最优化第十次作业

张晋 15091060

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4.7 (a)
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \boldsymbol{x}^{(k)}=0,\quad e_k=\frac{1}{k},\quad \lim e_{k+1}/e_k\to 1$$
 收敛阶为 1,为次线性收敛, $k=10001$

(b) $\lim_{x\to\infty} {\bm x}^{(k)} = 0, \quad e_k = (\frac{1}{2})^{2^k}, \quad \lim e_{k+1}/e_k^2 \to 1$ 收敛阶为 2,为二次收敛, $k = \text{IntegerPart} \left[\log_2\left(4\log_2(10)\right)\right] + 1 = 4$

(c) $\lim_{x\to\infty} \boldsymbol{x}^{(k)}=0,\quad e_k=\frac{1}{k!},\quad \lim e_{k+1}/e_k\to 0$ 收敛阶趋近于 1,为超线性收敛,k=8

4.8

$$g(x) = \nabla f(x) = (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2})^T = [2(x_1 + x_2^2), 4(x_1 + x_2^2)x_2]^T$$
 (1)

$$g(x^{(k)}) = (2,0)^T$$
 (2)

$$p^{(k)}{}^{T}g^{(k)} = -2 < 0 \tag{3}$$

故 p^k 是其下降方向。

由于 f(x) 并非二次函数,所以使用 $\alpha_k = \frac{-\boldsymbol{p}^{(k)^T}\boldsymbol{g}^{(k)}}{\boldsymbol{p}^{(k)^T}\boldsymbol{G}\boldsymbol{p}^{(k)}}$ 计算 α 时会出现误差,此时应该直接代入算得:

$$f(\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)}) = (\alpha^2 - \alpha + 1)^2 \tag{4}$$

故 $\alpha = 1/2$ 时, $f(\boldsymbol{x}^{(k+1)})$ 取极小值

4.11

$$\phi(\alpha) = 1 - \alpha e^{-\alpha^2}, \qquad \phi(0) = 1 \tag{5}$$

$$\phi'(\alpha) = (2\alpha^2 - 1)e^{-\alpha^2}, \qquad \phi'(0) = -1$$
 (6)

$$\phi(\alpha) \le \phi(0) + \rho \phi'(0)\alpha \tag{7}$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad \alpha \le \sqrt{-\ln \rho} \tag{8}$$

$$\phi(\alpha) \ge \phi(0) + (1 - \rho)\phi'(0)\alpha \tag{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad \alpha \ge \sqrt{-\ln(1-\rho)} \tag{10}$$

Goldstein 条件:

$$\sqrt{-\ln(1-\rho)} \le \alpha \le \sqrt{-\ln\rho} \tag{11}$$

Wolfe 条件:

$$(2\alpha^2 - 1)e^{-\alpha^2} \ge -\sigma \quad \& \quad \alpha \le \sqrt{-\ln \rho} \tag{12}$$

强 Wolfe 条件:

$$-\sigma \le (2\alpha^2 - 1)e^{-\alpha^2} \le \sigma \quad \& \quad \alpha \le \sqrt{-\ln \rho}$$
 (13)

代入 σ, ρ 解得:

	$\sigma = \rho = 1/10$	$\sigma = \rho = 1/4$
Goldstein 条件	[0.324593, 1.517427]	[0.536360, 1.177410]
Wolfe 条件	$\left[0.650865, 1.517427\right]$	[0.571578, 1.177410]
强 Wolfe 条件	$\left[0.650865, 0.768257\right]$	[0.571578, 0.877473]