,xp); _x0); _x0-dr_x0/norm(df  df_xp=subs(df,var,xp);	dg_xu=Funval(dg,var,x 0);		df x0=Funval(df,var,x0	));	$x0(1)x0(2)$ ,eval $(f_x0)$ while to $ x $	x0(1),x0(2),eval(f_x0)  %.4f,%.4f],fx=%.4f\n',s x0(2)));	orintf('s=%d.x=f		(f,var,x0);			de=jacobian(e.var):		x2^2;	n=length(var);	var=[x1,x2];			法(可行方向法)	1東间蓋的梯度集	end	,eval(x v())):	%.4t,%.4t],tx=%.4t\n',s	disp(sprintf('s=%d,x=[ vpa(x0(2))),eval(vpa(f	f_x0=Funval(f,var,x0)	x0=x1;		end		d x0=d x0+g3		x0/norm(g2_x0)	d_x0=d_x0+g2_ x1=x0+k*d';	×0<0		#g1_		df_x0/norm(df_x0);			53.fin	g2,fin	ar,x0);	g1 x0=Funval(g1.v C=[-1.zeros(1:n)]:
A=(u*u')/(u'*y);	df_xp=subs(df,var,xp); y=df_xp-df_x0;	$\frac{\log_2(v) + unval(\log_2(v) x_i x_i) + (\log_2(v) x_i x_i)}{\sup_{x \in \mathcal{X}} + (\log_2(v) x_i)} \frac{(\log_2(v) x_i x_i) + (\log_2(v) x_i)}{\sup_{x \in \mathcal{X}} + (\log_2(v) x_i)} \frac{(\log_2(v) x_i) + (\log_2(v) x_i)}{\sup_{x \in \mathcal{X}} + (\log_2(v) x_i)} \frac{(\log_2(v) x_i) + (\log_2(v) x_i)}{\sup_{x \in \mathcal{X}} + (\log_2(v) x_i)} \frac{(\log_2(v) x_i) + (\log_2(v) x_i)}{\sup_{x \in \mathcal{X}} + (\log_2(v) x_i)} \frac{(\log_2(v) x_i) + (\log_2(v) x_i)}{\sup_{x \in \mathcal{X}} + (\log_2(v) x_i)} \frac{(\log_2(v) x_i) + (\log_2(v) x_i)}{\sup_{x \in \mathcal{X}} + (\log_2(v) x_i)} \frac{(\log_2(v) x_i) + (\log_2(v) x_i)}{\sup_{x \in \mathcal{X}} + (\log_2(v) x_i)} \frac{(\log_2(v) x_i) + (\log_2(v) x_i)}{\sup_{x \in \mathcal{X}} + (\log_2(v) x_i)} \frac{(\log_2(v) x_i) + (\log_2(v) x_i)}{\sup_{x \in \mathcal{X}} + (\log_2(v) x_i)} \frac{(\log_2(v) x_i) + (\log_2(v) x_i)}{\sup_{x \in \mathcal{X}} + (\log_2(v) x_i)} \frac{(\log_2(v) x_i) + (\log_2(v) x_i)}{\sup_{x \in \mathcal{X}} + (\log_2(v) x_i)} \frac{(\log_2(v) x_i) + (\log_2(v) x_i)}{\sup_{x \in \mathcal{X}} + (\log_2(v) x_i)} \frac{(\log_2(v) x_i) + (\log_2(v) x_i)}{\sup_{x \in \mathcal{X}} + (\log_2(v) x_i)} \frac{(\log_2(v) x_i) + (\log_2(v) x_i)}{\sup_{x \in \mathcal{X}} + (\log_2(v) x_i)} \frac{(\log_2(v) x_i) + (\log_2(v) x_i)}{\sup_{x \in \mathcal{X}} + (\log_2(v) x_i)} \frac{(\log_2(v) x_i) + (\log_2(v) x_i)}{\sup_{x \in \mathcal{X}} + (\log_2(v) x_i)} \frac{(\log_2(v) x_i) + (\log_2(v) x_i)}{\sup_{x \in \mathcal{X}} + (\log_2(v) x_i)} \frac{(\log_2(v) x_i) + (\log_2(v) x_i)}{\sup_{x \in \mathcal{X}} + (\log_2(v) x_i)} \frac{(\log_2(v) x_i) + (\log_2(v) x_i)}{\sup_{x \in \mathcal{X}} + (\log_2(v) x_i)} \frac{(\log_2(v) x_i) + (\log_2(v) x_i)}{\sup_{x \in \mathcal{X}} + (\log_2(v) x_i)} \frac{(\log_2(v) x_i) + (\log_2(v) x_i)}{\sup_{x \in \mathcal{X}} + (\log_2(v) x_i)} \frac{(\log_2(v) x_i) + (\log_2(v) x_i)}{\sup_{x \in \mathcal{X}} + (\log_2(v) x_i)} \frac{(\log_2(v) x_i) + (\log_2(v) x_i)}{\sup_{x \in \mathcal{X}} + (\log_2(v) x_i)} \frac{(\log_2(v) x_i) + (\log_2(v) x_i)}{\sup_{x \in \mathcal{X}} + (\log_2(v) x_i)} \frac{(\log_2(v) x_i) + (\log_2(v) x_i)}{\sup_{x \in \mathcal{X}} + (\log_2(v) x_i)} \frac{(\log_2(v) x_i) + (\log_2(v) x_i)}{\sup_{x \in \mathcal{X}} + (\log_2(v) x_i)} \frac{(\log_2(v) x_i)}{\sup_{x \in \mathcal{X}} + (\log_2(v)$	fk=subs(fx,var,xp);	xp=x0+k*v0;	S=S+1;	while tol>delta	x0(2)));				df_x0=subs(df,var,x0);	df=df':	df=iacohian/fx var):	EO-000/2 2).	x2];	fx=0.5*[x1,x2]*A*[x1;	A=[3,-1;-1,1];	x0=[10;10];	var=[x1;x2];	syms k;	syms x1 x2:	◆尺摩栄(DFP)	end	(v0))));	vpa(x0(2))),eval(vpa(f	$f_x0=Funval(f_var,x0)$ , eva $(vpa(x0(1)))$ , eval(   disp(sprintf('s=%d,x=[	%.4f,%.4f],fx=%.4f\n',s s=0;	disp(sprintf('s=%d'x=[ tol=norm(d'x0): r_x0=runval(t,var,x0); r_x0=runval(tx,v	x0=x0+k_min*d';	n_search(fk,a0,b0);	[k min]=model golde delta=0.1;	_tb_se	x0/norm(g2_x0) fk=Funval(f,var,x1);	x1=x0+k*d';		tol=abs(min):	prog(C,A,B	B=[0;0;1;1];	A=[a1;a2;a3;a4];	a4=[0,0,1];	a3=[0,1,0];	az=[1,evai(dg_x0(1:n) tol=norm(xp-x0); )]:	); );	1:n))	
POWell 算法	il(vpa(x0(2))),eval ,eval(vpa(f_x0))));	%.4f',%.4f],t0l=%.4f,tx= %.4f',s,eval(vpa(x0(1))	disp(sprintf('s=%d,x=[	f x0=Funval(fx,var,x0)	v0=v1;		dx1+v0*norm(d x1)^	V1=-	d_x1=Funval(dt,var,x1)	d_x0=Funval(df,var,x0)	x1=x0+k_min*v0	search(fk.a.b):	k min=model golden v(: 1):	[a,b]=model_tb_searc	fk=Funval(fx,var,x1);	x1=x0+k*v0;	S=S+1;	while tol>delta	v0=-d_x0;	syms k;	7777	))): var(roi);evar(vbati_xo)	(Ux J)envileva (lot)lev a(((z))ox)bdv)lbva(((1	%.4f\n',s,eval(vpa(x0)	%.4f,%.4f],tol=%.4f,fx=	disp(sprintf('s=%d,x=[	s=0;	t_xU=Funvai(tx,var,xU) t_xU=Funvai(tx,var,xU)	d_x0=Funval(df,var,x0)	n(fx,var);	delta=0.1;	var=[x1,x2];	2-x1*x2-2*x1;	fx=1.5*x1^2+0.5*x2^	syms x1 x2;	FR 共紀族療法	jend	0(1)),eval(x0(2))));	x=[%.4f,%.4f]',s,eval(x	display(sprintf('s=%d,	x0=xp;	df x0=df xn:	H0=H0+A-B;	HO*y);	B=(H0*v*(H0*v)')/(v'* syms k:
f,s,eval(x0(1)),eval(x0 (2)),eval(fx_x0)));		ena	d(;;i)=d(;;i+1)	for i=1:n	tol=norm(xp-x0);	:	t*d(:;n+1);	xp=v(::n+1)+k on	k_opt=solve(diff(	fy=subs(fx,var,xp)	;n+1	xp=v(:.n+1)+k*d(	u(:.1):	end	pt*d(:,i);	y(;;i+1)=y(;;i)+k_o	fy),k);	k_opt=solve(diff(	fy=subs(fx,var,yp)	γp=γ(:,i)+k*d(:,i);	for i=1:n	y=zeros(11,11), y(:.1)=x0:	v=zeros(m n)·	while tol>delta	((ox)));	f,s,x0(1),x0(2),eval(fx	x=[%.4f,%.4f],f(x)=%.4	_x0=runvai(tx,var,x0),tx_x0=subs(tx,var,x0); ol=norm(d_x0):	s=0;	tol=1;	[m,n]=size(d);	1,1);	d=[1,-1;	delta=0.1;	x0=[20;20];	fx=(x1)^2+2*(x2)^2:	U,IJ;	%d=[1,0;	%delta=0.1;	%x0=[2;1];	1)^2;	%fx=(x1+x2)^2+(x1-	var=[x1;x2];	x2;	
-x0);	fx_xp=subs(fx,var,xp); end if fx_xp <fx_y1< td=""><td>%%%%熨工(粉<i>以</i>) xp=y1;</td><td>end</td><td>end</td><td>2;</td><td>lambda(i)=lambda(i)/</td><td>else</td><td>v1=vn:</td><td>p);</td><td>fx_yp=subs(fx,var,y e(diff(fk),k);</td><td>yp=y1-lambda(i)*di</td><td>else %由回核選</td><td>v/ =vn:</td><td>yp);</td><td>fx_yp=subs(fx,var,</td><td>di;</td><td>yp=y1+lambda(i)*</td><td>di=d(:,i) ;</td><td>%正向蔡選</td><td>for i=1:n</td><td>1):</td><td>fx v1=subs(fx.var.v</td><td>7017K-UN</td><td></td><td>while tol&gt;delta</td><td></td><td>x()));</td><td>r s x0(1) x0(2) eval(fx   display(sprintf('s=%d</td><td>display(sprintf('s=%d,</td><td><math>fx_x0=subs(fx,var,x0); d=eye(2,2);</math></td><td>s=0;</td><td>n=length(d);</td><td>d=eye(2,2);</td><td>delta=0.01;</td><td>tol=1;</td><td>var=[x1:x2]:</td><td>alpha=1;</td><td>lambda=[0.5,0.5];</td><td>x0=[2;0];</td><td>x1^2)^2;</td><td>fx=(1-x1)^2+5*(x2-</td><td>syms k:</td><td>步长加速法:</td><td></td><td>end</td></fx_y1<>	%%%%熨工(粉 <i>以</i> ) xp=y1;	end	end	2;	lambda(i)=lambda(i)/	else	v1=vn:	p);	fx_yp=subs(fx,var,y e(diff(fk),k);	yp=y1-lambda(i)*di	else %由回核選	v/ =vn:	yp);	fx_yp=subs(fx,var,	di;	yp=y1+lambda(i)*	di=d(:,i) ;	%正向蔡選	for i=1:n	1):	fx v1=subs(fx.var.v	7017K-UN		while tol>delta		x()));	r s x0(1) x0(2) eval(fx   display(sprintf('s=%d	display(sprintf('s=%d,	$fx_x0=subs(fx,var,x0); d=eye(2,2);$	s=0;	n=length(d);	d=eye(2,2);	delta=0.01;	tol=1;	var=[x1:x2]:	alpha=1;	lambda=[0.5,0.5];	x0=[2;0];	x1^2)^2;	fx=(1-x1)^2+5*(x2-	syms k:	步长加速法:		end
% 获取左右取点的 偏差值 eps	end - 🏎	/////////////////////////////////////	x=[%.4f,%.4f],f(x)=%.4 $x0=(a+b)/2;$	display(sprintf('s=%d,	fx_x0=subs(fx,va a=-1;b=3;	x0=y;	tol=norm(y-x0);	end y=yp,	k_opt*d0		%k_opt=solv	):	r_opt=model i_xo-st	tb_search(tk,0,0.1);	[a,b]=model_	r,yp);	fk=subs(fx,va	yp=y+k*d0;	d0=d(:,i);	for i=1:n	v=x0:	s=s+1:	while tolodelta		_x0)));	f',s,x0(1),x0(2),eval(fx	x=[%.4f,%.4f],f(x)=%.4	display/sprintf/'s=%d	n=length(d);	d=eye(2,2);	fx x0=subs(fx,var,x0);	x0=[0;3];	2*x2)^2;	fx=(x1-2)^4+(x1-	var=[x1;x2];	syms x1 x1:	坐师老朱达	end	_(((0x_	f',s,x0(1),x0(2),eval(fx	$x=[\%.4f,\%.4f],f(x)=\%.4$ fx=8*x^3-2*x^2-	display(sprintf('s=%d.	tol=norm(lambda);	end	lambda=beta*lambda % 精度; delta
val(f_x0))); val(f_x0))); Fn=ceil((b-a)/delta); while b-a>delta	k=0; disp(sprintf('k=%d,x=	$(x)_{x}(x)_{y}$	x0=(a+b)/2;	delia-0.0,	a=-1;b=3;	fx=x^2-x+2;	syms x;	fibonacci 🛠	end	0, eva ((f_x0)));		disp(sprintf('k=%d.x0=	search(fk a h fx) x0):	pre_t_xU=t_xU;	x0=(a+b)/2;	end	b=x2;	else	a=x1;	iff x1>f x2	sym(fx).x2):	f x2=subs(fx.find	r_xr=subs(ix,iiid	x2=c+eps/2;	x1=c-eps/2;	c=(a+b)/2;	k=k+1;	wniie abs(r_xo-		0, eval(f_x0)));	%.4f,f(x0)=%.4f(n',k,x-m(fx),x1);	disp(sprintf/%-%d vn-	fx),x0);	f_x0=subs(fx,findsym( x1=b-L2;	pre f x0=100;	x0=(a+b)/2:	delta=0.0001;	eps=0.1;	a=0;b=1;	7*x+3;	fx=8*x^3-2*x^2-	SVms x: mint % 取DUIE: mint	XO III AFF	% 最优值时的变量:	oz 結唐・ delta
while b-a>delta	4f-%.4f],x=%.4f,fx=%.4 d,x=%.4f,fx=%.4f\n',k,f\n',k,a,b,x0,eval(f_x0))eval(x0),eval(fx0)));	disp(sprintf('k=%d,[%.	<u>.</u>	f x0=subs(fx,findsym(	wn=/3+k)/2.	delta=0.3;	a=0;b=10;	fx=x^2-6*x+2:	東雄分割法		end	- ));	f\n' k a b x0 eval(f x0)	disp(sprintf('k=%d,[%.	fx),x0);	f_x0=subs(fx,findsym( d2f=diff(df);	x0=(x1+x2)/2;		end	x2=b-(x1-a);	x1=x2:	a=x1:			elseif fx1==fx2	x1=a+b-x2;	x2=x1;	h=x2:	m(fx	fx2=subs(fx,findsy	poliv, may	for K=1:n-1	x2=a+L2;	x1=b-L2;	L2=L1*F(n-1)/F(n);	L1=b-a:	end	end	break;		n-1)+F(n-2)	n=n+1:	n=2;		%先雇分 N
	d,x=%.4f,fx=%.4f\n',k,  eval(x0),eval(fx0)));	ym(tx),x0); disp(sprintf('k=%	fx0=subs(fx, finds	v df	ndsym(d2f),x0);	v_d2f=subs(d2f,fi	sym(df),x0);	v df=subs(df find	while v_dt>delta		val(fx0)));	%.4f.fx=%.4f\n'.k.x0.e	disn(snrintf('k=%d x=	v_dt=subs(dt,tindsym(	(=0;	d2f=diff(df);	df=diff(fx);	x),x0);	fx0=subs(fx,findsym(f	x0=1;	delta=0.001:	7*x+3:	fy=8*y^2-2*y^2-	牛製茶	r r	end	(b-a),x0,eval(f x0)));	%.4T\n',K,a,b,x1,x2,ev	delta=%.2f,x=%.4f,fx=	.2f,fx1=%.2f,fx2=%.2f,	4f-%.4f],x1=%.2f,x2=%	disp(sprintf('b-old for	f_x0=subs(fx,findsym(	x0=(a+b)/2;	end - :,	b=x2:	a=x1;	if f_x1>f_x2	fx),x2);	f_x2=subs(fx,findsym(	fx),x1);	f x1=subs(fx.findsvm(	x1=b-L;	L=0.618*(b-a);	K=K+1: