

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d} f(x)$$

~~f - не выпукла~~

выпукла тем
 $f(x) = |x|$

$$|f'(0+\delta) - f'(0-\delta)| = 2$$

$$\leq \cancel{L \cdot 2\delta}$$

~~выпукла~~
 $\delta \rightarrow 0$

- Проверка (критерий выпуклости)

$f: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ является M -липуовит, если

$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^d \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(y)| \leq M \|x - y\|_2$$

f - выпукла и M -липуовит

- Субградиент

$f: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ выпукла. Берем $g \in \mathbb{R}^d$

называем субградиентом g f в т. $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, если

$$\forall y \in \mathbb{R}^d \Rightarrow f(y) \geq f(x) + \underbrace{\langle g; y - x \rangle}_{\partial f(x)} \quad (\text{выпукло})$$

Субдифференциал

$\partial f(x)$ - множество субгр f в т. x

$$\begin{aligned} \vee \quad & f(y) \geq f(0) + \langle g; y - 0 \rangle \\ & |y| \geq gy \\ & \text{sign}(y) \geq g \Rightarrow g \in [-1, 1] \end{aligned}$$

• Условие оптимальности

x^* — минимизирующий гр. $f \Leftrightarrow 0 \in \partial f(x^*)$

Док. во: $\Leftarrow 0 \in \partial f(x^*)$, тогда не опр. субгр.

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^d \quad f(x) \geq f(x^*) + \underbrace{\langle 0, x - x^* \rangle}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{но опр.} \\ \text{ноб. миним.}}} = f(x^*)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \geq f(x^*) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^d, \text{ тогда}$$

$$f(x) \geq f(x^*) + \underbrace{\langle 0, x - x^* \rangle}_0 \quad \text{где } \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^d$$

опр. субгр. в м. $x^* \Rightarrow 0 \in \partial f(x^*)$ ■

Лемма

$f: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ выпуклой, тогда

f является M -липпшицевой

\Leftrightarrow

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^d \quad \text{и} \quad \forall g \in \partial f(x) \Leftrightarrow \|g\|_2 \leq M$$

Док. во:

$\Rightarrow f$ — выпуклая и M -липпшицева

$$\triangleleft g \in \partial f(x)$$

опр. субгр. вып. гр.

$$f(y) \geq f(x) + \langle g, y - x \rangle \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{R}^d$$

M -липпшицевости

$$\langle g, y - x \rangle \leq f(y) - f(x) \leq |f(y) - f(x)| \leq M \|x - y\|_2$$

$$y = x + g$$

$$\|g\|_2^2 \leq M \|g\|_2 \Rightarrow \boxed{\|g\|_2 \leq M}$$

$$\Leftarrow \|g\|_2 \leq M \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^d \quad \forall g \in \partial f(x), \quad f\text{-convex}$$

$$\triangleleft g \in \partial f(x)$$

unreg. cybryg bora q.

$$\langle g, x - y \rangle \geq f(x) - f(y)$$

KBLH

$$f(x) - f(y) \leq \langle g, x - y \rangle \leq \|g\|_2 \cdot \|x - y\|_2$$

$$\|g\|_2 \leq M$$

$$f(x) - f(y) \leq M \|x - y\|_2$$

anwano

$$f(y) - f(x) \leq M \|y - x\|_2$$

$$\Rightarrow |f(y) - f(x)| \leq M \|x - y\|_2$$

- cybrygnasimion - cyber

$$\boxed{x^{k+1} = x^k - \gamma g^k \quad g^k \in \partial f(x^k)}$$

Dor-be crognum:

$$\|x^{k+1} - x^*\|_2^2 = \|x^k - \gamma g^k - x^*\|_2^2$$

$$= \|x^k - x^*\|_2^2 - 2\gamma \langle g^k, x^k - x^* \rangle + \gamma^2 \|g^k\|_2^2$$

$$M\text{-}kumgebura \Rightarrow \|g\|_2 \leq M$$

$$\leq \|x^k - x^*\|_2^2 - 2\gamma \langle g^k; x^k - x^* \rangle + \gamma^2 M^2$$

опред. субградиенте го беремо градиенте

$$\leq \|x^k - x^*\|_2^2 - 2\gamma (f(x^k) - f(x^*)) + \gamma^2 M^2$$

$$f(x^k) - f(x^*) \leq \frac{\|x^k - x^*\|_2^2 - \|x^{k+1} - x^*\|_2^2}{2\gamma} + \frac{\gamma M^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=0}^{K-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} f(x^k) - f(x^*) \leq \frac{\|x^0 - x^*\|_2^2 - \cancel{\|x^K - x^*\|_2^2}}{2\gamma K} + \frac{\gamma M^2}{2}$$

step-size беремо

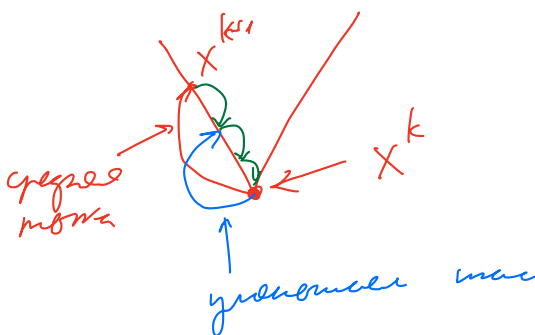
$$f\left(\frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} x^k\right) - f(x^*) \leq \frac{\|x^0 - x^*\|_2^2}{2\gamma K} + \frac{\gamma M^2}{2}$$

↑
среднее норма

min
 γ

$$\gamma = \frac{\|x^0 - x^*\|_2}{\sqrt{K} \cdot M}$$

$$\gamma_k \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}}$$



Сходимость

$$f\left(\frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} x^k\right) - f(x^*) \leq \frac{M \|x^0 - x^*\|_2}{\sqrt{K}}$$

зад. максим. норма $\frac{1}{\sqrt{K}}$

Тходсена $\gamma_k = \frac{\|x^0 - x^*\|_2}{M \sqrt{k}}$ забавляе на M и $\|x^0 - x^*\|_2$

Теорема:

Ada Grad Norm $\left| \gamma_k = \frac{\|x^0 - x^*\|_2}{\sqrt{k M^2}} \approx \frac{D \sim \|x^0 - x^*\|_2}{\underbrace{\sum_{t=0}^{k-1} \|g^t\|_2^2}_{M^2}} \leftarrow \text{гачега}$

Ada Grad Norm \Rightarrow Ada Grad (узгуб. нэгдэн маа \Downarrow нэрвэг. нэгдэн)

Ada Grad $\left| \gamma_{k,i} = \frac{D_i}{\sqrt{\sum_{t=0}^{k-1} (g_i^t)^2}} \leftarrow \text{нэрвэг нэгдэн}$

Док. ба мэдэгдэл:

$$\begin{aligned} |x_i^{k+1} - x_i^*|^2 &= |x_i^k - \gamma_{k,i} g_i^k - x_i^*|^2 \\ &= |x_i^k - x_i^*|^2 - 2\gamma_{k,i} g_i^k (x_i^k - x_i^*) \\ &\quad + \gamma_{k,i}^2 (g_i^k)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$g_i^k (x_i^k - x_i^*) \leq \frac{|x_i^k - x_i^*|^2 - |x_i^{k+1} - x_i^*|^2}{2\gamma_{k,i}} + \frac{\gamma_{k,i} (g_i^k)^2}{2}$$

$\sum_{i=1}^d$ no been vory.

$$\langle g^k, x^k - x^* \rangle \leq \sum_{i=1}^d \left[\frac{|x_i^k - x_i^*|^2 - |x_i^{k+1} - x_i^*|^2}{2\gamma_{k,i}} + \frac{\gamma_{k,i} (g_i^k)^2}{2} \right]$$

близость и сходимости:

$$f(x^k) - f(x^*) \leq \sum_{i=1}^d \left[\frac{|x_i^k - x_i^*|^2 - |x_i^{k+1} - x_i^*|^2}{2\gamma_{k,i}} + \frac{\gamma_{k,i}(g_i^k)^2}{2} \right]$$

$\frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=0}^{K-1}$ и теорема

$$f\left(\frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} x^k\right) - f(x^*) \leq \frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} \sum_{i=1}^d \left[\frac{|x_i^k - x_i^*|^2 - |x_i^{k+1} - x_i^*|^2}{2\gamma_{k,i}} + \frac{\gamma_{k,i}(g_i^k)^2}{2} \right]$$

$$\sum_k \sum_i = \sum_i \sum_k$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} x^k\right) - f(x^*) \leq \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^d \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} \left[\frac{|x_i^k - x_i^*|^2 - |x_i^{k+1} - x_i^*|^2}{2\gamma_{k,i}} + \frac{\gamma_{k,i}(g_i^k)^2}{2} \right]$$

Применение $|x_i^k - x_i^*|^2$

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(\frac{1}{K} \sum x^k\right) - f(x^*) &\leq \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^d \sum_{k=1}^{K-1} \left(\frac{1}{2\gamma_{k,i}} - \frac{1}{2\gamma_{k-1,i}} \right) |x_i^k - x_i^*|^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^d \left(\frac{1}{2\gamma_{0,i}} |x_i^0 - x_i^*|^2 - \frac{1}{2\gamma_{K-1,i}} |x_i^K - x_i^*|^2 \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^d \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} \frac{\gamma_{k,i}}{2} (g_i^k)^2 \end{aligned}$$

≤ 0

$\gamma_{-1,i} = +\infty$

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(\frac{1}{K} \sum x^k\right) - f(x^*) &\leq \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^d \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} \left(\frac{1}{2\gamma_{k,i}} - \frac{1}{2\gamma_{k-1,i}} \right) |x_i^k - x_i^*|^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^d \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} \frac{\gamma_{k,i}}{2} (g_i^k)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$|x_i^k - x_i^*| \leq D_i - \text{guarantee no } i \text{ copy.}$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{K} \sum x^k\right) - f(x^*) \leq \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^d \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} \left(\frac{1}{2\gamma_{k,i}} - \frac{1}{2\gamma_{k-1,i}} \right) D_i^2$$

$$+ \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^d \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} \frac{\gamma_{k,i}}{2} (g_i^k)^2$$

$$\gamma_{k,i} = \frac{D_i}{\sqrt{\sum_{t=0}^{k-1} (g_i^t)^2}}$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{K} \sum x^k\right) - f(x^*) \leq \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^d \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{\sum_{t=0}^{k-1} (g_i^t)^2}}{\cancel{D_i}} - \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{t=0}^{k-2} (g_i^t)^2}}{\cancel{D_i}} \right) \cancel{D_i}$$

reduction again

$$+ \frac{1}{2K} \sum_{i=1}^d \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} \frac{D_i}{\sqrt{\sum_{t=0}^{k-1} (g_i^t)^2}} (g_i^k)^2$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^d D_i \sqrt{\sum_{t=0}^{K-2} (g_i^t)^2}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2K} \sum_{i=1}^d \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} \frac{\cancel{D_i}}{\sqrt{\sum_{t=0}^{k-1} (g_i^t)^2}} (g_i^k)^2$$

$$\{a_k\} \geq 0 \quad \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} \frac{(a_k)^2}{\sqrt{\sum_{t=0}^{k-1} (a_t)^2}} \leq 2 \sqrt{\sum_{k=0}^{K-1} (a_k)^2}$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^d D_i \sqrt{\sum_{t=0}^{K-1} (g_i^t)^2}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^d D_i \sqrt{\sum_{t=0}^{K-1} (g_i^t)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{K}} \sum_{i=1}^d D_i \sqrt{\sum_{t=0}^{K-1} (g_i^t)^2}$$

$K \cdot M^2$

$$= \frac{2M}{\sqrt{K}} \sum_{i=1}^d D_i$$

\tilde{D}

$$= \frac{2M\tilde{D}}{\sqrt{K}}$$

гд максимум кроз $\frac{1}{\sqrt{K}}$ - так в гд-матрице

AdaGrad \Rightarrow RMSProp

$$\gamma_{k,i} = \frac{D_i}{\sqrt{\sum_{t=0}^{k-1} (g_i^t)^2}} \Rightarrow \gamma_{k,i} = \frac{\gamma}{h_i^k}, \text{ где}$$

смысл в том,
что мы не
бесконечно

$$(h_i^k)^2 = \beta_2 (h_i^{k-1})^2 + (1-\beta_2) (g_i^k)^2$$

$$\beta_2 \in (0, 1) \quad \beta_2 = 0.99$$

RMSProp \Rightarrow Adam

$$\beta_2 = \text{const} \Rightarrow \beta_2^k$$

$$(h_i^k)^2 = \beta_2^k (h_i^{k-1})^2 + (1-\beta_2^k) (g_i^k)^2$$

$$(h_i^0) = 0 \quad (h_i^1)^2 = \underbrace{(1-\beta_2)}_{\neq 1} (g_i^0)^2$$

h^{k-u} - cymma megwr rhy c becanu

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} g_i^k & g_i^{k-1} & \dots & g_i^0 \\ 1-\beta_2 & (1-\beta_2)\beta_2 & & (1-\beta_2)\beta_2^k \end{array} \leftarrow \sum \neq 1$$

Ad am $\sum = 1$ $\beta_2 \Rightarrow \beta_{2,k}$ c gon. hermyolra

$$\sum_{i=0}^k (1-\beta_2)\beta_2^i = \frac{(1-\beta_2)^2}{(1-\beta_2)^k} \leftarrow \text{hermyolra}$$