

## 二阶修正的约束变尺度算法

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### 一、引言

我们知道, 70年代发展起来的约束变尺度算法是求解非线性规划问题的十分有效的方法之一. 它的特点是初始点可任取且有快速的收敛速度. 若我们考虑如下的非线性规划问题:

$$\begin{aligned} \min f(x), \\ \text{s.t. } g_i(x) = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m', \\ g_i(x) \geq 0, \quad i = m' + 1, \dots, m. \end{aligned} \quad (1.1)$$

其中,  $f(x)$ ,  $g_i(x)$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq m$  均为  $R^n$  上一般的二阶连续可微的实函数, 则约束变尺度方法的基本步骤, 是在当前的迭代点  $x_k$  处, 首先求解下列子问题:

$$\begin{aligned} \min f(x_k) + d^T \nabla f(x_k) + \frac{1}{2} d^T B_k d, \\ \text{s.t. } g_i(x_k) + d^T \nabla g_i(x_k) = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m', \\ g_i(x_k) + d^T \nabla g_i(x_k) \geq 0, \quad i = m' + 1, \dots, m. \end{aligned} \quad (1.2)$$

其中  $B_k$  是  $n \times n$  对称正定矩阵, 它是问题(1.1)的 Lagrange 函数  $L(x, u)$  的 Hesse 矩阵  $\nabla_{xx} L(x, u)$  的近似,  $L(x, u) \triangleq f(x) - u^T g(x)$ ,  $g(x) = (g_1(x), g_2(x), \dots, g_m(x))^T$ .

设(1.2)的解为  $d_k$ , 相应的乘子向量为  $u_k$ , 则令

$$x_{k+1} = x_k + \alpha_k d_k, \quad (1.3)$$

$\alpha_k$  是从  $x_k$  出发沿方向  $d_k$  对如下效益函数  $\phi(x)$  作某种一维搜索所确定的步长:

$$\phi(x) = f(x) + r \sum_{i=1}^{m'} |g_i(x)| + r \sum_{i=m'+1}^m \max(0, -g_i(x)). \quad (1.4)$$

Han<sup>[4,5]</sup> 和 Powell<sup>[7,8]</sup> 对上述基本算法进行了开创性的工作以来, 获得了许多满意的结果, 导出了一系列新的算法. 但这些算法也还有许多不完善之处. 最主要的是在解的局部邻域内, 使用如(1.4)的效益函数, 难以避免 Maratos 效应, 即单位步长不能保证效益函数下降.

解决上述问题的一个重要途径, 是采用二阶修正方法, 如 Fletcher [2], Mayne 和 Polak [6], Gabay<sup>[9]</sup> 等. 最近 Fukushima<sup>[1]</sup> 又提出了一个新的二阶修正方法, 改进了前面的工作. 但此算法在每一步都需要求解两个二次子规划以获得搜索方向, 计算量较大.

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虽然[1]中提出一个改进方案,但没有收敛性证明:

在本文中,我们使用新的线搜索方法,将二次规划问题的求解与二阶修正步骤有机地结合起来,给出了一个新的算法.它不需要每一步求解两个子问题,但仍较好地克服了 Maratos 效应.我们证明了算法的全局收敛性和局部超线性收敛性.

## 二、算法及其性质

沿用[1]的记号,以  $G$  和  $G_i$  分别记  $\nabla^2 f(x)$  和  $\nabla^2 g_i(x)$ ,为避免 Maratos 效应,考虑如下子问题:

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & \nabla f(x)^T d + \frac{1}{2} d^T G d, \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & g_i(x) + \nabla g_i(x)^T d + \frac{1}{2} d^T G_i d = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m', \\ & g_i(x) + \nabla g_i(x)^T d + \frac{1}{2} d^T G_i d \geq 0, \quad i = m' + 1, \dots, m. \end{aligned} \quad (2.1)$$

上述问题的 K-T 条件可写成

$$\left( G - \sum_{i=1}^m u_i G_i \right) d - \sum_{i=1}^m u_i \left( \nabla g_i(x) + \frac{1}{2} G_i d \right) = - \left( \nabla f(x) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m u_i G_i d \right),$$

与

$$\begin{cases} \left( \nabla g_i(x) + \frac{1}{2} G_i d \right)^T d = -g_i(x), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m', \\ \left( \nabla g_i(x) + \frac{1}{2} G_i d \right)^T d \geq -g_i(x), \\ u_i \left( g_i(x) + \left( \nabla g_i(x) + \frac{1}{2} G_i d \right)^T d \right) = 0, \quad i = m' + 1, \dots, m, \\ u_i \geq 0, \end{cases} \quad (2.2)$$

若令

$$b_k = \nabla f(x_k) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m u_k^{(i)} (\nabla g_i(x_k + d_k) - \nabla g_i(x_k)), \quad (2.3)$$

$$a_k^{(i)} = \frac{1}{2} (\nabla g_i(x_k + d_k) + \nabla g_i(x_k)), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m. \quad (2.4)$$

这里  $d_k$  是子问题(1.2)的解,  $u_k = (u_k^{(1)}, u_k^{(2)}, \dots, u_k^{(m)})$  是相应的乘子向量.当  $f(x)$ ,  $g_i(x)$  都是二阶连续可微时,可得

$$b_k = \nabla f(x_k) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m u_k^{(i)} G_i d_k + \sum_{i=1}^m u_k^{(i)} \cdot o(\|d_k\|), \quad (2.5)$$

$$a_k^{(i)} = \nabla g_i(x_k) + \frac{1}{2} G_i d_k + o(\|d_k\|), \quad 1 \leq i \leq m. \quad (2.6)$$

于是可得(2.2)式的一个近似表达式为

$$B_k d - \sum_{i=1}^m u_k^{(i)} a_k^{(i)} = -b_k,$$

$$\begin{cases} a_k^{(i)}d = -g_i(x), & i = 1, 2, \dots, m', \\ a_k^{(i)}d \geq -g_i(x), & m' + 1 \leq i \leq m, \\ u_k^{(i)}(g_i(x) + a_k^{(i)}d) = 0, & u_k^{(i)} \geq 0, \end{cases} \quad (2.7)$$

显然,上述条件正是如下二次规划问题的 K-T 条件:

$$\begin{aligned} \min & \quad b_k^T d + \frac{1}{2} d^T B_k d, \\ \text{s.t.} & \quad g_i(x) + a_k^{(i)}d = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m', \\ & \quad g_i(x) + a_k^{(i)}d \geq 0, \quad i = m' + 1, \dots, m. \end{aligned} \quad (2.8)$$

因此,若记(2.8)的解为  $\bar{d}_k$ , 则可以期望  $\bar{d}_k$  将是一个更好的搜索方向.

下面我们先定义  $\phi(x_k + d)$ , 然后给出一个改进的二阶修正算法. 令

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(x_k + d) &= f(x_k) + \nabla f(x_k)^T d + \frac{1}{2} d^T B_k d \\ &+ r \sum_{i=1}^{m'} |g_i(x_k) + \nabla g_i(x_k)^T d| + r \sum_{i=m'+1}^n \max(0, -g_i(x_k) - \nabla g_i(x_k)^T d). \end{aligned} \quad (2.9)$$

#### 改进的二阶修正算法步骤

给定初始点  $x_0 \in R^n$ , 选取初始  $n \times n$  正定矩阵  $B_0$ , 罚因子  $r$ , 常数  $\mu_1, \mu_2 \in (0, 1)$  且  $\mu_2 < \mu_1$ . 取  $\bar{\alpha}_0 = 1, k := 0$ .

步骤 1° 设已得  $x_k, B_k, \bar{\alpha}_k$ , 求解子问题(1.2), 设其解向量为  $d_k$ , 乘子向量为  $u_k$ . 若  $d_k = 0$ , 则停止,  $x_k$  即为原问题(1.1)的 K-T 点. 否则, 转步骤 2°.

步骤 2° 令  $\bar{x}_{k+1} = x_k + \bar{\alpha}_k d_k$ , 计算

$$\rho_k = \frac{\phi(x_k) - \phi(\bar{x}_{k+1})}{\phi(x_k) - \phi(\bar{x}_{k+1})}.$$

步骤 3° 若  $\rho_k < \mu_1$ , 转步骤 4°; 若  $\rho_k \geq \mu_1$ , 令  $\alpha_k = \bar{\alpha}_k, x_{k+1} = x_k + \alpha_k d_k$ ,

$$\bar{\alpha}_{k+1} = \begin{cases} 2\alpha_k, & \text{若 } 2\alpha_k \leq 1, \\ \alpha_k, & \text{否则.} \end{cases}$$

转步骤 6°.

步骤 4° 求解子问题(2.8), 设解为  $\bar{d}$ , 乘子为  $\bar{u}_k$ , 令  $x(\bar{\alpha}_k) = x_k + \bar{\alpha}_k d_k + \bar{\alpha}_k^2 (\bar{d}_k - d_k)$ , 计算

$$\rho_k = \frac{\phi(x_k) - \phi(x(\bar{\alpha}_k))}{\phi(x_k) - \phi(\bar{x}_{k+1})}.$$

步骤 5° 若  $\rho_k \geq \mu_2$ , 则令  $\alpha_k = \bar{\alpha}_k, x_{k+1} = x(\alpha_k)$ ;

$$\bar{\alpha}_{k+1} = \begin{cases} 2\alpha_k, & \text{若 } 2\alpha_k \leq 1 \text{ 且 } \rho_k \geq \mu_1, \\ \alpha_k, & \text{否则.} \end{cases}$$

转步骤 6°. 若  $\rho_k < \mu_2$ , 则令  $\bar{\alpha}_k := \frac{1}{2} \bar{\alpha}_k$ , 转步骤 2°.

步骤 6° 修正  $B_k$ , 得一新的正定矩阵  $B_{k+1}$ , 令  $k := k + 1$ , 转步骤 1°.

为使上述算法可行, 我们假定子问题(1.2)和(2.8)都是可解的.

我们不难证明下面两个引理.

**引理 1.** 设  $d_k$  是子问题(1.2)的一个 K-T 点,  $d_k \neq 0$ , 相应的乘子是  $\mu_k$ , 满足条件

$$r > |\mu_k^{(i)}|, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m,$$

则  $\phi(x)$  和  $\psi(x)$  在点  $x_k$  沿方向  $d_k$  的方向导数都存在, 且

$$D_{d_k} \phi(x_k) = D_{d_k} \psi(x_k) < 0. \quad (2.10)$$

其中,

$$D_{d_k} \phi(x_k) = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} [\phi(x_k + \alpha d_k) - \phi(x_k)] / \alpha,$$

$$D_{d_k} \psi(x_k) = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} [\psi(x_k + \alpha d_k) - \psi(x_k)] / \alpha.$$

**引理 2.** 设  $d_k$  是子问题(1.2)的一个 K-T 点,  $u_k$  是相应的乘子, 且  $r > |u_k^{(i)}|$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq m$ . 则对任意的  $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ , 有

$$\phi(x_k) - \phi(x_k + \alpha d_k) \geq \frac{\alpha}{2} d_k^T B_k d_k, \quad (2.11)$$

且  $\phi(x_k)$  随  $k$  单调下降.

由上述引理, 由

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} [\phi(x_k) - \phi(x_k + \alpha d_k)] / [\psi(x_k) - \psi(x_k + \alpha d_k)] \\ &= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{\phi(x_k) - \phi(x_k + \alpha d_k)}{\alpha} \right] / \left[ \frac{\psi(x_k) - \psi(x_k + \alpha d_k)}{\alpha} \right] \\ &= \frac{D_{d_k} \phi(x_k)}{D_{d_k} \psi(x_k)} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

可知, 当  $\alpha_k$  充分小时, 有  $\rho_k > \mu_1$ . 从而

$$x_{k+1} = x_k + \alpha_k d_k.$$

因而算法步骤在第 2 步到第 5 步之间不会产生无限循环, 保证了算法的可行性.

### 三、全局收敛性

为了证明全局收敛性, 我们作如下假设:

- $\{B_k\}$  对称正定, 且存在常数  $M$  使对任意  $k$ , 都有  $\|B_k\| \leq M$ .
- 罚因子  $r$  满足条件

$$r > \sup_k \max_{1 \leq i \leq m} |u_k^{(i)}|.$$

- 序列  $\{d_k\}$ ,  $\{\bar{d}_k\}$ ,  $\{x_k\}$  都有界.

**引理 3.**  $\phi(x_k + d_k)$  为(2.9)式所定义, 则

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} [\phi(x_k) - \phi(x_k + d_k)] = 0.$$

证. 用反证法. 设常数  $\varepsilon > 0$  充分小, 存在  $K_0$ , 使得当  $k \geq K_0$  时, 总有  $\phi(x_k) - \phi(x_k + d_k) > \varepsilon$ . 由算法中  $\rho_k$  的性质和  $\phi(x_k + d_k)$  对  $d_k$  的凸性,  $0 \leq \alpha_k \leq 1$ , 以及算法中两种  $x_{k+1}$  的定义, 均可得

$$\phi(x_k) - \phi(x_{k+1}) \geq \mu_2 [\phi(x_k) - \phi(\bar{x}_{k+1})] \geq$$

$$\geq \mu_2 \alpha_k [\phi(x_k) - \phi(x_k + d_k)]. \quad (3.1)$$

因此,当  $k \geq K_0$  时,

$$\phi(x_k) - \phi(x_{k+1}) \geq \mu_2 \alpha_k \cdot \varepsilon. \quad (3.2)$$

由引理 2, 不难证明  $\{\phi(x_k)\}$  是一个单调下降下有界的数列, 所以

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [\phi(x_k) - \phi(x_{k+1})] < +\infty,$$

即

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} [\phi(x_k) - \phi(x_{k+1})] = 0.$$

从而有  $\alpha_k \rightarrow 0$ .

又由(2.9)及

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(x_{k+1}) = & f(x_k) + \alpha_k \nabla f(x_k)^T d_k + r \sum_{i=1}^{m'} |g_i(x_k) + \alpha_k \nabla g_i(x_k)^T d_k| \\ & + r \sum_{i=n'+1}^m \max(0, -g_i(x_k) - \alpha_k \nabla g_i(x_k)^T d_k) + o(\alpha_k), \end{aligned}$$

得

$$\phi(x_k) - \phi(x_{k+1}) = \phi(x_k) - \phi(x_k + \alpha_k d_k) + o(\alpha_k). \quad (3.3)$$

因而

$$\rho_k = \frac{\phi(x_k) - \phi(x_{k+1})}{\phi(x_k) - \phi(x_k + \alpha_k d_k)} = 1 + \frac{o(\alpha_k)}{\phi(x_k) - \phi(x_k + \alpha_k d_k)}.$$

但由假设, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{o(\alpha_k)}{\phi(x_k) - \phi(x_k + \alpha_k d_k)} \right| & \leq \left| \frac{o(\alpha_k)}{\alpha_k [\phi(x_k) - \phi(x_k + d_k)]} \right| \leq \left| \frac{o(\alpha_k)}{\alpha_k \cdot \varepsilon} \right| \\ & = \left| \frac{o(\alpha_k)}{\alpha_k} \right| \quad (k \geq K_0). \end{aligned}$$

因而存在某充分小正数  $\eta$ , 使得当  $\alpha_k \leq \eta$  时, 必有

$$\frac{o(\alpha_k)}{\phi(x_k) - \phi(x_k + \alpha_k d_k)} > \mu_1 - 1.$$

此时,  $\rho_k \geq \mu_1$ . 依算法选取  $\alpha_k$  的规定, 必有  $\alpha_{k+1} \geq \alpha_k$ . 这与  $\alpha_k \rightarrow 0$  矛盾. 因此,

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} [\phi(x_k) - \phi(x_k + d_k)] = 0.$$

即存在某无穷指标集  $S$ , 可得

$$\lim_{k \in S} [\phi(x_k) - \phi(x_k + d_k)] = 0.$$

证毕.

**推论.** 若  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} [\phi(x_k) - \phi(x_k + d_k)] = 0$ , 则

$$B_k d_k \rightarrow 0 \quad (k \rightarrow \infty). \quad (3.4)$$

证. 由(1.2)的 K-T 条件, 可得

$$\frac{1}{2} d_k^T B_k d_k = - \sum_{i=1}^n u_i^{(k)} g_i(x_k) - \nabla f(x_k)^T d_k - \frac{1}{2} d_k^T B_k d_k.$$

又由于  $d_k$  满足(1.2)的约束,所以

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(x_k) - \phi(x_k + d_k) &= -\nabla f(x_k)^T d_k - \frac{1}{2} d_k^T B_k d_k \\ &+ r \sum_{i=1}^{m'} |g_i(x_k)| + r \sum_{i=m'+1}^m \max(0, -g_i(x_k)). \end{aligned}$$

由假设 b,

$$\begin{aligned} r |g_i(x_k)| &\geq -u_k^{(i)} g_i(x_k), \quad 1 \leq i \leq m', \\ r \max(0, -g_i(x_k)) &\geq -u_k^{(i)} g_i(x_k), \quad m'+1 \leq i \leq m. \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\phi(x_k) - \phi(x_k + d_k) \geq \frac{1}{2} d_k^T B_k d_k. \quad (3.5)$$

由此可知,

$$d_k^T B_k d_k \rightarrow 0,$$

即

$$B_k^{\frac{1}{2}} d_k \rightarrow 0.$$

再由  $B_k$  的有界性知,  $B_k d_k \rightarrow 0$ . 证毕.

**定理 1.** 设  $\{x_k\}$  是由算法产生的迭代点列,满足上述诸条件. 则若  $\{x_k\}$  为有限集,其最后一点即为原问题(1.1)的 K-T 点.若  $\{x_k\}$  为无限集,则总存在一个极限点为(1.1)的 K-T 点.

证. 只需证明后一结论. 设指标集  $S$  为使引理 3 成立的  $S$ , 由推论, 当  $k \in S$  时,  $B_k d_k \rightarrow 0$ . 由  $\{x_k\}$  的有界性,  $\{x_k\}_{k \in S}$  必有一个极限点, 设为  $x^*$ , 即存在  $S_1 \subset S$ , 使得当  $k \in S_1$  时,  $x_k \rightarrow x^*$ . 下面证明  $x^*$  为 K-T 点.

令  $I^* = \{i | g_i(x^*) = 0, m'+1 \leq i \leq m\}$ , 注意到对任意的  $k$ , 都有

$$\left\| \nabla f(x_k) + B_k d_k - \sum_{i=1}^m u_k^{(i)} \nabla g_i(x_k) \right\| = 0. \quad (3.6)$$

由  $\{u_k^{(i)}\}$  的有界性, 存在  $S_2 \subset S_1$ , 使得

$$\lim_{k \in S_2} \left\| \nabla f(x_k) + B_k d_k - \sum_{i=1}^m u_k^{(i)} \nabla g_i(x_k) \right\| = 0.$$

又由  $B_k d_k \rightarrow 0$ , 可得

$$\left\| \nabla f(x^*) - \sum_{i=1}^m u_k^{(i)} \nabla g_i(x^*) \right\| = 0. \quad (3.7)$$

为证互补松弛条件成立, 由

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(x_k) - \phi(x_k + d_k) &\geq \phi(x_k) - \phi(x_k + d_k) - \frac{1}{2} d_k^T B_k d_k \\ &= r \sum_{i=1}^{m'} |g_i(x_k)| + r \sum_{i=m'+1}^m \max(0, -g_i(x_k)) + \sum_{i=1}^m u_k^{(i)} g_i(x_k) \\ &\geq r \sum_{i=m'+1}^m \max(0, -g_i(x_k)) + \sum_{i=m'+1}^m u_k^{(i)} g_i(x_k) \geq u_k^{(i)} g_i(x_k) \end{aligned}$$

推知

$$\lim_{k \in S_2} u_k^{(i)} g_i(x_k) = 0, \quad i = m' + 1, \dots, m.$$

由于

$$u_k^{(i)} \geq 0, \quad g_i(x_k) \rightarrow g_i(x^*) > 0, \quad i \notin I^*,$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} u_k^{(i)} &\rightarrow u_*^{(i)} = 0, \quad i \notin I^*, \\ \nabla f(x^*) - \sum_{i=1}^m u_*^{(i)} \nabla g_i(x^*) &= 0, \\ u_*^{(i)} g_i(x^*) &= 0, \quad u_*^{(i)} \geq 0, \quad i = m' + 1, \dots, m. \end{aligned}$$

另一方面,由上可知

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{i=1}^{m'} \{r - |u_k^{(i)}|\} |g_i(x_k)| + \sum_{i=m'+1}^m (r - u_k^{(i)}) \max(0, -g_i(x_k)) \\ &\leq r \sum_{i=1}^{m'} |g_i(x_k)| + r \sum_{i=m'+1}^m \max(0, -g_i(x_k)) + \sum_{i=1}^m u_k^{(i)} g_i(x_k) \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

得出

$$g_i(x^*) = 0, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m', \quad g_i(x^*) \geq 0, \quad m' + 1 \leq i \leq m.$$

这说明  $x^*$  是问题(1.1)的 K-T 点. 证毕.

#### 四、算法的局部超线性收敛性

在这一节,我们证明在原问题(1.1)的 K-T 点  $x^*$  的邻域内,算法产生的点列  $\{x_k\}$  必定使步长  $\alpha_k = 1$ . 在此基础上,对  $\{B_k\}$  加上适当的条件,如[9],就能获得算法的超线性收敛性.

下设  $x_k \rightarrow x^*$ ,  $x^*$  为(1.1)的 K-T 点.

不失一般性,假定  $x^*$  处的主动约束指标集  $I^* = \{1, 2, \dots, m', m' + 1, \dots, l\}$  已经确定. 如[4,5],我们下面仅考虑带等式约束的问题

$$\begin{aligned} \min & f(x), \\ \text{s.t.} & g_i(x) = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, l. \end{aligned} \quad (4.1)$$

并记

$$g_k = (g_1(x_k), \dots, g_l(x_k))^T, \quad N_k = (\nabla g_1(x_k), \dots, \nabla g_l(x_k)), \quad A_k = (a_k^{(1)}, \dots, a_k^{(l)}).$$

再假设

d. 对任意  $k$ , 若  $N_k^T y = 0$ , 则总有  $y^T B_k y \geq v_0 \|y\|^2$  成立,  $v_0 > 0$  是适当的常数.

e.  $N_* = (\nabla g_1(x^*) \cdots \nabla g_l(x^*))$  列满秩, 且  $x^*$  处严格互补松弛条件和二阶充分条件成立.

由上述假设,当  $x_k$  充分靠近  $x^*$  时,  $N_k$  也为列满秩,由此可证  $\|d_k\| \rightarrow 0$ .

对应问题(4.1),我们有

$$B_k d_k - N_k u_k = -\nabla f(x_k), \quad N_k^T d_k = -g_k, \quad (4.2)$$

$$B_k \tilde{d}_k - A_k \tilde{u}_k = -b_k, \quad A_k^T \tilde{d}_k = -g_k. \quad (4.3)$$

**引理 4.**  $\|\bar{d}_k - d_k\| = o(\|d_k\|^2)$ ,  $\|\bar{u}_k - u_k\| = o(\|d_k\|^2)$ .

证. (4.3)式可写成

$$\begin{pmatrix} B_k & A_k \\ A_k^T & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{d}_k - d_k \\ u_k - \bar{u}_k \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} b_k + B_k d_k - A_k u_k \\ g_k + A_k^T d_k \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4.4)$$

由(2.3), (2.4)可知

$$b_k = -\nabla f(x_k) + A_k u_k - N_k u_k.$$

从而由(4.2)得

$$b_k = -B_k d + A_k u_k. \quad (4.5)$$

另一方面, 由(2.6)与(4.2), 得

$$g_k + A_k^T d_k = o(\|d_k\|^2). \quad (4.6)$$

由假设 d 和 c, 矩阵序列  $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} B_k & A_k \\ A_k^T & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$  一致非奇异, 因而可得欲证. 证毕.

**定理 2.** 设算法产生的点列  $\{x_k\}$  满足假设条件 a-c, 且对

$$P_k = I - N_k [N_k^T N_k]^{-1} N_k^T,$$

有

$$\frac{\|P_k(B_k - \nabla_{xx} L(x^*, u_*))d_k\|}{\|d_k\|} \rightarrow 0,$$

则当  $k$  充分大后, 必有  $\alpha_k = 1$ .

证. 记每次迭代时  $\alpha$  的第一次赋值即为  $\bar{\alpha}_k$ . 以下略去下标  $k$ .

由  $x(\bar{\alpha}) = x + \bar{\alpha}(d + \bar{\alpha}(\bar{d} - d))$  及

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(x + \bar{\alpha}d) &= f(x) + \bar{\alpha}\nabla f(x)^T d + \frac{\bar{\alpha}^2}{2} d^T B d + \sum_{i=1}^{n'} |g_i(x) + \bar{\alpha}\nabla g_i(x)^T d| \\ &\quad + r \sum_{i=n'+1}^l \max\{0, -g_i(x) - \bar{\alpha}\nabla g_i(x)^T d\} \end{aligned}$$

得

$$\begin{aligned} &|\phi(x + \bar{\alpha}d) - \phi(x(\bar{\alpha}))| \\ &\leq |f(x) + \bar{\alpha}\nabla f(x)^T d + \frac{1}{2}\bar{\alpha}^2 d^T B d - f(x + \bar{\alpha}(d + \bar{\alpha}(\bar{d} - d)))| \\ &+ r \sum_{i=1}^{n'} |g_i(x) + \bar{\alpha}\nabla g_i(x)^T d - g_i(x + \bar{\alpha}(d + \bar{\alpha}(\bar{d} - d)))| \\ &+ r \sum_{i=n'+1}^l |\max(0, -g_i(x) - \bar{\alpha}\nabla g_i(x)^T d) - \max(0, -g_i(x + \bar{\alpha}(d + \bar{\alpha}(\bar{d} - d))))|. \end{aligned}$$

今记上式右端三项为  $t_1, t_2, t_3$ , 即

$$|\phi(x + \bar{\alpha}d) - \phi(x(\bar{\alpha}))| \leq t_1 + t_2 + t_3.$$

由于

$$\begin{aligned} &|g_i(x) + \bar{\alpha}\nabla g_i(x)^T d - g_i(x + \bar{\alpha}(d + \bar{\alpha}(\bar{d} - d)))| \\ &= |g_i(x) + \bar{\alpha}\nabla g_i(x)^T d - [g_i(x) + \bar{\alpha}\nabla g_i(x)^T (d + \bar{\alpha}(\bar{d} - d))] \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\alpha}^2 (d + \bar{\alpha}(\bar{d} - d))^T G_i (d + \bar{\alpha}(\bar{d} - d)) \Big| + o(\|d + \bar{\alpha}(\bar{d} - d)\|^2) \\
& = |\bar{\alpha}^2 \nabla g_i(x)^T (\bar{d} - d) + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\alpha}^2 (d + \bar{\alpha}(\bar{d} - d))^T G_i (d + \bar{\alpha}(\bar{d} - d))| + o(\|d\|^2) \\
& = \bar{\alpha}^2 |\nabla g_i(x)^T (\bar{d} - d) + \frac{1}{2} d^T G_i d + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\alpha}^2 (\bar{d} - d)^T G_i (\bar{d} - d) \\
& \quad + \bar{\alpha} (\bar{d} - d)^T G_i d| + o(\|d\|^2),
\end{aligned}$$

而

$$\begin{aligned}
\nabla g_i(x)^T d &= -g_i(x), \quad (\bar{d} - d)^T G_i (\bar{d} - d) = o(\|d\|^2), \\
d^T G_i (\bar{d} - d) &= o(\|d\|^2),
\end{aligned}$$

所以,

$$t_2 = \bar{\alpha}^2 |g_i(x) + \nabla g_i(x)^T \bar{d} + \frac{1}{2} \bar{d}^T G_i \bar{d} + \frac{1}{2} d^T G_i d - \frac{1}{2} \bar{d}^T G_i d| + o(\|d\|^2).$$

由  $g_i(x) + \alpha^{(i)} \bar{d} = 0$ , (2.6) 式和引理 4, 可得

$$g_i(x) + \nabla g_i(x)^T \bar{d} + \frac{1}{2} \bar{d}^T G_i \bar{d} = o(\|d\|^2).$$

所以,

$$\begin{aligned}
t_2 &= \bar{\alpha}^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot |d^T G_i d - \bar{d}^T G_i \bar{d}| + o(\|d\|^2) = \frac{\bar{\alpha}^2}{2} |d^T G_i (d - \bar{d}) \\
& \quad + (d - \bar{d})^T G_i \bar{d}| + o(\|d\|^2) = \bar{\alpha}^2 \cdot o(\|d\|^2).
\end{aligned}$$

同理, 利用  $\max(0, -s) = \frac{|s| - s}{2}$ , 可证  $t_3 = \bar{\alpha}^2 \cdot o(\|d\|^2)$ .

现考虑  $t_1$  的估计.

$$\begin{aligned}
t_1 &= |f(x) + \bar{\alpha} \nabla f(x)^T d + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\alpha}^2 d^T B d - f(x) - \bar{\alpha} \nabla f(x)^T (d + \bar{\alpha}(\bar{d} - d)) \\
& \quad - \frac{1}{2} \bar{\alpha}^2 (d + \bar{\alpha}(\bar{d} - d))^T G (d + \bar{\alpha}(\bar{d} - d))| + o(\|d\|^2) \\
& = \left| \frac{1}{2} \bar{\alpha}^2 d^T B d - \bar{\alpha}^2 \nabla f(x)^T (\bar{d} - d) - \frac{1}{2} \bar{\alpha}^2 d^T G d \right| + o(\|d\|^2) \\
& = \bar{\alpha}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} d^T B d + \nabla f(x)^T d - \nabla f(x)^T \bar{d} - \frac{1}{2} \bar{d} G \bar{d} + \frac{1}{2} \bar{d}^T G \bar{d} \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \frac{1}{2} d^T G d \right| + o(\|d\|^2) \\
& = \bar{\alpha}^2 |\nabla f(x)^T d + \frac{1}{2} d^T B d - \nabla f(x)^T \bar{d} - \frac{1}{2} \bar{d}^T G \bar{d}| + o(\|d\|^2).
\end{aligned}$$

由(2.5)和(4.3), 得

$$\bar{d}^T B \bar{d} - \bar{d}^T A \bar{u} = -\bar{d}^T b,$$

$$\bar{d}^T B \bar{d} + g^T \bar{u} = -\nabla f(x)^T \bar{d} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^l u^{(i)} d^T G_i \bar{d} + o(\|d\|^2).$$

于是由上式及引理 4,

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla f(x)^T \bar{d} + \frac{1}{2} \bar{d}^T G \bar{d} &= -\bar{d}^T B \bar{d} - g^T \bar{u} + \frac{1}{2} \bar{d}^T G \bar{d} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^l u^{(i)} d^T G_i \bar{d} \\ &+ o(\|d\|^2) = -d^T B d - g^T u + \frac{1}{2} d^T \nabla_{xx}^2 L(x^*, u_*) d + \frac{1}{2} \bar{d}^T G \bar{d} \\ &+ \bar{d}^T B (d - \bar{d}) + d^T B (d - \bar{a}) - g^T (\bar{u} - u) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^l u^{(i)} d^T G_i \bar{d} \\ &- \frac{1}{2} d^T \nabla_{xx}^2 L(x^*, u_*) d + o(\|d\|^2). \end{aligned}$$

因为

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{d}^T B (d - \bar{d}) &= o(\|d\|^2), \quad d^T B (d - \bar{d}) = o(\|d\|^2), \\ g^T (\bar{u} - u) &= o(\|d\|^2), \quad \bar{d}^T G \bar{d} - d^T G^* d = o(\|d\|^2), \\ \sum_{i=1}^l (u^{(i)} d^T G_i \bar{d} - u_*^{(i)} d^T G_i^* d) &= o(\|d\|^2), \end{aligned}$$

又由(4.2)式,

$$\nabla f(x)^T d + \frac{1}{2} d^T B d = -\frac{1}{2} d^T B d - g^T u,$$

所以,

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 = \bar{\alpha}^2 \left| -\frac{1}{2} d^T B d - g^T u + d^T B d + g^T u - \frac{1}{2} d^T \nabla_{xx}^2 L(x^*, u_*) d \right| \\ + o(\|d\|^2) = \bar{\alpha}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} d^T (B - \nabla_{xx}^2 L(x^*, u_*)) d \right| + o(\|d\|^2). \end{aligned}$$

记  $w = B - \nabla_{xx}^2 L(x^*, u_*)$ , 由  $P$  的定义, 有

$$\begin{aligned} d^T w d &= d^T P w d + d^T (I - P) w d = d^T P w d + d^T N [N^T N]^{-1} N^T w d \\ &= d^T P w d - g^T (N^T N)^{-1} N^T w d. \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 &= \bar{\alpha}^2 (o(\|d\|^2) + o(\|g\|)), \\ |\phi(x + \bar{\alpha}d) - \phi(x(\bar{\alpha}))| &\leq \bar{\alpha}^2 (o(\|d\|^2) + o(\|g\|)). \end{aligned}$$

下面再估计  $\phi(x) - \phi(x + \bar{\alpha}d)$ .

令  $\mu = \min\{\inf_{i_1} [\min_{i_2} \mu_{i_1}^{(i_2)}], r - \sup_{1 \leq i \leq l} [\max_{1 \leq i_1 \leq l} |\mu_{i_1}^{(i)}|]\}$ , 其中,  $J_{i_1} = \{i \mid g_i(x_{i_1}) = 0, m' + 1 \leq i \leq l\}$ ; 由假设, 知  $\mu > 0$ .

再令  $\lambda = \mu / \sup \|g\|$ ;  $\bar{B} = B + \lambda N N^T$ , 则  $\bar{B}$  是一致正定的.

另一方面,

$$\begin{aligned} -u^T g - r \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{m'} |g_i(x)| + \sum_{i=m'+1}^l \max(0, -g_i(x)) \right] \\ \leq -\mu \sum_{i=1}^l |g_i(x)| \leq -\mu \|g\|. \end{aligned}$$

于是存在常数  $\nu_1 > 0$ , 使得

$$d^T B d - d^T \bar{B} d - \lambda \|N^T d\|^2 \geq v_1 \|d\|^2 - \lambda \|g\|^2 \geq v_1 \|d\|^2 - \mu \|g\|.$$

所以

$$\phi(x) - \phi(x+d) \geq \frac{1}{2} d^T B d + \mu \|g\| \geq \frac{1}{2} v_1 \|d\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mu \|g\|.$$

从而

$$\phi(x) - \phi(x+\bar{\alpha}d) \geq \bar{\alpha}[\phi(x) - \phi(x+d)] \geq \bar{\alpha} \left( \frac{1}{2} v_1 \|d\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mu \|g\| \right),$$

以及

$$\frac{|\phi(x+\bar{\alpha}d) - \phi(x(\alpha))|}{\phi(x) - \phi(x+\bar{\alpha}d)} \rightarrow 0. \quad (4.7)$$

由  $\rho_k$  的定义及(4.7), 可知存在  $K_0$  充分大, 当  $k \geq K_0$  时, 必有

$$\rho_k \geq \mu_1.$$

由于  $\bar{\alpha}_k \geq \alpha_{k-1}$ , 故由  $\rho_k \geq \mu_1$  知,  $\alpha_k - \bar{\alpha}_k \geq \alpha_{k-1}$ , 即  $\alpha_k$  随  $k$  单调增加, 且若  $2\alpha_{k-1} \leq 1$ , 则有

$$\alpha_k - \bar{\alpha}_k - 2\alpha_{k-1} > \alpha_{k-1}.$$

但由  $\bar{\alpha}_0 = 1$  及算法步骤 5° 中  $\bar{\alpha}_k$  的定义, 若  $k = K_0$  时,  $\alpha_k = \frac{1}{2^{n_0}}$ ,  $n_0$  为某非负整数, 因此从  $k = K_0$  开始, 至多  $n_0$  步后必有  $\alpha_k = 1$ . 证毕.

超线性收敛性:

由上述定理并根据[9]的证明, 对  $\{B_k\}$  加上适当的条件, 可以保证点列  $\{x_k\}$  满足

$$\frac{\|d_k + x_k - x^*\|}{\|x_k - x^*\|} \rightarrow 0.$$

此时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\|\bar{d}_k + x_k - x^*\|}{\|x_k - x^*\|} &\leq \frac{\|x_k + d_k - x^*\| + \|\bar{d}_k - d_k\|}{\|x_k - x^*\|} \\ &= \frac{\|x_k + d_k - x^*\|}{\|x_k - x^*\|} + \frac{\|\bar{d}_k - d_k\|}{\|d_k\|} \cdot \frac{\|d_k\|}{\|x_k - x^*\|} \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

这说明算法产生的点列是超线性收敛的.

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## A CONSTRAINED VARIABLE METRIC ALGORITHM WITH SECOND ORDER CORRECTIONS

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### ABSTRACT

A linear search technique different from Fukushima's is adopted and the solution of quadratic programming is combine with second order corrections to give a new constrained variable metric algorithm. The global convergence of the algorithm and local superlinear convergence rate are proved. The algorithm does not necessarily need to solve two quadratic programming subproblems at each step. Thus it can save a lot of calculations and avoid the Maratos effect.