

第4章 约束最优化方法.

4.1、证明: 记 $\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^r \alpha_i$, 则 $\sum_{i=1}^r \alpha_i x_i = \begin{cases} 0 \in C & \alpha_i = 0 \cdot i=1, \dots, r \\ \alpha \sum_{i=1}^r \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha} x_i, & \alpha_i \text{ 不全为零} \end{cases}$

当 α_i 不全为零时, 由 C 是凸集, $\sum_{i=1}^r \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha} = 1$, 知 $\sum_{i=1}^r \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha} x_i \in C$,

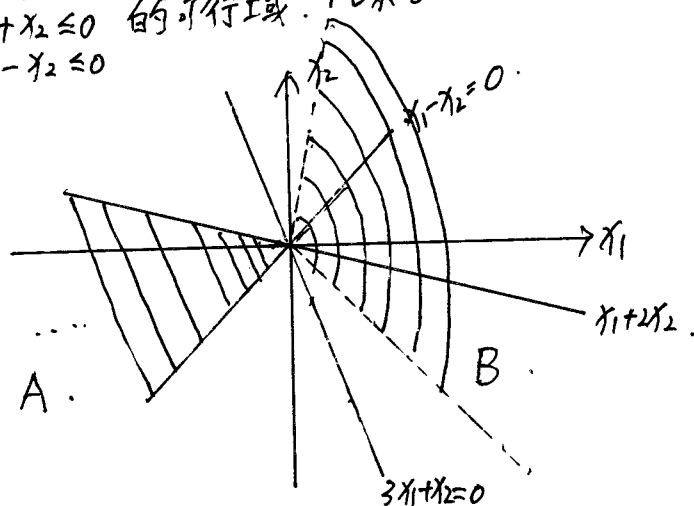
又因为 C 是以原点为顶点的凸锥, 且 $\alpha > 0$, 故.

$$\sum_{i=1}^r \alpha_i x_i = \alpha \sum_{i=1}^r \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha} x_i \in C.$$

因此总有 $\sum_{i=1}^r \alpha_i x_i \in C$

4.2: (1) A 集合为 $\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 0 \\ 3x_1 + x_2 \leq 0 \\ x_1 - x_2 \leq 0 \end{cases}$ 的可行域. B 集合为与 A 中任意点都成钝角的点的集合.

作图:



图中 A, B 标出.

(2) 设 $b_0 = \lambda_1 a_1 + \lambda_2 a_2 + \lambda_3 a_3$.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_1 + 3\lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 2 \\ 2\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - \lambda_3 = 0 \\ \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_3 \geq 0 \text{ 且 } \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3 \text{ 不同时为 } 0. \end{cases}$$

系数变化范围可表示成下列集合.

$$A = B \cup C \cup D.$$

$$\text{其中 } B = \{(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) \mid \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = \frac{2}{3}, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3 \geq 0\}$$

$$C = \{(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) \mid 5\lambda_2 + 3\lambda_3 = 4, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3 \geq 0\}$$

$$D = \{(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) \mid 5\lambda_1 - 4\lambda_3 = -2, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3 \geq 0\}.$$

4.3 (1) 解: 设 $b_1 = \lambda_1 a_1 + \lambda_2 a_2$.

$$\text{则 } \begin{cases} 4 = 4\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \\ 2 = \lambda_1 + 4\lambda_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = \frac{14}{15} \geq 0 \\ \lambda_2 = \frac{4}{15} \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则 } b_1 = \frac{14}{15}a_1 + \frac{4}{15}a_2.$$

即 a_1, a_2, b_1 满足 Farkas 引理的条件

则命题成立.

$$\text{设 } P = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}. \text{ 则 }.$$

$$4x_1 + x_2 \geq 0 \quad (*)$$

$$x_1 + 4x_2 \geq 0.$$

$$x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{则 } P \text{ 向量 的集合为 } \{(x_1, x_2)^T \mid 4x_1 + x_2 \geq 0, x_1 + 4x_2 \geq 0\}$$

(2) 设 $b_2 = \lambda_1 a_1 + \lambda_2 a_2$.

$$\text{则 } \begin{cases} 4 = 4\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \\ 0 = \lambda_1 + 4\lambda_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = \frac{16}{15} \\ \lambda_2 = -\frac{4}{15} < 0 \end{cases}$$

即不存在非负实数 λ_1, λ_2 使 $b_2 = \lambda_1 a_1 + \lambda_2 a_2$

由 Farkas 引理可知: 至少存在一个 \tilde{P} 满足 $a_1^T \tilde{P} \geq 0, a_2^T \tilde{P} \geq 0$, 但 $b_2^T \tilde{P} < 0$.

$$\begin{cases} 4x_1 + x_2 \geq 0 \\ x_1 + 4x_2 \geq 0 \\ 4x_1 < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \tilde{P} \text{ 的各分量应满足 } \begin{cases} 4x_1 + x_2 \geq 0 \\ x_1 < 0 \end{cases} \text{ 如 } \tilde{P} = (-1, 4) \text{ 即满足条件}$$

44: (1) 设 $x^* = (a, b)$ 为局部最优解.

$$\text{显然: } \nabla f(x^*) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nabla C_1(x^*) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nabla C_2(x^*) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nabla C_3(x^*) = \begin{pmatrix} -2a+6 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} - \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \lambda_3 \begin{pmatrix} -2a+6 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{KT条件: } \begin{cases} \lambda_1 C_1(x^*) = \lambda_1 (4-a-b) = 0 & (2) \\ \lambda_2 C_2(x^*) = \lambda_2 (b+7) = 0 & (3) \\ \lambda_3 C_3(x^*) = \lambda_3 (-(a-3)^2 + b + 1) = 0 & (4) \\ 4-a-b \geq 0 \text{ 且 } b+7 \geq 0 \text{ 且 } -(a-3)^2 + b + 1 \geq 0 & (5) \\ \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3 \geq 0 & (6) \end{cases}$$

由①~⑥解得.

$$a=1 \quad b=3$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{16}{3} \quad \lambda_2 = 0 \quad \lambda_3 = \frac{7}{3}$$

即 $x^* = (1, 3)^T$ 满足KT条件:

$$\nabla f(x^*) - \frac{16}{3} \nabla C_1(x^*) - 0 \times \nabla C_2(x^*) - \frac{7}{3} \nabla C_3(x^*) = 0$$

$$\lambda_i^* C_i(x^*) = 0, \quad i=1, \dots, m$$

$$\lambda_i^* \geq 0, \quad i=1, \dots, m.$$

则 $x^* = (1, 3)^T$ 是KT点.

(2) Lagrange 函数为 $L(x, \lambda) = (x_1 + x_2)^2 + 2x_1 + x_2^2 - \lambda_1(4 - x_1 - 3x_2) - \lambda_2(3 - 2x_1 - x_2) - \lambda_3 x_1 - \lambda_4 x_2$

K-T 条件为:

$$\begin{cases} 2(x_1 + x_2) + 2 + \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 - \lambda_3 = 0 & ① \\ 2(x_1 + x_2) + 2x_2 + 3\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - \lambda_4 = 0 & ② \\ \lambda_1(4 - x_1 - 3x_2) = 0 & ③ \\ \lambda_2(3 - 2x_1 - x_2) = 0 & ④ \\ \lambda_3 x_1 \geq 0 & ⑤ \\ \lambda_4 x_2 \geq 0 & ⑥ \\ x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 4 & ⑦ \\ 2x_1 + x_2 \leq 3 & ⑧ \\ x_1, x_2 \geq 0 & ⑨ \\ \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_4 \geq 0 & ⑩ \end{cases}$$

(a) 若 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \neq 0$, 则 $\begin{cases} 4 - x_1 - 3x_2 = 0 \\ 3 - 2x_1 - x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 1 \end{cases}$, 从而有 $\lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = 0$

由 ①② $\begin{cases} 6 + \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 = 0 \\ 6 + 3\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0 \end{cases}$, 这与 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \geq 0$ 矛盾, 故 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0$, 矛盾, 舍去

(b) 若 $\lambda_1 = 0$ 而 $\lambda_2 \neq 0$, 则 $3 - 2x_1 - x_2 = 0$ 可知 x_1 与 x_2 不同时为 0, 从而有 $\lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = 0$

i) $\lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = 0$

此时有 $\begin{cases} 2(x_1 + x_2) + 2 + 2\lambda_2 = 0 \\ 2(x_1 + x_2) + 2x_2 + \lambda_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{8}{5} \\ x_2 = -\frac{1}{5} < 0 \\ x_3 = -\frac{12}{5} < 0 \end{cases}$ 矛盾

ii) $\lambda_3 = 0, \lambda_4 \neq 0$, 则 $x_2 = 0, x_1 = \frac{3}{2}$, 由 ① 可知 $\lambda_2 = -\frac{5}{2} < 0$, 矛盾

iii) $\lambda_3 \neq 0, \lambda_4 = 0$, 则 $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 3$ 由 ② 可知 $\lambda_2 = -12 < 0$, 矛盾

(c) 若 $\lambda_2 = 0; \lambda_1 \neq 0$, 则 $4 - x_1 - 3x_2 = 0$, 则 x_1 与 x_2 不同时为零, 从而 $\lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = 0$

i) $\lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = 0$, 此时有 $\begin{cases} 2(x_1 + x_2) + 2 + \lambda_1 = 0 \\ 2(x_1 + x_2) + 2x_2 + 3\lambda_1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_1 = -\frac{13}{5}, x_2 = \frac{11}{5}, \lambda_1 = -\frac{6}{5} < 0$, 矛盾

ii) $\lambda_3 = 0$ 而 $\lambda_4 \neq 0$, 则 $x_2 = 0, x_1 = 4$. 由 ① 可知 $\lambda_1 = -10 < 0$ 矛盾

iii) $\lambda_3 \neq 0$ 而 $\lambda_4 = 0$, 则 $x_1 = 0, x_2 = \frac{4}{3}$ 由 ② 可知 $\lambda_1 = -\frac{16}{9} < 0$ 矛盾

(d) 若 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0$, 由 ①② 有 $\begin{cases} 2(x_1 + x_2) + 2 - \lambda_3 = 0 & ⑦ \\ 2(x_1 + x_2) + 2x_2 - \lambda_4 = 0 & ⑧ \end{cases}$

i) $\lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = 0$, 则 $x_1 = 2, x_2 = 1$ 矛盾 ii) $\lambda_3 = 0, \lambda_4 \neq 0$ 则 $x_2 = 0, x_1 = -1$ 矛盾

iii) $\lambda_3 \neq 0, \lambda_4 = 0$ 则 $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 0, \lambda_3 = 2$ 满足 K-T 条件

iv) $\lambda_3 = \lambda_4 \neq 0$, 则 $x_1 = x_2 = 0$, 但由 ⑧ 有 $\lambda_4 = 0$, 矛盾

综上所述: K-T 点为 $x^* = (0, 0)^T$, 此时 $\lambda^* = (0, 0, 2, 0)^T$

(2) 另解: 将原问题判为:

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

$$\text{s.t. } C_1(x) = -x_1 - 3x_2 + 4 \geq 0$$

$$C_2(x) = -2x_1 - x_2 + 3 \geq 0$$

$$C_3(x) = x_1 \geq 0$$

$$C_4(x) = x_2 \geq 0$$

此问题显然有唯一最优解: $x^* = (0, 0)^T$

下面验证 $(0, 0)^T$ 为KT点:

对 $x^* = (0, 0)^T$ 有 $I^* = \{3, 4\}$

$$\nabla f(x^*) = (2, 0)^T$$

$$\nabla C_3(x^*) = (1, 0)^T$$

$$\nabla C_4(x^*) = (0, 1)^T$$

$$\text{KT条件: } \lambda \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \lambda_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \lambda_4 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \lambda_3 \\ -\lambda_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_3 = 2 \quad \lambda_4 = 0$$

$$\text{即 } \nabla f(x^*) = 2 \nabla C_3(x^*) + 0 \cdot \nabla C_4(x^*)$$

$$\lambda_i C_i(x^*) = 0 \quad i \in I^*$$

$$\lambda_i \geq 0$$

故 $x^* = (0, 0)^T$ 为KT点.

$$(3) L(x, \lambda) = (x_1 - x_2 + x_3)^2 - \lambda_1 (x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 - 5) - \lambda_2 (x_1 - x_2 - x_3 + 1)$$

KT条件为:

$$\begin{cases} 2(x_1 - x_2 + x_3) - \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 = 0 & ① \\ -2(x_1 - x_2 + x_3) - 2\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0 & ② \\ 2(x_1 - x_2 + x_3) + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0 & ③ \end{cases}$$

由①+②, ②+③可得:

$$\lambda_1 = 0 \quad -\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 = 0$$

$$\text{从而 } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 5 \\ x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得KT点 } x^* = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

(3) 另解 对于 $f(x)$ 的 Hess 矩阵,

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

显然是正定的. 则 $f(x)$ 是凸函数此

题为凸规划问题.

又显然 $x^* = (\frac{3}{2}, 2, \frac{1}{2})^T$ 为其最优解

则由定理 4.1.10, 可得 $x^* = (\frac{3}{2}, 2, \frac{1}{2})^T$ 为 KT 点.

4.5: 设局部极小点为 (a, b) ,

$$\text{则 } \nabla f(x^*) = (2a+2, 2b-2)^T$$

$$\nabla G_1(x^*) = (4-2a^2-b^2+2a, -2ab+2b)^T$$

$$\nabla G_2(x^*) = (-4a, -2b)^T, \nabla G_3(x^*) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{pmatrix} 2a+2 \\ 2b-2 \end{pmatrix} - \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} 4-2a^2-b^2+2a \\ -2ab+2b \end{pmatrix} - \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} -4a \\ -2b \end{pmatrix} - \lambda_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{KT 条件: } \begin{cases} \lambda_1 G_1(x^*) = \lambda_1 (4-a^3-ab^2-4+a^2+b^2) = 0 & (2) \\ \lambda_2 G_2(x^*) = \lambda_2 (100-2a^2-b^2) = 0 & (3) \\ \lambda_1 \geq 0, \lambda_2 \geq 0 & (4) \\ b - \frac{1}{2} = 0, (a-1)(4-a^2-b^2) \geq 0, (100-2a^2-b^2) \geq 0 & (5) \end{cases}$$

由 (1)-(3) 可得 若 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0, \lambda_3 = -1, a = -1, b = \frac{1}{2}$, 不满足 (5). 舍去.

若 $\lambda_1 \neq 0, \lambda_2 \neq 0$. 由 (2)(3) 得: a 无解. 舍去.

若 $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 \neq 0$. 由 (3) 得: $a = \pm \sqrt{\frac{399}{8}}$, 由 (1) 得 $\lambda_2 = \frac{-a-1}{2a} < 0, \lambda_3 = \frac{-3a-1}{2a}$ 不满足 (4) 舍去.

若 $\lambda_1 \neq 0, \lambda_2 = 0$. 由 (2) 得: $a = -\frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}$, 代入 (1) 得: $\lambda_1 = \frac{4\sqrt{15}-8}{4\sqrt{15}+15} \geq 0$, 满足 KT 条件.

则原问题 KT 点为 $(-\frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

此问题为凸规划问题

则 $(-\frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ 为局部极小点.

4.6. 证明: 令约束条件分别为 $G_i(x)$. 则

$$\begin{aligned} \min f(x) &= \sum_{j=1}^n f_j(x_j), \\ \text{s.t. } G_i(x) &= x_j \geq 0 \quad i \in I = \{n+1\} \end{aligned}$$

$$G_i(x) = \sum_{j=1}^n x_j - 1 = 0 \quad i \in E = \{1, \dots, n\}$$

x^* 为最优解, 有效集 $I^* = \{i \mid G_i(x^*) = 0, i \in I\}$.

$f(x)$ 与 $G_i(x)$ 在点 x^* 可微,

若 $x^* = 0$,

则 $x_j^* = 0, j = 1, \dots, n$.

此时显然, 存在实数 u^* , 使 $f_j(x_j^*) \geq u^*$

若 $x^* \neq 0$

则对所有 $i \in I \cup I^*$, $\nabla G_i(x^*)$ 线性无关,

则存在向量 $\lambda^* = (\lambda_1^*, \dots, \lambda_{n+1}^*)^T$ 使得

$$\nabla f(x^*) - \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \lambda_i^* \nabla G_i(x^*) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } f'_j(x_j^*) = \sum_{i \in I^*} \lambda_i^* + \lambda_{n+1}^*, \quad j = 1, \dots, n+1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{且 } \lambda_i^* G_i(x^*) &= 0 \quad i \in I \\ \lambda_i^* &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

则当 $x_j^* > 0$, 则 $j \notin I^*$, 则 $\lambda_j^* = 0$.

$$\text{则 } \Rightarrow f'_j(x_j^*) = \lambda_{n+1}^*$$

当 $x_j^* = 0$, 则 $j \in I^*$, 则 $\lambda_j^* \geq 0$.

$$\Rightarrow f'_j(x_j^*) = \sum_{i \in I^*} \lambda_i^* + \lambda_{n+1}^* \geq \lambda_{n+1}^*$$

即存在实数 $u^* = \lambda_{n+1}^*$, 满足题意.

证毕

4.7. (1) 解: 用外罚函数求解:

$$P(x, \delta) = \frac{3}{2}x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_3^2 - x_1x_2 - x_2x_3 + x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \delta |x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 - 4|^2$$

$$= (\frac{3}{2} + \delta)x_1^2 + (1 + 4\delta)x_2^2 - (1 + 4\delta)x_1x_2 + (\frac{1}{2} + \delta)x_3^2 + (1 - 8\delta)x_3 + (1 - 8\delta)x_1 - (1 + 4\delta)x_2x_3 + (1 + 16\delta)x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 16$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x_1} = (3 + 2\delta)x_1 - (1 + 4\delta)x_2 + (1 - 8\delta) + 2x_3$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x_2} = (2 + 8\delta)x_2 - (1 + 4\delta)x_1 - (1 + 4\delta)x_3 + 1 + 16\delta$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x_3} = (1 + 2\delta)x_3 + (1 - 8\delta) - (1 + 4\delta)x_2 + 2x_1$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial P}{\partial x_1} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x_2} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x_3} = 0$$

$$\text{得 } x_1(\delta) = \frac{3(2\delta - 1)}{8\delta^2 + 12\delta + 2}, \quad x_2(\delta) = \frac{-64\delta^3 + 128\delta^2 + 16\delta - 1}{(8\delta^2 + 12\delta + 2)(1 + 4\delta)}$$

$$x_3(\delta) = \frac{3 + 6\delta}{8\delta^2 + 12\delta + 2}$$

它是 $\min P(x, \delta)$ 的最优解

当 $\delta \rightarrow +\infty$ 时:

$$x_1(\delta) \rightarrow 0, \quad x_2(\delta) \rightarrow -2, \quad x_3(\delta) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{则 } x(\delta) \rightarrow x^* = (0, -2, 0)^T$$

则原问题最优解为 $(0, -2, 0)^T$, 最优值 $f^* = 2$

(2) 解: 用内罚函数求解

构造如下增广目标函数:

$$B(x, r) = x_1^2 + 4x_2^2 + r(\ln(-x_1 + x_2 + 1) + \ln(x_1 + x_2 - 1) + \ln(1 - x_2))$$

$$\frac{\partial B}{\partial x_1} = 2x_1 - \frac{r}{-x_1 + x_2 + 1} + \frac{r}{x_1 + x_2 - 1}$$

$$\frac{\partial B}{\partial x_2} = 8x_2 + \frac{r}{-x_1 + x_2 + 1} + \frac{r}{x_1 + x_2 - 1} - \frac{r}{1 - x_2}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial B}{\partial x_1} = \frac{\partial B}{\partial x_2} = 0, \text{ 且当 } r \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时可得}$$

$$x_1(r) \rightarrow \frac{4}{5}, \quad x_2(r) \rightarrow \frac{1}{5}$$

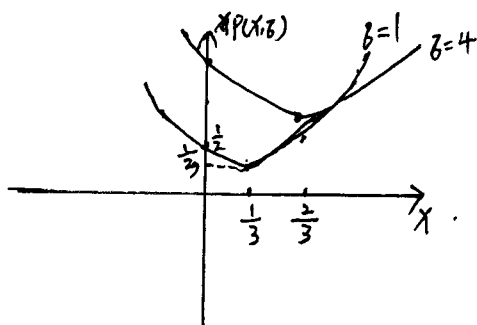
则原问题最优解为 $x^* = (\frac{4}{5}, \frac{1}{5})^T$
最优值为 $f^* = \frac{4}{5}$

4.8. (1) $\delta=1$

$\delta=4$ 时

$$P(x, \delta) = \frac{3}{2}x^2 - x + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(x, \delta) = 3x^2 - 4x + 2$$



(2) 证明: 因为 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = (2+\delta)x - \delta$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{\delta}{2+\delta}. \text{ 则 } x = \frac{\delta}{2+\delta} \text{ 是局部最优解}$$

对于无约束问题.

$$\min P(x, \delta).$$

$$\text{由 } P(x, \delta) = x^2 + \frac{\delta}{2}(x-1)^2, \text{ 对 } x \neq 1, \delta \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\text{有 } P(x, \delta) \rightarrow -\infty$$

因此没有整体最优解

$$(3). \text{解: } \min P(x, \delta) = \frac{2+\delta}{2}x^2 - \delta x + \frac{\delta}{2}$$

$$\text{s.t. } x+2 \geq 0$$

$$-x+2 \geq 0$$

用内罚函数法求解.

$$B(x, \delta, r) = \frac{2+\delta}{2}x^2 - \delta x + \frac{\delta}{2} + r(\ln(x+2) + \ln(-x+2))$$

$$\frac{\partial B}{\partial x} = (2+\delta)x - \delta + \frac{r}{x+2} + \frac{r}{-x+2}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial B}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \text{令 } r \rightarrow 0$$

$$\bar{x}(\delta) = \frac{\delta}{2+\delta}$$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{\delta \rightarrow \infty} \bar{x}(\delta) = 1 = x^*$$

$$\text{或 (由(2), } \bar{x}(\delta) = \frac{\delta}{2+\delta} \text{, 有 } \lim_{\delta \rightarrow \infty} \bar{x}(\delta) = 1 = x^*)$$

4.9 (1) 解: 增广目标函数为:

$$M(x_1, x_2, \lambda, \delta) = x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + \frac{1}{2\delta} \{ [\max(0, \lambda - \delta(x_1 + x_2 - 1))]^2 - \lambda^2 \}$$

$$= \begin{cases} x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 - \frac{\lambda^2}{2\delta} & x_1 + x_2 - 1 > \frac{\lambda}{\delta}, \\ x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + \frac{1}{2\delta} \{ [\lambda - \delta(x_1 + x_2 - 1)]^2 - \lambda^2 \} & x_1 + x_2 - 1 \leq \frac{\lambda}{\delta}. \end{cases}$$

当 $x_1 + x_2 - 1 > \frac{\lambda}{\delta}$ 时, 令

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial x_1} = 2x_1 = 0, \quad \frac{\partial M}{\partial x_2} = 4x_2 = 0$$

得 $\hat{x} = (0, 0)^T$, 当 δ 充分大时, 此点不满足 $x_1 + x_2 - 1 > \frac{\lambda}{\delta}$, 即 \hat{x} 不是 M 的极小点.

当 $x_1 + x_2 - 1 \leq \frac{\lambda}{\delta}$ 时, 令

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial x_1} = 2x_1 - [\lambda - \delta(x_1 + x_2 - 1)] = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial x_2} = 4x_2 - [\lambda - \delta(x_1 + x_2 - 1)] = 0$$

$$\text{得 } x_1 = \frac{2\lambda + 2\delta}{4 + 3\delta}, \quad x_2 = \frac{\lambda + \delta}{4 + 3\delta}, \text{ 满足 } x_1 + x_2 - 1 \leq \frac{\lambda}{\delta}.$$

将 λ 换成 λ_k 代入乘子的修正公式修正 λ_k , 有

$$\lambda_{k+1} = \max(0, \lambda_k - \delta(x_1 + x_2 - 1)) = \max(0, \frac{4\lambda_k + 4\delta}{4 + 3\delta})$$

若给定 $\lambda_1 > 0$ 且 $\delta > 0$,

$$\lambda_{k+1} = \frac{4}{4 + 3\delta} \lambda_k + \frac{4\delta}{4 + 3\delta} > 0$$

显然, 当 $\delta > 0$ 时 $\{\lambda_k\}$ 收敛, 且 δ 越大收敛越快.

$$\text{如取 } \delta = 10, \text{ 则 } \lambda_{k+1} = \frac{2}{17} \lambda_k + \frac{20}{17}$$

设 $\lambda_k \rightarrow \lambda^*$, 对上式取极限得:

$$\lambda^* = \frac{2}{17} \lambda^* + \frac{20}{17} \quad \text{即 } \lambda^* = \frac{4}{3}.$$

在 $x_1 = \frac{2\lambda + 2\delta}{4 + 3\delta}, \quad x_2 = \frac{\lambda + \delta}{4 + 3\delta}$ 中再取 $\delta = 10, \lambda = \lambda^* = \frac{4}{3}$ 得原问题最优解

$$x^* = (x_1^*, x_2^*)^T = (\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3})^T$$

最优值为 $\frac{2}{3}$.

(2) 解: 增广Lagrange函数为:

$$M(x_1, x_2, \lambda, \beta) = x_1^2 + x_1 x_2 + x_2^2 - \lambda(x_1 + 2x_2 - 4) + \frac{\beta}{2}(x_1 + 2x_2 - 4)^2$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial M}{\partial x_1} = 2x_1 + x_2 - \lambda + \beta(x_1 + 2x_2 - 4) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial x_2} = x_1 + 2x_2 - 2\lambda + 2\beta(x_1 + 2x_2 - 4)$$

$$\text{得: } x_1 = 0 \quad x_2 = \frac{\lambda + 4\beta}{1 + 2\beta}$$

将 λ 换成 λ_k , 再把 x_1, x_2 的值代入乘子迭代公式

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

$$\text{即 } \lambda_{k+1} = \frac{1}{1+2\beta} \lambda_k + \frac{4\beta}{1+2\beta}$$

显然, 当 $\beta > 0$ 时 $\{\lambda_k\}$ 收敛, 且 β 越大收敛越快.

如取 $\beta = 10$.

$$\text{则 } \lambda_{k+1} = \frac{1}{21} \lambda_k + \frac{40}{21}$$

对 $\lambda_k \rightarrow \lambda^*$, 对上式取极限得

$$\lambda^* = \frac{1}{21} \lambda^* + \frac{40}{21}$$

$$\text{即 } \lambda^* = 2$$

在 $x_1 = 0 \quad x_2 = \frac{\lambda + 4\beta}{1 + 2\beta}$ 中取 $\beta = 10, \lambda = 2$ 得原问题最优解:

$$x^* = (x_1^*, x_2^*)^T = (0, 2)^T$$

最优值为: $f^* = 4$

4.10: 证明: 增广Lagrange函数为: $M(x, \lambda, \beta) = \frac{1}{2} x^T Q x + \alpha b^T x - \lambda(b^T x) + \frac{\beta}{2} (b^T x)^T (b^T x)$

最优性条件为: $\nabla_x M(x^*, \lambda^*, \beta) = 0$

4.11. 解: 增广目标函数为:

$$M(x_1, x_2, \lambda, \delta) = (x_1 - 2)^4 + (x_1 - 2x_2)^2 + \frac{1}{2\delta} \{ [\max(0, \lambda - \delta(-x_1^2 + x_2))]^2 - \lambda^2 \}$$

$$= \begin{cases} (x_1 - 2)^4 + (x_1 - 2x_2)^2 - \frac{\lambda^2}{2\delta}, & -x_1^2 + x_2 > \frac{\lambda}{\delta} \\ (x_1 - 2)^4 + (x_1 - 2x_2)^2 + \frac{1}{2\delta} \{ [\lambda - \delta(-x_1^2 + x_2)]^2 - \lambda^2 \} & -x_1^2 + x_2 \leq \frac{\lambda}{\delta} \end{cases}$$

当 $-x_1^2 + x_2 > \frac{\lambda}{\delta}$ 时, 令

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial x_1} = 4(x_1 - 2)^3 + 2(x_1 - 2x_2) = 0; \quad \frac{\partial M}{\partial x_2} = -4(x_1 - 2x_2) = 0$$

得 $\hat{x} = (2, 1)^T$, 当 δ 充分大时, 此点不满足 $-x_1^2 + x_2 > \frac{\lambda}{\delta}$, 即不是极小点.

当 $-x_1^2 + x_2 \leq \frac{\lambda}{\delta}$ 时, 令

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial x_1} = 4(x_1 - 2)^3 + 2(x_1 - 2x_2) + 2x_1 \cdot (\lambda - \delta(-x_1^2 + x_2))$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial x_2} = -4(x_1 - 2x_2) - [\lambda - \delta(-x_1^2 + x_2)] = 0$$

后面过程用matlab计算

可得结果为 $x^* = (2, 4)$.

$$f^* = 0.$$

4.12. 增广目标函数, 取 $x_0 = (0, 2)$.

$$P(x, r) = e^{x_1} - x_1 x_2 + x_2^2 + \frac{1}{r} [\min(0, -2x_1 - x_2 + 2)^2 + (x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 4)^2 + (-2x_1 - x_2 + 2)^2]$$

第1次迭代: $P(x, r) = e^{x_1} - x_1 x_2 + x_2^2 + \frac{1}{r} [(x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 4)^2 + (-2x_1 - x_2 + 2)^2]$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x_1} = e^{x_1} - x_2 + \frac{1}{r} (8x_1 + 4x_2 + 4x_1(x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 4) - 8) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x_2} = -x_1 + 2x_2 + \frac{1}{r} [4x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_2(x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 4) - 4] = 0$$

后面过程用 matlab 完成.

可得 $x^* = (0, 2)$

$f^* = 5$

4.13. (1) 这不是线性约束问题, 不做讨论.

(2) 原题化为: $\min f(x) \quad \text{s.t.} \begin{cases} -2x_1 - 5x_2 \geq -25 \\ x_1 - 2x_2 \geq -8 \\ x_1 \geq 0 \\ x_2 \geq 0 \end{cases}$

$\nabla f(x) = (18x_2 - 16x_1 - e^{-x_1 - x_2} - 2, 18x_1 - 20x_2 - e^{-x_1 - x_2})^T$, 取 $x_1 = (0, 0)$

第一次迭代: $\nabla f(x_1) = (-3, -1)^T$. $I_1 = \{3, 4\}$ 为有效集, $A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = I - A_2(A_2^T A_2)^{-1} A_2^T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

则 $P_2 \nabla f(x_1) = (0, 0)^T$. 令 $\lambda = (A_2^T A_2)^{-1} A_2^T \nabla f(x_1) = (-3, -1)^T$. 取 $\lambda_1 = -3 < 0$, 从 A_2 中去除 λ_1 对应的第一列后 $A_1 = A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$. 令 $P_1 = P_2 = I - A_1(A_1^T A_1)^{-1} A_1^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

$p_1 = -P_1 \nabla f(x_1) = -\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

进行精确搜索 $\min f(x_1 + \alpha p_1) = e^{3\alpha} + (3\alpha - 1)^2 - 27\alpha^2$, $0 \leq \alpha \leq \frac{25}{6}$

$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \frac{25}{6}$, $x_2 = x_1 + \alpha_1 p_1 = (\frac{25}{6}, 0)^T$

第二次迭代: $\nabla f(x_2) \approx (-202, -225)^T$, $I_2 = \{1, 2\}$. $A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -5 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$, $P_2 \approx \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0.11 \times 10^{-15} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

此时 $p_2 = -P_2 \nabla f(x_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -0.224 \times 10^{-13} \end{pmatrix}$. 则 $\|p_2\| \rightarrow 0$. 令 $\lambda = (A_2^T A_2)^{-1} A_2^T \nabla f(x_2) = \begin{pmatrix} -80.1 \\ 72.4 \end{pmatrix}$

取 $\lambda_1 = -80.1 < 0$. 从 A_2 中去除第一列得 $A_1 = A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$. $P_1 = P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.1379 & -0.3448 \\ -0.3448 & 0.8621 \end{pmatrix}$

$p_2 = -P_1 \nabla f(x_2) = (-49.724, 124.310)^T$. 进行精确搜索 $\min f(x_2 + \alpha p_2)$, $0 \leq \alpha \leq 0.0239$

$\Rightarrow \alpha_2 = 0.0239$. $x_3 = x_2 + \alpha_2 p_2 = (11.311, 2.971)^T$

第三次迭代: $\nabla f(x_3) = (-129.5, 144.2)^T$, $I_3 = \{4\}$. $A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$P_1 \nabla f(x_3) = \begin{pmatrix} -129.5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$. 令 $\lambda = (A_1^T A_1)^{-1} A_1^T \nabla f(x_3) = (144.2)$. 则 $\lambda = 144.2 > 0$.

则 $x_3 = (11.311, 2.971)^T$ 为 KKT 点, 又 $f(x)$ 是凸函数, 则 x_3 是最优解.

4.14. (1) 解: 引入松弛变量, 化为标准式:

$$\min f(x) = x_1^2 + x_1 x_2 + 2x_2^2 - 6x_1 - 14x_2$$

$$\text{s.t. } x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 2$$

$$-x_1 + 2x_2 + x_4 = 3$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0, x_4 \geq 0.$$

$$\text{此时: } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 而 } \nabla f(x) = (2x_1 + x_2 - 6, x_1 + 4x_2 - 14, 0, 0)^T.$$

$$\text{取初始可行点 } x_1 = (0, 0, 2, 3)^T.$$

第一次迭代, $k=1$.

$$x^B = (x_3, x_4)^T, \quad x^N = (x_1, x_2)^T,$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad N = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B^{-1}N = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nabla_N f(x_1) = (-6, -14)^T, \quad \nabla_B f(x_1) = (0, 0)^T,$$

$$r(x_1^N) = (-6, -14)^T - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (-6, -14)^T.$$

$$\text{于是 } p^N = (6, 14)^T, \quad p^B = -\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 14 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -20 \\ 22 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{即 } P_1 = (6, 14, -20, 22)^T, \quad p_1 \neq 0.$$

$$\text{故 } \alpha_{\max} = \min\left\{\frac{2}{20}, \frac{3}{22}\right\} = \frac{1}{10}.$$

$$\text{求解: } \min f(x_1 + \alpha P_1) = 512\alpha^2 - 232\alpha, \quad 0 \leq \alpha \leq \frac{1}{10}.$$

$$\text{得: } \alpha_1 = \frac{1}{10}, \text{ 故 } x_2 = x_1 + \alpha_1 P_1 = \left(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{7}{5}, 0, \frac{4}{5}\right)^T.$$

第二次迭代, $k=2$.

$$x^B = (x_2, x_4)^T, \quad x^N = (x_1, x_3)^T.$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad N = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B^{-1}N = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nabla f(x_2) = \left(-\frac{17}{5}, -\frac{39}{5}, 0, 0\right)^T,$$

$$r(x_2^N) = \left(-\frac{17}{5}, 0\right)^T - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{39}{5} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{73}{10} \\ \frac{117}{10} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$p^N = \left(\frac{73}{10}, 0\right)^T, \quad p^B = -\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{73}{10} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \left(\frac{73}{20}, -\frac{219}{20}\right)^T$$

$$\text{即 } P_2 = \left(\frac{3}{10}, \frac{73}{20}, 0, -\frac{219}{20}\right)^T, \quad P_2 \neq 0.$$

$$\alpha_{\max} = \frac{4}{5} / \frac{219}{20} = \frac{16}{219}$$

$$\text{求解 } \min f(x_2 + \alpha P_2), \quad 0 \leq \alpha \leq \frac{16}{219}$$

$$\text{得 } \alpha_2 = \frac{16}{219}, \quad x_3 = x_2 + \alpha_2 P_2 = \left(\frac{227}{365}, \frac{5}{3}, 0, 0\right)^T$$

第三次迭代, $k=3$

$$x^B = (x_1, x_2)^T \quad x^N = (x_3, x_4)^T$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad N = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad B^{-1}N = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nabla f(x_3) = (-3.089, -6.711, 0, 0)^T$$

$$r(x_3^N) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^T - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3.089 \\ -6.711 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9.8 \\ 10.333 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{于是 } p^N = (0, 0)^T \quad p^B = -\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (0, 0)^T$$

$$\text{即 } p_3 = (0, 0, 0, 0)^T = 0$$

$$\text{则 } x_3 = \left(\frac{227}{365}, \frac{5}{3}, 0, 0\right)^T \text{ 是 KT 点,}$$

$$\text{即原问题最优解为 } \left(\frac{227}{365}, \frac{5}{3}, 0, 0\right)^T$$

(2) 引入松弛变量, 化为标准型:

$$\min [(x_1-1)^2 + (x_2-2)^2 + (x_3-3)^2 + (x_4-4)^2]$$

$$\text{s.t. } 3x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 10$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_6 = 5$$

$$x_i \geq 0 \quad i=1, \dots, 6.$$

$$\text{其中 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \nabla f(x) = [2x_1-2, 2x_2-4, 2x_3-6, 2x_4-8, 0, 0]$$

选取 $x_1 = (0, 0, 0, 0, 10, 5)^T$ —— 当我看到 $x_1 = (\frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{3}{2}, 2)^T$ 时我内心是崩溃的!!!

$$\text{第一次迭代, } k=1. \quad x^B = (x_5, x_6)^T \quad x^N = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)^T$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad N = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad B^{-1}N = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nabla f(x_1) = (-2, -4, -6, -8, 0, 0)^T$$

$$r(x_1^N) = (-2, -4, -6, -8)^T - \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (-2, -4, -6, -8)^T$$

$$p^N = (2, 4, 6, 8)^T. \quad p^B = -\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -38 \\ -20 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{即 } p_1 = (2, 4, 6, 8, -38, -20)^T. \quad p_1 \neq 0.$$

$$\text{故 } \alpha_{\max} = \min \left\{ \frac{10}{38}, \frac{5}{20} \right\} = \frac{1}{4}, \quad \text{则 } 0 \leq \alpha \leq \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{进行一维搜索: } \min f(x_1 + \alpha p_1) = (2\alpha-1)^2 + (4\alpha-2)^2 + (6\alpha-3)^2 + (8\alpha-4)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{4}. \quad \text{则 } x_2 = x_1 + \alpha p_1 = \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{3}{2}, 2, \frac{1}{2}, 0\right)^T$$

第二次迭代. $k=2$

$$x^B = (x_4, x_5)^T \quad x^N = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_6)^T$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad N = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad B^{-1}N = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nabla f(x_2) = (-1, -2, -3, -4, 0, 0)^T$$

$$\text{即 } r(x_2^N) = (-1, -2, -3, 0)^T - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$p^N = (-\frac{3}{2}, -2, -\frac{3}{2}, 0)^T \quad p^B = -\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} \\ -2 \\ -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ \frac{17}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{即 } p_2 = (-\frac{3}{2}, -2, -\frac{3}{2}, 5, \frac{17}{2}, 0)^T \quad p_2 \neq 0.$$

$$\text{则 } \alpha_{\max} = \min\{\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, 1\} = \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{则 } 0 \leq \alpha \leq \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{进行一维搜索: } \min f(x_2 + \alpha p_2) = (2\alpha + 1)^2 + (5\alpha - 2)^2 + (\frac{3\alpha}{2} + \frac{1}{2})^2 + (\frac{3\alpha}{2} + \frac{3}{2})^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{10}{67}. \quad \text{则 } x_3 = x_2 + \alpha p_2 = (\frac{37}{134}, \frac{47}{67}, \frac{171}{134}, \frac{184}{67}, \frac{237}{134}, 0)^T$$

第三次迭代. $k=3$

$$x^B = (x_4, x_5)^T \quad x^N = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_6)^T$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad N = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad B^{-1}N = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nabla f(x_3) = (-1, -\frac{174}{67}, -\frac{462}{134}, -\frac{168}{67}, 0, 0)^T$$

$$r(x_3^N) = (-1, -\frac{174}{67}, -\frac{462}{134}, 0)^T - \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{168}{67} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6.522 \\ 4.925 \\ 1.567 \\ 2.507 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$p^N = (-1.8, -3.45, -2, 0)^T, \quad p^B = -\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1.8 \\ -3.45 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 19.75 \\ 7.25 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$p_3 = (-1.8, -3.45, -2, 19.75, 7.25, 0)^T$$

后面过程略.

k	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	$f(x)$
1	0	0	0	0	30
2	0	0	0	3.999999603	14
3	0	0	1.000000265	3.99999735	8.99998942
4	0	0	2.00000131	2.99999869	7.000000
5	0	-6.66666754	1.66666623	2.66666623	6.33333333

4.15. (1) 略

(2) 1k 为: $\min f(x) = x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + x_2^2 + 12x_1 - 4x_2$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3 = 4$$

$$1 \leq x_1 \leq 3$$

$$1 \leq x_2 \leq 3$$

$$x_3 \geq 0$$

取 $x_1 = (2, 4)^T$

k	x_1	x_2	$f(x_1, x_2)$
1	2	4	44
2	1.125	1.265625	14.15287
3	1.052582	1.107928	12.867072
4	1.019385	1.039145	12.313583
5	1.001452	1.002906	12.023248
6	1.001452	1.002906	12.023248

迭代12次得:

$$12 \quad 1.000000 \quad 1.000001 \quad 12.000007$$

则最优解为 $x^* = (1, 1, 12)^T$