

文章编号:1672-058X(2013)02-0001-04

## 用对角二次近似方法解凸分离问题\*

士明军, 黎 蕾

(重庆师范大学 数学学院, 重庆 400047)

**摘 要:**利用一种新的对角二次近似凸化方法解非线性规划问题;对于含有不同变量并且含有等式和不等式约束的非线性规划问题进行了讨论,给出了问题的稳定条件和解的形式,最后给出了相应的算法.

**关键词:**对角二次近似;Falk 对偶;凸分离问题

**中图分类号:**O221

**文献标志码:**A

### 1 引言与基础知识

对于一个函数  $f(x)$ , 最优解往往不容易得到, 而且有时是无法得到. 然而可以找一个和最优解近似的数来代替最优解, 这就是近似最优解. 序列近似最优化是解非线性规划问题的主要策略之一, 它是构造一个序列  $x^{(k)}$  去逼近最优解  $x^*$ .

此处主要考虑下面一个非线性优化问题  $G$ , 变量  $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)^T \in \mathbf{R}^n, y = (y_1, \dots, y_a)^T \in \mathbf{R}^a$ .

$$\begin{cases} G & \min f_0(x) + g_0(y) \\ \text{s. t.} & f_i(x) \leq 0, g_k(y) = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, m; k = 1, 2, \dots, n \\ & x \in X, y_r \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

这里,  $X = \{x \in \mathbf{R}^n \mid x_j \leq x_j \leq \bar{x}_j, j = 1, \dots, n\}$ , 其中  $\underline{x}_j$  和  $\bar{x}_j$  为  $x_j$  的上下界, 是给定的实数, 且对于所有的  $j$ , 有  $\underline{x}_j < \bar{x}_j$ .  $f_p$  和  $g_q$  是给定的至少一次连续可微实值函数, 其中  $p = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m; q = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$ . 它主要是构造问题  $G$  的一个解  $(x^*, y^*)$  的近似序列  $(x_k, y_k)$ , 近似地分析原问题的子问题  $G[k], k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ . 问题  $G[k]$  的解  $(x^{(k*)}, y^{(k*)}) \in \mathbf{R}^n \times \mathbf{R}^a. (x^{(k+1)}, y^{(k+1)}) = (x^{(k*)}, y^{(k*)})$  是问题  $G[k]$  的极小值点<sup>[1]</sup>.

下面给出问题  $G$  的子问题  $G_r[k]$  在  $x^{(k)}$  的连续近似:

$$\begin{cases} G_r[k] & \min \tilde{f}(x) + \tilde{g}(y) \\ \text{s. t.} & f_i(x) \leq 0, g_k(y) = 0, i = 1, \dots, m; k = 1, 2, \dots, n \\ & \underline{x}_j \leq x_j \leq \bar{x}_j, y_r \geq 0, j = 1, 2, \dots, n, r = 1, 2, \dots, a \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中  $\tilde{f}_p$  和  $\tilde{g}_q$  是原函数  $f_p$  和  $g_q$  的近似函数,  $p = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m; q = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$ .

收稿日期:2012-08-04;修回日期:2012-09-24.

\* 基金项目:国家自然科学基金(10971241).

作者简介:士明军(1983-),男,河南信阳人,硕士研究生,从事最优化方法与应用研究.

## 2 对角二次近似

文献[2]和[3]中给出一种对角二次近似<sup>[2,3]</sup>,借助这种方法,可以给出如下的形式

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{f}_p(x) + \tilde{g}_q(y) = & f(x^k) + \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}(x^{(k)})(x_j - x_j^{(k)}) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n h_{2jp}(x_j - x_j^{(k)})^2 + \\ & g(y^{(k)}) + \sum_{r=1}^a \frac{\partial g}{\partial y_r}(y^{(k)})(y_r - y_r^{(k)}) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{r=1}^a d_{2rq}(y_r - y_r^{(k)})^2 \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

在式(3)中,当  $h_{2jp} \geq 0$  且  $d_{2rq} \geq 0$  时,  $j=1, 2, \dots, n; r=1, 2, \dots, a$ , 式(3)是凸的;如果  $h_{2jp} > 0$  且  $d_{2rq} \geq 0$  或者  $h_{2jp} \geq 0$  且  $d_{2rq} > 0$  时,式(3)是严凸的. 在  $\tilde{f}_p(x^{(k-1)}) = f_p(x^{(k-1)})$ ,  $\tilde{g}_q(y^{(k-1)}) = g_q(y^{(k-1)})$  的强制条件下,受文献[4]启发,选取一种新的对角二次近似<sup>[4]</sup>,其中

$$\begin{aligned} h_{2jp} = & \frac{[\partial f_p(x^k)/\partial x_j - \partial f_p(x^{k-1})/\partial x_j](x_j^k - x_j^{k-1})}{\|x_j^k - x_j^{k-1}\|^2} \approx \frac{\partial^2 f_p(x^k)}{\partial x_j^2}, \text{ 且 } \frac{\partial^2 f_p(x^k)}{\partial x_j \partial x_i} = 0, i \neq j \\ d_{2rq} = & \frac{[\partial g_q(y^k)/\partial y_r - \partial g_q(y^{k-1})/\partial y_r](y_r^k - y_r^{k-1})}{\|y_r^k - y_r^{k-1}\|^2} \approx \frac{\partial^2 g_q(y^k)}{\partial y_r^2}, \text{ 且 } \frac{\partial^2 g_q(y^k)}{\partial y_r \partial y_t} = 0, r \neq t \end{aligned}$$

## 3 对偶问题

问题(2)中,如果所有的  $h_{2jp} > 0$  且  $d_{2rq} \geq 0$  或者  $h_{2jp} \geq 0$  且  $d_{2rq} > 0$ , 则所有的子问题  $G_r[k]$  都是严格凸的. 于是可以构造它的 Falk 对偶函数<sup>[5,6]</sup>,原问题的近似对偶子问题可以由式(4)给出

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{\lambda, \mu} \alpha(\lambda, \mu) = & \tilde{f}_0(x(\lambda)) + \tilde{g}_0(y(\mu)) + \sum_{p=1}^m \lambda_p \tilde{f}_p(x(\lambda)) + \sum_{q=1}^n \mu_q \tilde{g}_q(y(\mu)) \\ \text{s. t. } & \lambda_p \geq 0, \mu_q \geq 0, p = 1, 2, \dots, m; q = 1, 2, \dots, n \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

这样,把式(2)的带有等式和不等式约束的问题转化为式(4)中只需要确定  $m$  个  $\lambda_p$  和  $m$  个  $\mu_q$  的非负约束的问题

**定理 1** 当问题  $G_r[k]$  严凸时,满足如下的条件的  $\lambda$  和  $\mu$  是稳定点

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{f}_0}{\partial x(\lambda)_j}(x(\lambda)^{(k)}) + \sum_{p=1}^m \lambda_p \frac{\partial \tilde{f}_p}{\partial x(\lambda)_j}(x(\lambda)^{(k)}) = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{g}_0}{\partial y(\mu)_r}(y(\mu)^{(k)}) = 0 \quad (6)$$

**证明** 当问题  $G_r[k]$  严凸时,解式(4)就等价于解问题  $G_r[k]$ . 将式(4)右边进行一阶近似展开,其中只取  $\tilde{f}_p$  对  $x(\lambda)_j$  的偏导数,  $\tilde{g}_q$  对  $y(\mu)_r$  的偏导数,于是得到

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(\lambda, \mu) = & \tilde{f}_0(x(\lambda)) + \tilde{g}_0(y(\mu)) + \sum_{p=1}^m \lambda_p \tilde{f}_p(x(\lambda)) + \sum_{q=1}^n \mu_q \tilde{g}_q(y(\mu)) = \\ & \tilde{f}_0(x(\lambda)^{(k)}) + \frac{\partial \tilde{f}_0}{\partial x(\lambda)_j}(x(\lambda)^{(k)})(x(\lambda)_j - x(\lambda)_j^{(k)}) + \\ & \tilde{g}_0(y(\mu)^{(k)}) + \frac{\partial \tilde{g}_0}{\partial y(\mu)_r}(y(\mu)^{(k)})(y(\mu)_r - y(\mu)_r^{(k)}) + \\ & \sum_{p=1}^m \lambda_p (\tilde{f}_p(x(\lambda)^{(k)}) + \frac{\partial \tilde{f}_p}{\partial x(\lambda)_j}(x(\lambda)^{(k)})(x(\lambda)_j - x(\lambda)_j^{(k)})) + \\ & \sum_{q=1}^n \mu_q (\tilde{g}_q(y(\mu)^{(k)}) + \frac{\partial \tilde{g}_q}{\partial y(\mu)_r}(y(\mu)^{(k)})(y(\mu)_r - y(\mu)_r^{(k)})) \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

由于  $g_k(x) = 0$ , 所以将式(7)整理得

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左边} &= \tilde{f}_0(x(\lambda)^{(k)}) + \sum_{p=1}^m \lambda_p \tilde{f}_p(x(\lambda)^{(k)}) + \tilde{g}_0(y(\mu)^{(k)}) + \\ &\quad \left( \frac{\partial \tilde{f}_0}{\partial x(\lambda)_j}(x(\lambda)^{(k)}) + \sum_{p=1}^m \lambda_p \frac{\partial \tilde{f}_p}{\partial x(\lambda)_j}(x(\lambda)^{(k)}) \right) x(\lambda)_j - \\ &\quad \left( \frac{\partial \tilde{f}_0}{\partial x(\lambda)_j}(x(\lambda)^{(k)}) + \sum_{p=1}^m \lambda_p \frac{\partial \tilde{f}_p}{\partial x(\lambda)_j}(x(\lambda)^{(k)}) \right) x(\lambda)_j^{(k)} + \\ &\quad \left( \frac{\partial \tilde{g}_0}{\partial y(\mu)_r}(y(\mu)^{(k)}) \right) y(\mu)_r - \left( \frac{\partial \tilde{g}_0}{\partial y(\mu)_r}(y(\mu)^{(k)}) \right) y(\mu)_r^{(k)} \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

对式(8)两边分别对  $x(\lambda)_j$  和  $y(\mu)_r$  求导, 常数部分求导为 0, 于是得到

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{f}_0}{\partial x(\lambda)_j}(x(\lambda)^{(k)}) + \sum_{p=1}^m \lambda_p \frac{\partial \tilde{f}_p}{\partial x(\lambda)_j}(x(\lambda)^{(k)}) = 0, j = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{g}_0}{\partial y(\mu)_r}(y(\mu)^{(k)}) = 0, r = 1, 2, \dots, a \quad (10)$$

证毕.

下面通过对偶问题考虑原问题. 由式(2)给出问题的解  $x(\lambda)$  和  $y(\mu)$  的表示形式.

**定理 2** 问题  $G_r[k]$  有如下形式的解,

$$x_j(\lambda) = \begin{cases} \underline{x}_j, & \text{如果 } b_j(\lambda) \leq \underline{x}_j \\ b_j(\lambda), & \text{如果 } \underline{x}_j \leq b_j(\lambda) \leq \bar{x}_j \\ \bar{x}_j, & \text{如果 } b_j(\lambda) \geq \bar{x}_j \end{cases} \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad (11)$$

$$y_r(\mu) = \begin{cases} c_r(\mu), & \text{如果 } c_r(\mu) > 0 \\ 0, & \text{如果 } c_r(\mu) \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad r = 1, 2, \dots, a \quad (12)$$

其中,

$$b_j(\lambda) = x_j^{(k)} - (h_{20}^{(k)} + \sum_{j=1}^m \lambda_j h_{2j}^{(k)})^{-1} \times \left( \frac{\partial \tilde{f}_0}{\partial x(\lambda)_j}(x(\lambda)^{(k)}) + \sum_{p=1}^m \lambda_p \frac{\partial \tilde{f}_p}{\partial x(\lambda)_j}(x(\lambda)^{(k)}) \right) \quad (13)$$

$$c_r(\mu) = y_r^{(k)} - (d_{20}^{(k)})^{-1} \times \frac{\partial \tilde{g}_0}{\partial y(\mu)_r}(y(\mu)^{(k)}) \quad (14)$$

**证明** 与定理 1 证明类似, 将目标函数

$$\alpha(\lambda, \mu) = \tilde{f}_0(x(\lambda)) + \tilde{g}_0(y(\mu)) + \sum_{p=1}^m \lambda_p \tilde{f}_p(x(\lambda)) + \sum_{q=1}^n \mu_q \tilde{g}_q(y(\mu)) \quad (15)$$

二阶近似展开, 化简、求导就得到了  $b_j(\lambda)$  和  $c_r(\mu)$ .

## 4 算 法

根据上面的推导, 给定初始点  $(x^0, y^0)$ , 给出了一个求解问题  $G$  的算法, 具体步骤如下:

1) 初始化. 选择正常数  $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4, \varepsilon_x, \varepsilon_y, \hat{l}, \gamma_1 > 1, \gamma_2 > 1, \gamma_3 > 1, \gamma_4 > 1$ , 设  $l := 0, c := 0$ .

2) 计算  $f_i(x^0), \partial f_i(x^0), g_k(y^0), \partial g_k(y^0), i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m; k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$ . 计算系数  $h_{20}^k > 0, h_{2jp}^k \geq 0, d_{20}^k > 0, d_{2rq}^k \geq 0, p = 1, 2, \dots, m; q = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .

3) 构造  $(x^{(l)}, y^{(l)})$  处的局部近似子问题  $G_r[l]$ , 就解这一子问题得到  $(x^{(l*)}, \lambda^{(l*)}, y^{(l*)}, \mu^{(l*)})$ .

4) 计算  $f_i(x^{(l^*)}), g_k(y^{(l^*)}), i=0, 1, 2, \dots, m; k=0, 1, 2, \dots, n$ .

5) 检验  $(x^{(l^*)}, y^{(l^*)})$  是否接受.

①  $(x^{(l^*)}, y^{(l^*)})$  是一个可行下降步: 如果  $f_0(x^{(l^*)}) < f_0(x^{(l)})$ ,  $g_0(y^{(l^*)}) < g_0(y^{(l)})$ ,  $k > 0, l > 0$ , 并且  $\max \{f_i(x^{(l^*)})\} \leq 0, g_k(x^{(l^*)}) = 0, i=1, 2, \dots, m; k=1, 2, \dots, n$ , 转第 7) 步.

②  $(x^{(l^*)}, y^{(l^*)})$  是一个保守步: 如果  $\tilde{f}_0(x^{(l^*)}) \geq (f_0(x^{(l^*)}) - \varepsilon_1)$ ,  $\tilde{g}_0(y^{(l^*)}) \geq (g_0(y^{(l^*)}) - \varepsilon_2)$ , 并且  $\tilde{f}_i(x^{(l^*)}) \geq (f_i(x^{(l^*)}) - \varepsilon_3)$ ,  $\tilde{g}_k(y^{(l^*)}) \geq (g_k(y^{(l^*)}) - \varepsilon_4), i=1, 2, \dots, m; k=1, 2, \dots, n$ , 转第 7) 步.

6) 设  $c := c + 1$ , 如果  $\tilde{f}_0(x^{(l^*)}) < (f_0(x^{(l^*)}) - \varepsilon_1)$ , 设  $h_{20}^{(k)} := \gamma_1 h_{20}^{(k)}$ ; 如果  $\tilde{g}_0(y^{(l^*)}) \geq (g_0(y^{(l^*)}) - \varepsilon_2)$ , 设  $d_{20}^k := \gamma_2 d_{20}^k$ ; 如果  $\tilde{f}_i(x^{(l^*)}) < (f_i(x^{(l^*)}) - \varepsilon_3)$ , 设  $h_{2p}^{(k)} := \gamma_3 h_{2p}^{(k)}$ ; 如果  $\tilde{g}_k(y^{(l^*)}) < (g_k(y^{(l^*)}) - \varepsilon_4)$ , 设  $d_{2rq}^k := \gamma_4 d_{2rq}^k, p=1, 2, \dots, m; q=1, 2, \dots, n$ , 转第 3) 步.

7) 设  $x^{(l+1)} := x^{(l^*)}, y^{(l+1)} := y^{(l^*)}$ .

8) 如果  $\|x^{(l+1)} - x^{(l)}\| \leq \varepsilon_x, \|y^{(l+1)} - y^{(l)}\| \leq \varepsilon_y$  或者  $l = \hat{l}$ , 终止.

9) 计算  $\partial f_i(x^{(l+1)}), \partial g_k(y^{(l+1)}), i=0, 1, 2, \dots, m; k=0, 1, 2, \dots, n$ .

10) 设  $l := l + 1$ , 转到第 3) 步.

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## Solving the Convex Separation Problems by Using Diagonal Quadratic Approximations

**SHI Ming-jun, LI Lei**

(School of Mathematics, Chongqing Normal University, Chongqing 400047, China)

**Abstract:** In this paper, we solve the nonlinear programming problems by using a new diagonal quadratic approximations convexification method. Some nonlinear programming problems with different variables and with equality and inequality constraints are discussed. The stability conditions and the solutions are given. Finally, the corresponding algorithm is presented.

**Key words:** diagonal quadratic approximation; Falk dual; convex separation problem