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双值约束三次规划问题的全局最优性充分条件

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摘 要:利用拉格朗日函数 L -次微分的方法,给出了双值约束的三次极小化问题的全局最优性充分条件,而且得到了此类三次规划问题在一些特殊情况下的结果,与已有文献中的相应结论是一致的;同时给出例子说明给出的最优性条件能有效用于确定给定的三次极小化问题的全局极小值;所得结果改进和推广了相关文献中的相应结果.

关键词:双值约束;三次规划问题; L -次微分;全局最优性充分条件

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1 基础知识

三次规划问题有许多实际应用,比如金融、农业、组合证券投资选择等方面^[1-3]. 吴至友^[4-5]等人提出了一种研究全局最优性条件的新方法— L -次微分法来对一些特殊的非凸二次规划问题的全局最优性充分条件进行研究,并得到了一些初步的研究成果. L -次微分与一般凸函数的次微分不同,一般凸函数的次微分是由一些线性函数组成的集合,而 L -次微分可能是由一些非线性函数组成的集合.2010 年, Wang 等在文献[6]中利用文献[5]中所提出的抽象次微分为工具,建立了带箱子或二元约束的三次规划问题的全局最优性充分和必要条件;2012 年, Zhang 等在文献[7]中研究了一些带箱子或二元约束的一类特殊三次极小化问题的全局最优性充分条件.此处利用拉格朗日函数和 L -次微分的方法,给出了双值约束的三次极小化问题的全局最优性充分条件,而且得到了此类三次规划问题在一些特殊情况下的结果,此结果与文献[7]中的相应结论是一致的.同时给出例子说明给出的最优性条件能有效地用于确定给定的三次极小化问题的全局极小值,所得结果改进和推广了文献[7]中的相应结果.

考虑如下三次规划问题:

$$(BCP) \quad \min f(x) = b^T x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x^T A x + a^T x$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad g_i(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T A_i x + x^T a_i + c_i \leq 0, i \in I$$

$$h_j(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T A_j x + x^T a_j + c_j = 0, j \in J$$

$$x \in S = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n)^T \mid x_i \in \{u_i, v_i\}, i \in N\}$$

其中 $u_i, v_i \in \mathbf{R}, u_i < v_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n, b = (b_1, \dots, b_n)^T \in \mathbf{R}^n, a \in \mathbf{R}^n, A \in S^n, S^n$ 是所有 $n \times n$ 对称矩阵的集合,

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$x^3 = (x_1^3, \dots, x_n^3)$. 为了方便讨论, 不妨令 $N = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}, I = \{1, 2, \dots, m\}, J = \{m+1, \dots, m+p\}$.

在文中, 令 L 为一些特殊的三次函数组成的集合:

$$L = \{b^T x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x^T Q x + \beta^T x \mid Q = \text{diag}(q_1, \dots, q_n), q_i \in \mathbf{R}, \beta \in \mathbf{R}^n\}$$

对于问题 (BCP), $\bar{x} = (\bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_n)^T \in S, Q = \text{diag}(q_1, \dots, q_n), q_i \in \mathbf{R}, i = 1, \dots, n$, 定义

$$\tilde{x}_i = \begin{cases} -1, & \text{当 } \bar{x}_i = u_i \\ 1, & \text{当 } \bar{x}_i = v_i \end{cases}$$

$$\tilde{x} = \text{diag}(\tilde{x}_1, \dots, \tilde{x}_n)$$

对给定的 $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m)^T \in \mathbf{R}_+^m, \mu = (\mu_1, \dots, \mu_p)^T \in \mathbf{R}^p$, 令

$$H_{\lambda, \mu} = A + \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i A_i + \sum_{j \in J} \mu_j A_j$$

$$b_{\lambda, \mu} = a + \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i a_i + \sum_{j \in J} \mu_j a_j$$

$$F_{\lambda, \mu}(x) = b^T x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x^T H_{\lambda, \mu} x + b_{\lambda, \mu}^T x + \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i c_i + \sum_{j \in J} u_j c_j$$

2 主要结果

命题 1 设 $F_{\lambda, \mu}(x) = b^T x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x^T H_{\lambda, \mu} x + b_{\lambda, \mu}^T x + \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i c_i + \sum_{j \in J} u_j c_j, \bar{x} = (\bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_n) \in \mathbf{R}^n, \lambda \in \mathbf{R}_+^m, \mu \in \mathbf{R}^p$, 则

$$\partial_L F_{\lambda, \mu}(\bar{x}) = \{b^T x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x^T Q x + x^T \beta \mid H_{\lambda, \mu} - Q \geq 0, \beta = b_{\lambda, \mu} + (H_{\lambda, \mu} - Q)\bar{x}, Q = \text{diag}(q), q \in \mathbf{R}^n\}$$

特别地, 当 $u_i = 1, v_i = -1$ 时, (BCP) 问题可以转化成如下二次规划问题求解全局最优值.

$$\text{(BCP1)} \quad \min f(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T A x + (a + b)^T x$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad g_i(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T A_i x + x^T a_i + c_i \leq 0, i \in I$$

$$h_j(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T A_j x + x^T a_j + c_j = 0, j \in J$$

$$x \in S = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n)^T \mid x_i \in \{-1, 1\}, i \in N\}$$

对给定的 $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m)^T \in \mathbf{R}_+^m, \mu = (\mu_1, \dots, \mu_p)^T \in \mathbf{R}^p$, 令

$$H_{\lambda, \mu} = A + \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i A_i + \sum_{j \in J} \mu_j A_j$$

$$b_{\lambda, \mu} = a + b + \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i a_i + \sum_{j \in J} \mu_j a_j$$

$$F_{\lambda, \mu}(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T H_{\lambda, \mu} x + b_{\lambda, \mu}^T x + \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i c_i + \sum_{j \in J} u_j c_j$$

在下面的证明中令 L 为如下二次函数组成的集合:

$$L = \{\frac{1}{2} x^T Q x + \beta^T x \mid Q = \text{diag}(q_1, \dots, q_n), q_i \in \mathbf{R}, \beta \in \mathbf{R}^n\}$$

引理 1 设 $F_{\lambda, \mu}(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T H_{\lambda, \mu} x + b_{\lambda, \mu}^T x + \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i c_i + \sum_{j \in J} u_j c_j, \bar{x} = (\bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_n) \in \mathbf{R}^n, \lambda \in \mathbf{R}_+^m, \mu \in \mathbf{R}^p$, 则

$$\partial_L F_{\lambda, \mu}(\bar{x}) = \{\frac{1}{2} x^T Q x + x^T \beta \mid H_{\lambda, \mu} - Q \geq 0, \beta = b_{\lambda, \mu} + (H_{\lambda, \mu} - Q)\bar{x}, Q = \text{diag}(q), q \in \mathbf{R}^n\}$$

由引理 1 可以得到下面关于问题(BCP1)的全局最优性充分条件.

定理 1 设 $\bar{x} = (\bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_n)^T \in S$, 若存在 $\lambda \in \mathbf{R}_+^m, \mu \in \mathbf{R}^p$, 以及对角矩阵 $Q = \text{diag}(q_1, \dots, q_n), q_i \in \mathbf{R}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ 满足 $\lambda_i g_i(\bar{x}) = 0, i \in I, H_{\lambda, \mu} - Q \geq 0$. 对任意的 $x \in S$, 若 $\bar{x}(H_{\lambda, \mu} \bar{x} + b_{\lambda, \mu}) \leq Q$ 成立, 则 \bar{x} 是问题(BCP1)的一个全局极小值点.

证明 设 $l(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T Q x + \beta^T x, \beta = (H_{\lambda, \mu} - Q)\bar{x} + b_{\lambda, \mu}$, 由 L -次微分的定义, $l(x) \in \partial_L F(\bar{x})$, 可得

$$F(x) - F(\bar{x}) \geq l(x) - l(\bar{x}), \forall x \in \mathbf{R}^n$$

显然当 $l(x) - l(\bar{x}) \geq 0, \forall x \in S$ 时, \bar{x} 是问题(BCP1)的一个全局极小值点.

由 $l(x)$ 的定义有

$$l(x) - l(\bar{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{q_i}{2} (x_i - \bar{x}_i)^2 + (H_{\lambda, \mu} \bar{x} + b_{\lambda, \mu})(x - \bar{x})$$

从而 $l(x) - l(\bar{x}) \geq 0$ 当且仅当 $\frac{q_i}{2} (x_i - \bar{x}_i)^2 + (H_{\lambda, \mu} \bar{x} + b_{\lambda, \mu})_i (x_i - \bar{x}_i) \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. 当定理 1 中条件成立时, 有

$$\bar{x}_i (H_{\lambda, \mu} \bar{x} + b_{\lambda, \mu})_i \leq q_i$$

下面对分 3 种情况讨论

(I) 当 $x_i = \bar{x}_i$ 时, $\frac{q_i}{2} (x_i - \bar{x}_i)^2 + (H_{\lambda, \mu} \bar{x} + b_{\lambda, \mu})_i (x_i - \bar{x}_i) \geq 0$ 成立.

(II) 当 $\bar{x}_i = -1, x_i = 1$, 由定理 1 有 $\bar{x}_i (H_{\lambda, \mu} \bar{x} + b_{\lambda, \mu})_i \leq q_i$, 则

$$(H_{\lambda, \mu} \bar{x} + b_{\lambda, \mu})_i + q_i \geq 0$$

由 x_i, \bar{x}_i 的取值可得

$$\frac{q_i}{2} (x_i - \bar{x}_i)^2 + (H_{\lambda, \mu} \bar{x} + b_{\lambda, \mu})_i (x_i - \bar{x}_i) \geq 0$$

(III) 当 $\bar{x}_i = -1, x_i = -1$, 由定理 1 有 $\bar{x}_i (H_{\lambda, \mu} \bar{x} + b_{\lambda, \mu})_i \leq q_i$, 则

$$(H_{\lambda, \mu} \bar{x} + b_{\lambda, \mu})_i - q_i \leq 0$$

由 x_i, \bar{x}_i 的取值可得

$$\frac{q_i}{2} (x_i - \bar{x}_i)^2 + (H_{\lambda, \mu} \bar{x} + b_{\lambda, \mu})_i (x_i - \bar{x}_i) \geq 0$$

综上所述, 当定理 1 中条件成立时, \bar{x} 是问题(BCP1)的一个全局极小值点.

例 1

$$\min f(x) = -x_1^3 + x_1^2 + x_1 x_2 + x_2^2 - 12x_1 + \frac{1}{2} x_2$$

$$\text{s.t. } g_1(x) = x_1^2 - \frac{1}{2} x_2^2 + x_1 - x_2 - \frac{1}{2} \leq 0$$

$$h_2(x) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 - x_1 - x_2 = 0$$

$$x \in S = \{-1, 1\} \times \{-1, 1\}$$

解 由题可知 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}, a = \begin{pmatrix} -12 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, a_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, a_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$, 取 $\lambda = 2, \mu = 2$,

$\bar{x} = (1, 1)^T$, 则对任意的 $x_i \in S, b_i(x_i - \bar{x}_i) \geq 0, i = 1, 2, Q = \text{diag}(2, 1)$, 则有 $H_{\lambda, \mu} = A + \lambda A_1 + \mu A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 3 \end{pmatrix}, b_{\lambda, \mu} =$

$$\mathbf{a} + \lambda \mathbf{a}_1 + \mu \mathbf{a}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -12 \\ 7 \\ -\frac{7}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 于是有 } \mathbf{H}_{\lambda, \mu} \bar{\mathbf{x}} + \mathbf{b}_{\lambda, \mu} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -\frac{5}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

又 $\tilde{\mathbf{x}} = \text{diag}(1, 1)$, 因此

$$\tilde{\mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{H}_{\lambda, \mu} \bar{\mathbf{x}} + \mathbf{b}_{\lambda, \mu}) = \left(-\frac{5}{2}, 0\right)^T$$

故 $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{H}_{\lambda} \bar{\mathbf{x}} + \mathbf{b}_{\lambda}) = Q$ 成立, 即 $\bar{\mathbf{x}} = (1, 1)^T$ 是全局最优解.

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Sufficient Global Optimality Conditions for a Special Cubic Minimization Problem with Bivalent Constraints

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Abstract: By using Lagrangian function and subdifferential approach, this paper presents some sufficient global optimality conditions for a cubic programming problem with binary constraints, and in some special cases, the results obtained in this paper are equivalent to some corresponding results in reference [9]. An example is given to demonstrate that the optimality conditions can effectively be applied to identifying global minimizers of the certain nonconvex cubic minimization problem. The results improve and generalize the corresponding ones in the reference [9].

Keywords: binary constraints; cubic programming problem; L-subdifferential; sufficient global optimality conditions