

**ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ r -АЛГОРИТМА
В МЕТОДЕ МОДИФИЦИРОВАННОЙ
ФУНКЦИИ ЛАГРАНЖА ДЛЯ ЗАДАЧ
С КРИТИЧЕСКИМИ МНОЖИТЕЛЯМИ**

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2017

r - :
AMPLRALG (. . . , . . . -
) ,
[12].

[7],

$$f(x) \rightarrow \min, \quad h(x) = 0, \quad g(x) \leq 0, \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f: R^n &\rightarrow R & h: R^n &\rightarrow R^l \\ g: R^n &\rightarrow R^m & & \end{aligned}, \quad (1)$$

$$\bar{\lambda} \in R^l, \quad \bar{\mu} \in R^m, \quad (\bar{x}, \bar{\lambda}, \bar{\mu})$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x}(x, \lambda, \mu) = 0, \quad h(x) = 0, \quad \mu \geq 0, \quad g(x) \leq 0, \quad \langle \mu, g(x) \rangle = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$L: R^n \times R^l \times R^m \rightarrow R \quad (1):$$

$$L(x, \lambda, \mu) = f(x) + \langle \lambda, h(x) \rangle + \langle \mu, g(x) \rangle.$$

$$(\bar{\lambda}, \bar{\mu})$$

$$\bar{x}.$$

$$\mathcal{M}(\bar{x}).$$

$$A(\bar{x}) = \{i = 1, \dots, m \mid \langle \mu, g(x) \rangle = 0\} \quad (1)$$

$$(1),$$

$$A(\bar{x})$$

$$A_+(\bar{\lambda}, \bar{\mu}) = \{i \in A(\bar{x}) \mid \bar{\mu}_i > 0\},$$

$$A_0(\bar{\lambda}, \bar{\mu}) = \{i \in A(\bar{x}) \mid \bar{\mu}_i = 0\}$$

$$N(\bar{x}) = \{1, \dots, m\} \setminus A(\bar{x}).$$

$$[7].$$

$$(\bar{\lambda}, \bar{\mu}) \in \mathcal{M}(\bar{x}),$$

$$(\xi, \eta, \zeta) \in R^n \times R^l \times R^m, \quad \xi \neq 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x^2}(\bar{x}, \bar{\lambda}, \bar{\mu})\xi + (h'(\bar{x}))^T \eta + (g'(\bar{x}))^T \zeta = 0, \quad h'(\bar{x})\xi = 0, \quad g'_{A_+(\bar{x}, \bar{\mu})}(\bar{x})\xi = 0, \quad (3)$$

$$\zeta_{A_0(\bar{x}, \bar{\mu})} \geq 0, \quad g'_{A_0(\bar{x}, \bar{\mu})}(\bar{x})\xi \leq 0, \quad \zeta_i \langle g'_i(\bar{x}), \xi \rangle = 0, \quad i \in A_0(\bar{x}, \bar{\mu}), \quad \zeta_{N(\bar{x})} = 0$$

$$\bar{\lambda} \in \mathcal{M}(\bar{x})$$

$$\xi \in \ker h'(\bar{x}) \setminus \{0\}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x^2}(\bar{x}, \bar{\lambda})\xi \in \text{im}(h'(\bar{x}))^T.$$

$$\bar{\lambda}$$

$$\left\langle \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x^2}(\bar{x}, \bar{\lambda})\xi, \xi \right\rangle > 0 \quad \forall \xi \in \ker h'(\bar{x}) \setminus \{0\}. \quad (4)$$

[1-8]

[4],

(1):

$$L_c(x, \lambda, \mu) = f(x) + \langle \lambda, h(x) \rangle + \frac{c}{2} \|h(x)\|^2 + \frac{1}{2c} \sum_{i=1}^m ((\max\{0, c g_i(x) + \mu_i\})^2 - \mu_i^2),$$

$c > 0$

$$\mathbf{1} \quad [4]. \quad (x^0, \lambda^0, \mu^0) \in R^n \times R^l \times R^m, \quad c_0 > 0$$

$k=0$.

$$1. \quad x^{k+1} \in R^n$$

$$L_{c_k}(x, \lambda, \mu) \rightarrow \min, \quad x^{k+1} \in R^n. \quad (5)$$

2.

$$\lambda^{k+1} = \lambda^k + c_k h(x^{k+1}), \quad \mu^{k+1} = \max\{0, \mu^k + c_k g(x^{k+1})\}, \quad (6)$$

$$3. \quad c_{k+1} \geq c_k, \quad k = 1$$

1.

(5)

r- ([1], 8) [9]

DEGEN [10],

[10]

AMPL.

[2] (Example 3.4).

AMPL-

1.

(5)

r-

AMPLRALG [12].

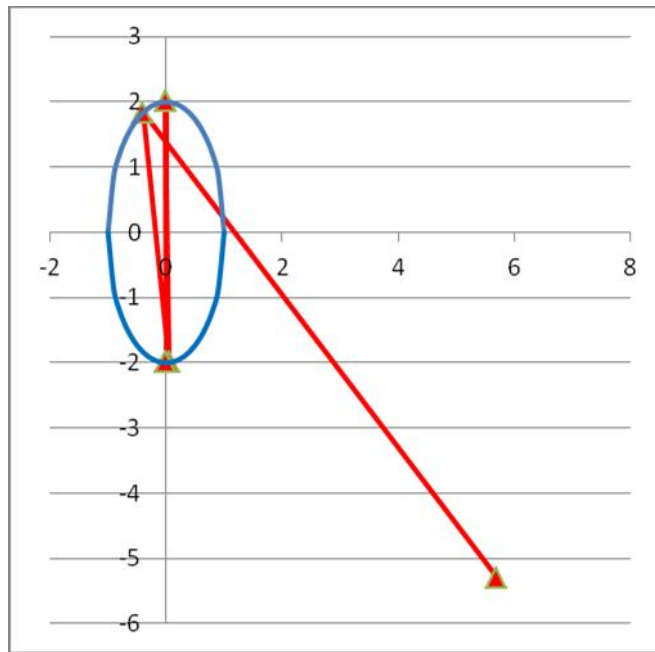
$\mathbf{1}$ ([1], 8); ([10], 2023). $n = 2, l = 2, m = 0,$

$$f(x) = -x_1^2 - x_2^2, \quad h(x) = (x_1^2 - x_2^2, x_1 x_2).$$

$$(\quad , \quad) \quad (1) \quad \bar{x} = 0,$$

$$4\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 = 4 \quad (\quad . 1).$$

) AMPL c $[-10, 10]$.
 $c = 2^k$, $k -$
 30- $1.e-4$
 x , $\lambda = (0, -2)$, $\lambda = (0, 2)$, (. 1)
 ([1, 8) ,



. 1

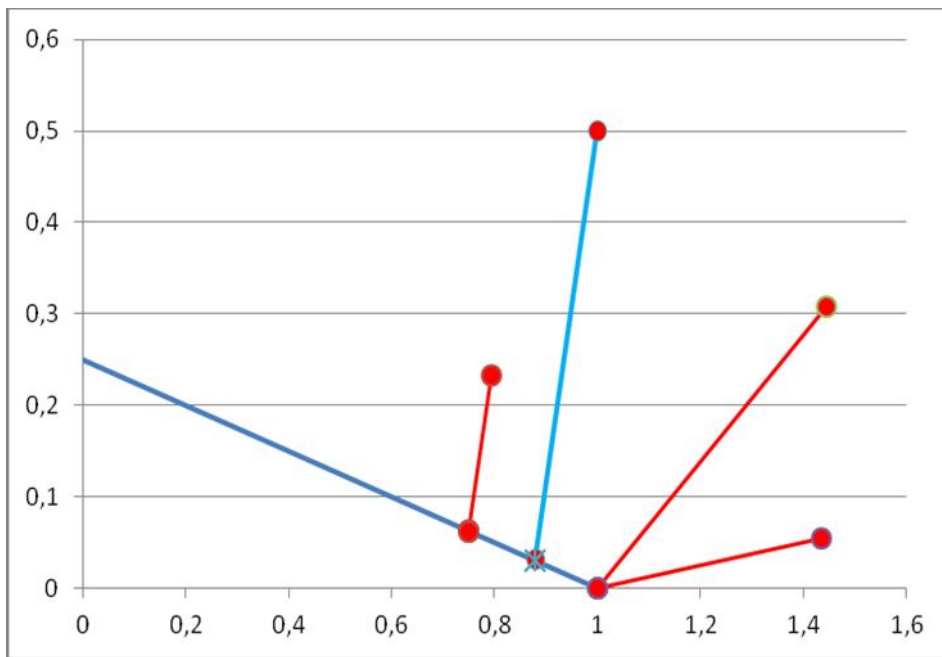
2 (Example 3.4 [2]).

$$n = 2, l = 0, m = 2, f(x) = x_1, g(x) = (-x_1, (x_1 - 2)^2 + x_2^2 - 4).$$

$$(1) \quad \bar{x} = 0,$$

$$\mu = (1, 0); \quad \mathcal{M}(\bar{x}) = \{ \bar{\mu}_1 = 1 - 4\bar{\mu}_2, 0 \leq \bar{\mu}_2 \leq 1/4 \}.$$

x_0 ()
)
 AMPL $[-2, 2]$, $\mu_1 - [0, 2]$,
 $\mu_2 - [0, 0.5]$.
 c ,
 $c = 2^k$, $k -$.
 10 .
 .2 :
 $\mu_1 = 1, \mu_2 = 0.5$ -
 , ;
 $\mu_1 = 0.8, \mu_2 = 0.25$.
 $\mu_1 = 1.43534, \mu_2 = 0.0544326, \mu_1 = 1.45534$ -
 $\mu_2 = 0.31000$,
 (1, 0) (.2).
 , $\mu_1 > 1, \mu_2 > 0$.
 20107.mod,
 20204.mod, 20210.mod, 20302.mod, 20303.mod, 20304.mod, 20307.mod -
 [10].



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(5). , r -

[1–8].

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THE USE OF r -ALGORITHM IN THE AUGMENTED LAGRANGIAN METHOD FOR THE PROBLEMS WITH CRITICAL MULTIPLIERS

The results of numerical experiments related to critical Lagrange multipliers are reported. The results demonstrate that the r -algorithm of N.Z. Shor provides necessary accuracy for solving the unconstrained optimization problems using augmented Lagrangian method.

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