

4. 用半正定求解:  $\min f(x) = 2x_1^2 + 1x_2^2 - 1$ . 取初始值  $x^{(0)} = (1, 0)^T$ ,  $\varepsilon = 0.2$ .

解:  $\nabla f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 4x_1 \\ 2x_2 - 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{\alpha} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$   $x_0 = (1, 0)^T$   
 $g_0 = (4, -2)^T$

$x_1 = x_0 - \hat{\alpha}^{-1} g_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$g_1 = 0$ ,  $x_1$  就是最优解

5. 该  $x^*$  是凸规划问题的个解. 证明: 如果目标函数严格凸, 则必是唯一的全局最优解. (存于机上看眼就行)

外点法:  $\min f(x, M) = f(x) + M \rho(x)$   $\rho(x) = \frac{1}{2} (\min(g_1(x), 0))^2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho_2(x)$

例:  $\min x_1^2 + 2x_2^2$  标准形式是  $g_1(x) \geq 0$   
 $s.t. -x_1 - x_2 + 1 \leq 0$   $h_1(x) = 0$

证明: 设二次函数  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T G x + g^T x + C$ . 证明: 一维搜索问题.

$\min \phi(\alpha) = f(x^k + \alpha d^k)$

的最优步长为  $\alpha_k = -\frac{\nabla f(x^k)^T d^k}{\|\nabla f(x^k)\|^2}$

证明泰勒展开得:  $f(x^k + \alpha d^k) = f(x^k) + \nabla f(x^k)^T \alpha d^k + \frac{1}{2} \alpha^2 d^k^T \nabla^2 f(x^k) d^k + o(\|\alpha d^k\|^2)$

$\phi'(\alpha) = \frac{d f(x^k + \alpha d^k)}{d \alpha} = \nabla f(x^k)^T d^k + \alpha d^k^T \nabla^2 f(x^k) d^k = 0$

$\alpha_k = \alpha = -\frac{\nabla f(x^k)^T d^k}{\|\nabla f(x^k)\|^2}$

又因  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T G x + g^T x + C$  是正定二次函数

故  $G$  对称  $\nabla^2 f(x^k) = G$

故  $\alpha_k = -\frac{\nabla f(x^k)^T d^k}{\|\nabla f(x^k)\|^2}$

6/8 分, 二分法, 最速下降, 共轭, 单纯形, 对偶单纯形, 罚函数, 最优性条件, 填充 20 分, 计算; 证明 15 分 (一维搜索)

压题: 写出共轭梯度法的迭代公式, 并用该法求解

$\min f(x) = 2x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + x_2^2 + x_1 - x_2$

给初始点  $x^{(0)} = (0, 0)^T$ ,  $\varepsilon = 10^{-6}$

解:  $d^1 = -\nabla f(x^0) = \begin{pmatrix} 4x_1 + x_2 + 1 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - 1 \end{pmatrix} \Big|_{x^0} = d^1 = -\nabla f(x^{(0)}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$\lambda_k = -\frac{(d^k)^T d^k}{(d^k)^T A d^k} = -\frac{(1, -1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}}{(1, -1) \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}} = -\frac{-2}{-2} = 1 = \lambda_1$

$x^{(1)} = x^{(0)} + \lambda_1 d^1 = (0, 0)^T + (1, -1)^T = (1, -1)^T$

$g_1 = \nabla f(x^{(1)}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{\alpha} = \frac{d^1 A g_1}{d^1 A d^1} = \frac{(1, -1) \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}}{(1, -1) \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}} = \frac{12}{-2} = -6$

$d^1 = -g_1 + \hat{\alpha} d^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + (-6) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$

$\lambda_1 = -\frac{(g_1)^T d^1}{(d^1)^T A d^1} = -\frac{(1, -1) \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}}{\begin{pmatrix} -5 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}} = \frac{-5}{-5} = 1$

对偶问题: 大同小异, 互题例.

单纯形法: 目标函数  $\max z = 2x_1 + x_2$

约束条件:  $\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 8 \\ 4x_1 \leq 16 \\ 4x_2 \leq 12 \\ x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \end{cases}$

解: 将约束条件化为标准型:  $\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 8 \\ 4x_1 + x_4 = 16 \\ 4x_2 + x_5 = 12 \\ x_1, \dots, x_5 \geq 0 \end{cases}$

	2	3	0	0	0	
	$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$	$x_5$	b
0	$x_3$	1	2	1	0	8
0	$x_4$	4	0	0	1	16
0	$x_5$	0	4	0	1	12
		2	3	0	0	
0	$x_1$	1	0	1	0	2
0	$x_2$	0	0	0	1	16
0	$x_3$	0	1	0	0	3
		0	0	0	-1	
2	$x_1$	1	0	1	0	2
0	$x_2$	0	0	0	1	16
0	$x_3$	0	1	0	0	3
		0	0	0	-1	
2	$x_1$	1	0	0	1	4
0	$x_2$	0	0	0	1	16
0	$x_3$	0	1	0	0	3
		0	0	0	-1	

最优解  $(4, 0)$  求得最优值

1. 填空题: 设  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  是连续可微的凸函数, 则  $\nabla f(x)$  是该函数在点  $x$  的梯度
- 条件是  $\nabla f(x) = 0$  [附题解]
- 若凸函数  $f(x) = x_1^2 + 4x_2^2 + 3x_3$ ,  $x = (2, 1, 4)^T$ , 则其梯度  $\nabla f(x) = (2x_1, 8x_2, 3)^T = (4, 8, 3)^T$
- 黑塞矩阵  $H(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
3. 设函数  $f(x)$  连续可微, 且  $\nabla f(x) \neq 0$ , 若向量  $p$  满足  $\nabla f(x)^T p < 0$ , 则  $f(x)$  在  $x$  处的一个下降方向 [附题解]
4. 在单纯形法中, 当前非基变量对应的所有值系数 非正 时当前的可行解为最优解。

## 二. 计算证明题:

### 1. 用单纯形法求解:

$$\begin{aligned} \max z &= 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad &\begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \leq 60 \\ x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 \leq 10 \\ x_1 + x_2 - x_3 \leq 20 \\ x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

		2	-1	1	0	0	0	
		$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$	$x_5$	$x_6$	
0	$x_4$	3	1	1	1	0	0	60
0	$x_5$	①	-2	2	0	1	0	10
20	$x_6$	1	1	-1	0	0	1	20
		2	-1	1	0	0	0	
0	$x_4$	0	7	-5	1	-3	0	30
2	$x_1$	1	-2	②	0	1	0	10
0	$x_6$	0	3	-3	0	-1	1	10
		2	-4	4	0	2	0	

### 2. 用分法解

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

取最后区间长度为  $\epsilon = 0.2$

$$\text{解: } f(x) = x_1^2 + 2x_2, \quad \nabla f(x) = (2x_1, 2)^T$$

- ①  $f(1) = 1, f(0) = 0$
- ②  $C = \frac{1}{2}(1+0) = \frac{1}{2}, f(C) = \frac{1}{4} + 2 = 2.25$
- 区间变为  $[0, 1]$ ,  $C_1 = \frac{1}{2}(0+1) = \frac{1}{2}, f(C_1) = \frac{1}{4} + 2 = 2.25$
- $C_2 = \frac{1}{2}(1-\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{4}, f(C_2) = \frac{1}{16} + 2 = 2.0625$
- 区间变为  $[0, \frac{1}{2}]$ ,  $C_3 = \frac{1}{2}(0+\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{4}, f(C_3) = \frac{1}{16} + 2 = 2.0625$
- 区间变为  $[\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}]$ ,  $C_4 = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{3}{8}, f(C_4) = \frac{9}{64} + 2 = 2.1406$
- $C_5 = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{8}) = \frac{5}{16}, f(C_5) = \frac{25}{256} + 2 = 2.0977$
- $C_6 = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{3}{8}+\frac{5}{16}) = \frac{11}{16}, f(C_6) = \frac{121}{256} + 2 = 2.4727$
- $C_7 = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{5}{16}-\frac{11}{16}) = -\frac{3}{16}, f(C_7) = \frac{9}{256} + 2 = 2.0352$
- $C_8 = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{11}{16}+\frac{3}{16}) = \frac{7}{8}, f(C_8) = \frac{49}{64} + 2 = 2.7656$

### 3. 写出共轭梯度法时迭代公式, 并用该方法求解

$$\begin{aligned} \min f(x) &= 2x_1^2 + x_2x_3 + x_3^2 + x_1 - x_2 \\ x^{(0)} &= (0, 0)^T, \quad \epsilon = 10^{-6} \\ \nabla f(x) &= (4x_1, x_3, 2x_2+x_3)^T \\ \nabla f(x^{(0)}) &= (0, 0, 0)^T \\ d^{(0)} &= -\nabla f(x^{(0)}) = (0, 0, 0)^T \\ \alpha^{(0)} &= \frac{\nabla f(x^{(0)})^T \nabla f(x^{(0)})}{\nabla f(x^{(0)})^T \nabla f(x^{(0)})} = 0 \\ x^{(1)} &= x^{(0)} + \alpha^{(0)} d^{(0)} = (0, 0, 0)^T \\ \nabla f(x^{(1)}) &= (0, 0, 0)^T \\ d^{(1)} &= -\nabla f(x^{(1)}) = (0, 0, 0)^T \\ \alpha^{(1)} &= \frac{\nabla f(x^{(1)})^T \nabla f(x^{(1)})}{\nabla f(x^{(1)})^T \nabla f(x^{(1)})} = 0 \\ x^{(2)} &= x^{(1)} + \alpha^{(1)} d^{(1)} = (0, 0, 0)^T \end{aligned}$$

### 用对偶单纯形法求解下述线性规划问题:

$$\begin{aligned} \min w &= 6x_1 + 3x_2 + 6x_3 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad &\begin{cases} 4x_1 + 3x_2 \geq 90 \\ 4x_1 + 2x_2 + 5x_3 \geq 70 \\ x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

解: 将问题改写为  $\max w = -16x_1 - 36x_2 - 63x_3 + 0x_4 + 0x_5$

$$\begin{aligned} &4x_1 + 3x_2 - x_4 = 90 \\ &4x_1 + 2x_2 + 5x_3 - x_5 = 70 \\ &x_1, \dots, x_5 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

		-16	-36	-65	0	0	b
		$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$	$x_5$	
0	$x_4$	-1	3	0	1	0	-90
0	$x_5$	-1	2	-5	0	1	-70
		-16	-36	-65	0	0	
-36	$x_2$	0	1	0	-3	2	30
0	$x_3$	0	0	5	-3	1	-10
		-4	0	-65	-12	0	
-16	$x_1$	0	1	-5	-1	1	20
-16	$x_1$	1	0	15	2	-3	30
		0	0	-5	-4	-12	

证: 函数  $f(x)$  在  $\bar{x}$  可微, 不存在方向  $d$ , 使  $\nabla f(\bar{x})^T d < 0$ , 则  $\nabla f(\bar{x})^T d = 0$

证明:  $f(x) + \lambda d$  在  $\bar{x}$  所展开式为  $f(\bar{x}) + \lambda \nabla f(\bar{x})^T d + o(\lambda \|d\|)$

$\lambda > 0$  时,  $\frac{o(\lambda \|d\|)}{\lambda} \rightarrow 0$ , 又  $\nabla f(\bar{x})^T d < 0$ , 当  $\lambda$  足够小时,  $\nabla f(\bar{x})^T d + \frac{o(\lambda \|d\|)}{\lambda} < 0$ , 当  $\delta > 0$ , 有  $\lambda \in (0, \delta]$  使得  $\nabla f(\bar{x})^T d + \frac{o(\lambda \|d\|)}{\lambda} < 0$  得证。

证: 设  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  在点  $\bar{x}$  可微, 若  $\bar{x}$  是局部极小点, 则  $\nabla f(\bar{x}) = 0$

证明: 假设  $\nabla f(\bar{x}) \neq 0$  (设  $d = -\nabla f(\bar{x})$ ) 有  $\nabla f(\bar{x})^T d = -\nabla f(\bar{x})^T \nabla f(\bar{x}) = -\|\nabla f(\bar{x})\|^2 < 0$

二. 若  $\nabla f(\bar{x}) \neq 0$ , 使  $\nabla f(\bar{x})^T d < 0$  与  $\bar{x}$  是局部极小点矛盾。

证明: 设  $\bar{x}$  为  $f(x)$  的局部极小点, 且  $\nabla f(\bar{x}) \neq 0$ , 则  $\nabla f(\bar{x})^T d < 0$  与  $\bar{x}$  是局部极小点矛盾。

$$f(\bar{x} + \lambda d) = f(\bar{x}) + \lambda \nabla f(\bar{x})^T d + \frac{1}{2} \lambda^2 \nabla^2 f(\bar{x})^T d + o(\lambda^2 \|d\|)$$

$$\text{移项得: } \frac{f(\bar{x} + \lambda d) - f(\bar{x})}{\lambda^2} = \frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 f(\bar{x})^T d + \frac{o(\lambda^2 \|d\|)}{\lambda^2}$$

若  $\bar{x}$  是局部极小点, 当  $\lambda \rightarrow 0$  时, 有  $f(\bar{x} + \lambda d) \geq f(\bar{x})$

$$\therefore \frac{f(\bar{x} + \lambda d) - f(\bar{x})}{\lambda^2} \geq 0 \quad \therefore \nabla^2 f(\bar{x})^T d \geq 0$$

### 三. 证明:

证:  $\nabla f(\bar{x}) = 0$ ,  $f(x)$  在  $\bar{x}$  的二阶展开:

$$f(x) = f(\bar{x}) + \frac{1}{2} (x - \bar{x})^T \nabla^2 f(\bar{x}) (x - \bar{x}) + o(\|x - \bar{x}\|^2)$$

设  $\nabla^2 f(\bar{x})$  的最小特征值  $\lambda_{\min} > 0$ ,  $\nabla^2 f(\bar{x})$  正定。

$$\therefore (x - \bar{x})^T \nabla^2 f(\bar{x}) (x - \bar{x}) \geq \lambda_{\min} \|x - \bar{x}\|^2$$

$$\text{从而 } f(x) \geq f(\bar{x}) + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_{\min} \frac{\|x - \bar{x}\|^2}{\|x - \bar{x}\|} = \frac{1}{2} \lambda_{\min} \|x - \bar{x}\|$$

当  $x \rightarrow \bar{x}$  时,

$$\therefore f(x) \geq f(\bar{x}) \text{ 得证。}$$