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一类光滑凸规划的牛顿法

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摘要: 给出了一个求解一类光滑凸规划的算法, 利用光滑精确乘子罚函数把一个光滑凸规划的极小化问题化为一个紧集上强凸函数的极小化问题, 然后在给定的紧集上用牛顿法对这个强凸函数进行极小化。

关 键 词: 凸规划; 牛顿法; KKT 乘子

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1 凸规划和精确罚函数

考虑如下凸规划:

$$(P) \quad \begin{aligned} & \min f(x) \\ & \text{s. t. } x \in S = \left\{ x \in R^n : g_i(x) \leq 0, i = 1, \dots, m \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

假定 S 是紧集 于是存在一个大的有界箱子 X , 使得

$$S = \left\{ x \in R^n : g_i(x) \leq 0, i = 1, \dots, m \right\} \subset \text{int}X$$

设 $f(x), g_i(x), i = 1, \dots, m$ 是两次连续可微的凸函数, 且至少其中之一是强凸的

(P) 的光滑精确函数 $Q(x, \cdot, p)$ 如下:

$$(Q_p) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow X} Q(x, \cdot, p) = f(x) + \frac{1}{p} \sum_{i=1}^m e^{pg_i(x)},$$

其中 $p > 0, i = 0, i = 1, \dots, m$

我们有如下结论

定理 1.1 假定 $G(P) \subset \text{int}X, G(P) + B(\cdot, 1) \subset X$ 对 $\lambda > 0$, 若 $i > 0, i = 1, \dots, m$ 有限

$$i \frac{\ln(M + f(x^*)) - p + m}{pg_{i_0}(x_0)}, \quad i = 1, \dots, m; p = \frac{m}{1},$$

其中 $0 < \lambda_1 < \min_{x \in (S + B(\cdot, 1)) \setminus (G(P) + B(\cdot, 1))} (f(x) - f(x^*)), x^* \in G(P), 0 < \lambda_1 < \lambda, B(\cdot, 1)$

$= \left\{ x \in R^n : x^* < 1 \right\}, 0 < g_{i_0}(x_{i_0}) = \min_{x \in X \setminus (S + B(\cdot, 1))} \max_i (g_i(x)), \text{ 且 } |f(x)| \leq M, \text{ 对所有 } x \in X, \text{ 则 } Q(x^*, \cdot, P) < Q(x, \cdot, P), \text{ 对所有 } x \in X \setminus (G(P) + B(\cdot, 1))$

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证明 由于 $f(x) > f(x^*)$, 对所有 $x \in S \setminus G(P)$, $x^* \in G(P)$, 则对任何 $\epsilon > 0$, $f(x) > f(x^*) + \epsilon$, 对所有 $x \in (G(P) + B(\cdot, 1))^\complement$ 进一步, $S \setminus (G(P) + B(\cdot, 1))$ 是一个紧集, 且 $f(x)$ 是连续函数, 这样存在 $\delta_1 > 0$, $\delta_1 < \delta$ 和 $\delta_2 > 0$, 使得对所有 $x \in (S + \delta_1 B(\cdot, 1)) \setminus (G(P) + B(\cdot, 1))$, 成立

$$f(x) - f(x^*) > \delta_2$$

这蕴含着

$$\min_{x \in (S + \delta_1 B(\cdot, 1)) \setminus (G(P) + B(\cdot, 1))} (f(x) - f(x^*)) > \delta_2 > 0,$$

此外, $\max_i(g_i(x))$ 是 x 的连续函数, 且 $X \setminus (S + \delta_1 B(\cdot, 1))$ 是紧集, 这样

$$\min_{x \in X \setminus (S + \delta_1 B(\cdot, 1))} \max_i(g_i(x)) = g_{i_0}(x_{i_0}) > 0,$$

现在, 分两种情况:

1) 对 $x \in (S + \delta_1 B(\cdot, 1)) \setminus (G(P) + B(\cdot, 1))$, 我们有

$$Q(x, \cdot, p) = f(x) + \frac{1}{p} \sum_{i=1}^m e^{ipg_i(x)} > f(x) - f(x^*) + \delta_2 - f(x^*) + \frac{m}{p}$$

$$f(x^*) + \frac{1}{p} \sum_{i=1}^m e^{ipg_i(x^*)} = Q(x^*, \cdot, p);$$

2) 对 $x \in X \setminus (S + \delta_1 B(\cdot, 1))$ 我们有 $\max_i(g_i(x)) = g_j(x) = g_{i_0}(x_{i_0}) > 0$, 且

$$Q(x, \cdot, p) = f(x) + \frac{1}{p} \sum_{i=1}^m e^{ipg_i(x)} > -M + \frac{1}{p} e^{ipg_j(x)}$$

$$-M + \frac{1}{p} e^{ipg_{i_0}(x_{i_0})} = -M + \frac{1}{p} ((M + f(x^*)p) + m) = f(x^*) + \frac{m}{p}$$

$$f(x^*) + \frac{1}{p} \sum_{i=1}^m e^{ipg_i(x^*)} = Q(x^*, \cdot, p);$$

因此, 当 $p > m/\delta_2 > 0$, $i = 1, \dots, m$ 时, 我们有 $Q(x^*, \cdot, p) < Q(x, \cdot, p)$, 对所有 $x \in X \setminus (G(P) + B(\cdot, 1))$

注 根据定理 1.1, 对某个小的 $\epsilon > 0$ 满足 $G(P) + B(\cdot, 1) \subset X$, 我们有 $G(P_p) \subset G(P) + B(\cdot, 1)$, 其中 $p > 0$, $i > 0$, $i = 1, \dots, m$ 是由定理 1.1 确定, 这蕴含着, 对 $x_p^* \in G(Q_p)$ 存在 $x^* \in G(P)$ 使得 $x_p^* = x^*$

定理 1.2 若 $f(x), g_i(x), i = 1, \dots, m$ 是两次连续可微的凸函数, 且至少其中之一是强凸的, 则 $Q(x, \cdot, p) = f(x) + \frac{1}{p} \sum_{i=1}^m e^{ipg_i(x)}$ 是强凸的

证明是显然的

定理 1.3 若 $x^* \in \text{int}X$ 是一个(P)的 KKT 点, 则 x^* 是 (Q_p) 的稳定点 其中 $i = 1, \dots, m$ 是在 x^* 处(P)的 KKT 乘子

证明 从 x^* 是(P)的 KKT 点, 我们有

$$f(x^*) + \sum_{i=1}^m l(x^*) g_i(x^*) = 0,$$

$$l(x^*) = \left\{ i: g_i(x^*) = 0, i = 1, \dots, m \right\}; \quad l^* = 0, i / I(x^*),$$

$$g_i(x^*) = 0, \quad i \notin I(x^*), \quad i = 1, \dots, m$$

进一步,

$$Q(x^*, \cdot, p) = f(x^*) + \sum_{i=1}^m e^{ipg_i(x^*)} g_i(x^*) = f(x^*) + \sum_{\substack{i \\ i \in I(x^*)}}^* g_i(x^*) = 0, \quad (1)$$

于是 x^* 是 (Q_p) 的稳定点

定理 1.4 若 $p > 0$ 充分大, $i > 0, i = 1, \dots, m$ 有限, 满足定理 1.1 的条件, 且 $x_p^* \in \text{int}X$ 是 (Q_p) 的稳定点, $x^* \in G(P), i > 0, i = 1, \dots, m$, 是 x^* 的 KKT 乘子, 则 x_p^* 是 (P) 的近似 KKT 点, 且 $\hat{x}_0^* = e^{ipg_0(x_p^*)}, \hat{x}_i^* > 0$, 对 $i \in I(x_p^*) = \{i : g_i(x_p^*) = 0, i = 1, \dots, m\} = I(x^*)$; $\hat{x}_0^* = e^{ipg_0(x_p^*)} = 0 = \hat{x}_i^*$, 对 $i \notin I(x_p^*) = I(x^*)$

证明 根据定理 1.1, 成立 $f(x_p^*) = f(x^*), f(x_p^*) = f(x^*), g_i(x_p^*) = g_i(x^*), g_i(x_p^*) = g_i(x^*)$ 因此, $I(x_p^*) = \{i : g_i(x_p^*) = 0, i = 1, \dots, m\} = I(x^*)$ 从 $x_p^* \in \text{int}X$ 是 (Q_p) 的稳定点, 于是我们有

$$0 = Q(x_p^*, \cdot, p) = \left[f(x_p^*) + \frac{1}{p} \sum_{i=1}^m e^{ipg_i(x_p^*)} \right] = f(x_p^*) + \sum_{\substack{i \\ i \in I(x^*)}}^* e^{ipg_i(x_p^*)} g_i(x_p^*) + \sum_{\substack{i \\ i \notin I(x^*)}} e^{ipg_i(x_p^*)} g_i(x_p^*),$$

对 $i \notin I(x_p^*) = I(x^*)$, $g_i(x_p^*) = g_i(x^*) < 0$, 因此 $\hat{x}_0^* = e^{ipg_0(x_p^*)} = 0$ 且

$$f(x_p^*) + \sum_{\substack{i \\ i \in I(x^*)}}^* e^{ipg_i(x_p^*)} g_i(x_p^*) = 0, \quad (2)$$

$$\hat{x}_0^* g_i(x_p^*) = 0, g_i(x_p^*) = g_i(x^*), i = 1, \dots, m,$$

进一步, $g_i(x_p^*) = g_i(x^*)$, 这样

$$f(x_p^*) + \sum_{\substack{i \\ i \in I(x^*)}}^* e^{ipg_i(x_p^*)} g_i(x_p^*) = 0, \quad (3)$$

且

$$\hat{x}_0^* = e^{ipg_0(x_p^*)}, \hat{x}_i^* > 0, \quad \text{对 } i \in I(x^*)$$

从(2), x_p^* 是 (P) 的近似 KKT 点 它蕴含着 x_p^* 是 (P) 的近似全局极小点

定理 1.5 若 $x^* \in \text{int}X$ 是 (P) 的严格互补 KKT 点, $g_i(x^*), i \in I(x^*)$ 是线性独立, $I(x^*) = n, i > 0, i = 1, \dots, m$ 是在 x^* 处 (P) 的 KKT 乘子 $\hat{x}_i = \hat{x}_i^* + \hat{x}_{i+1}^*, \hat{x}_i^* > 0, i \in I(x^*), p > 0; i > 0, i \notin I(x^*)$, 则适当选取 $\hat{x}_i, i \in I(x^*), x^*$ 是 (Q_p) 的全局极小点

证明 从 x^* 是 (P) 的 KKT 点, 成立

$$f(x^*) + \sum_{\substack{i \\ i \in I(x^*)}}^* \hat{x}_i^* g_i(x^*) = 0, \quad (4)$$

进一步,

$$Q(x^*, \cdot, p) = f(x^*) + \sum_{i=1}^m e^{ipg_i(x^*)} g_i(x^*) = f(x^*) + \sum_{\substack{i \\ i \in I(x^*)}}^* \hat{x}_i^* g_i(x^*) + \sum_{\substack{i \\ i \notin I(x^*)}} e^{ipg_i(x^*)} g_i(x^*), \quad (5)$$

若 $g_j(x^*) = 0$, 对所有 $j \in I(x^*)$, 则选取 $i = 0$, 对所有 $i \in I(x^*)$, 若 $g_i(x^*) = 0$, 对某些 $j \in I(x^*)$, 则由 $g_j(x^*)$, $i \in I(x^*)$, $I(x^*) + = n$, 是线性独立的, 于是存在 $A_{ij} \in R^1$, $i \in I(x^*)$, 使得 $\sum g_j(x^*) = \sum_{i \in I(x^*)} A_{ij} g_i(x^*)$, 且

$$\begin{aligned} \sum Q(x^*, K_p) &= \sum_{i \in I(x^*)} \sum_{j \in I(x^*)} g_i(x^*) + \sum_{j \in I(x^*)} \sum_{i \in I(x^*)} \kappa_j e^{K_p g_j(x^*)} g_j(x^*) = \\ &\quad \sum_{i \in I(x^*)} \sum_{j \in I(x^*)} A_{ij} \kappa_j e^{K_p g_j(x^*)} g_i(x^*), \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

若令 $\$K = -\sum_{j \in I(x^*)} A_{ij} \kappa_j e^{K_p g_j(x^*)}$, $i \in I(x^*)$, 则 $\sum Q(x^*, K_p) = 0$, 且 x^* 是 (QK) 的全局极小点#

2 关于(P)的牛顿法

根据定理 1.2, 问题(P)等价于问题 (QK) , 若 $K_i \neq 0$, $i = 1, \dots, m$ 被适当地选取, 于是我们能用牛顿法求解 (QK) 来代替求解 (P) ^{[1,2]#}

而且, $Q(x, K_p)$ 是强凸函数, 存在 $lH \leq L \leq LH$ 使得

$$lH + d^2 \leq d^T Q(x, K_p) d \leq LH + d^2, \quad \text{对所有 } x \in X, d \in X \#$$

牛顿法如下:

步骤 1 给定初始点 $x_0 \in \text{int}X$, $p > 0$ 充分大, $K > 0$, $i = 1, \dots, m$ 有限, 计算 $Q(x_0, K_p)$, $Q'(x_0, K_p)$, $Q''(x_0, K_p)$, $k := 0$, 若 $\sum Q(x_k, K_p) = 0$, 则停止, 否则, 转步骤 2#

步骤 2 确定牛顿方向 d_k 如下:

$$\sum Q(x_k, K_p) d_k = -Q(x_k, K_p), \quad (7)$$

且

$$\begin{aligned} Q(x_k + t_k d_k, K_p) &\leq Q(x_k, K_p) - (lH/2) t_k d_k^T d_k \leq Q(x_k, K_p) - c_k t_k d_k^T d_k, \\ t_k &\in (0, 2lH/LH], 0 < c_k = lH - (LH/2) t_k < lH \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

步骤 3 令 $x_{k+1} = x_k + t_k d_k$, $k := k + 1$, 转步骤 2#

定理 2.1 若 $f(x)$, $g_i(x)$, $i = 1, \dots, m$ 是凸的, 且至少其中之一是强凸的, 则 $Q(x, K_p)$ 是强凸的, $\{x_k\} \subset X$ 是由上述牛顿法产生, 令 $x_k \rightarrow x^* \in \text{int}X$, x^* 是 X 上 $Q(x, K_p)$ 的极小点#

证明 由定理 1.2 和定理 1.1 的注, $Q(x, K_p)$ 是强凸的, $x^* \in \text{int}X \#$

进一步, 由泰勒展开, 存在一个 $R \in (0, 1)$ 使得

$$\begin{aligned} Q(x_{k+1}, K_p) &= Q(x_k + t_k d_k, K_p) = \\ &= Q(x_k, K_p) + t_k d_k^T Q(x_k, K_p) + (t_k^2/2) d_k^T d_k^2 Q(x_k + R_k d_k, K_p) d_k = \\ &= Q(x_k, K_p) - t_k d_k^T d_k^2 Q(x_k, K_p) d_k + (t_k^2/2) d_k^T d_k^2 Q(x_k + R_k d_k, K_p) d_k = \\ &= Q(x_k, K_p) - t_k lH d_k^T d_k + (t_k^2/2) L d_k^T d_k = \\ &= Q(x_k, K_p) - t_k \left[lH - (t_k/2) L \right] d_k^T d_k = \\ &= Q(x_k, K_p) - c_k t_k d_k^T d_k, \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

其中 $0 < t_k < 2lH/LH$ 则 $c_k = lH - (LH/2) t_k \in (0, lH) \#$

而且, $d_k = -(\sum Q(x_k, K_p))^{-1} Q(x_k, K_p)$, 于是(9)简化为

$$Q(x_{k+1}, K_p) \leq Q(x_k, K_p) \#$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q(x_k, K_p) - c_k t_k &= Q(x_k, K_p) - \frac{1}{2} Q(x_k, K_p)^{-2} Q(x_k, K_p) / \\ Q(x_k, K_p) - c_k t_k (1/L_H^2) &= Q(x_k, K_p) - Q(x_k, K_p), \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

其中 $t_k \in (0, 2lH^2LH]$, $c_k = lH - (LH^2/2)I$ ($0, lH^2$ 因为 $\int_0^{t_k} \dots$)

$$\sum_{k=1}^6 (Q(x_k, K_p) - Q(x_{k+1}, K_p)) = Q(x_1, K_p) - Q(x^*, K_p) < + \int,$$

从(10), 可得到

$$\frac{c_0 t_0}{L_H^2} \sum_{k=1}^6 (Q(x_k, K_p) + \frac{1}{2} Q(x_k, K_p)^2) < + \int,$$

其中 $t_0 = t_k \in (0, 2lH^2LH]$, $c_0 = c_k = lH - (LH^2/2)I$ ($0, lH^2$ 这蕴含着 $\int Q(x_k, K_p) + \int_0^{t_k} 0 \#$ 由 $x_k \rightarrow x^*$, 我们得到 $\int Q(x^*, K_p) = 0$, 且 x^* 是 X 上 $Q(x, K_p)$ 的极小点#

引理 2.1 (中值定理)^{[3] #}

设 U 是 E 中开集且 $x \in U$, 令 $y \in E, f: U \rightarrow F$ 是 c^1 映射# 假定线段 $x + yt, 0 \leq t \leq 1$ 被包含在 U 内# 则

$$\begin{aligned} f(x + y) - f(x) &= \int_0^1 f'(x + ty) y dt = \int_0^1 f'(x + ty) dt \int \\ &\leq |y| \sup_i |f'(x + ty)|, \end{aligned}$$

其中 E, F 表示完备赋范向量空间, $f'(x)$ 表示 f 在 x 处的导数#

引理 2.2 若 A, B 是 $n \times n$ 矩阵, 则 AB 和 BA 的特征值是相同的^{[4] #}

引理 2.3 若 A, B 是半正定矩阵, 则

$$\begin{aligned} K_i(A)K_n(B) &\subset K_i(AB) \subset K_i(A)K_i(B), \\ K_n(A)K_i(B) &\subset K_i(AB) \subset K_i(A)K_i(B), \quad i = 1, \dots, n, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $K_n(\#) \subset \dots \subset K_i(\#) \subset \dots \subset K_1(\#)$, $K_i(\#)$ 表示矩阵($\#$)第 i 个特征值^{[5] #}

定理 2.2 若 $\{x_k\} \subset X$ 是由牛顿法产生, 则成立

$$\frac{Q(x_{k+1}, K_p) - Q(x^*, K_p)}{Q(x_k, K_p) - Q(x^*, K_p)} \leq 1 - \frac{l_H^4}{L_H^4}, \quad (11)$$

其中 x^* 是 $Q(x, K_p)$ 的一个极小点, $t_k = lH^2LH$

证明 由(7)、(9)和 $\int Q(x^*, K_p)$, 且根据引理 2.1 至引理 2.3, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{Q(x_{k+1}, K_p) - Q(x^*, K_p)}{Q(x_k, K_p) - Q(x^*, K_p)} &\leq \\ 1 - c_k t_k \frac{d_k^T d_k}{Q(x_k, K_p) - Q(x^*, K_p)} &\leq \\ 1 - c_k t_k \frac{\frac{1}{2} Q(x_k, K_p) (\frac{1}{2} Q(x_k, K_p)^{-2} Q(x_k, K_p))}{0.5(x_k - x^*)^T \frac{1}{2} Q(x^* + R(x_k - x^*), K_p)(x_k - x^*)} &\leq \\ 1 - 2c_k t_k \frac{1}{L_H^2} \frac{Q(x_k, K_p)}{(x_k - x^*)^T (x_k - x^*)} &= \\ 1 - (2c_k t_k / L_H^3) [(\frac{1}{2} Q(x_k, K_p) - \frac{1}{2} Q(x^*, K_p))(\frac{1}{2} Q(x_k, K_p) - \\ Q(x^*, K_p))] &\leq (x_k - x^*)^T (x_k - x^*) = \\ 1 - \left[2c_k t_k \frac{1}{Q_0} (x_k - x^*)^T \frac{1}{2} Q(x^* + t(x_k - x^*), K_p) dt \right] &\leq Q(x^* + t(x_k - x^*), K_p) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& t(x_k - x^*), K_p)(x_k - x^*) dt \Big] \left\langle [L_H^3(x_k - x^*)^T(x_k - x^*)] = \right. \\
& \left. 1 - \frac{2c_k t_k}{L_H^3(x_k - x^*)^T(x_k - x^*) Q_0} \right\rangle_0^{1/1} (x_k - x^*)^T -^2 Q(x^* + t(x_k - x^*), K_p) @ \\
& ^2 Q(x^* + t(x_k - x^*), K_p)(x_k - x^*) dt dtc \quad [\\
& 1 - \frac{2c_k t_k l_H^2}{L_H^3(x_k - x^*)^T(x_k - x^*)} = 1 - \frac{l_H^4}{L_H^4}, \\
\end{aligned}$$

其中 $R \in (0, 1)$, $t_k = \frac{lH}{lH} I \begin{pmatrix} 0, \frac{2lH}{lH} \end{pmatrix}$, $c_k = lH - \frac{LH_k}{2} = \frac{lH}{2} I (0, lH^\#)$

注 按照(11), 我们有

$$Q(x_{k+1}, K, p) - Q(x^*, K, p) \leq (Q(x_0, K, p) - Q(x^*, K, p)) \left(1 - (l_H^4 L_H^4)\right)^{k+1} \leq \left(1 - (l_H^4 L_H^4)\right)^L,$$

于是关于算法迭代数的界是 $O(L)$, L 表示问题的规模

此外, 求解系统(7)每次迭代的计算量是 $O(n^3) \#$ 这样算法的复杂性是 $O(n^3 L)$, 其中 L 依赖于函数 $Q(x, K, p)^{[6]\#}$

定理 2.3 若 $\{x_k\}$ 是由牛顿法产生, 则成立

$$+ x_{k+1} - x^* + \left[\left(1 - (l_H^4 L_H^4)\right)^{1/2} + x_k - x^* + \right], \quad \text{对所有 } k,$$

其中

$$x_{k+1} = x_k + t_k d_k, \quad 0 < t_k = \frac{l_H^3}{L_H^3} < \frac{2lH}{LH} \quad -^2 Q(x_k, K, p) d_k = -Q(x_k, K, p) \# \quad (12)$$

证明 由(12), 我们有

$$x_{k+1} = x_k + t_k d_k, \quad -^2 Q(x_k, K, p) d_k = -Q(x_k, K, p),$$

于是 $x_{k+1} - x^* = x_k - x^* + t_k d_k$, 且

$$\begin{aligned}
& + x_{k+1} - x^* + ^2 = + x_k - x^* + t_k d_k + ^2 = \\
& + x_k - x^* + ^2 + 2t_k(x_k - x^*)^T d_k + t_k^2 + d_k + ^2 = \\
& + x_k - x^* + ^2 - 2t_k(x_k - x^*)^T (-^2 Q(x_k, K, p))^{-1} Q(x_k, K, p) + \\
& t_k^2 - ^T Q(x_k, K, p) (-^2 Q(x_k, K, p))^{-2} Q(x_k, K, p) = \\
& + x_k - x^* + ^2 - 2t_k(x_k - x^*)^T (-^2 Q(x_k, K, p))^{-1} (-Q(x_k, K, p) - \\
& Q(x^*, K, p)) + t_k^2 (-^T Q(x_k, K, p) - \\
& -^T Q(x^*, K, p)) (-^2 Q(x_k, K, p))^{-2} (-Q(x_k, K, p) - Q(x^*, K, p)) \leq \\
& + x_k - x^* + ^2 - 2t_k(x_k - x^*)^T (-^2 Q(x_k, K, p))^{-1} @ \\
& \left. Q_0^1 -^2 Q(x^* + t(x_k - x^*), K, p)(x_k - x^*) dt + \right. \\
& \left. \frac{t_k^2}{l_H^2} Q_0^1 (x_k - x^*)^T -^2 Q(x^* + t(x_k - x^*), K, p) dt @ \right. \\
& \left. Q_0^1 -^2 Q(x^* + t(x_k - x^*), K, p)(x_k - x^*) dt = \right. \\
& \left. + x_k - x^* + ^2 - 2t_k Q_0^1 (x_k - x^*)^T (-^2 Q(x_k, K, p))^{-1} -^2 Q(x^* + \right. \\
& \left. t(x_k - x^*), K, p)(x_k - x^*) dt + \frac{t_k^2}{l_H^2} Q_0^1 (x_k - x^*)^T -^2 Q(x^* + \right. \\
& \left. t(x_k - x^*), K, p)(x_k - x^*) dt + \frac{t_k^2}{l_H^2} Q_0^1 (x_k - x^*)^T -^2 Q(x^* + \right.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & t(x_k - x^*), K_p) - Q(x^* + tc(x_k - x^*), K_p)(x_k - x^*) dt dtc \int \\
 & + x_k - x^* + 2 - 2t_k \frac{lH}{LH} + x_k - x^* + 2 + t_k^2 \frac{L^2 H}{l_H^2} + x_k - x^* + 2 = \\
 & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 - 2t_k \frac{lH}{LH} + t_k^2 \frac{L^2 H}{l_H^2} \\ 1 - \frac{l_H^4}{L_H^4} \end{array} \right\} + x_k - x^* + 2 =
 \end{aligned}$$

其中, 令 $0 < t_k = l_H^3/L_H^3 < lH/LH$

3 讨 论

若(P)是凸规划, 并且没有一个函数是强凸的, 则我们可增加一个大的球 $B_R = \{x | R^n : +x + 2 \leq R^2\}$, $R > 0$ 充分大, 使得 $S \subset \text{int}B_R$ 这样(P)等价于(P)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (P) \quad & \min f(x) \\
 \text{s. t. } x & \in S = \left\{ x | R^n : g_i(x) \leq 0, i = 1, \dots, m, +x + 2 \leq R^2 \right\} = S;
 \end{aligned}$$

相应的光滑精确乘子罚函数(QK)

$$(QK) \quad \min_x Q(x, K_p) S f(x) + \frac{1}{p} \left(\sum_{i=1}^m e^{K_p g_i(x)} + e^{K_p (+x + 2 - R^2)} \right),$$

且 $Q(x, K_p)$ 是强凸的, 我们能利用上述牛顿法来求解#

这样, 对线性规划(LP), 和半正定二次规划(QP):

$$\begin{aligned}
 (LP) \quad & \min c^T x, \\
 \text{s. t. } x & \in S = \left\{ x | R^n : a_i^T x - b_i \leq 0, i = 1, \dots, m \right\},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (QP) \quad & \min x^T Q x + a^T x, \\
 \text{s. t. } x & \in S = \left\{ x | R^n : a_i^T x - b_i \leq 0, i = 1, \dots, m \right\},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (QQ_i) \quad & \min x^T Q_i x + a_i^T x, \\
 \text{s. t. } x & \in S = \left\{ x | R^n : x^T Q_i x + a_i^T x + b_i \leq 0, i = 1, \dots, m \right\},
 \end{aligned}$$

Q, Q_i 是半正定矩阵, 我们能利用上述方法来求解#

4 实 例

例

$$\min f(x) = x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 - 2x_1x_2 - 2x_1 - 6x_2,$$

$$\text{s. t. } x_1 + x_2 \leq 2,$$

$$-x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 2,$$

$$x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0,$$

$$g_1(x) = x_1 + x_2 - 2,$$

$$g_2(x) = -x_1 + 2x_2 - 2,$$

$$X = \{(x_1, x_2) | 0 \leq x_i \leq 2; i = 1, 2\}, \quad x \in X,$$

初始点: $x_0 = (0, 0.66666)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q(x, K_p) &= f(x) + (1/p) (e^{K_p g_1(x)} + e^{K_p g_2(x)}) = \\
 &= f(x) + (1/p) (e^{K_p (x_1 + x_2 - 2)} + e^{K_p (-x_1 + 2x_2 - 2)}) #
 \end{aligned}$$

表 1

概括 3 次迭代的计算

k	X_k	$Q(x_k, K, p)$	P	K_1	K_2
0	(0.0, 0.666 660)	4. 714 055	20. 000 000	4. 000 000	4. 000 000
1	(0.764 050, 1.176 028)	3. 887 479	20. 200 000	3. 063 709	3. 500 684
2	(0.799 770, 1.199 841)	0. 231 317	20. 402 000	3. 035 991	3. 259 452
3	(0.799 210, 1.199 472)	0. 006 740)))

k	d_k	t	$f(x)$	$Q(x, K, p)$
0	(50. 000 000, 3. 333 340)	0.152 810	- 3. 111 089	- 3. 111 089
1	(0.326 703, 0.217 808)	0.109 334	- 7. 031 498	- 7. 030 285
2	(- 0.000 536, - 0.000 353)	1.043 645	- 7. 198 911	- 7. 151 063
3))	- 7. 196 313	- 7. 151 620

按照表 1, 在 3 次迭代末, 点 $x_3^* = (0.799 210, 1.199 472)$ 被达到了目标函数 $f(x) = - 71196 313$ 注意到最优点是(0.8, 1.2), 其目标函数值是- 7. 2^[7]#

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N e w t o n M e t h o d f o r S o l v i n g a C l a s s o f
S m o o t h C o n v e x P r o g r a m m i n g

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Abstract: An algorithm for solving a class of smooth convex programming is given. Using smooth exact multiplier function, a smooth convex programming is minimized to a minimizing strongly convex function on the compact set was reduced. Then the strongly convex function with a Newton method on the given compact set was minimized.

Key words: convex programming; Newton method; KKT multiplier