

# 实用优化算法作业(四)

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1 (练习4.4) 求下列约束问题的KKT 点

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & 4x_1 - 3x_2 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & 4 - x_1 - x_2 \geq 0, \\ & x_2 + 7 \geq 0, \\ & -(x_1 - 3)^2 + x_2 + 1 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

【解：】设 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$  分别为各约束条件的Lagrange 乘子, 该问题的KKT 条件为

$$4 + \lambda_1 + 2(x_1 - 3)\lambda_3 = 0, \quad (1)$$

$$-3 + \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 - \lambda_3 = 0, \quad (2)$$

$$\lambda_1 \geq 0, 4 - x_1 - x_2 \geq 0, \lambda_1(4 - x_1 - x_2) = 0, \quad (3)$$

$$\lambda_2 \geq 0, x_2 + 7 \geq 0, \lambda_2(x_2 + 7) = 0, \quad (4)$$

$$\lambda_3 \geq 0, -(x_1 - 3)^2 + x_2 + 1 \geq 0, \lambda_3(-(x_1 - 3)^2 + x_2 + 1) = 0 \quad (5)$$

由(2) 和不等式约束乘子的非负性知,

$$\lambda_1 = 3 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 > 0.$$

从而由(4) 知,

$$4 - x_1 - x_2 = 0. \quad (6)$$

若 $\lambda_3 = 0$ , 则由(1) 知,  $\lambda_1 = -4 < 0$ , 这与 $\lambda_1 \geq 0$  矛盾, 从而必有 $\lambda_3 > 0$ . 因此由(5) 知,

$$-(x_1 - 3)^2 + x_2 + 1 = 0. \quad (7)$$

联立(6) 和(7), 解得得

$$x_1 = 1, x_2 = 3 \text{ 或 } x_1 = 4, x_2 = 0.$$

对于前者, 此时  $x_2 + 7 = 10 > 0$ , 故而  $\lambda_2 = 0$ . 代入(1) 和(2), 得

$$\begin{cases} 4 + \lambda_1 - 4\lambda_3 = 0, \\ -3 + \lambda_1 - \lambda_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

此时  $x_2 + 7 = 10 > 0$ , 故而  $\lambda_2 = 0$ . 解得

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{16}{3}, \lambda_3 = \frac{7}{3}.$$

从而得KKT 点

$$(x_1, x_2, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)^T = \left(1, 3, \frac{16}{3}, 0, \frac{7}{3}\right).$$

对于后者, 将  $x_1, x_2$  代入(1), 得

$$4 + \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_3 = 0.$$

则

$$\lambda_1 = -4 - 2\lambda_3 < 0,$$

矛盾.

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \min & (x_1 - x_2 + x_3)^2 \\ \text{s.t. } & x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 5, \\ & x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = -1. \end{aligned}$$

【解：】该问题的KKT 条件为

$$2(x_1 - x_2 + x_3) - \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 = 0, \quad (8)$$

$$-2(x_1 - x_2 + x_3) - 2\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0, \quad (9)$$

$$2(x_1 - x_2 + x_3) + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0, \quad (10)$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 - 5 = 0, \quad (11)$$

$$x_1 - x_2 - x_3 + 1 = 0. \quad (12)$$

令(8)+(9), 得 $\lambda_1 = 0$ .

令(11)-(12),  $x_2 = 3$ .

令(9)+(10), 得 $-\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 = 0$ , 则 $\lambda_2 = 0$ .

将上述数据代入, 得 $x_1 = \frac{3}{2}$ ,  $x_3 = \frac{1}{2}$ . 从而其KKT 点为

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3, \lambda_1, \lambda_2)^T = \left(\frac{3}{2}, 2, \frac{1}{2}, 0, 0\right)^T.$$

## 2 (思考题) 问题

$$\begin{aligned} \min f(x) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{c_i}{x_i}, \\ \text{s.t. } \sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i &= b, \\ x_i &\geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n \end{aligned}$$

其中,  $a_j, b, c_j$  均为正数. 证明: 目标函数的最优值为

$$f(x^*) = \frac{\left[\sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{a_i c_i}\right]^2}{b}.$$

(提示: 利用KKT 条件)

【解:】见另一个文档.

## 3 分别用外罚函数法和内点法求解下列约束问题:

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} \min f(x) &= x_1^2 + x_2^2, \\ \text{s.t. } x_1 - x_2 + 1 &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

【解:】构造罚函数

$$P(x, \sigma) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \sigma(x_1 - x_2 + 1)^2.$$

令

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x_1} = 2x_1 + 2\sigma(x_1 - x_2 + 1) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial P}{\partial x_2} = 2x_2 - 2\sigma(x_1 - x_2 + 1) = 0. \end{cases}$$

解得

$$x_1 = -\frac{2\sigma}{2+4\sigma}, x_2 = \frac{2\sigma}{2+4\sigma}.$$

令  $\sigma \rightarrow \infty$ , 得解  $x = (-1/2, 1/2)$ .

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \min f(x) &= x_1^2 + x_2^2, \\ \text{s.t. } x_1 - x_2 + 1 &\leq 0. \end{aligned}$$

**【注意不等号的方向】**

构造内罚函数（障碍函数）

$$B(x, \sigma) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 - r \ln(-x_1 + x_2 - 1).$$

令

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial B}{\partial x_1} = -2x_1 + \frac{r}{-x_1+x_2-1} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial B}{\partial x_2} = 2x_2 - \frac{r}{-x_1+x_2-1} = 0. \end{cases}$$

两式相加, 得  $x_1 + x_2 = 0$ . 将其回代入第一式并求解有

$$x_1 = -\frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 16r^2}}{8}.$$

那么

$$x_2 = -x_1 = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 16r^2}}{8}.$$

如果取

$$x_1 = -\frac{2 - \sqrt{4 + 16r^2}}{8},$$

则

$$x_2 = -x_1 = \frac{2 - \sqrt{4 + 16r^2}}{8}.$$

那么约束条件

$$x_1 - x_2 + 1 = \frac{\sqrt{4 + 16r^2}}{4} + 1 > 0$$

这说明该解不在可行域内部, 不符合内点法的要求. 从而舍弃这个解.

因此取

$$x_1 = -\frac{2 + \sqrt{4 + 16r^2}}{8},$$

则

$$x_2 = -x_1 = \frac{2 + \sqrt{4 + 16r^2}}{8}.$$

令  $r \rightarrow 0$ , 得解

$$x = (-1/2, 1/2).$$

4 (练习4.9(2)) 用增广Lagrange 函数法求解

$$\begin{aligned} \min f(x) &= x_1^2 + x_1x_2 + x_2^2 \\ \text{s.t. } x_1 + 2x_2 &= 4. \end{aligned}$$

【解：】构造增广Lagrange 函数

$$M(x, \lambda, \sigma) = x_1^2 + x_1x_2 + x_2^2 - \lambda(x_1 + 2x_2 - 4) + \frac{\sigma}{2}(x_1 + 2x_2 - 4)^2.$$

令其偏导数为0, 有

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial M}{\partial x_1} = 0 \Rightarrow (2 + \sigma)x_1 + (1 + 2\sigma)x_2 = \lambda + 4\sigma, \\ \frac{\partial M}{\partial x_2} = 0 \Rightarrow (1 + 2\sigma)x_1 + (2 + 4\sigma)x_2 = 2\lambda + 8\sigma \end{cases}$$

解之得

$$x_1 = 0, \quad x_2 = \frac{\lambda + 4\sigma}{1 + 2\sigma}.$$

要使上述解为原问题的解, 则  $(x_1, x_2)$  应满足约束条件, 即

$$0 + 2 \frac{\lambda + 4\sigma}{1 + 2\sigma} = 4$$

解得  $\lambda_* = 2$ .

(或将  $x_1, x_2$  代入Lagrange 乘子迭代公式, 有

$$\lambda_{k+1} = \lambda_k - \sigma(x_1 + 2x_2 - 4) = \frac{1}{1 + 2\sigma} \lambda_k + \frac{4\sigma}{1 + 2\sigma}.$$

当  $\sigma > 0$  时,  $\{\lambda_k\}$  收敛. 对上式取极限, 有

$$\lambda_* = \frac{1}{1 + 2\sigma} \lambda_* + \frac{4\sigma}{1 + 2\sigma}.$$

也解得  $\lambda_* = 2$ .)

代入  $x_2$  得解

$$x_1 = 0, x_2 = 2.$$