

### 第三章. 无约束最优化方法

3.1 解: ~~解~~

由一阶必要条件:  $g^* = \nabla f(x^*) = \begin{pmatrix} 4x_1 - 2x_2 + 6x_1^2 + 4x_1^3 \\ 2x_2 - 2x_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

可得  $x^* = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  或  $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$  或  $\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

此三点为驻点.

对于  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $g^*(0) = 0$ ,  $G^* = G(x^*) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 + 12x_1 + 12x_1^2 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  正定.

对于  $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $g^*(\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}) = 0$ ,  $G^* = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  正定.

对于  $\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $g^*(\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}) = 0$ ,  $G^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  负定.

由二阶充分条件,  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$  为局部极小点.

由于该函数在整体区域不满足凸函数二阶条件, 则非凸函数.

则  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$  不是整体极小点.

3.2 证明: 设  $x_1$  和  $x_2$  都是局部极小点, 并且  $x_1 \neq x_2$

若  $f(x_1) > f(x_2)$ , 对  $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ ,

$$f(x_1) > (1-\frac{1}{n})f(x_1) + \frac{1}{n}f(x_2) \geq f((1-\frac{1}{n})x_1 + \frac{1}{n}x_2);$$

设  $y_n = (1-\frac{1}{n})x_1 + \frac{1}{n}x_2$ , 显然  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = x_1$ , 但

$f(y_n) < f(x_1)$ , 与  $f(x_1)$  为局部极小点矛盾.

因此  $f(x_2) \geq f(x_1)$ ;

同理  $f(x_2) \leq f(x_1)$ ,

那么有  $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$

易得在定义域内必然有  $f(x) \geq f(x_1)$

因此局部极小点也必然是整体极小点.

若  $f(x)$  是严格凸函数, 设  $x_0$  是一个极小点.

用反证法: 假设存在另一极小点  $x_1$ , 不妨设  $f(x_1) \leq f(x_0)$ .

则由定义:  $\exists U(x_0)$ , s.t. 当  $x \in U(x_0)$  时有:

$$f(x) \geq f(x_0).$$

由于是严格凸函数, 因此  $\forall \lambda \in (0, 1)$ , 有

$$x = \lambda x_0 + (1-\lambda)x_1 \in U(x_0) \cap I, \text{ 且有 } f(x) \leq f(x_0)$$

这与  $x_0$  是  $I$  上极小点矛盾.

故  $x_0$  是  $I$  上唯一的极小点.

则严格凸函数的极小点是唯一的.

证毕.

另解: 设  $x$  是  $f$  在  $S$  中的局部极小点, 即在  $x$

的  $\varepsilon > 0$  邻域  $N_\varepsilon(x)$  使得对  $\forall$

$y \in S \cap N_\varepsilon(x)$ , 有  $f(x) \leq f(y)$ . 若  $x$  不是

整体极小点, 则  $\exists x^{(0)} \in S$ , 使  $f(x) > f(x^{(0)})$ .

1. ~~5是凸集~~

2.  $S$  是凸集, 则  $\forall \lambda \in (0, 1)$ , 有  $\lambda x^{(0)} + (1-\lambda)x \in S$

3.  $f$  是  $S$  上的凸函数,

$$\therefore f(\lambda x^{(0)} + (1-\lambda)x) \leq \lambda f(x^{(0)}) + (1-\lambda)f(x)$$

$$< \lambda f(x) + (1-\lambda)f(x) = f(x)$$

当  $\lambda$  充分小时, 可使  $\lambda x^{(0)} + (1-\lambda)x \in S \cap N_\varepsilon(x)$ ,

这与  $x$  为局部极小点矛盾.

4.  $x$  是  $f$  在  $S$  上的整体极小点.

3.3 证明: 必要性: 若  $x^*$  是整体极小点, 自然是局部极小点, 根据

定理 3.1.1 (-阶必要条件), 必有  $g^* = 0$

充分性: 设  $g^* = 0$ , 则对任意  $x \in R^n$ , 有  $\nabla f(x^*)^T (x - x^*) = 0$ .

由于  $f(x)$  是可微的凸函数, 则有:

$$f(x) \geq f(x^*) + \nabla f(x^*)^T (x - x^*) = f(x^*)$$

即  $x^*$  是整体极小点.

证毕.

3.4 证明: 由已知可得:  $\nabla f(x) = g(x) = Gx + b$ ,  $\nabla^2 f(x) = G$

$$\therefore f(x_k + \alpha_k p_k) = \frac{1}{2} (x_k + \alpha_k p_k)^T G (x_k + \alpha_k p_k) + b^T (x_k + \alpha_k p_k) + c,$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{d\alpha} f(x_k + \alpha p_k) = \frac{1}{2} (x_k + \alpha p_k)^T G (x_k + \alpha p_k) + b^T (x_k + \alpha p_k) + c$$

$\therefore \alpha_k$  是  $\varphi(\alpha) = f(x_k + \alpha p_k)$  的极小点,

$$\therefore \text{有 } \frac{d\varphi}{d\alpha} \big|_{\alpha=\alpha_k} = 0$$

$$\text{即 } p_k^T \cdot G \cdot (x_k + \alpha_k p_k) + b^T p_k = 0$$

$$\therefore p_k^T G x_k + \alpha_k p_k^T G p_k + p_k^T b = 0,$$

$$\therefore p_k^T (G x_k + b) + \alpha_k p_k^T G p_k = 0$$

$$\therefore p_k^T g_k + \alpha_k p_k^T G p_k = 0$$

$$\therefore \alpha_k = - \frac{p_k^T g_k}{p_k^T G p_k}$$

证毕.

3.5. 解:  $g(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 \\ 4x_2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $G(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

显然, 目标函数是正定的二次函数, 有唯一极小点,  $x^* = (0, 0)^T$ .

由于  $g_0 = g(x_0) = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 16 \end{pmatrix}^T$ , 所以:

$$x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{(8, 16) \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 16 \end{pmatrix}}{(8, 16) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 16 \end{pmatrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 16 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{16}{9} \\ \frac{4}{9} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } g_1 = g(x_1) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{32}{9} \\ -\frac{16}{9} \end{pmatrix}^T$$

$$x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{16}{9} \\ -\frac{4}{9} \end{pmatrix} - \frac{(\frac{32}{9}, -\frac{16}{9}) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{32}{9} \\ -\frac{16}{9} \end{pmatrix}}{(\frac{32}{9}, -\frac{16}{9}) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{32}{9} \\ -\frac{16}{9} \end{pmatrix}} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{32}{9} \\ -\frac{16}{9} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{8}{27} \\ \frac{8}{27} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } g_2 = g(x_2) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{16}{27} \\ \frac{32}{27} \end{pmatrix}^T$$

$$x_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{8}{27} \\ \frac{8}{27} \end{pmatrix} - \frac{(\frac{16}{27}, \frac{32}{27}) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{16}{27} \\ \frac{32}{27} \end{pmatrix}}{(\frac{16}{27}, \frac{32}{27}) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{16}{27} \\ \frac{32}{27} \end{pmatrix}} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{16}{27} \\ \frac{32}{27} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{32}{333} \\ -\frac{8}{333} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{验证: } g_0^T g_1 = (8, 16) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{32}{9} \\ -\frac{16}{9} \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$g_1^T g_2 = \left(\frac{32}{9}, -\frac{16}{9}\right) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{16}{27} \\ \frac{32}{27} \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

即相邻两次迭代的搜索方向正交.

$$3.6 \text{ 解: } g(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 8x_1 - 2x_1x_2 \\ 2x_2 - x_1^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$G(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 8-2x_2 & -2x_1 \\ -2x_1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$k=0.$$

$$g_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \|g_0\| = \sqrt{37} \approx 6.0828 \quad p_0 = \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_1 = x_0 + \alpha p_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1-6\alpha \\ 1-\alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\phi(\alpha) = f(x_0 + \alpha p_0) = f\begin{pmatrix} 1-6\alpha \\ 1-\alpha \end{pmatrix} = 6 - 63\alpha + 193\alpha^2 - 36\alpha^3$$

$$\phi'(\alpha) = 0$$

~~可得~~

$$x_1 = x_0 + \alpha p_0 = \begin{pmatrix} -0.75 \\ -1.25 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(x_1) = 4.5156.$$

$k=1$  时

可求得

$$\|g_1\| = 8.4495.$$

$$x_2 = (-0.1550, -0.1650)^T$$

$$f(x_2) = 0.1273.$$

3.7. (1) 解:  $g(x) = (2x_1 - 2, 8x_2 + 18, 18x_3)^T$   $G(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 36x_3 \end{pmatrix}$

$k=0$ , 取  $x_0 = (1, -\frac{9}{4}, \frac{1}{7})^T$

$x_1 = x_0 - G_0^{-1}g_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{9}{4} \\ \frac{1}{7} \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{8} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{36} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{18}{49} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{9}{4} \\ \frac{1}{14} \end{pmatrix}$

此时  $\|\nabla f(x_1)\| = 0.0918 < 0.5$ ,  $G(x_1)$  正定.

则极小点为  $(1, -\frac{9}{4}, \frac{1}{14})^T$ .

(2) 解:  $g(x) = (2x_1 - 2x_2 + 1, -2x_1 + 3x_2 - 2)^T$   $G(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$  正定.

$k=0$ . 取  $x_0 = (\frac{1}{2}, 1)^T$

$x_1 = x_0 - G_0^{-1}g_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

此时  $\|\nabla f(x_1)\| = 0 < 0.5$

则极小点为  $(\frac{1}{2}, 1)^T$ .

(3) 解:  $g(x) = (4(x_1 - 1)^3, 4x_2)^T$   $G(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 12(x_1 - 1)^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

$k=0$

$x_1 = x_0 - G_0^{-1}g_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{12} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$g_1 = (-\frac{256}{27}, 0)^T$ ,  $G_1(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{64}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

$k=1$ .

$x_2 = x_1 - G_1^{-1}g_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{64} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{256}{27} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{9} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$g_2 = (\frac{2048}{729}, 0)^T$   $G_2(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{256}{27} & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

$k=2$

$x_3 = x_2 - G_2^{-1}g_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{9} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \frac{27}{256} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2048}{729} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5}{27} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$g_3 = (-\frac{131072}{19683}, 0)^T$   $G_3(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{12288}{729} & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

$k=3$

$x_4 = x_3 - G_3^{-1}g_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5}{27} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \frac{729}{12288} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{131072}{19683} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{17}{81} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

(人类无法算下去了!)

3.8 解: 由于  $G(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 4+12x_1+12x_1^2 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ , 当  $x_1 < \frac{-3+\sqrt{5}}{6}$  或  $x_1 > \frac{-3+\sqrt{5}}{6}$  时

$G(x)$  正定.

则  $G^*$  正定且  $G(x)$  是连续的.

则当  $N(x^*) = \{x \mid \|x - x^*\| \leq \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{6}\}$  时.

$G(x)$  在其中正定, 且  $G(x)^{-1}$  有上界.

$N(x^*)$  即为最大开球.

当  $|x_1| < \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{6}$  时.

当  $|x_1| < \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{6}$ ,  $|x_2| < \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{6}$  时, 牛顿法收敛.

即当  $x_0$  充分接近  $x^*$  时, 牛顿法收敛.

3.9 解: (1)  $g(x) = (2x_1 - x_2 + 2, -x_1 + 2x_2 - 4)^T$ ,  $G(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$k=0$ :

因为  $g_0 = (4, -2)^T \neq 0$ , 故取  $p_0 = (-4, 2)^T$ , 从  $x_0$  出发, 沿  $p_0$  做

一维搜索, 即求

$$\min_{\alpha} (x_0 + \alpha p_0) = \min_{\alpha} \begin{pmatrix} 2-4\alpha \\ 2+2\alpha \end{pmatrix} = 28\alpha^2 - 20\alpha \text{ 的极小点.}$$

得步长  $\alpha_0 = \frac{5}{14}$  于是得到

$$x_1 = x_0 + \alpha_0 p_0 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{7} \\ \frac{12}{7} \end{pmatrix}, \quad g_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{7} \\ \frac{6}{7} \end{pmatrix}$$

$k=1$ :

$$\text{由FR公式得 } p_1 = -\frac{g_1^T g_1}{g_1^T g_0} p_0 = \frac{9}{196} p_0.$$

$$\text{故 } p_1 = -g_1 + p_0 p_0 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{30}{49} \\ -\frac{75}{98} \end{pmatrix}$$

同上述过程可得:

$$x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -0.0269 \\ 1.9334 \end{pmatrix}, \quad g_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.0128 \\ -0.1062 \end{pmatrix}$$

$k=2$  时:

$$x_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -0.0341 \\ 1.9682 \end{pmatrix}, \quad g_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -0.0364 \\ -0.0295 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\vdots$

$k=4$  时:

$$x_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2.0001 \end{pmatrix}, \quad g_5 = \begin{pmatrix} -0.00002988 \\ -0.0000225 \end{pmatrix}$$

则  $x_5$  为最优解, 最优值为  $f^* = -4$

$$(2). g(x) = (-2 + 2x_1 + 8x_1^3 - 8x_1x_2, 4x_2 - 4x_1^2)^T$$

$$G(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 + 24x_1^2 - 8x_2 & -8x_1 \\ -8x_1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$k=0$$

因为  $g_0 = (-2, 0)^T \neq 0$ , 故取  $p_0 = (2, 0)^T$ , 从  $x_0$  出发, 沿  $p_0$  做一维搜索, 即求:

$$\min f(x_0 + \alpha p_0) = \min f \begin{pmatrix} 2\alpha \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (1-2\alpha)^2 + 32\alpha^4$$

$$\text{则 } \alpha_0 = 0.216.$$

$$\text{则 } x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.4320 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad g_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -0.490 \\ -0.7465 \end{pmatrix}$$

用 FR 共轭梯度法求解过程如下:

$$x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.7525 \\ 0.2687 \end{pmatrix} \quad g_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1.2957 \\ -1.1899 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.9201 \\ 0.5863 \end{pmatrix} \quad g_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1.7555 \\ -1.0409 \end{pmatrix}$$

3.10. 老师病了才出这个题。

3.11: 证明:

由函数得:  $g(x) = (x_1, x_2)^T$ , 取  $p_0 = (-1, 0)^T$ , 从  $x_0$  出发  
沿  $p_0$  做一维搜索, 即求:

$$\min f(x_0 + d_0 p_0) = \min f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + d_0 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \frac{1}{2}(1-d_0)^2 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{当 } d_0 = 1 \text{ 时, } \min f(x_0 + d_0 p_0) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{由 FR 公式得: } \beta_0 = \frac{g_1^T g_1}{g_0^T g_0} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{则 } p_1 = -g_1 + \beta_0 p_0 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{此时, } p_0^T G p_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0$$

则  $p_0$  与  $p_1$  不是关于  $G$  共轭的.

3.12. 解:  ~~$g(x) = (2x_1 - x_2 + 2, -x_1 + 2x_2 - 4)^T$ ,  $g_0 = (4, -2)^T$~~

$$g(x) = (2x_1 - x_2 + 2, -x_1 + 2x_2 - 4)^T,$$

$$g_0 = (4, -2)^T,$$

$$p_0 = -H_0 g_0 = (-4, 2)^T,$$

$$(i) \text{ 求迭代点 } x_1, \text{ 令 } \varphi_0(d) = f(x_0 + d p_0) = 28d^2 - 20d$$

得  $\varphi_0(d)$  极小点为  $d_0 = \frac{5}{14}$ , 所以,

$$x_1 = x_0 + d_0 p_0 = \left(\frac{4}{7}, \frac{19}{7}\right)^T, \quad g_1 = \left(\frac{3}{7}, \frac{6}{7}\right)^T$$

$$s_0 = x_1 - x_0 = \left(-\frac{3}{7}, \frac{5}{7}\right)^T, \quad y_0 = g_1 - g_0 = \left(-\frac{25}{7}, \frac{20}{7}\right)^T$$

于是, 由 DFP 修正公式有:

$$H_1 = H_0 - \frac{H_0 y_0 y_0^T H_0}{y_0^T H_0 y_0} + \frac{s_0 s_0^T}{y_0^T s_0} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.6760 & 0.3449 \\ 0.3449 & 0.6812 \end{pmatrix}$$

下一个搜索方向为:

$$p_1 = -H_1 g_1 = (-0.5854, -0.7317)^T$$

(ii) 同上继续过程, 可得:

$$x_2 = (-0.0139, 1.9826)^T, \quad H_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.6667 & 0.3333 \\ 0.3333 & 0.6667 \end{pmatrix}, \quad p_2 = (0.0139, 0.0174)^T$$

所以  $x^* = x_2 = (-0.0139, 1.9826)^T$  此时  $f^* = -4$ .

且  $p_1^T G p_2 = 0$ , 则  $p_1, p_2$  共轭

3.13 解:  $g(x) = (-2 + 2x_1 - 8x_1x_2 + 8x_1^3, 4x_2 - 4x_1^2)$

$$g_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}^T$$

$$p_0 = -H_0 g_0 = (2, 0)^T$$

(1) 求迭代点  $x_1$ ,  ~~$f(x_0 + \alpha p_0) = f(x_0 + \alpha p_0) = f\left(\frac{2\alpha}{0}\right) = (-2\alpha)^2 + 32\alpha^4$~~

得  $\varphi(\alpha)$  极小点  ~~$\alpha = 0.5$~~

用精确搜索法: 取  $\alpha = 0.55$   $\delta = 0.4$   $\epsilon = 10^{-5}$

$$\text{可得 } x_1 = x_0 + \alpha_0 p_0 = (-0.6050, 0)^T$$

$$H_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.3972 & 0.3956 \\ 0.3956 & 0.8057 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$p_1 = (0.1894, 0.7913)^T$$

$$x_2 = (0.7092, 0.4352)^T$$

$$H_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.4245 & 0.5068 \\ 0.5068 & 0.8655 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$p_2 = (0.2211, 0.3345)^T$$

$$x_3 = (0.9303, 0.7697)^T$$

$$H_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.3759 & 0.6111 \\ 0.6111 & 1.2164 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$p_3 = (0.0186, 0.1156)^T$$

3.14. 解:  $H_{k+1} = H_k - \frac{H_k y_k y_k^T H_k}{y_k^T H_k y_k} + \frac{s_k s_k^T}{y_k^T s_k} + w_k w_k^T$

其中  $w_k = (y_k^T H_k y_k)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{s_k}{y_k^T s_k} - \frac{H_k y_k}{y_k^T H_k y_k} \right)$

又  $H_k = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $y_k = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $s_k = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

则  $H_{k+1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$



3.15. 解: 由定理 3.5.2 (DFP 修正公式的正定继承性)

则  $H_5$  也必须正定.

由已知条件

$$y_4 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}, s_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 19 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } y_4^T s_4 = -1 < 0.$$

根据引理 3.5.1.

则  $H_5$  不是正定矩阵.

则与正定继承性相悖.

则这些数据不正确.

3.16, 田各. 主要是不会.

提供一个思路:

$$H_{k+1}u = H_k u - \frac{HY^T H u}{Y^T H Y} + \frac{SS^T u}{Y^T S}$$

$$\text{因 } H_k u = 0$$

$$\text{则 } H_{k+1} u = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow |H_{k+1}| = 0$$

则  $H_{k+1}$  奇异.

3.17. 解 (i) 第一阶段

$f_0 = f(x_0) = 13$ ,  $p_1 = (1, 0)^T$ ,  $p_2 = (0, 1)^T$ . 从  $x_0$  出发, 沿  $p_1$  进行一维搜索:  $\min f(x_0 + \alpha p_1) = \alpha^2 - 4\alpha + 13$  得  $\alpha_0 = 2$ .

所以  $x_1 = x_0 + \alpha_0 p_1 = (2, 0)^T$ ,  $f_1 = f(x_1) = 9$ , 再从  $x_1$  出发, 沿  $p_2$  进行

一维搜索:  $\min f(x_1 + \alpha p_2) = (\alpha - 3)^2$  得  $\alpha_1 = 3$

$$\text{所以 } x_2 = x_1 + \alpha_1 p_2 = (2, 3)^T, f_2 = f(x_2) = 0$$

由于  $f_0 - f_1 = 4$ ,  $f_1 - f_2 = 9$ , 所以  $\Delta = \max\{4, 9\} = 9$ ,  $m = 1$ , 又

$$2x_2 - x_0 = (4, 6)^T, \text{ 所以 } f^* = f(2x_2 - x_0) = 13. \text{ 显然 } f^* \geq f_0.$$

故搜索方向不变, 令  $f_0 = f(x_2) = 0$ ,  $x_0 = (2, 3)^T$ ,  $k = 1$

(ii) 第二阶段

从  $x_0 = (2, 3)^T$  出发, 沿  $p_1 = (1, 0)^T$  作一维搜索:

$$\min f(x_0 + \alpha p_1) = \alpha^2 \quad \text{得 } \alpha_0 = 0$$

$$\text{所以 } x_1 = x_0 + \alpha_0 p_1 = (2, 3)^T,$$

$$f_1 = f(x_1) = 0$$

再从  $x_1$  出发, 沿  $p_2 = (0, 1)^T$  作一维搜索:

$$\min f(x_1 + \alpha p_2) = \alpha^2 \quad \text{得 } \alpha_1 = 0$$

$$\text{所以 } x_2 = x_1 + \alpha_1 p_2 = (2, 3)^T, \quad f_2 = f(x_2) = 0.$$

$$\text{此时 } \|x_2 - x_0\| = 0.$$

$$\text{则 } x^* = x_2 = (2, 3)^T$$

$$f^* = 0.$$

3.18 解 (i) 第一阶段

$$x_0 = (\frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{2})^T, \text{ 取 } p_0 = (1, 0, 0)^T, p_1 = (0, 1, 0)^T, p_2 = (0, 0, 1)^T$$

从  $x_0$  出发, 沿  $p_0$  进行一维搜索:

$$\min f(x_0 + \alpha p_0) = 3\alpha^2 + 2, \text{ 得 } \alpha_0 = 0$$

$$\text{则 } x_1 = x_0 + \alpha_0 p_0 = (\frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{2})^T$$

从  $x_1$  出发, 沿  $p_1$  进行一维搜索:

$$\min f(x_1 + \alpha p_1) = 3\alpha^2 + 2\alpha + 3, \text{ 得 } \alpha_1 = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{则 } x_2 = x_1 + \alpha_1 p_1 = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{2})^T$$

从  $x_2$  出发, 沿  $p_2$  进行一维搜索:

$$\min f(x_2 + \alpha p_2) = 3\alpha^2 + 2, \text{ 得 } \alpha_2 = 0$$

$$\text{则 } x_3 = x_2 + \alpha_2 p_2 = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{2})^T$$

$$\text{令 } p_3 = (0, 0, 0)^T, \text{ 则 } p_0 = (1, 0, 0)^T, p_1 = (0, 1, 0)^T, p_2 = (0, 0, 1)^T$$

故一维搜索 ~~停止~~  $\min f(x_3 + \alpha p_2)$ ; 得  $\alpha_3$  为任意, 取  $\alpha_3 = 1$

$$\text{则 } x_4 = x_3 + \alpha_3 p_2 = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{2})^T$$

$$\text{此时 } \|x_4 - x_0\| = 0, \text{ 停, 此时 } x^* = (\frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{2})^T$$

若进入第二阶段:

$$\text{令 } x_0 = (\frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{2})^T, p_0 = (1, 0, 0)^T, p_1 = (0, 1, 0)^T, p_2 = (0, 0, 1)^T$$

三次迭代得:

$$x = (\frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{2})^T$$

$$\text{则第二阶段方向为 } p_0 = (1, 0, 0)^T, p_1 = (0, 1, 0)^T, p_2 = (0, 0, 1)^T$$

$$\text{则 } \exists \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3 \text{ 不全为 } 0 \text{ 使 } \lambda_1 p_0 + \lambda_2 p_1 + \lambda_3 p_2 = 0.$$

即  $p_0, p_1, p_2$  线性相关, 得不到真正的极小点.