



# 最优化理论 第四章:一维搜索法

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## 第九节 一维搜索法II

1

#### Newton切线法

2

#### 黄金分割法

3

## 抛物线插值法









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牛顿法是一种函数逼近法,基本思想是:在极小点附近用函数的二阶泰勒多项式近似代替目标函数,从而求得目标函数的极小点的近似值。

对f(x)在 $x_k$ 点二阶泰勒展开:

$$f(x) = f(x_k) + f'(x_k)(x - x_k) + \frac{1}{2}f''(x_k)(x - x_k)^2 + o((x - x_k)^2)$$

略去高阶项得

$$f(x) \approx f(x_k) + f'(x_k)(x - x_k) + \frac{1}{2}f''(x_k)(x - x_k)^2$$

两边对x求导,

$$f'(x) \approx f'(x_k) + f''(x_k)(x - x_k)$$

令 f'(x)=0 , 得到

$$x \approx x_k - \frac{f'(x_k)}{f''(x_k)}$$
 当  $f$  是二次函数时,一次迭代就可得到极小点。











取

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f'(x_k)}{f''(x_k)}$$

作为新的迭代点,继续迭代,直到达到精度,这样就得到了函数f的一个驻点  $x^*$ 。以上过程即Newton法。

在一定条件下(例如  $f''(x^*)>0$ ),这个驻点是极小点。









步骤1: 给定初始点  $x_1 \in R$ ,  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 令 k = 1.

步骤2: 计算 $f'(x_k)$ ,  $f''(x_k)$ 。

步骤3: 若  $|f'(x_k)| < \varepsilon$  停止, $x^* \approx x_k$ ,否则转步骤4。

步骤4: 计算

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f'(x_k)}{f''(x_k)}$$

令 k = k+1 转步骤2。

特点: 收敛速度快, 局部二阶收敛。

缺点:须计算二阶导数,工作量大;对初始点要求高,要求初始点离极小点不太远,否则有可能使极小化发散或收敛到非极

小点;局部收敛。





例: 试用Newton法求函数  $f(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 - 6x^2 - 16x + 4$  的最优解。  $(x_0 = 6, \varepsilon = 10^{-2})$ 

**#**: 
$$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 12x^2 - 12x - 16$$
,  $f''(x) = 12x^2 - 24x - 12$ ,

$$x_1 = x_0 - \frac{f'(x_0)}{f''(x_0)} = 6 - \frac{f'(6)}{f''(6)} = 6 - \frac{89}{69} = 4.75$$

$$f'(x_1) = f'(4.75) = 84.94 > 10^{-2}$$
,继续迭代;

$$x_2 = x_1 - \frac{f'(x_1)}{f''(x_1)}$$

$$=4.75 - \frac{f'(4.75)}{f''(4.75)} = 4.75 - \frac{84.94}{144.75} = 4.163$$

$$f'(x_2) = f'(4.163) = 14.666 > 10^{-2}$$
,继续迭代;







$$x_3 = x_2 - \frac{f'(x_2)}{f''(x_2)} \qquad x_2 = 4.163$$
$$= 4.163 - \frac{f'(4.163)}{f''(4.163)} = 4.163 - \frac{14.666}{96.055} = 4.010$$

$$f'(x_3) = f'(4.010) = 0.8436 > 10^{-2}$$
, 继续迭代;

$$x_4 = x_3 - \frac{f'(x_3)}{f''(x_3)}$$

$$=4.010 - \frac{f'(4.010)}{f''(4.010)} = 4.010 - \frac{0.8436}{84.7212} = 4.00004$$

$$f'(x_4) = f'(4.00004) = 0.0034 < 10^{-2},$$

得到近似解  $x^* \approx 4.00004$ .





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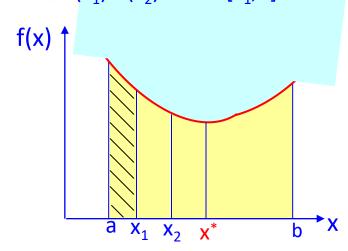


定理:设 $f: R \rightarrow R$  在[a, b]上是单谷(峰)函数, $a \le x_1 < x_2 \le b$ 。那么

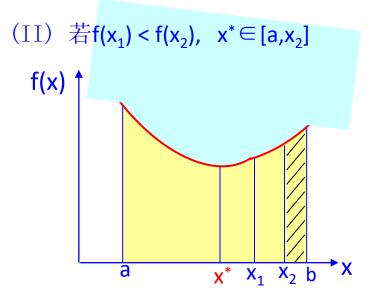
1° 若  $f(x_1) \ge f(x_2)$ ,则  $x^* ∈ [x_1, b]$ ,如左下图

2° 若  $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$ ,则  $x^* \in [a, x_2]$ ,如右下图

(I) 若 $f(x_1) \ge f(x_2)$ ,  $x^* \in [x_1,b]$ 



(I) 消去[a, x<sub>1</sub>]



(II) 消去[x<sub>2</sub>, b]











通过上述定理,选二点  $x_1 < x_2$ ,比较  $f(x_1)$  与  $f(x_2)$ ,可去掉  $[a, x_1]$  或者  $[x_2, b]$ . 考虑条件:

- 1° 对称原则:  $x_1 a = b x_2$  .....(1)
  - (使"坏"的情况去掉,区间长度不小于"好"的情况)
- $2^{\circ}$  保持缩减比原则 t = (保留的区间长度 / 原区间长度) 不变。

(使每次保留下来的节点, $x_1$ 或 $x_2$ ,在下一次的比较中成为一个相应比例位置的节点)。

推导缩减比 t: 如图设第一次保留[a,  $x_2$ ] (去掉[ $x_2$ , b]), 第二次保留的长度为[a,  $x_1$ ], 则

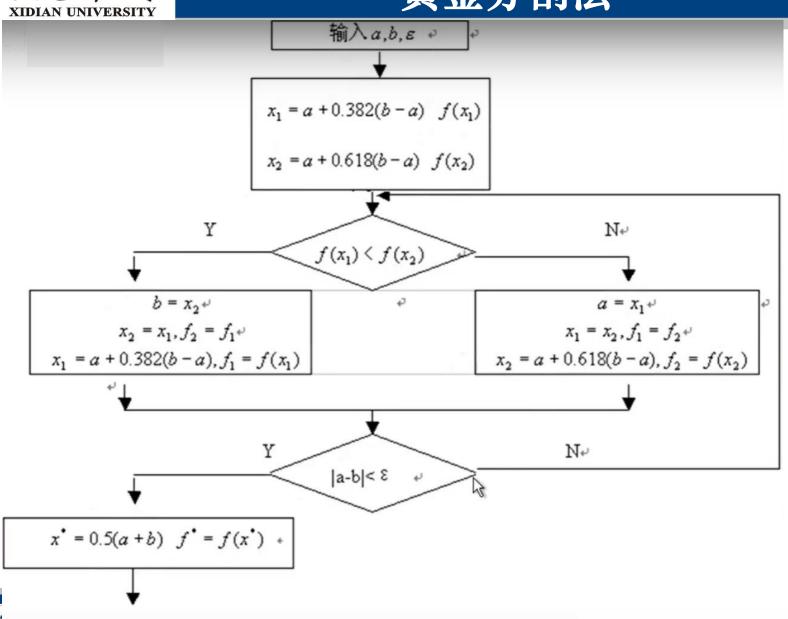
$$\alpha$$
  $x_1$   $x_2$   $b$ 

$$t = \frac{x_2 - a}{b - a} = \frac{x_1 - a}{x_2 - a} \cdot \dots (2)$$











#### 黄金分割法(0.618法)的优缺点

优点:不要求函数可微,且每次迭代只需计算一

个函数值,计算量小,程序简单

缺点: 收敛速度慢。









例: 试用0.618法求目标函数  $f(x) = x^3 - 2x + 1$  的最优解。 给定初始区间[0,2],收敛精度  $\varepsilon$ =0.002.

解:第一次区间缩短计算过程:a = 0, b = 2计算两点及对应函数值:

$$x_1 = a + 0.382(b - a) = 0.764, \quad f(x_1) = -0.0821,$$

$$x_2 = a + 0.618(b - a) = 1.236, \quad f(x_2) = 0.4162,$$

作数值比较,可见 $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$ ,再做置换:

$$b := x_2 = 1.236, \ x_2 = 0.764, \ f(x_2) = -0.0821,$$

$$[a,b] = [0,1.236], |b-a| = 1.236 > 0.002 = \varepsilon$$

$$[a,b] = [0,1.236], x_2 = 0.764, f(x_2) = -0.0821,$$











#### 第二次区间缩短计算过程:

$$x_1 = a + 0.382(b - a) = 0.472, \quad f(x_1) = 0.1612,$$

作数值比较,  $f(x_1) > f(x_2)$ , 再做置换:

$$a := x_1 = 0.472, \quad x_1 = 0.764, f(x_1) = -0.0821,$$

$$[a,b] = [0.472,1.236], |b-a| = 0.788 > 0.002 = \varepsilon;$$

#### 第三次区间缩短计算过程:

$$x_2 = a + 0.618(b - a) = 0.944, \quad f(x_2) = -0.0468,$$

作数值比较,  $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$ , 再做置换:

$$b := x_2 = 0.944, x_2 = 0.764, f(x_2) = -0.0821,$$

$$[a,b] = [0.472, 0.944], |b-a| = 0.472 > 0.002$$





#### 各次的迭代结果如下:

迭代次数	$x_1$	$x_2$	$f(x_1)$	$f(x_2)$	[ <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> ]	b-a
第1次	0.764	1.236	-0.0821	0.4126	[0,1.236]	1.236
第2次	0.472	0.764	0.1612	-0.0821	[0.472,1.236]	0.788
第3次	0.764	0.944	-0.0821	-0.0468	[0.472,0.944]	0.472
第4次	0.652	0.764	-0.0268	-0.0821	[0.652,0.944]	0.292
第5次	0.764	0.832	-0.0821	-0.0881	[0.764,0.944]	0.230
第6次	0.832	0.906	-0.0881	-0.0683	[0.764,0.906]	0.124

缺点: 收敛速度慢

优点:不要求函数可微,且每次迭代只需计算一个函数

值,计算量小









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给定一个初始的最优区间,找到两个试探点,通过比较这两个点函数值的大小,缩短最优区间,当区间的长度充分小时,可将区间中点取做极小点的近似点。 区间收缩法

可用进退法寻找初始的最优区间, $x_1 < x_2 < x_3$ ,  $x_2$  可作为一个试探点,只需找到另外一个试探点即缩短最优区间。

另外一个试探点利用插值法寻找

用 f(x) 在2 个或3 个点的函数值或导数值,构造2 次或3 次多项式作为f(x)的近似值,以这多项式的极小点作为一个试探点。

3点2次,2点2次,4点3次,3点3次,2点3次等插值法. 下面以3点2次插值法(二次插值法)为例:









下面以3点2次插值法(二次插值法)为例:

利用 y = f(x) 在区间 $x_1 < x_2 < x_3$  的函数值 $f(x_1) > f(x_2) < f(x_3)$ 

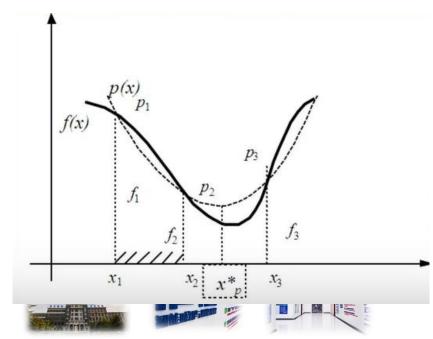
作出如下的二次插值多项式  $P(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2$ 

它应满足条件

$$P(x_1) = a_0 + a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_1^2 = f_1 = f(x_1)$$
 (1)

$$P(x_2) = a_0 + a_1 x_2 + a_2 x_2^2 = f_2 = f(x_2)$$
 (2)

$$P(x_3) = a_0 + a_1 x_3 + a_2 x_3^2 = f_3 = f(x_3)$$
 (3)





$$P(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2$$

从极值的必要条件  $P'(\bar{x}) = a_1 + 2a_2\bar{x} = 0$  求得

$$\overline{x} = -a_1 / 2a_2$$

求出系数  $a_1$ 和  $a_2$ ,就可得到极小点的表达式。

联立方程组(1)、(2)、(3)

$$P(x_1) = a_0 + a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_1^2 = f_1 = f(x_1)$$
 (1)

$$P(x_2) = a_0 + a_1 x_2 + a_2 x_2^2 = f_2 = f(x_2)$$
 (2)

$$P(x_3) = a_0 + a_1 x_3 + a_2 x_3^2 = f_3 = f(x_3)$$
 (3)

$$a_1(x_1-x_2)+a_2(x_1^2-x_2^2)=f_1-f_2,$$

$$a_1(x_2-x_3)+a_2(x_2^2-x_3^2)=f_2-f_3$$







$$a_1(x_1-x_2)+a_2(x_1^2-x_2^2)=f_1-f_2$$
,  $a_1(x_2-x_3)+a_2(x_2^2-x_3^2)=f_2-f_3$ 

$$a_1 = \frac{\left(x_2^2 - x_3^2\right) f_1 + \left(x_3^2 - x_1^2\right) f_2 + \left(x_1^2 - x_2^2\right) f_3}{\left(x_1 - x_2\right) \left(x_2 - x_3\right) \left(x_3 - x_1\right)}$$

$$a_2 = -\frac{\left(x_2 - x_3\right)f_1 + \left(x_3 - x_1\right)f_2 + \left(x_1 - x_2\right)f_3}{\left(x_1 - x_2\right)\left(x_2 - x_3\right)\left(x_3 - x_1\right)}$$









所以

$$\overline{x} = -a_1 / 2a_2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\left(x_2^2 - x_3^2\right) f_1 + \left(x_3^2 - x_1^2\right) f_2 + \left(x_1^2 - x_2^2\right) f_3}{\left(x_2 - x_3\right) f_1 + \left(x_3 - x_1\right) f_2 + \left(x_1 - x_2\right) f_3} \tag{4}$$

(4)可以进一步简化

当 $x_1, x_2, x_3$ 等距时,即 $x_2-x_1=x_3-x_2=h$ 时,上面的式子可化简

$$\overline{x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{-h(2x_2 + h)f_1 + 2h(x_2 + h + x_2 - h)f_2 - h(2x_2 - h)f_3}{-hf_1 + 2hf_2 - hf_3}$$

$$= x_2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{h(f_1 - f_3)}{f_1 - 2f_2 + f_3}$$











#### 简化极小点的公式(4)

联立方程组(1)、(2)、(3),可得

$$a_1(x_1-x_3)+a_2(x_1^2-x_3^2)=f_1-f_3, \ a_1(x_1-x_2)+a_2(x_1^2-x_2^2)=f_1-f_2$$

从而 
$$a_1 + a_2(x_1 + x_3) = \frac{f_1 - f_3}{x_1 - x_3} = c_1, \quad a_1 + a_2(x_1 + x_2) = \frac{f_1 - f_2}{x_1 - x_2} = c_3$$

所以

$$\begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array}{l} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} = \begin{array}{ll} \end{array}{ll} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} = \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array}{ll} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} = \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array}{ll} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} = \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array}{ll} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} = \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array}{ll} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} = \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array}{ll} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} = \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} = \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} = \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array}{ll} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} = \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} = \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array}{ll} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} = \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} = \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} = \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array}{ll} \end{array} \end{array} = \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array}{ll} \end{array} \end{array} = \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array}{ll} \end{array} \end{array} = \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array}{ll} \end{array} \end{array} = \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \end{array} = \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \end{array} = \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \end{array} = \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \end{array} = \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \end{array} = \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} = \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \end{array} = \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} = \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} = \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \end{array} = \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} = \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} = \begin{array}{ll} \end{array}$$

$$c_{1} = \frac{f_{1} - f_{2}}{x_{1} - x_{3}}, \quad c_{2} = \frac{\frac{f_{1} - f_{2}}{x_{1} - x_{2}} - c_{1}}{x_{2} - x_{3}}$$







#### 简化极小点的公式(4)到(6)

$$\overline{x} = -a_1 / 2a_2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\left(x_2^2 - x_3^2\right) f_1 + \left(x_3^2 - x_1^2\right) f_2 + \left(x_1^2 - x_2^2\right) f_3}{\left(x_2 - x_3\right) f_1 + \left(x_3 - x_1\right) f_2 + \left(x_1 - x_2\right) f_3}$$
(4)

#### 乘除的运算次数从14降为5











#### 插值法---算法思路:

- 1. 寻找满足如下条件的点(进退法寻找),成为两头大中间小的点:  $x_1 < x_2 < x_3$ ,  $f(x_1) > f(x_2)$ ,  $f(x_2) < f(x_3)$
- 2. 两头大中间小,可得 $a_2 > 0$ ,则  $\overline{x}$  为P(x)的极小值点,且  $\overline{x} \in [x_1, x_3]$
- 3.若  $|x_2 \overline{x}| < \varepsilon$ ,则迭代结束,取  $x^* = \overline{x}$  ,否则在点  $x_1, x_2, x_3, \overline{x}$  中,选取使 f(x) 最小的点作为新的  $x_2$  并使新的

 $x_1$ ,  $x_3$ 各是新的 $x_2$ 近旁的左右两点,继续进行迭代,直到满足终止准则。









例 用二次插值法求函数 $f(x)=3x^3-4x+2$ 的极小点,

给定  $x_0=0, h=1, \epsilon=0.2$ 。

解: 1) 确定初始搜索区间

初始区间[a,b]=[0,2], 另有一中间点 $x_2$ =1。

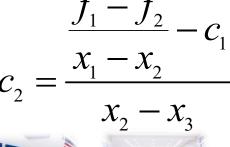
- 2) 用二次插值法逼近极小点
- (1) 相邻三点及其函数值:  $x_1=0, x_2=1, x_3=2$ ;

$$f_1=2, f_2=1, f_3=18.$$

根据公式计算插值多项式的极小点

$$\overline{x} = -a_1 / 2a_2 = \frac{1}{2}(x_1 + x_3 - \frac{c_1}{c_2}),$$

$$c_1 = \frac{f_1 - f_3}{x_1 - x_3},$$
 $\overline{x} = 0.555, f(\overline{x}) = 0.292,$ 









$$x_1=0, x_2=1, x_3=2; f_1=2, f_2=1, f_3=18 \quad \overline{x}=0.555, f(\overline{x})=0.292,$$

由于 
$$f(\overline{x}) = 0.292 < f_2 = 1, \overline{x} = 0.555 < x_2 = 1,$$
 故新区间[ $a,b$ ]=[ $a,x_2$ ]=[ $0,1$ ],

$$|x_2 - \overline{x}| = 1 - 0.555 = 0.445 > \varepsilon = 0.2$$
, 应继续迭代。

#### (2) 在新区间,相邻三点及其函数值: $x_1=0, x_2=0.555, x_3=1$ ;

 $f_1=2, f_2=0.292, f_3=1.$ 

根据公式计算插值多项式的极小点

$$\overline{x} = -a_1 / 2a_2 = \frac{1}{2}(x_1 + x_3 - \frac{c_1}{c_2}),$$

$$\overline{x} = 0.607, f(\overline{x}) = 0.243, \quad c_1 = \frac{f_1 - f_3}{x_1 - x_3},$$



$$x_1=0, x_2=0.555, x_3=1; f_1=2, f_2=0.292, f_3=1$$

$$\bar{x} = 0.607, f(\bar{x}) = 0.243,$$

由于 
$$f(\overline{x}) = 0.243 < f_2 = 0.292, \overline{x} = 0.607 > x_2 = 0.555,$$
 故新区间[a,b]=[x<sub>2</sub>,b]=[0.555,1],

$$|x_2 - \overline{x}| = 0.607 - 0.555 = 0.052 < \varepsilon = 0.2$$
, 迭代终止。

故 
$$x^* \approx \overline{x} = 0.607, f^* \approx f(\overline{x}) = 0.243.$$













## 方法综述

(1) 如目标函数能求二阶导数:用Newton法 收敛快

(2) 如目标函数能求一阶导数: 二分法、收敛速度慢,

但可靠; 二次插值法也可选择.

(3) 只需计算函数值的方法: 首先考虑用二次插值法, 收敛快 黄金分割法收敛速度较慢, 但可靠











## 作业:

习题四 (page 84) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5题











# Key Laboratory of Intelligent Perception and Image Understanding of Ministry of Education

## THE END

Thanks for your participation!