

# 习题

2024年3月11日 9:36

4. Proof:  $\forall a_1, a_2 \in S, \forall \alpha \in [0, 1], \text{wlog } |a_1| > |a_2|$

$$\begin{aligned} [\alpha a_1 + (1-\alpha)a_2]^2 &= \alpha^2 a_1^2 + 2\alpha(1-\alpha)a_1 a_2 + (1-\alpha)^2 a_2^2 \\ &\leq a_1^2 + (1-\alpha)[- (1+\alpha)a_1^2 + 2\alpha a_1 a_2 + (1-\alpha)a_2^2] \\ &= a_1^2 + (1-\alpha)[- \alpha(a_1 - a_2)^2 - a_1^2 + a_2^2] \\ &\leq a_1^2 + (1-\alpha)[- \alpha(a_1 - a_2)^2] \leq a_1^2 \leq 1 \end{aligned}$$

So  $\alpha a_1 + (1-\alpha)a_2 \in S$ . i.e.  $S$  is convex.

5.  $d^T A d = (1 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = (2 \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$

So  $d^1$  &  $d^2$  are conjugate wrt.  $A$ .

1.  $x^T x^* \quad k \lambda^T y^*$

2.  $-\nabla f(x^k) \quad -(\nabla^2 f(x^k))^{-1} \nabla f(x^k) \quad -\nabla f(x^k) + \frac{\|\nabla f(x^k)\|^2}{\|\nabla f(x^{k+1})\|^2} p^{k-1}$

3.  $y_k = B_{k+1} S_k$

4.  $f'_1 = 10x_1 - 6x_2, f'_2 = -6x_1 + 10x_2$

$f''_{11} = 10, f''_{22} = -6, f''_{12} = -6, f''_{21} = -6$   
 $H = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & -6 \\ -6 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$

1.  $Q = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, x' = (1, 1)^T, \epsilon = 10^{-6}$

$\nabla f(x) = Qx$

$\nabla f(x') = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \|\nabla f(x')\| = 1 > \epsilon$

$p' = -H^{-1} \nabla f(x') = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\lambda = \text{argmin}_\lambda f(x' + \lambda p') = \frac{1}{2} (2 - 8\lambda + 12\lambda^2) \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{3}$

$\Rightarrow x^2 = x' + \lambda p' = \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\nabla f(x^2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix}, \|\nabla f(x^2)\| = 2/3 > \epsilon$

$\Delta x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1/3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \Delta g_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, r_1 = H^{-1} \Delta g_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix}$

$H_2 = H_1 + \frac{\Delta x_1 \Delta x_1^T}{\Delta x_1^T \Delta g_1} - \frac{r_1 r_1^T}{\Delta g_1^T H_1 \Delta g_1}$

$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{9}{40} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -4 \\ -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1/4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 9/10 & -9/10 \\ -9/10 & 9/10 \end{pmatrix}$

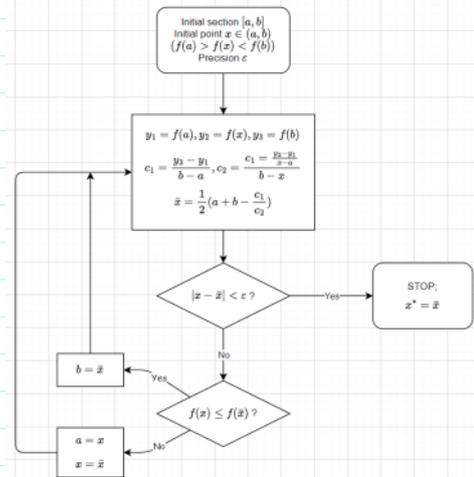
$= \begin{pmatrix} 1/20 & 3/10 \\ 3/10 & 9/10 \end{pmatrix}$

$p^2 = -H_2^{-1} g_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1/5 \\ -3/5 \end{pmatrix}$

$\lambda = \text{argmin}_\lambda f(x^2 + \lambda p^2) = \frac{1}{15} (3x - 5)^2 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{5}{3}$

$\Rightarrow x^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\nabla f(x^3) = 0, \|\nabla f(x^3)\| < \epsilon$



## Quadratic Convergence/Terminality (二次收敛/终止性) :

Starting from any initial point, the positive definite quadratic function can always be achieved the minimum point within finite iterations.

## Second-Order Convergence (二阶收敛性) :

Refers to the convergent speed.  $x^{n+1} - x^* \sim (x^n - x^*)^2, n \rightarrow \infty$

## Steepest Descent Method (最速下降法)

- The search direction of two adjacent iterations is orthogonal. (theoretically, if linear search is accurate)

$d^k = -\nabla f(x^k), \varphi'(\lambda^k) = \nabla f(x^{k+1})^T d^k = 0$

The approach to the minimum point is zigzagged forward

(Sawtooth phenomenon).

第二次测试

1.  $\leq \geq \leq$

2. 基本 顶

3.  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  是

内点法  $f(x) = x_1 + 2x_2$ ,  $Df = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$g(x) = x_2 - 1$ ,  $Dg = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

取对数罚函数  $B(x) = -\ln(x_2 - 1)$

$T(x, r) = f(x) + rB(x) = x_1 + 2x_2 - r \ln(x_2 - 1)$

$DT = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -\frac{r}{x_2 - 1} \end{pmatrix}$  令  $r \rightarrow 0$ , 得零值  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

此时  $D^2T > 0$ , 是极小值点, 即  $x^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $f_{min} = 2$ .

线性规划

原:  $\min C^T x$   $C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

s.t.  $Ax = b$   
 $x \geq 0$   
 $x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 + x_4 \geq 10$   
 $-x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 - x_4 \geq -10$   
 $-2x_1 + x_2 - 4x_3 \geq -8$   
 $x_1 - 2x_2 + 4x_3 \geq -4$   
 $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \geq 0$

$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & -4 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$b = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ -10 \\ -8 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$

1. 对偶:  $\max W = 10y_1 - 10y_2 - 8y_3 - 4y_4$

s.t.  $y_1 - y_2 - 2y_3 + y_4 \leq 1$   
 $y_1 - y_2 + y_3 - 2y_4 \leq -2$   
 $-2y_1 + 2y_2 - 4y_3 + 4y_4 \leq 1$   
 $y_1 - y_2 \leq 0$   
 $y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4 \geq 0$

2. 标准形式:

$\min x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3$   
s.t.  $x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 + x_4 = 10$   
 $2x_1 - x_2 + 4x_3 + x_5 = 8$   
 $-x_1 + 2x_2 - 4x_3 + x_6 = 4$   
 $x_1, \dots, x_6 \geq 0$

非线性规划  $g_1(x) = -x_1 + 3x_2 - 1$ ?

(1)  $g_1(x^*) = 0, g_2(x^*) = 0, g_3(x^*) \neq 0$

$g_1(x) \geq 0, g_2(x) \geq 0$  是紧约束

(2)  $Df = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & (x_1 - 2) \\ 2 & (x_2 - 1) \end{pmatrix}$   $Dg_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2x_1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $Dg_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$Df(x^*) - (w_1 Dg_1(x^*) + w_2 Dg_2(x^*)) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 4w_1 + w_2 = 4 \\ w_1 - w_2 = 0 \end{cases}$  解得  $\begin{cases} w_1 = \frac{4}{5} \\ w_2 = \frac{4}{5} \end{cases}$   $w_1 \geq 0, w_2 \geq 0$

故  $x^*$  是 K-T 点.

C		1	-2	1	0	0	0		
$C_B$	$x_B$	$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$	$x_5$	$x_6$	$\bar{b}$	$\theta$
0	$x_4$	1	1	-2	1	0	0	10	10
0	$x_5$	2	-1	4	0	1	0	8	-
0	$x_6$	-1	2	-4	0	0	1	4	2
$\sigma_j$		-1	2	-1	0	0	0		

C		1	-2	1	0	0	0		
$C_B$	$x_B$	$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$	$x_5$	$x_6$	$\bar{b}$	$\theta$
0	$x_4$	$\frac{3}{2}$	0	0	1	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	8	
0	$x_5$	$\frac{5}{2}$	0	2	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
-2	$x_2$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1	-2	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	
$\sigma_j$		0	0	3	0	0	-1		

C		1	-2	1	0	0	0		
$C_B$	$x_B$	$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$	$x_5$	$x_6$	$\bar{b}$	$\theta$
0	$x_4$	$\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	1	0	$-\frac{1}{4}$	8	
1	$x_3$	$\frac{3}{4}$	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	
-2	$x_2$	1	1	0	0	1	1	12	
$\sigma_j$		$-\frac{7}{4}$	0	0	0	$-\frac{3}{2}$	$-\frac{7}{4}$		

故最优解  $x^* = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 12 \\ 5 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$   $f_{min} = -19$

定理 2 (1) 设  $A_i$  是  $g_i$  的解集. 记  $D_i$  为定义域

i) 如果  $g_i \geq 0, \forall x \in D_i$ , 显然  $A_i$  闭

ii) 如果存在使  $g_i = 0$  的点,  $\forall x \in D_i: g_i(x) < 0$

根据连续函数的性质, 存在  $x^*$  的邻域  $U_{x^*}$  s.t.  $g_i(x) < 0, x \in U_{x^*}$ .

$B_i = \{U_{x^*} \mid x^* \in D_i, g_i(x^*) < 0\}$  是  $A_i^c$  的开覆盖, 并且每个  $U_{x^*} \subset A_i^c$ , 故  $A_i^c = B_i$

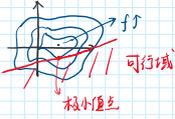
于是  $A_i^c = \cup \{U_{x^*} \mid x^* \in D_i, g_i(x^*) < 0\}$  是开集, 故  $A_i$  闭.

综上, 可行域  $R = \bigcap A_i$  闭.

(2) 设  $\{x_n\}$  是  $R^*$  内的各项互异点列 (如果存在的话), 并且  $x_n \rightarrow x^*(n \rightarrow \infty)$

$f(x) = b^T x$	$\nabla f(x) = b$	$\nabla^2 f(x) = 0$
$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T x$	$\nabla f(x) = x$	$\nabla^2 f(x) = I_n$
$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T Q x$	$\nabla f(x) = Qx$	$\nabla^2 f(x) = Q$

等值面法求极小值



分派问题

$$\max \sum_{i,j} a_{ij} x_{ij}$$

$$s.t. \begin{cases} \sum_j x_{ij} = 1, i=1, \dots, n \\ \sum_i x_{ij} = 1, j=1, \dots, n \\ x_{ij} \in \{0,1\}, i,j=1, \dots, n \end{cases}$$

### 凸集

Def:  $\forall x_1, x_2 \in D \subset \mathbb{R}^n, \lambda \in [0,1]$  连线  $\subset D$ .

即  $\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2 \in D, \forall \lambda \in [0,1]$

Prop: A, B 是凸集, 则  $A \cap B, A+B, A-B$  也是凸集 (AUB 未必)

Prop: S 是凸集  $\Leftrightarrow S$  中任意有限多个点的凸组合属于 S.

即  $\forall x_1, \dots, x_n \in S, \lambda_1 x_1 + \dots + \lambda_n x_n \in S, \forall \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n = 1, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in [0,1]$ .

Proof: ( $\Rightarrow$ )

(凸集分离定理) 两个不相交凸集必有分离超平面

设  $S_1, S_2 \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  非空, 如果超平面  $H = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid p^T x = \alpha\}$  满足:  
 $\forall x \in S_1, y \in S_2$ , 都有  $p^T x \geq \alpha \geq p^T y$ , 则称  $H$  分离  $S_1, S_2$ .

(Gordan定理) 设  $A_{mn} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ , 则

i)  $\exists x \in \mathbb{R}^n, s.t. Ax < 0$

ii)  $\exists y \in \mathbb{R}^m, y \geq 0, y \neq 0, s.t. Ay = 0$

恰有一个成立.  $y$  的每个分量  $= 0$ , 但不全为 0.

Proof:  $i) \Rightarrow ii)$  设  $\bar{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n, A\bar{x} < 0$ .

假设 ii) 成立, 设  $\bar{y} \in \mathbb{R}^m, A\bar{y} = 0, \bar{y} \geq 0$ .

(Farkas定理) 设  $A_{mn} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, c \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , 则

i)  $\exists x \in \mathbb{R}^n, s.t. Ax \leq 0, c^T x = 0$

ii)  $\exists y \in \mathbb{R}^m, s.t.$

恰有一个成立.

三个定理等价:

(线性性定理)

(凸包) 包含集合 D 的所有凸集交集  $co(D)$

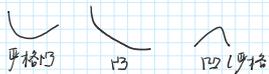
(凸函数) 任意 A, B, 连 AB 在弧 AB 之上.

$\mathbb{R}^n$  设  $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  为凸集,  $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , 如果  $\forall x_1, x_2 \in D$

凸集上的凸函数  $f(x) \leq \alpha f(x_1) + (1-\alpha)f(x_2), \forall x \in [x_1, x_2], \alpha \in [0,1]$

凸函数

凹函数 取负即为凸函数.



$f(x) = x^T A x$

若 A 半正定,  $f(x)$  凸

正定 严格凸

凸函数的判定



## Levenberg-Marguardt (L-M)

找到最小的 $\mu$ 使得 $\nabla^2 f(x) + \mu I$ 正定

整理无约束优化中一维搜索的公式!  
(代入梯度的, 不直接求 arg min)

## 共轭方向法

 $A_n$  对称正定,  $p, q \in \mathbb{R}^n$ .若  $p^T A q = 0$ , 称方向  $p, q$   $A$  共轭(正交)若  $\lambda = \arg \min f(x + \lambda d^{(k)})$ 即  $\nabla f(x + \lambda d^{(k)}) = A(x + \lambda d^{(k)}) + b = 0$ 则  $0 = Ax + \lambda A d^{(k)} + b = 0$ 

$$[d^{(k)}]^T Ax + \lambda [d^{(k)}]^T A d^{(k)} + [d^{(k)}]^T b = 0$$

$$[d^{(k)}]^T (Ax + b) = 0$$

即  $d^{(k)}$  与  $\nabla f(x)$  方向正交

# 作业

2024年6月23日 20:23

11. (1)  $\forall z_1, z_2 \in \Omega_1 + \Omega_2$ , 设  $z_1 = x_1 + y_1, z_2 = x_2 + y_2$ .

$$\forall \alpha \in [0, 1], \alpha z_1 + (1-\alpha)z_2 = \alpha x_1 + (1-\alpha)x_2 + \alpha y_1 + (1-\alpha)y_2$$

因为  $\Omega_1, \Omega_2 \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $\alpha x_1 + (1-\alpha)x_2 \in \Omega_1, \dots \in \Omega_2$ .

于是  $z_1 + z_2 \in \Omega_1 + \Omega_2$ . 故...

(2) 同理

13. (1)  $D^2f = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$AC - B^2 = 3 > 0, A > 0$ , 严格凸

(2)  $D^2f = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$

各顺序主子式  $> 0$ , 正定的, 严格凸

(3)  $D^2f = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & -6 & -6 \\ 2 & -6 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  不是凸函数

16. (1)  $D^2f = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$  正定, 严格凸

(2)  $D^2f = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ 2 & -10 \end{pmatrix}$  负定, 严格凹

(3)  $D^2f = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & -6 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -6 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$  不定, 非凸非凹.

18. 因为  $g(x)$  凹,  $\forall x_1, x_2 \in \{x \mid g(x) > 0\}, \forall \lambda \in [0, 1]$ ,

$$g(\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2) \geq \lambda g(x_1) + (1-\lambda)g(x_2) > 0.$$

$$\text{从而 } f(\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2) \leq \frac{1}{\frac{\lambda}{f(x_1)} + \frac{1-\lambda}{f(x_2)}}$$

令  $f(x_1) = a, f(x_2) = b$ , 则  $a, b > 0$ .

$$\text{下证 } \frac{ab}{\lambda b + (1-\lambda)a} \leq \lambda a + (1-\lambda)b$$

$$\text{即证 } ab \leq [\lambda b + (1-\lambda)a][\lambda a + (1-\lambda)b]$$

$$\text{LHS} = ab + (-\lambda^2 + \lambda)(a-b)^2$$

由  $\lambda \in [0, 1], -\lambda^2 + \lambda \geq 0$ , 故  $ab \leq \text{LHS}$ .

从而  $f(\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2) \leq \lambda f(x_1) + (1-\lambda)f(x_2)$ . (2)

19.  $D^2f = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$  正定, 严格凸

显然约束都是凸函数. 故是凸规划.

1. (1) 若  $x_k \leq 1$ ,  $|\frac{x_k}{2}| \leq |x_k|$ , 下降.

若  $x_k > 1$ ,  $|\frac{x_k-1}{2} + 1| = |\frac{x_k+1}{2}| \leq |x_k|$ , 下降.

(2) 若  $a \leq 1$ , 显然  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_k = 0$ .

若  $a > 1$ ,  $x_{k+1} = \frac{x_k+1}{2}$ , 即  $2(x_{k+1}-1) = x_k-1$

从而  $x_k = \frac{a-1}{2^k} + 1$ ,  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_k = 1$ .

16.  $Df = \begin{pmatrix} 6x_1 - 4 \\ 4x_2 - 6 \end{pmatrix}$ .

$-Df(x^0) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$ .

$\arg\min f(0+4\lambda, 0+6\lambda) = 120\lambda^2 - 52\lambda \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2}{3}$

得  $x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{14}{3} \\ \frac{2}{5} \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $-Df(x_1) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{8}{5} \\ \frac{2}{5} \end{pmatrix}$

得  $x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{13}{10} \\ \frac{13}{10} \end{pmatrix}$

18.  $Df = \begin{pmatrix} 8x_1 - 8 \\ 2x_2 - 4 \end{pmatrix}$   $D^2f = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

Newton:  $Df(x^0) = \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$

$x' = x^0 - (D^2f(x^0))^{-1} Df(x^0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

即 Newton:  $s^0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$\arg\min f = 8\lambda^2 - 16\lambda \Rightarrow \lambda = 1$

得  $x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$Df(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}) = 0$

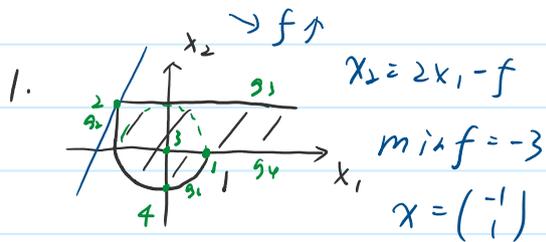
故极小点为  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

23.  $Df = \begin{pmatrix} 8x_1 - 4x_2 \\ -4x_1 + 8x_2 - 12 \end{pmatrix}$

得  $p_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$\arg\min f \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{12}{104}$

$\Rightarrow x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$



$t$ - 行	$l$ - 列	$x^{(1)}$	$x^{(2)}$	$x^{(3)}$	$x^{(4)}$
$g_1(x) = -\sqrt{1-x_1^2} - x_2 \leq 0$	$t$	$l$	$l$	$l$	$t$
$g_2(x) = -x_1 \leq 1$	$l$	$t$	$l$	$l$	$l$
$g_3(x) = x_2 \leq 1$	$l$	$t$	$l$	$l$	$l$
$g_4(x) = -x_2 \leq 0$	$t$	$l$	$l$	$l$	$l$

3.  $Df = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $Dg_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 \\ 2x_2 \end{pmatrix}$   $Dg_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - w_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 \\ 2x_2 \end{pmatrix} - w_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0, w_1 \geq 0, w_2 \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow w_1 = 0, w_2 = 0, x = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

2.  $Df = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 \\ 2x_2 \end{pmatrix}$   $Dg_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 \\ 2x_2 \end{pmatrix}$   $Dg_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$   $Dg_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$   $Dg_4 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $Dg_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$Df - \sum_{i=1}^5 w_i Dg_i = 0, w_i \geq 0, \exists x^*$$

$$\Rightarrow w = (1, 1, 1, 0, 0)$$

7. (1)  $DF = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 - 2M \max(0, 1-x_1) \\ 2x_2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{M \rightarrow +\infty} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

(2)  $DF = \begin{pmatrix} -x_2 + 2M \dots \\ -x_1 + 2M \dots \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{M \rightarrow +\infty} x = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{13}{3} \end{pmatrix}$

8. (2)  $F = x_1^2 + x_2^2 - r/h(2-x_1-x_2) + r/h(x_2-1)$

$$DF = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 + \frac{r}{2-x_1-x_2} \\ 2x_2 + \frac{r}{2-x_1-x_2} - \frac{r}{x_2-1} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow 0} x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(3)  $DF = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - r \frac{-3x_1^2 + x_2}{x_1^2 + x_1 x_2} \\ 1 - r \frac{x_1}{x_1^2 + x_1 x_2} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow 0} x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$v) \quad v^T = \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & -x_1^2 + x_1 x_2 \\ 1 - v & \frac{x_1}{-x_2^2 + x_1 x_2} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

# 一维搜索

2024年9月17日 15:36

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\|x^{k+1} - x^*\|}{\|x^k - x^*\|^{\alpha}} = \rho \quad \alpha - \alpha \text{阶收敛速度}$$

$\alpha = 1$   $\alpha$ -线性收敛速度

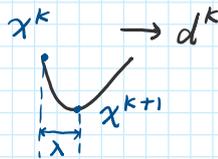
$1 < \alpha < 2, \rho > 0$  或  $\alpha = 1, \rho = 0$   $\alpha$ -超线性

$\alpha = 2$   $\alpha$ -平方

Th.  $\alpha$ -超线性  $\Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\|x^{k+1} - x^*\|}{\|x^k - x^*\|} = 1$

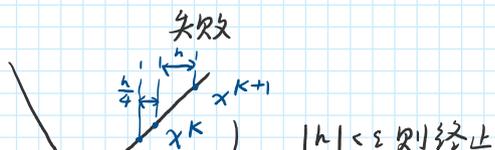
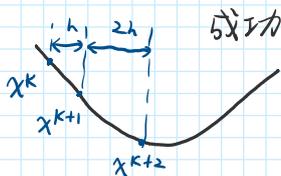
可用  $\|x^{k+1} - x^k\| < \varepsilon$  来代替  $\|x^k - x^*\| < \varepsilon$  来给出终止判断.

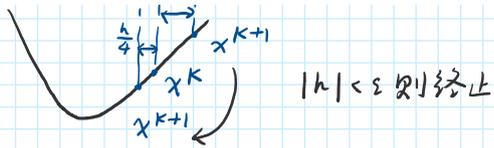
$$\nabla f(x^{k+1})^T d^k = 0$$



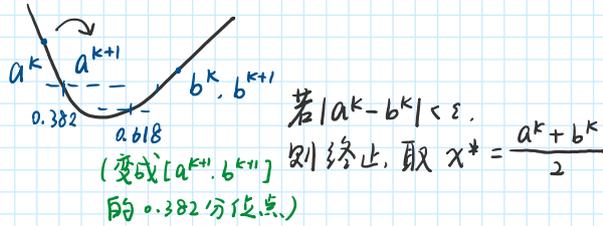
$$\frac{df(x^k + \lambda d^k)}{d\lambda} = 0, \quad x^{k+1} = x^k + \lambda d^k$$
$$\Rightarrow \nabla f(x^{k+1})^T d^k = 0$$

成功-失败法

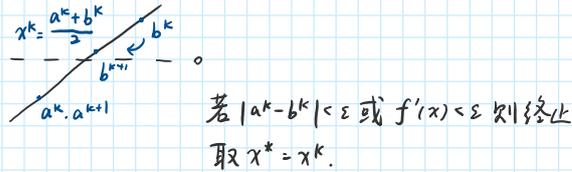




### 0.618法



### 二分法 (导数)



### Newton法

(近似以到 = 才有极值)

$$f(x^{k+1}) \approx f(x^k) + f'(x^k)(x^{k+1} - x^k) + \frac{1}{2}f''(x^k)(x^{k+1} - x^k)^2$$

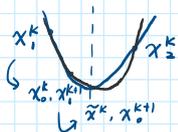
$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{argmin}_{x^{k+1}} f(x^{k+1}) \text{ 即 } f'(x^k) + f''(x^k)(x^{k+1} - x^k) \text{ 的零点}$$

$$x^{k+1} = x^k - \frac{f'(x^k)}{f''(x^k)}$$

当  $|f'(x^k)| < \epsilon$  时终止,  
取  $x^* = x^k$ .

要求对充分大的  $k$ ,  $f''(x^k) > 0$ .

### 抛物线法



若  $|f(x_0^k) - f(x_1^k)| < \epsilon$ , 终止  
取  $x^* = x_0^k$

非精确

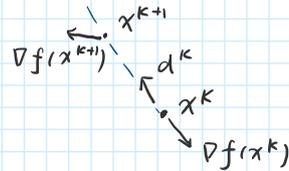
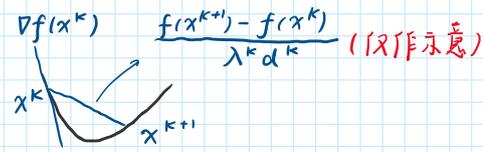
Wolfe-Powell 准则

$$0 < c_1 < c_2 < 1$$

$$1^\circ f(x^k) - f(x^{k+1}) \geq -c_1 \lambda^k \nabla f(x^k)^T d^k \quad (\text{控制 } \lambda \text{ 上界})$$

$$2^\circ \nabla f(x^{k+1})^T d^k \geq c_2 \nabla f(x^k)^T d^k \quad (\text{控制 } \lambda \text{ 下界})$$

一般  $c_1 = 0.1, c_2 = 0.5$



$$a = 0, b = +\infty, \lambda = 1$$

满足  $1^\circ, 2^\circ$  终止,  $\lambda^k = \lambda$

$\nabla f(x^{k+1})^T d^k$  随  $\lambda \uparrow$

不满足  $1^\circ$ , 令  $b = \lambda, \lambda = \frac{a+b}{2}$

满足  $1^\circ$  不满足  $2^\circ$ , 令  $a = \lambda, \lambda = \min\{2a, \frac{a+b}{2}\}$

可根据实际需要变化

# 无约束优化

2024年9月17日 18:26

Lem.  $f$  在  $x^*$  处可微.

若对于方向  $d^k$ ,  $\nabla f(x^*)^T d^k < 0$ ,

则  $\exists \delta > 0, \forall \lambda \in (0, \delta), f(x^* + \lambda d^k) < f(x^*)$

Th. (一阶必要条件)

设  $f$  在  $x^*$  处可微, 则  $x^*$  为局部最优解的

必要条件为  $\nabla f(x^*) = 0$ .

proof: 假设  $\nabla f(x^*) \neq 0$ , 则令  $d = -\nabla f(x^*)$ ,

$$\nabla f(x^*)^T d = -\|\nabla f(x^*)\|^2 < 0$$

与引理矛盾 ( $x^*$  为局部最优解)

Th. (二阶必要条件)

设  $f$  在  $x^*$  处可微, 则  $x^*$  为局部最优解的

必要条件为  $\nabla f(x^*) = 0$  且  $|\nabla^2 f(x^*)| \geq 0$

proof: 因为  $f$  可微,  $\nabla f(x^*) = 0$ ,

$$f(x^* + \lambda d) - f(x^*) = \frac{1}{2} \lambda^2 d^T \nabla^2 f(x^*) d + o(\lambda \|d\|^2) \leq 0$$

当  $\lambda \rightarrow 0$  时,  $o(\lambda \|d\|^2) \rightarrow 0$

于是  $d^T \nabla^2 f(x^*) d \geq 0$ , 则  $|\nabla^2 f(x^*)| \geq 0$ .

Th. (充分条件)

设  $f$  在  $x^*$  处可微, 则  $x^*$  为局部最优解的

充分条件为  $\nabla f(x^*) = 0$  且  $|\nabla^2 f(x^*)| > 0$

## 最速下降法 (Steepest Descent Method)

$$d^k = -\nabla f(x^k)$$

若  $\|\nabla f(x^k)\| < \varepsilon$  停止,  $x^* = x^k$

Th. (SDM 的收敛性定理)

在极值点附近收敛速度慢  
对小扰动不稳定 (非凸敏感)

改进: 加速梯度法

## 阻尼牛顿法 (Damped Newton)

牛顿方向:  $d^k = -[\nabla^2 f(x^k)]^{-1} \nabla f(x^k)$  (不一定是下降方向!)

若  $\|\nabla f(x^k)\| \leq \varepsilon$  停止,  $x^* = x^k$ .

对二次凸函数一次迭代即达到最优解.

(二次终止性) ... 有限次

Th. (收敛性定理)

当 Hesse 阵奇异时, 难以计算  $d^k$   
Hesse 阵计算量大

改进

1. 每  $m$  次迭代使用同一个 Hesse 阵

2. 取正定阵  $G^k = \nabla^2 f(x^k) + \varepsilon^k I$  ( $I$  是单位阵)

$$d^k = -(G^k)^{-1} \nabla f(x^k) \quad (\text{扰动方向})$$

鞍点处可取  $d^k$  满足  $(d^k)^T \nabla^2 f(x^k) d^k < 0$

## 共轭梯度法 (Conjugate Gradient Methods)

A-共轭  $(d^i)^T A d^j = 0$   
也是一种内积

一组 A-共轭向量线性无关。

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^n \text{ 可表示为 } x = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(d^i)^T A x}{(d^i)^T A d^i} d^i \quad x = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x, x)}{\|x\|^2} x$$

$A$ -投影

(二次终止性)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T A x + b^T x + c$

$d^1, \dots, d^n$  A-共轭

依次沿  $d^1, \dots, d^n$  精确一维搜索, 至多  $n$  次到达最优解。

令  $g^i = \nabla f(x^i)$ ,  $d^i = -g^i$ 。初始方向必需是负梯度方向! (使  $g^i$  与  $g^j$  正交)

$$d^{k+1} = -g^{k+1} + \alpha_k d^k, \quad \alpha_k = \frac{(g^{k+1})^T A d^k}{(d^k)^T A d^k} \quad (d^k \text{ 与 } -g^{k+1} \text{ 正交})$$

对于二次函数,  $\lambda_k = -\frac{(g^k)^T d^k}{(d^k)^T A d^k}$

取  $x^k = x^{k+1}$

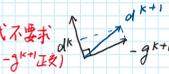
$$g^{k+1} = A x^{k+1} + b = A(x^k + \lambda_k d^k) + b$$

$$(g^{k+1})^T d^k = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$(x^k + \lambda_k d^k)^T A d^k + b^T d^k = 0$$

$$(x^k)^T A d^k + \lambda_k (d^k)^T A d^k + b^T d^k = 0$$

$$\lambda_k = -\frac{(x^k A + b)^T d^k}{(d^k)^T A d^k} = -\frac{(g^k)^T d^k}{(d^k)^T A d^k}$$

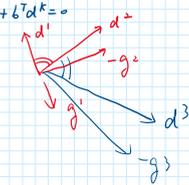


由  $d^k, d^{k+1}$  A-共轭,  $\alpha_k$  即  $g^{k+1}$  在  $d^k$  上的 A-投影

$$\text{反之, } (d^{k+1})^T A d^k = -g^{k+1} A d^k + \alpha_k (d^k)^T A d^k = 0$$

$$\text{故若 } d^{k+1} = -g^{k+1} + \alpha_k d^k, \quad d^{k+1} \text{ 与 } d^k \text{ A-共轭} \Leftrightarrow \alpha_k = \frac{(g^{k+1})^T A d^k}{(d^k)^T A d^k}$$

$$(d^{k+1})^T g^k = 0, \quad (d^k)^T g^{k+1} = 0, \quad (d^{k+1})^T A d^k = 0$$



改进: 计算  $\alpha_k$  时不使用 A.

FR (Fletcher-Reeves) 共轭梯度法

重新开始策略

$$\alpha_k = \frac{(g^{k+1})^T g^k}{(g^k)^T g^k} \quad (\text{对二次函数, 等价最速下降})$$

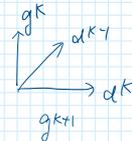
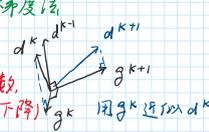
若  $\|g^k\| < \epsilon$  则停。

取  $x^* = x^k$

若  $k = n+1$  置  $x^1 = x^{n+1}$ ,  $g^1 = \nabla f(x^1)$ ,  $d^1 = -g^1$ ,  $k=1$ 。

PRP 共轭梯度法

$$\alpha_k = \frac{(g^{k+1})^T (g^{k+1} - \beta_k g^k)}{(g^k)^T (g^k - \beta_k g^k)}$$



$$(g^k)^T g^{k-1}$$

$$(g^k)^T d^{k-1}$$

$$d^k = -g^k + \alpha_{k-1} (-g^{k-1} + \alpha_{k-2} d^{k-2})$$

$$\Rightarrow (g^k)^T d^k = -(g^k)^T g^k + \alpha_{k-1} (g^k)^T d^{k-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow (g^k)^T (d^k + g^k) = 0$$

DFP 变尺度法 (一种拟 Newton 法)

在  $x^k$  附近,  $\nabla f(x) \approx g^k + H_{k+1}(x - x^k)$

取  $x = x^k$ , 则  $\Delta x^k \approx H_{k+1}^{-1} \Delta g^k$

$(\Delta x^k = x^{k+1} - x^k, \Delta g^k = g^{k+1} - g^k)$

要构造  $H_{k+1}$ , s.t.  $\Delta x^k = H_{k+1} \Delta g^k$  拟 Newton 方程

$$H_{k+1} = I, \quad d^k = -H_{k+1} g^k$$

$$H_{k+1} = H_k + \frac{\Delta x^k (\Delta x^k)^T}{(\Delta x^k)^T \Delta g^k} - \frac{r^k (r^k)^T}{(r^k)^T \Delta g^k}, \quad r^k = H_k \Delta g^k \quad \text{DFP 修正公式}$$

若  $\|g^k\| < \epsilon$  则停,  $x^* = x^k$ 。

$k = n+1$  则置  $x^1 = x^{n+1}$ ,  $g^1 = \nabla f(x^1)$ ,  $H_{k+1} = I$ ,  $d^1 = -H_{k+1} g^1$ ,  $k=1$ 。

$$x^{k+1} = x^k + \lambda_k d^k, \quad \Delta x^k = H_{k+1} \Delta g^k$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_k d^k = H_{k+1} \Delta g^k$$

$$d^k = \lambda_k^{-1} (H_{k+1} g^{k+1} - H_{k+1} g^k)$$

$H_{k+1}$  对称正定, 故  $d^k$  为下降方向。

相当于每次迭代用不同的 A 定义内积和范数的共轭梯度法。

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_k d^{k+1} = -H_{k+1} g^{k+1} - d^k$$

$$\Rightarrow x^k = x^{k+1} - (H_{k+1} g^{k+1} + d^k)$$

$$\Rightarrow d^k + H_{k+1} g^{k+1} = -H_{k+1} d^k$$

$$\Rightarrow d^k = -H_{k+1} g^k$$

改进: BFGS 方法

$$B_{k+1} \Delta x^k = \Delta g^k$$

$$B_{k+1} = B_k + \frac{\Delta g^k (\Delta g^k)^T}{(\Delta x^k)^T \Delta g^k} - \frac{\Delta S^k (\Delta S^k)^T}{(\Delta x^k)^T \Delta g^k}, \quad \Delta S^k = B_k \Delta x^k$$

改进: BFGS方法

$$B_{k+1} \Delta x^k = \Delta g^k$$

$$B_{k+1} = B_k + \frac{\Delta g^k (\Delta g^k)^T}{(\Delta g^k)^T \Delta x^k} - \frac{\Delta S^k (\Delta S^k)^T}{(\Delta S^k)^T \Delta x^k}, \Delta S^k = B_k \Delta x^k$$

$$d^k = -B_k^{-1} g^k$$

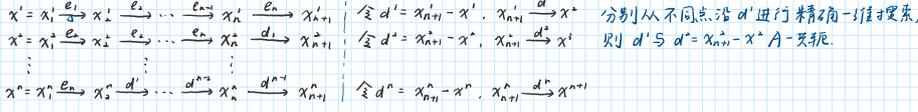
检验收敛的变化

是否到  $\checkmark$ ,  $x^k$  是否  $\alpha_i$ ?

方向加速法 (Powell)

精确-一维搜索

检验



如此找到一组共轭方向, 并依次沿  $d^1, \dots, d^n$  进行了精确-一维搜索.

若  $\|x^{k+1} - x^k\| < \epsilon$  则停止, 取  $x^* = x^{k+1}$ .

若  $f(x^k) - 2f(x_{nn}^k) + f(2x_{nn}^k - x^k) \geq 2 \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} [f(x_{ii}^k) - f(x_{nn}^k)]$ , 则令  $x^k = x_{nn}^k$ , 重新寻找  $d^k$ .

Th.  $(d^i)^T A d^i = 1$

$$B = (d^1, \dots, d^n)$$

$\det B$  取到最大值  $\Leftrightarrow d^1, \dots, d^n$  A-共轭.

Hooke-Jeeves 步长加速法

# 约束优化方法

2024年9月18日 17:42

## Theorem

(Kuhn-Tucker必要条件) 设在问题(1)中,  $\bar{x} \in S$ , 函数  $f(x), g_i(x) (i \in I)$  在点  $\bar{x}$  处可微,  $g_i(x) (i \notin I)$  在点  $\bar{x}$  处连续,  $h_j(x) (j = 1, \dots, n)$  在点  $\bar{x}$  处连续可微, 且

(CQ) 向量集  $\{\nabla g_i(\bar{x}), \nabla h_j(\bar{x}) | i \in I, j = 1, \dots, n\}$  线性无关,

若  $\bar{x}$  是问题(1)的局部最优解, 则存在数  $w_i (i \in I)$  和  $v_j, j = 1, \dots, n$  使得

$$\nabla f(\bar{x}) = \sum_{i \in I} w_i \nabla g_i(\bar{x}) + \sum_{j=1}^n v_j \nabla h_j(\bar{x}), w_i \geq 0, i \in I. \quad (2)$$

★ 在上述K-T定理中, 若进一步假设  $g_i(x) (i \notin I)$  在  $\bar{x}$  处可微, 则K-T条件(2)可写成如下形式

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla f(\bar{x}) &= \sum_{i=1}^m w_i \nabla g_i(\bar{x}) + \sum_{j=1}^n v_j \nabla h_j(\bar{x}), \\ w_i g_i(\bar{x}) &= 0, i = 1, \dots, m, \leftarrow \text{互补松弛条件} \\ w_i &\geq 0, i = 1, \dots, m. \end{aligned}$$

★ 若存在  $\bar{x} \in S$  使得K-T条件成立, 则  $\bar{x}$  称为问题(1)的K-T点.

$$F(x, \sigma) = f(x) + \sigma p(x)$$

## 外点法

$$F(x, M_k) = f(x) + M_k \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m_1} \min\{0, [g_i(x)]\}^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{m_2} [h_i(x)]^2 \right)$$

若  $|\sigma p(x^k)| < \varepsilon$ , 则 | 停, 否则 | 增大  $M$ , 如  $M_{k+1} = 10/M_k$

$$x^k = \underset{x \in \mathbb{R}^n}{\operatorname{argmin}} F(x, M_k)$$

- 1°  $p(x^{k+1}) \leq p(x^k)$   $M \uparrow$  对  $p(x)$  更敏感
- 2°  $f(x^{k+1}) \geq f(x^k)$  约束的影响向更大, 无约束目标更劣
- 3°  $F(x^{k+1}, M_{k+1}) \geq F(x^k, M_k)$
- 4°  $F(x^k, M_{k+1}) \leq f(x), \forall x \in S$

$$\begin{cases} f(x^k) + M_k p(x^k) \leq f(x^{k+1}) + M_k p(x^{k+1}) & \textcircled{1} \\ f(x^{k+1}) + M_{k+1} p(x^{k+1}) \leq f(x^k) + M_{k+1} p(x^k) & \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow (M_{k+1} - M_k) [p(x^{k+1}) - p(x^k)] \leq 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \cdot \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow f(x^{k+1}) \geq f(x^k)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \cdot \textcircled{3} \Rightarrow F(x^k, M_k) \leq F(x^{k+1}, M_{k+1})$$

## 内点法 对等式约束问题不适用

$$-\sum_{i=1}^m \ln g_i(x) \quad \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{g_i(x)} \quad \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{[g_i(x)]^2}$$

K-T点

CG:  $g_i(\bar{x})$  与  $h_i(\bar{x})$  线性无关  
 $i \in I \quad i = 1, \dots, m_2$

### 初始内点

$$g_i(x) \leq 0 \quad g_i(x) > 0$$

$$\min P(x, r_k) = -\sum_{i \in S_k} g_i(x) + r_k \sum_{i \in T_k} \frac{1}{g_i(x)}$$

保持  $i \in T_k$  的约束仍有效  
减小  $r_k$ . 让  $i \in S_k$  的  $g_i(x) \uparrow$

- 1°  $B(x^{k+1}) \geq B(x^k)$
- 2°  $f(x^{k+1}) \leq f(x^k)$
- 3°  $F(x^{k+1}, \mu_{k+1}) \leq F(x^k, \mu_k)$
- 4°  $F(x^k, \mu_{k+1}) > f(x^*)$

### 乘子法

$$L(x, \lambda) = f(x) - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i h_i(x)$$

$$H(x, \lambda, \mu) = f(x) - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i h_i(x) + \frac{\mu}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m [h_i(x)]^2$$

增加 Lagrange 函数

$$\nabla L(x, \lambda) = \nabla f(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \nabla h_i(x)$$

$h_i(x) = 0$  在  $x$  处的法线方向为  $\nabla h_i(x)$   
当  $\nabla L(x, \lambda) = 0$ , 则  $f$  在  $\nabla h_i(x)$  上的方向导数为  
 $\nabla f(x)^T \nabla h_i(x) = 0$

$$x^{k+1} = \operatorname{argmin}_x H(x, \lambda^k, \mu_k)$$

$$\lambda_j^{k+1} = \lambda_j^k - \mu h_j(x^{k+1})$$

(则  $\nabla f(x^{k+1}) = \sum_{j=1}^m \lambda_j^{k+1} \nabla h_j(x^{k+1})$ , 满足 K-T 条件)

若  $\sum_{j=1}^m [h_j(x^k)]^2 < \varepsilon$ , 则停止, 取  $x^* = x^k$ .

### 不等式约束

引入人工变量, 则  $g_i(x) - z_i^2 = 0$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) - \sum_{i=1}^m \mu_i (g_i(x) - z_i^2) + \frac{\mu}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m (g_i(x) - z_i^2)^2 \\ \frac{\partial \dots}{\partial z_i} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow H(x, \lambda, \mu) = f(x) + \frac{1}{2\mu} \sum_{i=1}^m (\max\{0, (\mu_i - \mu g_i(x))\} - \mu z_i^2)$$

### 可行方向法

## Zontendijk

起作用约束  $A_1, b_1$

松弛地  $A_2, b_2$

解  $\min_d \nabla f(x^k)^T d$

$$\text{s.t. } \begin{cases} A_1 d \geq 0 \\ |d_j| \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

得到可行方向  $d^k$

步长  $\lambda$  应满足  $\lambda \leq \min \left\{ \frac{\bar{b}_i}{\bar{a}_i} \mid \bar{a}_i < 0 \right\}$ , if  $\exists \bar{a}_i < 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{b} &= b_2 - A_2 x^k \\ \bar{a} &= A_2 d^k \end{aligned}$$

## Frank-Wolfe

求  $\min \nabla f(x^k)^T y$   $\Rightarrow y^k$  若  $\|\nabla f(x^k)^T d^k\| < \epsilon$  则停

$$\text{s.t. } y \in D$$

$$d^k = y^k - x^k$$

$$0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$$

## 梯度投影法

$M_{nm} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ I \end{pmatrix}$ , 若  $M$  空, 令  $P = I$ , 否则  $P = I - M^T(MM^T)^{-1}M$

$d^k = -P \nabla f(x^k)$ , 若  $\|d^k\| < \epsilon$ , 令  $w = (MM^T)^{-1}M \nabla f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}$ , 若  $u \geq 0$  则停,

一维搜索同 Zontendijk

否则令  $u_j < 0$ , 选择  $A_i$  中某行重求

# 多目标优化

2024年9月20日

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