Midterm – Optimization Methods

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Exercise 1

Exercise 1.1

The lagrangian is the following:

$$L(X,\lambda) = f(X) - \lambda\,(c(x) - 0) = -3x^2 + y^2 + 2x^2 + 2(x+y+z) - \lambda x^2 - \lambda y^2 - \lambda z^2 + \lambda =$$
$$= (-3-\lambda)x^2 + (1-\lambda)y^2 + (2-\lambda)z^2 + 2(x+y+z) + \lambda$$

The KKT conditions are the following:

First we have the condition on the partial derivatives of the Lagrangian w.r.t. X:

$$\nabla_X L(X,\lambda) = \begin{bmatrix}(-3-\lambda)x^* + 1\\(1-\lambda)y^* + 1\\(2-\lambda)z^* + 1\end{bmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix}x^*\\y^*\\z^*\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}\frac{1}{3+\lambda}\\-\frac{1}{1-\lambda}\\-\frac{1}{2-\lambda}\end{bmatrix}$$

Then we have the conditions on the equality constraint:

$$c(X) = {x^*}^2 + {y^*}^2 + {z^*}^2 - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \|X^*\| = 1$$

$$\lambda^* c(X^*) = 0 \Leftarrow c(X^*) = 0 \text{ which is true if the above condition is true.}$$

Since we have no inequality constraints, we don't need to apply the KKT conditions realated to inequality constraints.

Exercise 1.2

To find feasible solutions to the problem, we apply the KKT conditions. Since we have a way to derive X^* from λ^* thanks to the first KKT condition, we try to find the values of λ that satisfies the second KKT condition:

$$c(x) = \left(\frac{1}{3+\lambda}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{1-\lambda}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{2-\lambda}\right)^2 - 1 = \frac{1}{(3+\lambda)^2} + \frac{1}{(1-\lambda)^2} + \frac{1}{(2-\lambda)^2} - 1 =$$
$$= \frac{(1-\lambda)^2(2-\lambda)^2 + (3+\lambda)^2(2-\lambda)^2 + (3+\lambda)^2(1-\lambda)^2 - (3+\lambda)^2(1-\lambda)^2(2-\lambda)^2}{(3+\lambda)^2(1-\lambda)^2(2-\lambda)^2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$
$$\Leftrightarrow (1-\lambda)^2(2-\lambda)^2 + (3+\lambda)^2(2-\lambda)^2 + (3+\lambda)^2(1-\lambda)^2 - (3+\lambda)^2(1-\lambda)^2(2-\lambda)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$
$$\Leftrightarrow (\lambda^4 - 6\lambda^3 + 13\lambda^2 - 12\lambda + 16) + (\lambda^4 + 2\lambda^3 - 11\lambda^2 - 12\lambda + 36) + (\lambda^4 + 4\lambda^3 - 2\lambda^2 - 12\lambda + 9)$$
$$+(-\lambda^5 - 14\lambda^4 + 12\lambda^3 + 49\lambda^2 - 84\lambda + 36) =$$

$$= -\lambda^5 + 17\lambda^4 - 12\lambda^3 - 49\lambda^2 + 48\lambda + 13 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda = \lambda_1 \approx -0.224 \vee \lambda = \lambda_2 \approx -1.892 \vee \lambda = \lambda_3 \approx 3.149 \vee \lambda = \lambda_4 \approx -4.035$$

We then compute X from each solution and evaluate the objective each time:

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3+\lambda} \\ -\frac{1}{1-\lambda} \\ -\frac{1}{2-\lambda} \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow X = X_1 \approx \begin{bmatrix} 0.360 \\ -0.817 \\ -0.450 \end{bmatrix} \vee X = X_2 \approx \begin{bmatrix} 0.902 \\ -0.346 \\ -0.257 \end{bmatrix} \vee X = X_3 \approx \begin{bmatrix} 0.163 \\ 0.465 \\ 0.870 \end{bmatrix} \vee X = X_4 \approx \begin{bmatrix} -0.966 \\ -0.199 \\ -0.166 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f(X_1) = -1.1304 \;\; f(X_2) = -1.59219 \;\; f(X_3) = 4.64728 \;\; f(X_4) = -5.36549$$

We therefore choose (λ_4, X_4) since $f(X_4)$ is the smallest objective value out of all the feasible points. Therefore, the solution to the minimization problem is:

$$X \approx \begin{bmatrix} -0.966 \\ -0.199 \\ -0.166 \end{bmatrix}$$