

## 最优化方法(卷二)

① 对于无约束问题  $\min f(x)$  若在点  $x^k$  处下降方向为  $p^k$ , 采用精确一维搜索方法的下一个点  $x^{k+1}$ . 求证:  $g_k^T p^k = 0$ . 其中  $g_k$  表示  $f(x)$  在  $x^k$  处梯度.

证明: 由一阶条件可得  $\nabla f(x^k + \alpha_k p^k) = 0$

$$\nabla f(x^k + \alpha_k p^k) = g(x^k)^T p^k = 0$$

$$\therefore g_k^T p^k = 0$$

### 2. 同卷-第2题

3. 用单纯形法求线性规划  $\min -2x_2 + x_3$   
 s.t.  $x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = -4$   
 $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \leq 9$   
 $2x_1 - x_2 - x_3 \leq 5$   
 $x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0$

(2) 若在上面线性规划为整数, 在概整规划中对变量  $x_1$  写出对应割平面方程

解: 引入松弛变量  $x_4, x_5, x_6$  化为标准形:

$$\min -2x_2 + x_3$$

$$\text{s.t. } -x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 4$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_5 = 9$$

$$2x_1 - x_2 - x_3 + x_6 = 5$$

$$x_i \geq 0, i=1, 2, \dots, 6$$

单纯形表:

$C_j$		0	-2	1	0	0	0	$\theta$
CB	B	b	$p_1$	$p_2$	$p_3$	$p_4$	$p_5$	$p_6$
0	$p_4$	4	-1	2	-1	1	0	0
0	$p_5$	9	1	1	1	0	1	0
0	$p_6$	5	2	-1	-1	0	0	1
$C_j$		0	-2	1	0	0	0	$\theta$
-2	$p_2$	2	-1/2	1	-1/2	1/2	0	0
0	$p_3$	7	0	0	1/2	1/2	1	0
0	$p_6$	7	1/2	0	-3/2	1/2	0	1
$C_j$		1	0	0	1	0	0	
-2	$p_2$	13/3	0	1	0	2/3	1/3	0
0	$p_1$	14/3	1	0	1	1/3	2/3	0
0	$p_6$	14/3	0	0	-2	1/3	-1/3	1
$C_j$		0	0	1	4/3	2/3	0	

$$\therefore x^* = \left(\frac{14}{3}, \frac{13}{3}, 0\right)^T$$

(2) 对  $x_1 + x_3 + \frac{1}{3}x_4 + \frac{2}{3}x_5 = \frac{14}{3}$   
 $-x_1 + x_3 - \frac{1}{3}x_4 - \frac{2}{3}x_5 \leq 0$   
 割平面方程  $\frac{2}{3}x_4 - \frac{1}{3}x_5 \leq 0$

4. 用FR算法求解  $\min x_1^2 + 2x_2^2$  初始点  $x^{(0)} = (15, 5)^T$

解:  $g(x) = (2x_1, 4x_2)^T, g_0 = (10, 20)^T$ . 取  $p_0 = -g_0 = (-10, -20)^T$  从  $x_0$  出发沿精确一维

$$\min f(x_0 + \alpha p_0) = 900\alpha^2 - 5000\alpha + 75 \text{ 取极值时 } \alpha_0 = \frac{5}{18}$$

$$\therefore x_1 = x_0 + \alpha_0 p_0 = \left(\frac{20}{9}, -\frac{5}{9}\right)^T, g_1 = \left(\frac{40}{9}, -\frac{20}{9}\right)^T$$

对于FR算法  $p_{k+1} = \frac{g_k g_k}{g_k^T g_{k-1}} \therefore p_0 = \frac{g_1 g_0}{g_0^T g_0} = \frac{4}{81}$

$$\therefore p_1 = -g_1 + p_0 p_0 = \left(-\frac{400}{81}, \frac{100}{81}\right)^T \text{ 沿 } x_1 \text{ 出发沿精确一维搜索}$$

$$\min f(x_1 + \alpha_1 p_1) = \frac{180000}{181^2} \alpha_1^2 - \frac{18000}{9 \times 81} \alpha_1 + \frac{400}{81} \text{ 取极值时 } \alpha_1 = \frac{9}{20}$$

$$\therefore x_2 = x_1 + \alpha_1 p_1 = (0, 0)^T, g_2 = (0, 0)^T$$

$$\therefore x^* = x_2 = (0, 0)^T$$