

# One Method for Convex Optimization on Square

I. Kuruzov<sup>1</sup>   F. Stonyakin<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology

<sup>2</sup>V.I.Vernadsky Crimean Federal University

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# Method Description

Task:

$$\min_{(x,y)} \{f(x,y) | (x,y) \in Q\},$$

where  $f$  is a convex function,  $Q = [a, b] \times [c, d] \in \mathbb{R}^2$ .

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- Choose rectangle which anti-gradient looks in
- Analogically for vertical segment in the rectangle

# Plan

Let  $f$  be convex and has  $L$ -Lipschitz continuous gradient.

$$\text{sign } f'_y(x_0) = \text{sign } f'_y(x_{\text{current}})$$

For this it is sufficient:

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# Convergence

Function  $f$  is convex. Size of square  $Q$  is equal to  $a$ . One takes a center of a current square as approximate solution.

## Estimate through Lipschitz function constant

Let function  $f$  be  $L_f$ -Lipschitz continuous. Then for accuracy  $\epsilon$  on function it is sufficient:

$$N = \left\lceil \log_2 \frac{L_f a}{\sqrt{2}\epsilon} \right\rceil. \quad (1)$$

## Estimate through Lipschitz gradient constant

Let function  $f$  have  $L_g$ -Lipschitz continuous gradient. Moreover, solution of initial task is **internal point**. Then for accuracy  $\epsilon$  on function it is sufficient:

$$N = \left\lceil \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \frac{L_g a^2}{4\epsilon} \right\rceil. \quad (2)$$

If following inequality is met

$$\frac{2L_f^2}{L_g} \geq \epsilon$$

then the estimate through  $L_g$  is better than through  $L_f$ .

- Quadratic Function

$$f(x, y) = (Ax + By)^2 + Cy^2 + Dx + Ey$$

$$(x^*, y^*) \in Q$$

$$L_f = \max_{(x,y) \in Q} \|\nabla f(x, y)\|$$

$$L_g = \max |\lambda(H(f))|$$

# Experiments

Iterations Number

Theoretical Iteration Number through function constant 40

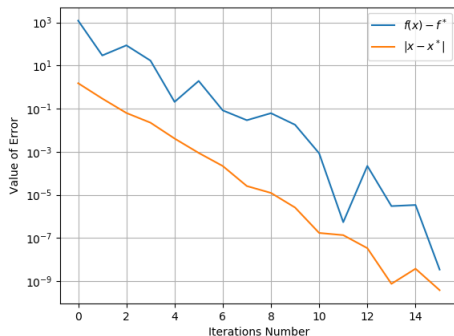
Theoretical Iteration Number through gradient constant 20

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# Experiments

## Iterations Number

$$f(x, y) = (x + y)^2 + x^2, Q = [1, 2]^2, (x^*, y^*) = 1, 1$$

Theoretical Iteration Number through function constant 30

Theoretical Iteration Number through gradient constant 14

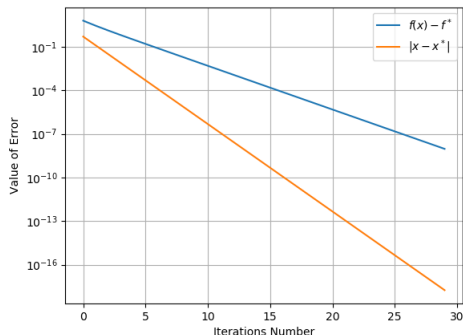
# Experiments

## Iterations Number

$$f(x, y) = (x + y)^2 + x^2, Q = [1, 2]^2, (x^*, y^*) = 1, 1$$

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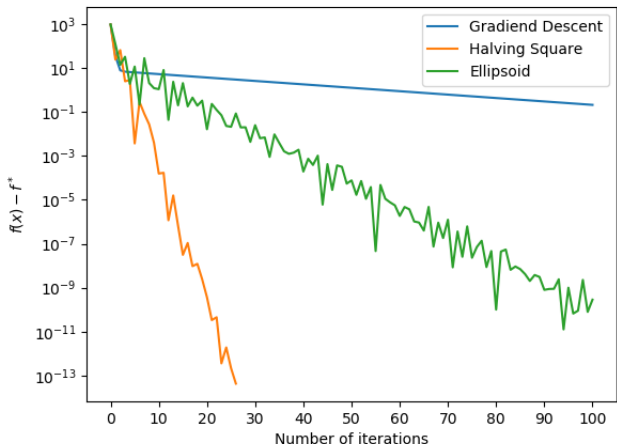
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# Experiments

## Comparison Of Methods



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### Work time

Gradiend Descent 0.0045

Halving Square 0.0209

Ellipsoid 0.0283

- Strategy for solution on segment
- Convergence Results
- Experiments for this method
  - Iterations number
  - Comparison with different methods