

## 第七章 罚函数方法 (续)

2018年5月31日 15:44

下面讨论等值约束优化问题是在推广 Lagrange 法框架下的充分和必要条件。

定理 7.3 设  $A \in R^{n \times n}$ ,  $B \in R^{m \times n}$ , 对满足  $Bd=0$ ,  $d \neq 0$  的  $d$ ,  $d^T A d > 0$  的必要条件是  $\exists \sigma^* \geq 0$ , 使得  $\forall \sigma \geq \sigma^*$  和  $d \neq 0$ , 有  $d^T (A + \sigma B^T B) d > 0$ .

证明见 [6]. (或 textbook P517)

"A 在 d 方向上正定"

定理 7.4 设  $x^*$  是 (7.1) 的严格局部最优解,  $\lambda^*$  是对应 Lagrange 乘子, 在  $x^*$ ,  $\lambda^*$  处最优性的二阶充分条件 (6.21) 满足, (2) 存在  $\sigma^* \geq 0$ ,  $\forall \sigma \geq \sigma^*$ ,  $x^*$  是推广 Lagrange 函数  $\phi(x, \lambda^*, \sigma)$  的严格局部极小点; 反之, 若  $C_i(x^*) = 0$ ,  $i=1, \dots, m$ ,  $x^*$  是  $\phi(x, \lambda^*, \sigma)$  的局部极小点, 则  $x^*$  是 (7.1) 的局部最优解。

证明: 由  $\phi(x, \lambda, \sigma)$  定义:

$$\nabla_x \phi(x, \lambda, \sigma) = \nabla_x L(x, \lambda) + \sigma A(x) c(x) \quad (7.31)$$

$$\nabla_x^2 \phi(x, \lambda, \sigma) = \nabla_x^2 L(x, \lambda) + \sigma A(x) A(x)^T + \sigma \sum_{i \in E} C_i(x) \nabla^2 C_i(x) \quad (7.32)$$

由  $x^*$  是 (7.1) 的严格局部最优解及 KKT 条件, 及可行性条件  $C_i(x^*) = 0$ , 有

$$\nabla_x \phi(x^*, \lambda^*, \sigma) = \nabla_x L(x^*, \lambda^*) = 0$$

$$\nabla_x^2 \phi(x^*, \lambda^*, \sigma) = \nabla_x^2 L(x^*, \lambda^*) + \sigma A(x^*) A(x^*)^T$$

由局部最优 = 二阶最优性条件,

$$\forall d \in F^*, \quad d^T \nabla_x^2 L(x^*, \lambda^*) d > 0.$$

$$\forall d \in F^*, \quad \text{即 } \nabla C_i(x^*)^T d = 0$$

$$\text{即 } A^* d = 0.$$

即  $\forall d \neq 0, A^* d = 0$  (即  $F^*$ ), 有

$$d^T \nabla_x^2 L(x^*, \lambda^*) d > 0.$$

$\Leftarrow$

$$\text{且 } d \neq 0. \quad (= \text{充分条件})$$

由定理 7.3,  $\exists \sigma^* \geq 0$ ,  $\forall \sigma \geq \sigma^*$ , 有

$$\nabla_x^2 L(x^*, \lambda^*) + \sigma A(x^*) A(x^*)^T$$

$\Leftarrow$

正定, 从而  $x^*$  是  $\min \phi(x^*, \lambda^*, \sigma)$  的严格局部最优解. (存在  $\sigma^* \geq 0$ , 使  $\phi$  在  $F^*$  方向上是凸的)

反之, 已知  $x^*$  是可行点, 设  $x \in \mathcal{D}$ , 且  $x$  与  $x^*$  充分接近, 则有

$$\underbrace{\phi(x^*, \lambda^*, \sigma)}_{\text{非负}} \leq \phi(x, \lambda^*, \sigma)$$

而

$$\phi(x^*, \lambda^*, \sigma) = f(x^*) - \underbrace{\lambda^{*T} c(x^*)}_{=0} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \sigma \sum_{i \in E} C_i^2(x^*)}_{=0} = f(x^*)$$

$$\phi(x, \lambda^*, \sigma) = f(x).$$

即

$$f(x^*) \leq f(x).$$

即  $x^*$  是 (7.1) 的局部最优解.  $\square$

2x1 + 1

例 7.5

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

R)

$$L(x, \lambda) = 2x_1^2 - x_2^2 + x_1 - x_2 - \lambda(x_1 - x_2)$$

$$\nabla_x L(x, \lambda) = \begin{bmatrix} 4x_1 + 1 - \lambda \\ -2x_2 - 1 + \lambda \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\nabla_x \phi(x, \lambda) = \begin{bmatrix} 4x_1 + 1 - \lambda \\ -2x_2 - 1 + \lambda \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{\lambda-1}{4} \\ x_2 = \frac{\lambda-1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{\lambda-1}{4} = \frac{\lambda-1}{2} \Rightarrow \lambda=1 = \begin{cases} x_1=0 \\ x_2=0 \end{cases}$$

$$x_1 - x_2 = 0$$

在  $x^* = 1$  处, 有

$$\phi(x, \lambda^*, \sigma) = 2x_1^2 - x_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}\sigma(x_1 - x_2)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla_x \phi(x, \lambda^*, \sigma) = \begin{bmatrix} (4+\sigma)x_1 - \sigma x_2 \\ (\sigma-2)x_2 - \sigma x_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla_x^2 \phi(x, \lambda^*, \sigma) = \begin{bmatrix} 4+\sigma & -\sigma \\ -\sigma & \sigma-2 \end{bmatrix}$$

特征方程:

$$(4+\sigma-\lambda)(\sigma-2-\lambda) - \sigma^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 2\sigma\lambda + 2\sigma - 8 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 2\lambda(1+\sigma) + (1+\sigma)^2 - (1+\sigma)^2 + 2\sigma - 8 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow [\lambda - (1+\sigma)]^2 = (1+\sigma)^2 + 8 - 2\sigma$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 1+\sigma \pm \sqrt{(1+\sigma)^2 + 8 - 2\sigma} \geq 0$$

$\Rightarrow \sigma > 4$ .

即当  $\sigma > 4$  时,  $\nabla_x^2 \phi(x, \lambda^*, \sigma)$  正定. 即  $x^* = (0, 0)$  是  $\phi(x, \lambda^*, \sigma)$  的严格局部极小值点.

反之, 也

$$\phi(x, \lambda, \sigma) = f(x) - \lambda(x_1 - x_2) + \frac{1}{2}\sigma(x_1 - x_2)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla_x \phi(x, \lambda, \sigma) = \begin{bmatrix} (4+\sigma)x_1 - \sigma x_2 - \lambda + 1 \\ (\sigma-2)x_2 - \sigma x_1 + \lambda - 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1-\lambda}{\sigma-4} \\ x_2 = 2 \frac{1-\lambda}{\sigma-4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{1-\lambda}{\sigma-4} = 2 \frac{1-\lambda}{\sigma-4} \Rightarrow \lambda = 1$$

$$x_1 = x_2 \quad (\sigma \text{ 取值并不影响 } \lambda).$$

$\Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 = 0$  是问题最优解.

0-1规划变量将一般约束优化问题化为等式约束优化问题:

对 (6.1):

$$\min f(x)$$

$$\text{s.t. } c_i(x) = 0, \quad i \in E$$

$$c_i(x) \geq 0, \quad i \in I$$

引入  $s_i \geq 0, i \in I$ , 变为:

$$\min F(x, s) = f(x)$$

$$\text{s.t. } c_i(x) = 0, \quad i \in E$$

$$c_i(x) - s_i = 0, \quad i \in I$$

$$s_i \geq 0, \quad i \in I$$

(7.33a)

(7.33b)

(7.33c)

(7.33d)

$$\text{s.t. } c_i(x) = 0, i \in L \quad (7.33a)$$

$$c_i(x) - s_i = 0, i \in L \quad (7.33c)$$

$$s_i \geq 0, i \in L \quad (7.33d)$$

这样做本质上是提高了问题的空间维数, 将问题从 \$n\$ 维提高至 \$n+m-m\_e\$ 维. 而对此问题, 可用推广 Lagrange 方法求解:

$$\bar{\phi}(x, s, \lambda, \sigma) = f(x) - \sum_{i \in E} \lambda_i c_i(x) + \frac{1}{2} \sigma \sum_{i \in E} c_i^2(x) + \sum_{i \in L} \bar{\phi}_i,$$

其中

$$\bar{\phi}_i = -\lambda_i (c_i(x) - s_i) + \frac{1}{2} \sigma (c_i(x) - s_i)^2$$

然后我们求解:

$$\begin{cases} \min_{x, s} \bar{\phi}(x, s, \lambda, \sigma) \\ \text{s.t. } s_i \geq 0, i \in L \end{cases} \quad (7.34a)$$

$$(7.34b).$$

注意此问题等价于两重优化问题:

$$\min_x \left\{ \min_{s, \text{s.t. } s_i \geq 0, i \in L} \bar{\phi}(x, s, \lambda, \sigma) \right\} \quad (7.35)$$

而内层问题:

$$\begin{aligned} \min \bar{\phi}(x, s, \lambda, \sigma) \\ \text{s.t. } s_i \geq 0, i \in L \end{aligned} \quad (7.36)$$

包含的部分:

$$\bar{\phi}_i = -\lambda_i (c_i(x) - s_i) + \frac{1}{2} \sigma (c_i(x) - s_i)^2$$

当 \$\lambda\_i\$ 大时是凸的, 即其稳定点:

$$\frac{\partial \bar{\phi}_i}{\partial s_i} = \lambda_i - \sigma c_i(x) + \sigma s_i = 0, i \in L$$

$$\Rightarrow s_i = c_i(x) - \eta_i, i \in L$$

其中

$$\eta_i = \frac{\lambda_i}{\sigma}.$$

是其稳定点. 即内层问题有解析解:

$$s_i = \max \{ c_i(x) - \eta_i, 0 \}, i \in L. \quad (7.37)$$

$$\Rightarrow c_i(x) - s_i = \begin{cases} \eta_i & , c_i(x) - \eta_i \geq 0 \\ c_i(x) & , c_i(x) - \eta_i < 0 \end{cases} \quad (7.38)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow c_i(x) - s_i = \min \{ c_i(x), \eta_i \} \quad (7.39)$$

代入 \$\bar{\phi}\_i\$, 得:

$$\bar{\phi}_i = -\lambda_i (c_i(x) - s_i) + \frac{1}{2} \sigma (c_i(x) - s_i)^2$$

$$= \begin{cases} -\lambda_i \eta_i + \frac{1}{2} \sigma \eta_i^2 = -\lambda_i \cdot \frac{\lambda_i}{\sigma} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma \cdot \frac{\lambda_i^2}{\sigma^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \sigma \eta_i^2, & c_i(x) - \eta_i \geq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \sigma [c_i(x) - \eta_i]^2 - \lambda_i^2, & c_i(x) - \eta_i < 0 \end{cases} \quad (7.40)$$

\$\Leftrightarrow\$

$$\bar{\phi}_i = \frac{1}{2} \sigma [\min \{ c_i(x) - \eta_i, 0 \}]^2 - \eta_i^2 = \phi_i, i \in L.$$

由此得推广 Lagrange 函数:

$$\phi(x, \lambda, \sigma) := f(x) - \sum_{i \in E} \lambda_i c_i(x) + \frac{1}{2} \sigma \sum_{i \in E} c_i^2(x) + \sum_{i \in L} \phi_i(x, \lambda, \sigma) \quad (7.41)$$

由此得到 Lagrange 函数:

$$\phi(x, \lambda, \sigma) := f(x) - \sum_{i \in E} \lambda_i c_i(x) + \frac{1}{2} \sigma \sum_{i \in E} c_i^2(x) + \sum_{i \in L} \phi_i(x, \lambda, \sigma) \quad (7.41)$$

由等式 7.3,

$$\lambda_i^{(k+1)} = \lambda_i^{(k)} - \sigma_k c_i(x_k), \quad i \in E \quad (7.42)$$

$$\lambda_i^{(k+1)} = \lambda_i^{(k)} - \sigma_k [c_i(x_k) - s_i^{(k)}], \quad i \in L \quad (7.43)$$

而相应的停止准则为

$$\left[ \sum_{i \in E} c_i^2(x_k) + \sum_{i \in L} (m \ln |c_i(x_k), \eta_i^{(k)}|)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \varepsilon$$