

第1章 最优化问题概略.

1.1: 解: 设第 j 种食品购进 x_j (kg), $j=1, 2, \dots, n$.

则要求总支出:

$\sum_{j=1}^n c_j x_j$ 达到最小, 其中要满足的约束条件为:

$$x_1 \leq d_1, x_2 \leq d_2; x_3 \geq d_3; x_j \geq 0, j=1, 2, \dots, n.$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j \geq 1000 b_i, i=1, 2, \dots, m.$$

综上, 把所得的线性规划问题记为数学模型:

$$\begin{cases} \min \sum_{j=1}^n c_j x_j \\ \text{s.t.} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j \geq 1000 b_i, i=1, 2, \dots, m. \\ x_1 \leq d_1; \\ x_2 \leq d_2; \\ x_3 \geq d_3; \\ x_j \geq 0, j=1, 2, \dots, n. \end{cases}$$

1.2: 解: 设第 j 号货物装 x_j 件.

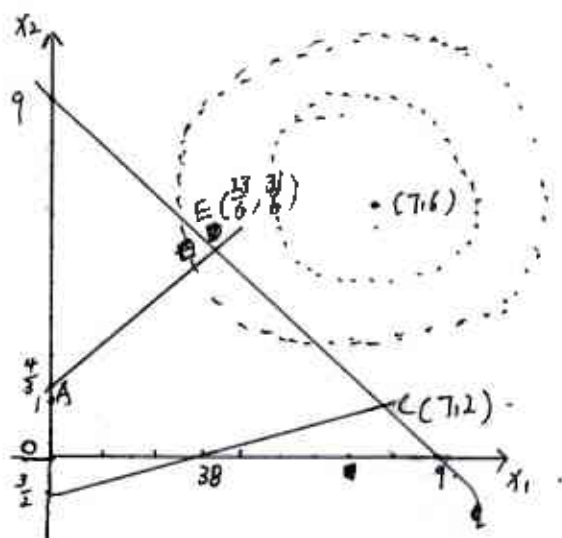
则要求最大值: $50x_1 + 100x_2 + 150x_3 + 100x_4 + 250x_5 + 250x_6$.

的极大值. 等价于: $\min z = -(50x_1 + 100x_2 + 150x_3 + 100x_4 + 250x_5 + 250x_6)$

则问题的数学模型为:

$$\begin{cases} \min z = -(50x_1 + 100x_2 + 150x_3 + 100x_4 + 250x_5 + 250x_6) \\ \text{s.t.} \begin{aligned} 20x_1 + 5x_2 + 10x_3 + 12x_4 + 25x_5 + 50x_6 &\leq 40000 \\ 1x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_3 + 7x_4 + 2x_5 + 5x_6 &\leq 50000 \\ 20x_1 + 3x_4 &\leq 10000 \\ 0.1x_1 + 0.2x_2 + 0.4x_3 + 0.1x_4 + 0.3x_5 + 0.9x_6 &\leq 7.50 \end{aligned} \\ x_j \in \mathbb{Z}^+, j=1, 2, \dots, 6. \\ x_j \geq 0, j=1, 2, \dots, 6. \end{cases}$$

1.3: 解: 由题可得可行域 D 为多边形 $A O B C E$ 围成区域包括边界. 目标函数 $f(x)=4$, $f(x)=9$ 的等值线是以 $(7,6)^T$ 为圆心的两个同心圆, 如图所示:



1.4. 证明: 当 $n=1$ 时, $F_1 = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} - \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} = 1$, 命题成立;

假设 $n < k$ 时命题成立, 则:

$$\begin{aligned} F_k &= F_{k-1} + F_{k-2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{k-1} - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{k-1} \right] + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{k-2} - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{k-2} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{k-1} + \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{k-2} - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{k-1} - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{k-2} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{k-1} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right) - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{k-1} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{k-1} \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2} \right) - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{k-1} \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^k - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^k \right] \end{aligned}$$

即 $n=k$ 时命题成立.

从而命题对一切自然数成立.

1.5. 黄金分割法:

%huangjinfenge.m

function [xm, fm] = huangjinfenge(f, a, b, epsilon)

% [a,b] 为求 $f(x)$ 最小值的区间, epsilon 为精度要求, 函数 huangjinfenge 的作用是利用黄金分割法求 $f(x)$ 在给定区间的最小值.

x2 = a + 0.618 * (b - a); f2 = feval('f', x2);

%取试探点 x2

x1 = a + 0.382 * (b - a); f1 = feval('f', x1);

%取试探点 x1

while abs(b - a) > epsilon

if f1 < f2

%当 $f_1 < f_2$ 时, 将原区间缩为 $[a, x_2]$
~~新区间~~

b = x2; x2 = x1; f2 = f1;

else if f1 == f2

%当 $f_1 = f_2$ 时, 原区间缩为 $[x_1, x_2]$

a = x1; b = x2;

x2 = a + 0.618 * (b - a); f2 = feval('f', x2);

x1 = a + 0.382 * (b - a); f1 = feval('f', x1);

else

%当 $f_1 > f_2$ 时, 将原区间缩为 $[x_1, b]$.

a = x1; x1 = x2; f1 = f2;

x2 = a + 0.618 * (b - a); f2 = feval('f', x2);

end

end

end

xm = (a + b) / 2;

fm = feval('f', xm);

平分法:

```
% pingfen.m
function [xm, fm] = pingfen(f, a, b, epsilon)
c = (a+b)/2;
while b-a > epsilon
    df = diff(f);
    t = feval('df', c);
    if t == 0
        xm = c;
    else if t < 0
        a = c;
    else b = c;
    end
end
c = (a+b)/2;
end
xm = c; fm = feval('f', xm);
```

% 求 f(x) 的导数

% f(x) 的导数为零, 即满足取极值条件

% f(x) 的导数小于零, 取 [c, b] 为新的循环区间.

% f(x) 的导数大于零, 取 [a, c] 为新的循环区间

1.6: 解: 计算法可参照 1.1q.

函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上为单峰函数, $\varepsilon = 0.1$.

取 $x_1 = a + 0.382(b-a) = -0.236$.

$x_2 = a + 0.618(b-a) = 0.236$.

编程法: (调用 1.5 题的 hangjinfenge.m).

% f.m

function y = f(x)

y = exp(-x) + x^2;

>> [xm, fm] = hangjinfenge('f', -1, 0.1)

xm =

0.3393.

fm = ~~0.8274~~

0.8274

1.7. 解: 先给出 Fibonacci 法和二次插值法的源程序:

Fibonacci 法:

% fib.m

function y=fib(x)

y=(power((1+sqrt(5))/2,x+1)-power((1-sqrt(5))/2,x+1))/sqrt(5);

% fibonacci.m

function [xm, fm]=fibonacci(f, a, b, eplison)

n=0;

while feval('fib', n)<(b-a)/eplison %求试探点的个数

n=n+1;

end

~~x1=a+feval('fib', n)/(b-a)/eplison~~

x1=a+feval('fib', n-2)/feval('fib', n)^(b-a); %取试探点 x1

f1=feval('f', x1);

x2=a+feval('fib', n-1)/feval('fib', n)^(b-a); %取试探点 x2

f2=feval('f', x2);

for k=1:n-3

if f1<f2

%f1<f2, 原区间缩为 [a, x2]

b=x2; x2=x1; f2=f1;

x1=a+feval('fib', n-k-2)/feval('fib', n-k)^(b-a);

f1=feval('f', x1);

else a=x1; x1=x2; f1=f2;

%f1>f2, 原区间缩为 [x1, b]

x2=a+feval('fib', n-k-1)/feval('fib', n-k)^(b-a);

f2=feval('f', x2);

end

end

if f1<f2

b=x2; x2=x1; f2=f1;

else a=x1;

end

x1=x2-a*(b-a); f1=feval('f', x1);

%为最后一次迭代

if f1<f2

xm=(a+x2)/2;

else if f1==f2

xm=(x1+x2)/2;

else xm=(x1+b)/2;

end

end

fm=feval('f', xm);

抛物线法 (二次插值法)

% paowuxian.m

function [xm, fm] = paowuxian(f, x0, x1, x2, epsilon)

while abs(x1-x2) > epsilon

f1 = feval('f', x1); f0 = feval('f', x0); f2 = feval('f', x2);

$x_b = 0.5 * ((x_2^2 - x_0^2) * f_1 + (x_1^2 - x_2^2) * f_0 + (x_0^2 - x_1^2) * f_2) / ((x_2 - x_0) * f_1 + (x_1 - x_2) * f_0 + (x_0 - x_1) * f_2 + eps);$

f_b = feval('f', x_b);

if f0 - f_b < 0

if x0 < x_b % f0 < f_b, x0 < x_b, 取 x1, x0, x_b 为新的二次插值点.

x2 = x_b; f2 = f_b;

else x1 = x_b; f1 = f_b;

% f0 < f_b, x_b < x0, 取 x_b, x0, x2 为新的二次插值点.

end

else if f0 - f_b > 0

if x0 > x_b

% f0 > f_b, x0 < x_b, 取 x0, x_b, x2 为新的二次插值点.

x2 = x0; x0 = x_b; f2 = f0; f0 = f_b;

else x1 = x0; x0 = x_b;

% f0 > f_b, x0 > x_b, 取 x1, x_b, x0 为新的二次插值点.

f1 = f0; f0 = f_b;

end

else if x0 < x_b

% f0 = f_b, x0 < x_b, 取 x0, x_b, (x0+x_b)/2 为新的二次插值点.

x1 = x0; x2 = x_b; x0 = (x1+x2)/2;

f1 = f0; f2 = f_b; f0 = feval('f', x0);

% f0 = f_b, x0 > x_b, 取 x0, x_b, (x0+x_b)/2 为新的二次插值点.

else if x0 > x_b

x1 = x_b; x2 = x0; x0 = (x1+x2)/2;

f1 = f_b; f2 = f0; f0 = feval('f', x0);

else x_j = (x1+x0)/2; f_j = feval('f', x_j); % f0 = f_b, x0 = x_b.

if f_j < f0

x2 = x0; x0 = x_j; f2 = f0; f0 = f_j;

else if f_j > f0

x1 = x_j; f1 = f_j;

else x1 = x_j; x2 = x0; x0 = (x1+x2)/2;

f1 = f_j; f2 = f0; f0 = feval('f', x0);

end

end

end

end

end

end

end

xm = x0; fm = f0;

① 用 Fibonacci 法求：

```
% f.m
function y=f(x)
y=x^4+2*x+4;
>> [xm, fm]=fibonacci('f', -1, 0, 0.01)
xm =
    -0.7951
fm =
    2.8095
```

② 二次插值法求：

```
% f.m
function y=f(x)
y=x^4+2*x+4;
>> [xm, fm]=paowuxian('f', -0.7, -0.6, 0.01)
xm =
    -0.7937
fm =
    2.8094
```

1.8 解：构造可行下降方向 $P_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}^T$

$$\nabla \varphi(t) = \cos(t+\pi) = -\cos t$$

$$\varphi_0 = \varphi(t_0) = 1, q_0 = 0^T, q_0^T P_0 = 0.$$

step 1: 给定 $u=0.1$, $\delta=0.8$, $\alpha=0$, $b=+\infty$, $\alpha=1$, $j=0$

step 2: $x_1 = x_0 + \alpha P_0 = 2\pi$, $\varphi_1 = \varphi(x_1) = 0$, $q_1 = -1$.

$$\varphi_0 - \varphi_1 = 1 - 0 = 1 > u \alpha q_0^T P_0 = 0, \text{ 满足 (1.6) 式.}$$

然而 $\nabla \varphi_1^T P_0 = -\frac{\pi}{2} < 0$ 不满足 (1.7) 式, 转 step 3.

step 3: $\alpha = \alpha_1$, $\alpha = \min\{2\alpha, \frac{u}{\alpha_1}\} = 2$, 转 step 2. 重新计算 φ_1 .

计算过程如下表：

j	迭代点	φ_j	α	x_j	φ_j	条件 (1.6)	条件 (1.7)
0	$\frac{\pi}{2}^T$	1	1	2π	0	成立	不成立
1	$\frac{5\pi}{2}^T$	1	2	$\frac{5\pi}{2}$	-1	成立	成立

则迭代两次可得出满足 Wolfe 条件的步长 $\alpha_0 = 2$.

$$\text{则 } \varphi_1 = \varphi_0 + \alpha_0 P_0 = \frac{5\pi}{2}^T.$$

1.9. 程序:

```
%wofe0.m
function [alpha, xm, fm] = wofe0(x0, p0, mu, sigma)
% x0为搜索的初始点, p0为搜索方向, mu, sigma为控制因子, alpha为返回的搜索步长,
% (xm, fm)为返回的最小值, 函数wofe0.m的作用是利用wofe原则进行一维不确定函数最小值.
syms x1 x2;
y = 100*(x2-x1^2)^2 + (1-x1)^2; %定义Rosenbrock函数.
y1 = diff(y, 'x1');
y2 = diff(y, 'x2');
a = 0; b = inf; alpha = 1;
f0 = subs(y, {x1, x2}, {x0(1), x0(2)});
g0 = [subs(y1, {x1, x2}, {x0(1), x0(2)}), subs(y2, {x1, x2}, {x0(1), x0(2)})]';
xk = subs(y, {x1, x2}, {xk(1), xk(2)});
g1 = [subs(y1, {x1, x2}, {xk(1), xk(2)}), subs(y2, {x1, x2}, {xk(1), xk(2)})]';
t = g0'*p0;
while ((f0-fk) < (-mu*alpha*t)) | (g1'*p0 < sigma*t) %利用wofe原则计算.
    if (f0-fk) < (-mu*alpha*t)
        b = alpha; alpha = (a+alpha)/2;
    else if g1'*p0 < sigma*t
        a = alpha; alpha = min(2*alpha, (alpha+b)/2);
    end
end
xk = x0 + alpha*p0;
fk = subs(y, {x1, x2}, {xk(1), xk(2)});
g1 = [subs(y1, {x1, x2}, {xk(1), xk(2)}), subs(y2, {x1, x2}, {xk(1), xk(2)})]';
end
xm = xk; fm = fk;
```

对于本题:

```
>> [alpha, xm, fm] = wofe0([-1, 1]', [1, 1]', 0.1, 0.5)
```

```
alpha =  
0.0039
```

```
xm =  
-0.9961  
1.0039
```

```
fm =  
3.9981
```