3.5) sea f. Rm -> R m-fuertemente convexa y L-suace (1). On (único) minimizador Xª pruebe que la K-esina iteración del metodo del mátimo descensó aplicada a f con paso 2 m+L $\| \chi^{\infty} - \chi^{\alpha} \| \leq \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1} \right)^{m} \| \chi^{0} - \chi^{\alpha} \|$ En que x = L/m. Dem: par pregunta anterior, conocenos (asgte propiedad: txiscion: () TP(n -) T(J)] (x-J) > mL 11x-J12 + 1 | MP(n-Jf(J)) P Hacrendo y=xt, usando que If (xx)=0, obtenemos (TF(X)) (X-X) 2 m/L ||X-X||2 + 1/m+L | 7f(x)| (X) Alhora, probames lapropieded par inducoin: M=01. Assimos entonces 11×n-x112 { (K-1)2m 11×0-x1/2 y evalvando de metodo del maramo descenso, obtenemas 11 xm+2 x112 = 11 xm-2 p(x) - xx/12 = 11 (xmx) - 2 1/2 1/2 = 11xn x112 - 4 17 (xn x) + (m+42 117 f(n)/2 $\leq \|x^{n} - x^{n}\|^{2} - \frac{y}{m+L} \left[\frac{mL}{m+L} \|x^{n} - x^{n}\|^{2} + \frac{1}{m+L} \|x^{n} + x^{n}\|^{2} \right] + \frac{y}{m+L} \left[\frac{mL}{m+L} \|x^{n} - x^{n}\|^{2} \right]$ $= \left(2 - \frac{y}{m+L} \right) \|x^{n} - x^{n}\|^{2} = \left(\frac{m-L}{m+L} \right)^{2} \|x^{n} - x^{n}\|^{2}$

Obtenens que 11 x m+2 x 1/2 < (k-1) 2 11 x m-x //2 (H.I) = < (K-1)2 (K-1)2m (1x0-x1)2m (1x0-x1)2 = (K-1)2(mH) |1X0-X1/2]. 3.6) sar f commexa on gradiente L-Upschitz.

Asuna que sabenos que XX EB(OR), considere de metodo del maiximo descenso sabre la función fuerterere FECN = FCX) + = 1X112. en que o LE CCL. Imicralizando en xº EB (O,R), sea RE el minimizador de fe. (on) prubbe que tesion° of (2) - f(x) ≤ fe(z) - fe(x) + € Demi- ya que
fe (A) = fin + Ez 11x112 teremos que $f(2) - f(x) = (f_2(2) - \frac{\epsilon}{2R^2||2||^2} - f(x)$

=
$$\int E(E) - (\int K) + \frac{E}{2R} || x^{k} - (x^{k} - z)||^{2})$$
= $\int E(Z) - (\int K) + \frac{E}{2R} (||x||^{2} - 2x^{T}(x^{k} - 2) + ||x^{k} - z||^{2})$
= $\int E(Z) - (\int K) + \frac{E}{2R} (||x||^{2} + \frac{E}{R} x^{T}(x^{k} - 2) - \frac{E}{2R} ||x^{k} - z||^{2}$
= $\int E(Z) - \int E(x^{k}) + \frac{E}{2R} (x^{k} - z)^{T} (x^{k} - z) - \frac{E}{2R} ||x^{k} - z||^{2}$

$$\leq \int E(Z) - \int E(x^{k}) + \frac{E}{2R} (x^{k} - z)^{T} (x^{k} + z)$$
= $\int E(Z) - \int E(x^{k}) + \frac{E}{2R} (||x^{k}||^{2} - ||z||^{2})$

$$\leq \int E(Z) - \int E(x^{k}) + \frac{E}{2R} (||x^{k}||^{2} - ||z||^{2})$$
= $\int E(Z) - \int E(x^{k}) + \frac{E}{2R} (||x^{k}||^{2} - ||z||^{2})$

$$\leq \int E(Z) - \int E(x^{k}) + \frac{E}{2R} (||x^{k}||^{2} - ||z||^{2})$$

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$$= \int E(Z) - \int E(X) + \frac{E}{2R} (||x||^{2} - ||z||^{2})$$

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$$= \int E(Z) - \int E(X) + \frac{E}{2R} (||x||^{2} - ||z|^{2$$

poro esto, sonn xij Ep, 2 E (0,2)0 fel((1-2)x+dy) -f((1-2)x+dy) + = 1 (1-2)x+dy)2 < (1-2) f(A) +2f(y) + \frac{\intermath{\inte = (1-2) (f(A) = 2/1) + d(f(J) + 2/1) + = (1-2) 11x12 - (1-2)1x12 + 2 11x12 -2 11x12 +2d(1-H) XTY) = $(1-d)f_{\epsilon}(X) + df_{\epsilon}(Y) + \frac{g}{2r^{2}}(-||X||^{2}(1-d)d - ||Y||^{2}d(1-d)$ + $2d(1-d)X^{T}Y)$ = $(1-d)f_{\epsilon}(X) + df_{\epsilon}(Y) + \frac{g}{2r^{2}}(-||X||^{2}-2X^{T}Y + ||Y||^{2})$ = (1-2) fc(A) + 4fe(y) - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\x}{\x}\right] d(12) |\x - 1||^2 remodo que fe es (E)-frestemente convera,
shora, obterenos el modilo de pravidad como sigue. 11 Tfe(n-7fe(4)11 = 117fex -7f(1) + \frac{\x}{\x}(x-1)11 5 (L+ 2) 1x-111 Asi que fre es (L+ Fr)-plave.

