

·基础理论研究·

多目标分式变分问题的最优性条件

曹志刚¹,尹玉枝²

(1.空军第一航空学院 基础部,河南 信阳 464000; 2.信阳职业技术学院,河南 信阳 464000)

摘要:在B不变凸的意义下,建立了多目标分式变分问题的数学模型,根据有效性概念给出了多目标分式变分问题解的最优性条件.

关键词:多目标变分问题;有效解;最优性条件;B-凸

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Optimality Conditions for Multiobjective Fractional Variational Problems

CAO Zhigang¹, YIN Yu-zhi²

(1. The First Aeronautic Institute of Air Force, Xinyang 464000, China;

2. Xinyang Vocational and Technical College, Xinyang 464000, China)

Abstract: A class of multiobjective fractional variational problems is considered under the B-in-convexity on the functions involved. The optimum conditions are established by a parametric approach to relate efficient solution of the primal problems.

Key words: multiobjective variational problems; efficient solution; optimality conditions; B-invexity

关于分式变分问题 ZALMA^[1]首次进行了讨论,接下来 LIU^[2]研究了函数为(F , \cdot)凸时的一般分式变分问题. 1999年,BHATIA 和 MEHRA^[3]在研究多目标变分问题时给出了广义B-型函数的定义. 本文在目标函数和约束函数为B不变凸的条件下,根据有效性概念建立了多目标分式变分问题的数学模型并给出了其解的最优性条件.

1 概念与引理

设 $I = [a, b]$ 为实区间, $f: I \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^p$, $g: I \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^q$, $h: I \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^r$ 为连续可微函数. $x: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ 可微且其导数记为 $\dot{x}: C(I, \mathbb{R}^n)$ 为连续可微函数空间且其范数为 $\|x\| = \|x\| + \|Dx\|$, 其中微分算子 D 定义为: $u = Dx \Leftrightarrow x(t) = x(a) + \int_a^t u(s) ds$. 因此除了间断点之外 $D = \frac{dx}{dt}$.

考虑如下多目标分式变分问题:

$$(P) \text{Min} \frac{\int_a^b f(t, x(t), \dot{x}(t)) dt}{\int_a^b g(t, x(t), \dot{x}(t)) dt} = \left\{ \frac{\int_a^b f_1(t, x(t), \dot{x}(t)) dt}{\int_a^b g_1(t, x(t), \dot{x}(t)) dt}, \dots, \frac{\int_a^b f_p(t, x(t), \dot{x}(t)) dt}{\int_a^b g_p(t, x(t), \dot{x}(t)) dt} \right\}$$

满足 $x(a) = \cdot, x(b) = \cdot$,

$h_j(t, x(t), \dot{x}(t)) = 0, \forall t \in I, j = 1, \dots, m$.

其中 $g_i(t, x(t), \dot{x}(t)) > 0, f_i(t, x(t), \dot{x}(t)) \neq 0, (i = 1, \dots, p)$.

令 $K = \{x \in C(I, \mathbb{R}^n) : x(a) = \cdot, x(b) = \cdot, h(t, x, \dot{x}) = 0, t \in I\}$.

下面先给出本文用到的基本概念.

定义 1 如果存在函数 $b_0, b_1: C(I, \mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow C(I, \mathbb{R}^n)$ 和 $\phi: I \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ (其中 $\phi(t, x, \dot{x}) = 0$), 对 $\forall x \in K$, 满足:

$$\begin{aligned} b_0(x, u) & \int_a^b f(t, x, \dot{x}) dt - \int_a^b f(t, u, \dot{u}) dt \\ & + \int_a^b (\phi(t, x, u))^T f_x(t, u, \dot{u}) + \\ & \frac{d}{dt} ((t, x, u))^T f_x(t, u, \dot{u}) dt \\ - b_1(x, u) & \int_a^b h(t, u, \dot{u}) dt \\ & + \int_a^b (\phi(t, x, u))^T h_x(t, u, \dot{u}) + \\ & \frac{d}{dt} ((t, x, u))^T h_x(t, u, \dot{u}) dt \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

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作者简介:曹志刚(1973-),男,河南镇平人,讲师,硕士,主要从事多目标规划研究.

则称函数对 (f, h) 在点 $u \in C(I, R^n)$ 关于函数 b_0, b_1 是 B -凸的.

如果把式(1)换成严格不等式, 则称函数对 (f, h) 在点 $u \in C(I, R^n)$ 关于函数 b_0, b_1 是半严格 B -凸的.

定义 2 若存在函数 $b_0, b_1: C(I, R^n) \times C(I, R^n)$

R_+ 和 $: I \times R^n \times R^n \rightarrow R^n$, 对 $\forall x \in K$, 满足:

$$b_0(x, u) \int_a^b (t, x, u)^T f_x(t, u, \dot{u}) +$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} ((t, x, u)^T f_x(t, u, \dot{u})) dt$$

$$0 \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(t, x, \dot{x}) dt - \int_a^b f(t, u, \dot{u}) -$$

$$\int_a^b h(t, u, \dot{u}) dt$$

$$0 \Rightarrow b_1(x, u) \int_a^b (t, x, u)^T h_x(t, u, \dot{u}) +$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} ((t, x, u)^T h_x(t, u, \dot{u})) dt = 0$$

则称函数对 (f, h) 在点 $u \in C(I, R^n)$ 关于函数 b_0, b_1 是 B -强伪拟凸的.

定义 3 若存在函数 $b_0, b_1: C(I, R^n) \times C(I, R^n)$

R_+ 和 $: I \times R^n \times R^n \rightarrow R^n$, 对 $\forall x \in K$, 满足:

$$\int_a^b f(t, x, \dot{x}) dt - \int_a^b f(t, u, \dot{u}) \Rightarrow$$

$$b_0(x, u) \int_a^b (t, x, u)^T f_x(t, u, \dot{u}) +$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} ((t, x, u)^T f_x(t, u, \dot{u})) dt < 0$$

$$b_1(x, u) \int_a^b (t, x, u)^T h_x(t, u, \dot{u}) +$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} ((t, x, u)^T h_x(t, u, \dot{u})) dt = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$-\int_a^b h(t, u, \dot{u}) dt > 0$$

则称函数对 (f, h) 在点 $u \in C(I, R^n)$ 关于函数 b_0, b_1 是 B -严格伪凸的.

记 $i(t, x, \dot{x}) = \frac{\int_a^b f_i(t, x, \dot{x}) dt}{\int_a^b g_i(t, x, \dot{x}) dt}$. 下面给出 (P) 的有效解

及真有效解的定义.

定义 4 对给定的点 $x^* \in K$, 如果对 $\forall x \in K$, 有

$$i(t, x, \dot{x}) \geq i(t, x^*, \dot{x}^*) \Rightarrow i(t, x, \dot{x}) =$$

$$i(t, x^*, \dot{x}^*), \forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, p\}$$

则称 x^* 是 (P) 的有效解.

定义 5 如果存在数 M , 对 $\forall x \in K$, 当

$$j(t, x, \dot{x}) > j(t, x^*, \dot{x}^*), \text{ 对某些 } j$$

$$i(t, x, \dot{x}) < i(t, x^*, \dot{x}^*) \text{ 时, 有}$$

$$i(t, x^*, \dot{x}^*) - i(t, x, \dot{x}) - M \int_j(t, x, \dot{x}) - j(t, x^*, \dot{x}^*) dt \forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, p\},$$

则称 x^* 是 (P) 的真有效解.

考虑如下辅助参数变分问题:

$$(P_y) \text{Min}_{a}^b F(t, x(t), \dot{x}(t)) dt =$$

$$\left(\int_a^b F_1(t, x(t), \dot{x}(t)) dt, \dots, \right.$$

$$\left. \int_a^b F_p(t, x(t), \dot{x}(t)) dt \right),$$

$$\text{满足 } x(a) = , x(b) = ,$$

$$h_j(t, x(t), \dot{x}(t)) = 0, \forall t \in I, j = 1, \dots, m.$$

其中

$$F(t, x, \dot{x}) = (F_1(t, x, \dot{x}), \dots, F_p(t, x, \dot{x})),$$

$$F_k(t, x(t), \dot{x}(t)) = f_k(t, x(t), \dot{x}(t)) -$$

$$v_k g_k(t, x(t), \dot{x}(t)), (k = 1, \dots, p).$$

与此问题密切相关的是下列若干个单目标问题:

$$(P_k) \text{Min}_{a}^b F_k(t, x(t), \dot{x}(t)) = f_k(t, x(t), \dot{x}(t)) -$$

$$v_k g_k(t, x(t), \dot{x}(t)), (k = 1, \dots, p)$$

$$\text{满足 } x(a) = , x(b) = ,$$

$$\int_a^b F_i(t, x, \dot{x}) dt - \int_a^b F_i(t, x^*, \dot{x}^*) dt$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, m, i = k;$$

$$h(t, x, \dot{x}) = 0.$$

易证 (P) 和 (P_v) 有如下关系:

引理 1 x^* 是 (P) 的有效解的充要条件是存在 R_+^p 使 x^* 也是 (P_{v^*}) 的有效解.

引理 2 设 $: I \times R^n \times R^n \rightarrow R$ 是连续可微函数, $x, u: I \rightarrow R^n$ 可微且在端点: $x(a) = u(a) = , x(b) = u(b) =$,

则

$$\int_a^b \frac{d}{dt} ((t, x, u)^T f_x(t, u, \dot{u})) dt =$$

$$- \int_a^b (t, x, u) \frac{d}{dt} (f_x(t, u, \dot{u})) dt$$

2 多目标分式变分的最优化条件

2.1 必要条件

定理 1 设 $x^* \in K$ 是 (P) 的真有效解且为每一个 (P_k^*) 的正则解, 则必存在 R_+^p 和分片光滑函数 $y^*: I \rightarrow R^m$ 使下列式子成立:

$${}^{*T} F_x(t, x^*, \dot{x}^*) + y^*(t)^T h_x(t, x^*, \dot{x}^*) =$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int {}^{*T} F_x(t, x^*, \dot{x}^*) +$$

$$y^*(t)^T h_x(t, x^*, \dot{x}^*),$$

$$y^*(t)^T h(t, x^*, \dot{x}^*) = 0, t \in I,$$

$$y^*(t) = 0, t \in I.$$

证明 因 x^* 是 (P) 的真有效解, 故也是有效解, 根据引理 1 它也是 (P_{v^*}) 的有效解. 以下证明同文献 [1].

证毕

2.2 充分条件

定理 2 设 $x^* \in K$ 是 (P) 的可行解, 而且存在 R_+^p ($* > 0$) 和分片光滑函数 $y^*: I \rightarrow R^m$ 使对所有 $t \in I$ 都成立:

$$\begin{aligned} {}^{*T}F_x(t, \dot{x}^*, \ddot{x}^*) + y^*(t)^T h_x(t, \dot{x}^*, \ddot{x}^*) &= \\ \frac{d}{dt} \int_a^b {}^{*T}F_x(t, \dot{x}^*, \ddot{x}^*) dt + \\ y^*(t)^T h_x(t, \dot{x}^*, \ddot{x}^*) J, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$y^*(t) = 0, \quad (3)$$

$$y^*(t)^T h(t, \dot{x}^*, \ddot{x}^*) = 0. \quad (4)$$

若 $({}^{*T}F, y^*(t)^T h)$ 在点 x^* 关于函数 b_0, b_1 是 B^- 的, 并且对 $\forall x \in K$ 有 $b_0(x, x^*) > 0$ 则 x^* 是 (P) 的真有效解.

证明 显然 x^* 是 (P_v) 的可行解. 因对 $\forall x \in K$, $({}^{*T}F, y^*(t)^T h)$ 在点 x^* 关于函数 b_0, b_1 是 B^- 的, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} b_0(x, x^*) \int_a^b {}^{*T}F(t, \dot{x}, \ddot{x}) dt - \\ \int_a^b {}^{*T}F(t, \dot{x}^*, \ddot{x}^*) dt \\ - \int_a^b ((t, x, x^*)^T {}^{*T}F_x(t, \dot{x}^*, \ddot{x}^*) + \\ \frac{d}{dt} ((t, x, x^*)^T {}^{*T}F_x(t, \dot{x}^*, \ddot{x}^*)) J dt \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} - b_1(x, x^*) \int_a^b y^*(t)^T h(t, \dot{x}^*, \ddot{x}^*) dt \\ - \int_a^b ((t, x, x^*)^T y^*(t)^T h_x(t, \dot{x}^*, \ddot{x}^*) + \\ \frac{d}{dt} ((t, x, x^*)^T y^*(t)^T h_x(t, \dot{x}^*, \ddot{x}^*)) J dt \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

由式(4)、(6)得:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 = \int_a^b ((t, x, x^*)^T y^*(t)^T h_x(t, \dot{x}^*, \ddot{x}^*) + \\ \frac{d}{dt} ((t, x, x^*)^T y^*(t)^T h_x(t, \dot{x}^*, \ddot{x}^*)) J dt \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

把式(5)、(7)相加并用引理 2 得:

$$\begin{aligned} b_0(x, x^*) \int_a^b {}^{*T}F(t, \dot{x}, \ddot{x}) dt - \\ \int_a^b {}^{*T}F(t, \dot{x}^*, \ddot{x}^*) J dt \\ - \int_a^b ((t, x, x^*)^T {}^{*T}F_x(t, \dot{x}^*, \ddot{x}^*) + \\ y^*(t)^T h_x(t, \dot{x}^*, \ddot{x}^*) - \\ \frac{d}{dt} ((t, x, x^*)^T {}^{*T}F_x(t, \dot{x}^*, \ddot{x}^*) + \\ y^*(t)^T h_x(t, \dot{x}^*, \ddot{x}^*)) J dt \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

综合式(2)和(8)可得:

$$\begin{aligned} b_0(x, x^*) \int_a^b {}^{*T}F(t, \dot{x}, \ddot{x}) dt - \\ \int_a^b {}^{*T}F(t, \dot{x}^*, \ddot{x}^*) J dt = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

又因为对 $\forall x \in K$ 有 $b_0(x, x^*) > 0$, 所以

$$\int_a^b {}^{*T}F(t, \dot{x}, \ddot{x}) dt - \int_a^b {}^{*T}F(t, \dot{x}^*, \ddot{x}^*) dt = 0$$

即 x^* 使 $\int_a^b {}^{*T}F(t, \dot{x}, \ddot{x}) dt$ ($* > 0$) 在 K 上达到最小, 因此 x^* 是 (P_v) 的真有效解, 从而由引理 1, x^* 也是 (P) 的真有效解. 证毕

定理 3 设 $x^* \in K$ 是 (P) 的可行解, 且存在 $*$

$R^p(* > 0)$ 和分片光滑函数 $y^*: I \rightarrow R^m$ 使对所有 $t \in I$: (x^*, \dot{x}^*, y^*) 满足式(2)~(4), 若 $({}^{*T}F, y^*(t)^T h)$ 在点 x^* 关于函数 b_0, b_1 是半严格 B^- 的, 则 x^* 是 (P) 的有效解.

证明 若 x^* 不是 (P) 的有效解, 则 x^* 也不是 (P_v) 的有效解. 于是存在 $x \in K$ 和一个下标 $r(1 \leq r \leq p)$, 使得:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b F_j(t, \dot{x}, \ddot{x}) dt - \int_a^b F_j(t, \dot{x}^*, \ddot{x}^*) dt \\ (j = r, j = 1, \dots, p) \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

$$\int_a^b F_r(t, \dot{x}, \ddot{x}) dt < \int_a^b F_r(t, \dot{x}^*, \ddot{x}^*) dt \quad (11)$$

因为 $* > 0$ 且 $b_0(x, x^*) > 0$, 由式(10)和(11)可得

$$\begin{aligned} b_0(x, x^*) \int_a^b {}^{*T}F(t, \dot{x}, \ddot{x}) dt - \\ \int_a^b {}^{*T}F(t, \dot{x}^*, \ddot{x}^*) dt = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

又由式(4)可得:

$$b_1(x, x^*) \int_a^b y^*(t)^T h(t, \dot{x}^*, \ddot{x}^*) dt = 0 \quad (13)$$

结合式(12)和(13)以及 $({}^{*T}F, y^*(t)^T h)$ 在点 x^* 关于函数 b_0, b_1 是半严格 B^- 的可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b ((t, x, x^*)^T {}^{*T}F_x(t, \dot{x}^*, \ddot{x}^*) + \\ \frac{d}{dt} ((t, x, x^*)^T {}^{*T}F_x(t, \dot{x}^*, \ddot{x}^*)) J dt < 0, \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b ((t, x, x^*)^T y^*(t)^T h_x(t, \dot{x}^*, \ddot{x}^*) + \\ \frac{d}{dt} ((t, x, x^*)^T y^*(t)^T h_x(t, \dot{x}^*, \ddot{x}^*)) J dt = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

把式(14)、(15)相加并由引理 2 得:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b ((t, x, x^*)^T (-{}^{*T}F_x(t, \dot{x}^*, \ddot{x}^*) + \\ y^*(t)^T h_x(t, \dot{x}^*, \ddot{x}^*) - \\ \frac{d}{dt} ((t, x, x^*)^T {}^{*T}F_x(t, \dot{x}^*, \ddot{x}^*) + \\ y^*(t)^T h_x(t, \dot{x}^*, \ddot{x}^*)) J dt < 0 \end{aligned}$$

这和式(2)相矛盾. 证毕

定理 4 设 $x^* \in K$ 是 (P) 的可行解, 且存在 $*$ $R^p(* > 0)$ 和分片光滑函数 $y^*: I \rightarrow R^m$ 使 (x^*, \dot{x}^*, y^*) 满足式(2)~(4), 若 $({}^{*T}F, y^*(t)^T h)$ 在点 x^* 关于函数 b_0, b_1 (其中 $b_1(x, x^*) > 0$) 是 B^- 强伪拟凸的, 则 x^* 是 (P) 的真有效解.

证明 由式(4)可得:

$$\int_a^b y^*(t)^T h(t, \dot{x}^*, \ddot{x}^*) dt = 0$$

因 $({}^{*T}F, y^*(t)^T h)$ 在点 x^* 关于函数 b_0, b_1 是 B^- 强伪拟凸的, 因此对 $\forall x \in K$ 有:

$$\begin{aligned} b_1(x, x^*) \int_a^b ((t, x, x^*)^T y^*(t)^T h_x(t, \dot{x}^*, \ddot{x}^*) + \\ \frac{d}{dt} ((t, x, x^*)^T y^*(t)^T h_x(t, \dot{x}^*, \ddot{x}^*)) J dt \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left((t, x, x^*)^T y^* (t)^T h_x(t, x^*, x^*) \right) dt = 0 \quad (16)$$

由 $b_1(x, x^*) > 0$ 以及引理 2 得:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_a^b (t, x, x^*)^T (y^* (t)^T h_x(t, x^*, x^*)) dt = \\ & \frac{d}{dt} y^* (t)^T h_x(t, x^*, x^*) dt = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

根据式 (2) 和 (17) 知:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_a^b (t, x, x^*)^T (-{}^T F_x(t, x^*, x^*)) dt = \\ & \frac{d}{dt} (-{}^T F_x(t, x^*, x^*)) dt = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

由 $b_0(x, x^*) = 0$ 以及引理 2 得:

$$\begin{aligned} & b_0(x, x^*) \int_a^b (t, x, x^*)^T (-{}^T F_x(t, x^*, x^*)) dt + \\ & \frac{d}{dt} \int_a^b ((t, x, x^*)^T (-{}^T F_x(t, x^*, x^*)) dt = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

由式 (18) 及 $(-{}^T F, y^* (t)^T h)$ 在点 x^* 关于函数 b_0, b_1 是 B- 强伪拟凸的可得:

$$\frac{d}{dt} (-{}^T F(t, x, x^*) dt = -\frac{d}{dt} (-{}^T F(t, x^*, x^*) dt,$$

即 x^* 使 $\int_a^b (-{}^T F(t, x, x^*) dt$ ($\dot{x}^* > 0$) 在 K 上达到最小, 因此 x^* 是 (P_v) 的真有效解, 从而由引理 1 知 x^* 也是 (P) 的真有效解. 证毕

定理 5 设 $x^* \in K$ 是 (P) 的可行解, 且存在 $\dot{x}^* \in R^p$ ($\dot{x}^* \neq 0$) 和分片光滑函数 $y^*: I \rightarrow R^m$ 使 (x^*, \dot{x}^*, y^*) 满足 (2) — (4), 若 $(-{}^T F, y^* (t)^T h)$ 在点 x^* 关于函数 b_0, b_1 (其中 $b_0(x, x^*) > 0$) 是 B- 拟严格伪凸的, 则 x^* 是

(P) 的有效解.

证明 若 x^* 不是 (P) 的有效解, 则 x^* 也不是 (P_v) 的有效解, 于是存在 $x \in K$ 和一个下标 $r(1 \leq r \leq p)$, 使得:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_a^b F_j(t, x, \dot{x}) dt < \int_a^b F_j(t, x^*, \dot{x}^*) dt \\ & (j = r, j = 1, \dots, p) \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

$$\int_a^b F_r(t, x, \dot{x}) dt < \int_a^b F_r(t, x^*, \dot{x}^*) dt \quad (21)$$

又 $\dot{x}^* \neq 0$, 由式 (20)、(21) 得:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_a^b -{}^T F(t, x, \dot{x}) dt = \int_a^b -{}^T F(t, x^*, \dot{x}^*) dt \end{aligned}$$

因 $(-{}^T F, y^* (t)^T h)$ 在点 x^* 关于函数 b_0, b_1 (其中 $b_0(x, x^*) > 0$) 是 B- 拟严格伪凸的, 故:

$$\begin{aligned} & b_0(x, x^*) \int_a^b ((t, x, x^*)^T -{}^T F_x(t, x^*, x^*)) + \\ & \frac{d}{dt} ((t, x, x^*)^T -{}^T F_x(t, x^*, x^*)) dt = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

由式 (3)、(22)、 $b_0(x, x^*) > 0$ 及引理 2 得:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_a^b ((t, x, x^*)^T (y^* (t)^T h_x(t, x^*, x^*)) - \\ & \frac{d}{dt} y^* (t)^T h_x(t, x^*, x^*) dt = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

由式 (23)、 $b_1(x, x^*) > 0$ 以及引理 2 又可得:

$$\begin{aligned} & b_1(x, x^*) \int_a^b ((t, x, x^*)^T y^* (t)^T h_x(t, x^*, x^*)) + \\ & \frac{d}{dt} ((t, x, x^*)^T y^* (t)^T h_x(t, x^*, x^*)) dt = 0, \end{aligned}$$

从而由假设条件 $(-{}^T F, y^* (t)^T h)$ 在点 x^* 是 B- 拟严格伪凸的, 可推出: $\int_a^b y^* (t)^T h(t, x^*, x^*) dt > 0$ 这和 (4) 相矛盾. 证毕

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