

一类不可微多目标分式规划问题的最优性条件*

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摘要:本文在高阶 (F, α, ρ, d) -凸性条件下,讨论了一类带支撑函数的不可微多目标分式规划问题的最优性条件.对于问题(MFP),在 $h_j(j=1, 2, \dots, m)$ 为严格高阶 (F, α, ρ, d) -凸性条件下建立了弱有效解的Kuhn-Tucker最优性必要条件;对于问题(MFP),在 $f(\cdot) + w, \cdot, -g(\cdot)$ 和 $h_j(j=1, 2, \dots, m)$ 关于 $\phi_i(i=1, 2, \dots, p)$ 为高阶 (F, α, ρ, d) -凸性条件下给出了弱有效解的Kuhn-Tucker最优性充分条件.

关键词:高阶 (F, α, ρ, d) -凸性;不可微多目标分式规划问题;弱有效解;最优性条件

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近年来,许多学者在各类广义凸性条件下研究了多目标分式规划问题的一些最优性必要和充分性条件以及对偶结果^[1-15].最近,陈秀宏等人在文献[12]中引入了一类新的广义凸性——高阶 (F, α, ρ, d) -凸性的定义,证明了高阶 (F, α, ρ, d) -凸性对商运算的封闭性,建立了高阶 (F, α, ρ, d) -凸性条件下的择一性定理.同时利用该择一性定理研究了带高阶 (F, α, ρ, d) -凸性的多目标分式规划问题的一些最优性充分条件和对偶结果.

本文在文献[9]和文献[12]的基础上,考虑如下的多目标分式规划问题

$$(MFP) \quad \min Q(x) = \left(\frac{f_1(x) + s(x|C_1)}{g_1(x)}, \dots, \frac{f_p(x) + s(x|C_p)}{g_p(x)} \right) \\ \text{s. t. } h(x) = (h_1(x), \dots, h_m(x))^T \leq 0, x \in C$$

$C \subseteq \mathbf{R}^n$ 为开凸集, $f_i: C \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$, $g_i: C \rightarrow \mathbf{R} (i=1, \dots, p)$, $h_j: C \rightarrow \mathbf{R} (j \in J = \{1, \dots, m\})$.

假设 $f_i(x) \geq 0, g_i(x) > 0 (i=1, \dots, p)$, 定义(MFP)的可行解集为 $S = \{x \in C | h(x) \leq 0\}$, $\mathcal{H}(x_0) = \{j \in J | h_j(x_0) = 0\}$. 同时 $C_i (i=1, \dots, p)$ 是 \mathbf{R}^n 的紧凸集, $s(x|C_i) = \max\{x, y | y \in C_i\}$, 令 $k_i = s(x|C_i) (i=1, \dots, p)$, 且 k_i 是一个凸函数, $\partial k_i = \{w \in C_i : w, x = s(x|C_i)\}$.

在高阶 (F, α, ρ, d) -凸性条件下研究了该类规划问题的最优性条件.

1 预备知识

首先引入一些常见的记号.如果 $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n), y = (y_1, \dots, y_n) \in \mathbf{R}^n, x = y \Leftrightarrow x_i = y_i, \forall i = 1, \dots, n; x < y \Leftrightarrow x_i < y_i, \forall i = 1, \dots, n; x \leq y \Leftrightarrow x_i \leq y_i, \forall i = 1, \dots, n; x \leq y \Leftrightarrow x_i \leq y_i, \forall i = 1, \dots, n$, 这里至少存在一个 j 使得 $x_j < y_j$.

定义1 $F: C \times C \times \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ 称为关于第三变量次线性, 若 $\forall x^1, x^2 \in C$ 则有

$$1) F(x^1, x^2, a^1 + a^2) \leq F(x^1, x^2, a^1) + F(x^1, x^2, a^2), \forall a^1, a^2 \in \mathbf{R}^n;$$

$$2) F(x^1, x^2, \alpha a) = \alpha F(x^1, x^2, a), \forall a \in \mathbf{R}^n.$$

定义2^[12] 设 $\phi: C \times \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ 可微, F 关于第三变量次线性, $\rho \in \mathbf{R}, d(\cdot, \cdot)$ 是一个伪度量. 可微函数 $\psi: C \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ 称为在 $u \in C$ 关于 ϕ 的高阶 (F, α, ρ, d) -凸, 对 $\forall (x, p) \in C \times \mathbf{R}^n$, 有

$$\psi(x) - \psi(u) \geq F(x, u, \alpha(x, u)) [\forall \psi(u) + \forall_p d(u, p)] +$$

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$$\alpha(x, \mu) \{ \phi(x, p) - p^T [\nabla_p \phi(x, p)] \} + \rho d^2(x, \mu)$$

其中 $\alpha: C \times C \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_+ \setminus \{0\}$.

定义 3^[12] \bar{x} 称为 (MFP) 的有效解, 若不存在另一个可行点使得 $\alpha(x) \leq \alpha(\bar{x})$.

定义 4^[12] \bar{x} 称为 (MFP) 的弱有效解, 若不存在另一个可行点使得 $\alpha(x) < \alpha(\bar{x})$.

2 最优性条件

仿效文献 [12] 中的定理 2.1 的证明可得如下结论.

定理 1 设 f 和 $g: C \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^p$ 可微, $\forall x \in C, f(x) + w, x \geq 0, g(x) > 0, \phi: C \times \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ 是可微函数. 若 $f(\cdot) + w, \cdot$ 和 $-g(\cdot)$ 在 $x_0 \in C$ 关于同一函数 ϕ 是高阶 (F, α, ρ, d) 凸. 则 $\frac{f(\cdot) + w, \cdot}{g(\cdot)}$ 在 x_0 关于 ϕ 为高阶 (F, α, ρ, d) 凸. 其中

$$\bar{\alpha}(x, x_0) = \alpha(x, x_0) \frac{g(x_0)}{g(x)}$$

$$\bar{\phi}(x_0, p) = [\frac{1}{g(x_0)} + \frac{f(x_0) + w, x_0}{g^2(x_0)}] \phi(x_0, p), \bar{d}(x, x_0) = [\frac{1}{g(x)} + \frac{f(x_0) + w, x_0}{g(x)g(x_0)}]^{\frac{1}{2}} d(x, x_0)$$

定理 2^[9] (Fritz-John 最优性必要条件) 若 $x_0 \in C$ 是 (MFP) 的一个弱有效解, 则存在 $\lambda_i (i = 1, \dots, p), \mu_j (j = 1, \dots, m)$ 满足

$$\sum_{i=1}^p \lambda_i \nabla \left(\frac{f_i(x_0) + w_i, x_0}{g(x_0)} \right) + \sum_{j=1}^m \mu_j \nabla h_j(x_0) = 0 \tag{1}$$

$$w_i, x_0 = \mathcal{S}(x_0 | C_i), \mu_i \in C_i (i = 1, \dots, p) \tag{2}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^m \mu_j h_j(x_0) = 0 \tag{3}$$

$$(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_p, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_m) \geq 0, (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_p, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_m) \neq 0 \tag{4}$$

定理 3 (Kuhn-Tucker 最优性必要条件) 设 $x_0 \in C$ 是 (MFP) 的一个弱有效解, $h_j (j = 1, \dots, m)$ 在 x_0 关于 ϕ_j 是严格高阶 (F, α, ρ, d) 凸, 且 $\phi_j(x_0, p) = rp^T \nabla h_j(x_0), \chi r \in \mathbf{R}, \sum_{j \in K(x_0)} \mu_j \rho_j \geq 0$, 则存在 $\lambda_i \geq 0 (i = 1, \dots, p), \mu_j \geq 0 (j = 1, \dots, m), \mu_i \in C_i (i = 1, \dots, p)$ 有

$$\sum_{i=1}^p \lambda_i \nabla \left(\frac{f_i(x_0) + w_i, x_0}{g(x_0)} \right) + \sum_{j=1}^m \mu_j \nabla h_j(x_0) = 0 \tag{5}$$

$$w_i, x_0 = \mathcal{S}(x_0 | C_i), \mu_i \in C_i, i = (1, \dots, p) \tag{6}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^m \mu_j h_j(x_0) = 0 \tag{7}$$

$$(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_p) \neq (0, \dots, 0) \tag{8}$$

证明 因为 x_0 是 (MFP) 的弱有效解, 根据定理 2, 存在 $\lambda_i (i = 1, \dots, p), \mu_j (j = 1, \dots, m)$ 使得 (1) ~ (4) 式在 x_0 成立. 又因为 $\mu_j h_j(x_0) = 0, \mu_j \geq 0, \forall j \in K(x_0)$, 得到 $\mu_k = 0, \forall k \notin K(x_0)$, 至少存在 j_0 使得 $\mu_{j_0} > 0, j_0 \in K(x_0)$ 则

$$\sum_{i=1}^p \lambda_i \nabla \left(\frac{f_i(x_0) + w_i, x_0}{g(x_0)} \right) + \sum_{j \in K(x_0)} \mu_j \nabla h_j(x_0) = 0 \tag{9}$$

且 $w_i, x_0 = \mathcal{S}(x_0 | C_i), i = (1, \dots, p)$. 设 $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_p) \neq (0, \dots, 0)$. 利用 (9) 式可得

$$\sum_{j \in K(x_0)} \mu_j \nabla h_j(x_0) = 0 \tag{10}$$

然而 $h_j (j = 1, \dots, m)$ 在 x_0 关于 ϕ_j 是严格高阶 (F, α, ρ, d) 凸, 可得

$$0 \geq h_j(x) - h_j(x_0) > F(x, x_0; \alpha(x, x_0) [\nabla h_j(x_0) + \nabla_p \phi_j(x_0, p)]) + \alpha(x, x_0) \{ \phi_j(x_0, p) \} - p^T [\nabla_p \phi_j(x_0, p)] + \rho_j d^2(x, x_0)$$

因为 $\phi_j(x_0, p) = rp^T \nabla h_j(x_0), \chi r \in \mathbf{R}$ 得到

$$0 > F(x, x_0; \alpha(x, x_0) [(1+r) \nabla h_j(x_0)]) + \rho_j d^2(x, x_0)$$

即 $F(x, x_0, \alpha(x, x_0) \left[(1+r) \sum_{j \in K(x_0)} \mu_j \nabla h_j(x_0) \right]) < 0$, 与 (10) 式矛盾. 结论得证.

证毕

定理 4 (Kuhn-Tucker 最优性充分条件) 若 $x_0 \in S$ 是 (MFP) 的可行解, 设存在 $\lambda_i \geq 0 (i = 1, \dots, p)$, $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_p) \neq (0, \dots, 0)$, $\mu_j \geq 0 (j = 1, \dots, m)$, 使得 (5) ~ (7) 式在 x_0 成立. 若 $f(\cdot) + w \cdot$ 和 $-g(\cdot)$ 在 x_0 关于 $\phi_i (i = 1, \dots, p)$ 是高阶 (F, α, ρ, d) -凸, $h_j (j = 1, \dots, m)$ 在 x_0 关于 $\bar{\phi}_j$ 是高阶 $(F, \bar{\alpha}, \rho, \bar{d})$ -凸. 其中

$$\bar{\phi}_i = r p^T \left(\frac{f_i + w_i}{g_i} \right) \chi(x_0), \bar{\phi}_j = r p^T \nabla h_j(x_0) (r \in \mathbf{R}), \bar{\alpha}(x, x_0) = \alpha(x, x_0) \frac{g(x_0)}{g(x)}$$

$$\bar{\phi}(x_0, p) = \left[\frac{1}{g(x_0)} + \frac{f(x_0) + w \cdot x_0}{g(x_0)^2} \right] \phi(x_0, p)$$

$$\bar{d}(x, x_0) = \left[\frac{1}{g(x)} + \frac{f(x_0) + w \cdot x_0}{g(x)g(x_0)} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} d(x, x_0); \sum_{i=1}^p \bar{\lambda}_i \rho_i + \sum_{j=1}^m \bar{\mu}_j \rho_j \geq 0$$

则 x_0 是 (MFP) 的弱有效解.

证明 反设 x_0 不是 (MFP) 的弱有效解, 于是存在 $x \in S$ 使得

$$f_i(x) + \frac{w_i \cdot x}{g_i(x)} < f_i(x_0) + \frac{w_i \cdot x_0}{g_i(x_0)} (i = 1, \dots, p) \tag{11}$$

根据 $f(\cdot) + w \cdot$ 和 $-g(\cdot) (i = 1, \dots, p)$ 在 x_0 关于 $\phi_i (i = 1, \dots, p)$ 是高阶 (F, α, ρ, d) -凸和定理 1 可得 $\frac{f(\cdot) + w \cdot}{g(\cdot)}$ 在 x_0 关于 $\bar{\phi}$ 是高阶 $(F, \bar{\alpha}, \rho, \bar{d})$ -凸, 有

$$\bar{\alpha}(x, x_0) = \alpha(x, x_0) \frac{g(x_0)}{g(x)} \bar{\phi}(x_0, p) = \left[\frac{1}{g(x_0)} + \frac{f(x_0) + w \cdot x_0}{g(x_0)^2} \right] \phi(x_0, p)$$

$$\bar{d}(x, x_0) = \frac{1}{g(x)} + \frac{f(x_0) + w \cdot x_0}{g(x)g(x_0)} \Big]^{\frac{1}{2}} d(x, x_0)$$

由 (11) 式可得

$$0 > f_i(x) + \frac{w_i \cdot x}{g_i(x)} - f_i(x_0) + \frac{w_i \cdot x_0}{g_i(x_0)} \geq F(x, x_0, \bar{\alpha}(x, x_0) \left[\nabla \left(\frac{f_i + w_i}{g_i} \right) \chi(x_0) + \nabla_p \bar{\phi}(x_0, p) \right]) + \bar{\alpha}(x, x_0) \{ \bar{\phi}(x_0, p) - p^T [\nabla_p \bar{\phi}(x_0, p)] \} + \rho_i \bar{d}^2(x, x_0)$$

因为 $\bar{\phi}_i(x_0, p) = r p^T \left(\frac{f_i + w_i}{g_i} \right) \chi(x_0)$, 故 $0 > F(x, x_0, \bar{\alpha}(x, x_0) \chi(1+r) \left(\frac{f_i + w_i}{g_i} \right) \chi(x_0) + \rho_i \bar{d}^2(x, x_0))$, 即

$$0 > F(x, x_0, \bar{\alpha}(x, x_0) \chi(1+r) \sum_{i=1}^p \bar{\lambda}_i \left(\frac{f_i + w_i}{g_i} \right) \chi(x_0) + \sum_{i=1}^p \bar{\lambda}_i \rho_i \bar{d}^2(x, x_0)) \tag{12}$$

又因为 $h_j (j = 1, \dots, m)$ 在 x_0 关于 $\bar{\phi}_j$ 是高阶 $(F, \bar{\alpha}, \rho, \bar{d})$ -凸, 且 $\bar{\phi}_j(x_0, p) = r p^T \nabla h_j(x_0) (j = 1, \dots, m, \chi r \in \mathbf{R})$. 得

$$0 > F(x, x_0, \bar{\alpha}(x, x_0) \chi(1+r) \left[\sum_{j=1}^m \bar{\mu}_j \nabla h_j(x_0) \right] + \sum_{j=1}^m \bar{\mu}_j \rho_j \bar{d}^2(x, x_0)) \tag{13}$$

联立 (12) 式和 (13) 式可得

$$0 > F(x, x_0, \bar{\alpha}(x, x_0) \chi(1+r) \left[\sum_{i=1}^p \bar{\lambda}_i \left(\frac{f_i + w_i}{g_i} \right) \chi(x_0) + \sum_{j=1}^m \bar{\mu}_j \nabla h_j(x_0) \right]) + \left(\sum_{i=1}^p \bar{\lambda}_i \rho_i + \sum_{j=1}^m \bar{\mu}_j \rho_j \right) \bar{d}^2(x, x_0) \geq F(x, x_0, \bar{\alpha}(x, x_0) \chi(1+r) \left[\sum_{i=1}^p \bar{\lambda}_i \left(\frac{f_i + w_i}{g_i} \right) \chi(x_0) + \sum_{j=1}^m \bar{\mu}_j \nabla h_j(x_0) \right])$$

与 (5) 式矛盾, 所以 x_0 是 (MFP) 的弱有效解.

证毕

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Optimality Conditions for a Class of Non-differentiable Multi-objective Fractional Programming Problem

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Abstract : In this paper, optimality conditions are established for a class of nondifferentiable multiobjective fractional programming problem with support function under high-order (F, α, ρ, d) -convexity. Kuhn-Tucker necessary optimality condition of weakly efficient solution is established under strictly high-order (F, α, ρ, d) -convexity of $h_j (j=1, 2, \dots, m)$ for (MFP). Kuhn-Tucker sufficient optimality condition is established under high-order (F, α, ρ, d) -convexity of $f(\cdot) + w \cdot \cdot - g(\cdot)$ and $h_j (j=1, 2, \dots, m)$ with respect to ϕ_i for (MFP).

Key words : high-order (F, α, ρ, d) -convexity, non-differentiable multi-objective fractional programming problem, weakly efficient solution, optimality condition

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