第三章 非线性规划

第一节 非线性规划的数学模型及基本概念 4.1

第三节 一维搜索 4.3

第四节 无约束优化问题的解法 4.4

最速下降法 4.4.2

共轭梯度法 4.4.4

第六节 罚函数解法 5.2

第三章 非线性规划

第四节 无约束优化问题的解法

- 最速下降法
 - Newton法
 - 拟Newton法
 - 共轭梯度法

一. 最速下降法

$$(NP) \min_{X \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(X)$$

- **山** 收敛性问题的基本概念
 - ■最速下降法的迭代原理
 - ■最速下降法的迭代步骤
 - 最速下降法的举例
 - ■最速下降法的收敛结论

定义3-9

若序列 $\{X^{(k)}\}$,对于 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,存在正整数 $N(\varepsilon)$,

当 k > N 时,有 $||X^{(k)} - X^*|| < \varepsilon$,即 $||X^{(k)} - X^*|| \longrightarrow 0$,

则称 $\{X^{(k)}\}$ 收敛于 X^* ,记为 $X^{(k)}$ — $\xrightarrow[k\to\infty]{} X^*$.

定义3-10

若
$$\{X^{(k)}\}$$
 收敛于 X^* ,且满足 $\lim_{k\to\infty} \frac{\|X^{(k+1)} - X^*\|}{\|X^{(k)} - X^*\|^p} = \alpha < \infty$,则 p 称为 $\{X^{(k)}\}$ 收敛于 X^* 的阶。

当 p=1 时,称为一阶收敛;

当 p=2 时,称为二阶收敛;

当 1 时,称为超线性收敛;

定义3-10

则p称为 $\{X^{(k)}\}$ 收敛于 X^* 的阶。

当
$$p = 2$$
 时, $||X^{(k+1)} - X^*||$ 与 $||X^{(k)} - X^*||^2$ 同阶无穷小

当
$$\alpha = 1, k \to \infty$$
 时, $\|X^{(k+1)} - X^*\| \approx \|X^{(k)} - X^*\|^2$

定义3-10

若
$$\{X^{(k)}\}$$
 收敛于 X^* ,且满足 $\lim_{k\to\infty} \frac{\|X^{(k+1)}-X^*\|}{\|X^{(k)}-X^*\|^p} = \alpha < \infty$,则 p 称为 $\{X^{(k)}\}$ 收敛于 X^* 的阶。

当
$$p = 1$$
 时, $||X^{(k+1)} - X^*||$ 与 $||X^{(k)} - X^*||$ 同阶无穷小

当
$$\alpha = 1, k \rightarrow \infty$$
 时, $||X^{(k+1)} - X^*|| \approx ||X^{(k)} - X^*||$

定义3-10

若
$$\{X^{(k)}\}$$
 收敛于 X^* ,且满足 $\lim_{k\to\infty} \frac{\|X^{(k+1)} - X^*\|}{\|X^{(k)} - X^*\|^p} = \alpha < \infty$,则 p 称为 $\{X^{(k)}\}$ 收敛于 X^* 的阶。

当 p=1 时,称为一阶收敛;

当 p=2 时,称为二阶收敛;

当 1 时,称为超线性收敛;

定义3-12

若某算法对于任意正定二次目标函数,从任意初始点出发,都能经过有限次迭代达到其极小点,则该算法称为具有二次终止性的算法或二次收敛算法.

$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \frac{1}{2} X^T Q X + b^T X + c$$

当 Q 为正定阵时,称f(X) 为正定二次函数。

结论: 正定二次函数
$$f(X) = \frac{1}{2} X^T Q X + b^T X + c$$
 有唯一全局极小点: $X^* = -Q^{-1}b$

一. 最速下降法

$$(NP) \min_{X \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(X)$$

- ✓ 收敛性问题的基本概念
- 最速下降法的迭代原理
 - ■最速下降法的迭代步骤
 - ■最速下降法的举例
 - ■最速下降法的收敛结论

2. 迭代原理

梯度的性质:函数f(X)在

是 $X^{(k)}$ 处函数

证明:

一元函数泰勒公式:

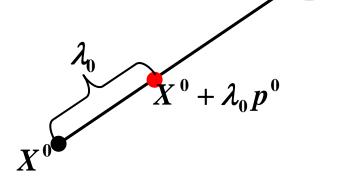
$$P^{(k)}$$
 $P^{(k)}$
 $X^{(k)}$
 $X^{(k)}$
 $X^{(k)}$
 $X^{(k)}$
 $X^{(k)}$
 $X^{(k)}$
 $X^{(k)}$
 $X^{(k)}$
 $X^{(k)}$

结论: 当 $\nabla f(X^{(k)})^T p^{(k)} < 0$ 时, $p^{(k)} \in f(X)$ 在 $X^{(k)}$ 处的下降方向。

$$\nabla f(X^{(k)})^T p^{(k)} = \|\nabla f(X^{(k)})\| \|p^{(k)}\| \cos \theta \cos \theta = -1 \to \theta = \pi$$

2. 迭代原理

$$\min_{X \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(X)$$
 λ_0 最优步长



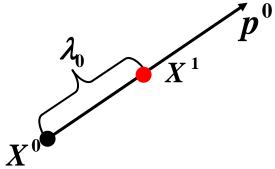
$$X^{0}$$
, $p^{0} = -\nabla f(X^{0})$, $\min_{\lambda \geq 0} f(X^{0} + \lambda p^{0}) = f(X^{0} + \lambda_{0}p^{0})$, $X^{1} = X^{0} + \lambda_{0}p^{0}$

$$f(X^0) > f(X^1)$$

最速下降法迭代原理:

$$\min_{X \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(X) = x_1^4 + x_2^2 + 2$$

$$\nabla f(X) = (4x_1^3, 2x_2)^T$$



$$X^{0}, \quad p^{0} = -\nabla f(X^{0}), \quad \min_{\lambda \geq 0} f(X^{0} + \lambda p^{0}) = f(X^{0} + \lambda_{0} p^{0}), \quad X^{1} = X^{0} + \lambda_{0} p^{0}$$

$$X^{0} = (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})^{T}, \quad p^{0} = -\nabla f(X^{0}) = -(\mathbf{4}, \mathbf{2})^{T}$$

$$X^{0} + \lambda p^{0} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 - 2\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(X^{0} + \lambda p^{0}) = (\mathbf{1} - 4\lambda)^{4} + (\mathbf{1} - 2\lambda)^{2} + 2 = F(\lambda)$$

$$\min_{\lambda \geq 0} f(X^{0} + \lambda p^{0}) = F(\lambda)$$

$$0.5 \quad 3$$

$$1 \quad 84$$

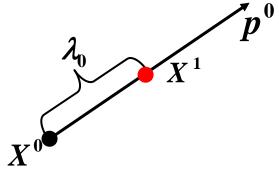
一维搜索找极小点 λ_0 : 1)确定[0,1],精度0.1

2)用0.618法得到 $\lambda_0 = 0.34375$

最速下降法迭代原理:

$$\min_{X \in \mathbb{R}^{n}} f(X) = x_{1}^{4} + x_{2}^{2} + 2$$

$$\nabla f(X) = (4x_{1}^{3}, 2x_{2})^{T}$$



$$X^{0}, \quad p^{0} = -\nabla f(X^{0}), \quad \min_{\lambda \geq 0} f(X^{0} + \lambda p^{0}) = f(X^{0} + \lambda_{0} p^{0}), \quad X^{1} = X^{0} + \lambda_{0} p^{0}$$

$$X^{0} = (1,1)^{T}, \quad p^{0} = -\nabla f(X^{0}) = -(4,2)^{T}$$

$$X^{0} + \lambda p^{0} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 - 2\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(X^{0} + \lambda p^{0}) = (1 - 4\lambda)^{4} + (1 - 2\lambda)^{2} + 2 = F(\lambda)$$

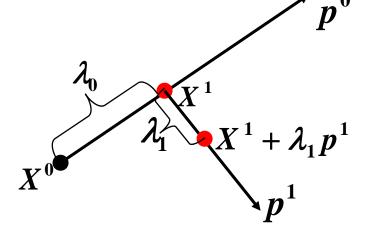
$$\min_{\lambda \geq 0} f(X^{0} + \lambda p^{0}) = F(\lambda) \quad \lambda_{0} = 0.34375$$

$$X^{1} = (1,1)^{T} - 0.34375(4,2)^{T} = (-0.375, 0.3125)^{T}$$

$$f(X_{1}) = 2.11743 < f(X_{0}) = 4$$

2. 迭代原理

$$\min_{X \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(X)$$
 λ_0 ——最优步长 λ_1 ——最优步长



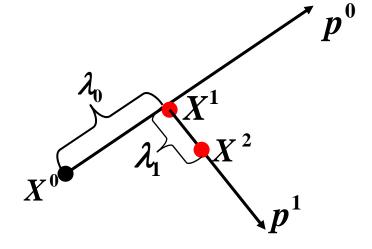
$$X^{0}, p^{0} = -\nabla f(X^{0}), \min_{\lambda \geq 0} f(X^{0} + \lambda p^{0}) = f(X^{0} + \lambda_{0} p^{0}), X^{1} = X^{0} + \lambda_{0} p^{0}$$

$$X^{1}, p^{1} = -\nabla f(X^{1}), \min_{\lambda \geq 0} f(X^{1} + \lambda p^{1}) = f(X^{1} + \lambda_{1} p^{1}), X^{2} = X^{1} + \lambda_{1} p^{1}$$

$$f(X^0) > f(X^1) > f(X^2)$$

2. 迭代原理

$$\min_{X \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(X)$$
 λ_0 —最优步长 λ_1 —最优步长



$$X^{0}$$
, $p^{0} = -\nabla f(X^{0})$, $\min_{\lambda \geq 0} f(X^{0} + \lambda p^{0}) = f(X^{0} + \lambda_{0}p^{0})$, $X^{1} = X^{0} + \lambda_{0}p^{0}$
 X^{1} , $p^{1} = -\nabla f(X^{1})$, $\min_{\lambda \geq 0} f(X^{1} + \lambda p^{1}) = f(X^{1} + \lambda_{1}p^{1})$, $X^{2} = X^{1} + \lambda_{1}p^{1}$
 X^{k} , $p^{k} = -\nabla f(X^{k})$, $\min_{\lambda \geq 0} f(X^{k} + \lambda p^{k}) = f(X^{k} + \lambda_{k}p^{k})$, $X^{k+1} = X^{k} + \lambda_{k}p^{k}$
得到一个点列: X^{0} , X^{1} , ..., $X^{(k)}$, ...,

可以证明:
$$f(X^{(k)})$$
严格 \downarrow , $\therefore X^{(k)} \xrightarrow[k \to \infty]{} X^*(Th3-10)$, 线性收敛 $(Th3-11)$

$$f(X^0) > f(X^1) > f(X^2) > \dots > f(X^k) > f(X^{k+1})$$

2. 迭代原理 $\min_{X \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(X)$

$$X^{0}, p^{0} = -\nabla f(X^{0}), \min_{\lambda \geq 0} f(X^{0} + \lambda p^{0}) = f(X^{0} + \lambda_{0}p^{0}), X^{1} = X^{0} + \lambda_{0}p^{0}$$
 $X^{1}, p^{1} = -\nabla f(X^{1}), \min_{\lambda \geq 0} f(X^{1} + \lambda p^{1}) = f(X^{1} + \lambda_{1}p^{1}), X^{2} = X^{1} + \lambda_{1}p^{1}$
 $X^{k}, p^{k} = -\nabla f(X^{k}), \min_{\lambda \geq 0} f(X^{k} + \lambda p^{k}) = f(X^{k} + \lambda_{k}p^{k}), X^{k+1} = X^{k} + \lambda_{k}p^{k}$
得到一个点列: $X^{0}, X^{1}, \dots, X^{(k)}, \dots$,
证明: $f(X^{(k)})$ 严格 \downarrow

$$\because \nabla f(X^{(k)})^{T} p^{(k)} = -\nabla f(X^{(k)})^{T} \nabla f(X^{(k)}) = -\|\nabla f(X^{(k)})\|^{2} < 0$$

$$f(X^{(k)} + \lambda p^{(k)}) = f(X^{(k)}) + \lambda \nabla f(X^{(k)})^{T} p^{(k)} + o(\lambda)$$

$$f(X^{(k)} + \lambda p^{(k)}) - f(X^{(k)}) = \lambda \nabla f(X^{(k)})^{T} p^{(k)} + o(\lambda)$$

$$= \lambda (\nabla f$$

一. 最速下降法

$$(NP) \min_{X \in R^n} f(X)$$

- ✓ 收敛性问题的基本概念
- ✓ 最速下降法的迭代原理
- 最速下降法的迭代步骤
 - ■最速下降法的举例
 - ■最速下降法的收敛结论

$$1^{0}$$
取初始点 $X^{(0)}$,容许误差 (精度) $\varepsilon > 0$,令 $k := 0$
 2^{0} 计算 $p^{(k)} = -\nabla f(X^{(k)})$
 3^{0} 检验 $\|p^{(k)}\| \le \varepsilon$?若是迭代终止,取 $X^{*} = X^{(k)}$,否则转 4^{0}
 4^{0} 求最优步长 $\lambda_{k} : \min_{\lambda \ge 0} f(X^{(k)} + \lambda p^{(k)}) = f(X^{(k)} + \lambda_{k} p^{(k)})$ (一维搜索)
 5^{0} 令 $X^{(k+1)} = X^{(k)} + \lambda_{k} p^{(k)}$,令 $k := k+1$,转 2^{0}
 $k = 0$ $p^{0} = -\nabla f(X^{0})$, $\|p^{(0)}\| \le \varepsilon$?若是取 $X^{*} = X^{(0)}$,否则
 $\min_{\lambda \ge 0} f(X^{0} + \lambda p^{0}) = f(X^{0} + \lambda_{0} p^{0})$, $X^{1} = X^{0} + \lambda_{0} p^{0}$
 $k = 1$ $p^{1} = -\nabla f(X^{1})$, $\|p^{(1)}\| \le \varepsilon$?若是取 $X^{*} = X^{(1)}$,否则
 $\min_{\lambda \ge 0} f(X^{1} + \lambda p^{1}) = f(X^{1} + \lambda_{1} p^{1})$, $X^{2} = X^{1} + \lambda_{1} p^{1}$
 $k = 2$ $p^{2} = -\nabla f(X^{2})$, $\|p^{(2)}\| \le \varepsilon$?若是取 $X^{*} = X^{(2)}$,否则
 $\min_{\lambda \ge 0} f(X^{2} + \lambda p^{2}) = f(X^{2} + \lambda_{2} p^{2})$, $X^{3} = X^{2} + \lambda_{2} p^{2}$ 规划3-4

3. 迭代步骤
$$\nabla f(X^{(k)}) = (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(X^{(k)}), \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}(X^{(k)}), \cdots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(X^{(k)}))^T$$
1 取初始点 $X^{(0)}$, ∂f ∂f ∂f ∂f ∂f

$$1^{0}$$
 取初始点 $X^{(0)}$, 为 $\nabla f(X^*) = (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(X^*), \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}(X^*), \cdots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(X^*))^T$

 3^0 检验 $\|p^{(k)}\| \le \varepsilon$? 右是迭代终止, $\mathbb{R}^{(k)}$,公则转 4°

$$4^{0}$$
求最优步长 λ_{k} : $\min_{\lambda \geq 0} f(X^{(k)} + \lambda p^{(k)}) = f(X^{(k)} + \lambda_{k} p^{(k)})$ (一维搜索)

$$5^{0} \diamondsuit X^{(k+1)} = X^{(k)} + \lambda_{k} p^{(k)}, \diamondsuit k := k+1, " 20$$

注释:

10 停机准则: 设 $\nabla f(X)$ 连续(即 f(X)连续可微) $\min_{X \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(X)$

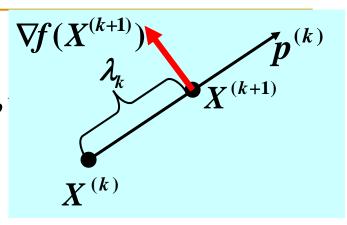
当
$$X^{(k)} \to X^*$$
时, $\nabla f(X^{(k)}) \to \nabla f(X^*) = \mathbf{0}$ (一阶必要条件)
$$\|\nabla f(X^{(k)})\| \to \|\nabla f(X^*)\| = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\left\| \nabla f(X^{(k)}) \right\| < \varepsilon \longrightarrow \left\| p^{(k)} \right\| < \varepsilon$$

 1^{0} 取初始点 $X^{(0)}$, 容许误差 (精度) $\varepsilon > 0$,

$$2^0$$
计算 $p^{(k)} = -\nabla f(X^{(k)})$

 3^0 检验 $\|p^{(k)}\| \le \varepsilon$?若是迭代终止,取 $X^* =$



$$4^{0}$$
求最优步长 λ_{k} , $\min_{\lambda \geq 0} f(X^{(k)} + \lambda p^{(k)}) = f(X^{(k)} + \lambda_{k} p^{(k)})$ (一维搜索)

$$5^{0} \diamondsuit X^{(k+1)} = X^{(k)} + \lambda_{k} p^{(k)}, \diamondsuit k := k+1, " 1520$$

注释:

 2^0 结论: 一维搜索最优解的梯度 $\nabla (X^{(k+1)})$ 与搜索方向 $p^{(k)}$ 正交

证明:

$$\lim_{\lambda \ge 0} \frac{f(X^{(k)} + \lambda p^{(k)})}{\varphi(\lambda)} = \underbrace{f(X^{(k)} + \lambda_k p^{(k)})}_{\varphi(\lambda_k)} \quad \varphi'(\lambda) = \nabla f(X^{(k)} + \lambda_p p^{(k)})^T p^{(k)}$$

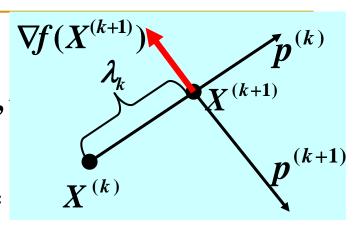
$$\varphi'(\lambda_k) = \nabla f(X^{(k)} + \lambda_k p^{(k)})^T p^{(k)}$$

$$\therefore 0 = \varphi'(\lambda_k) = \nabla f(X^{(k+1)})^T p^{(k)} (3-11)$$

 1^0 取初始点 $X^{(0)}$,容许误差 (精度) $\varepsilon > 0$,

$$2^0$$
计算 $p^{(k)} = -\nabla f(X^{(k)})$

 3^0 检验 $\|p^{(k)}\| \le \varepsilon$?若是迭代终止,取 $X^* = X^{(k)}$



$$4^{0}$$
求最优步长 λ_{k} , min $f(X^{(k)} + \lambda p^{(k)}) = f(X^{(k)} + \lambda_{k} p^{(k)})$ (一维搜索)

$$5^{0}$$
 令 $X^{(k+1)} = X^{(k)} + \lambda_{k} p^{(k)}$,令 $k := k+1$,转 2^{0}

注释:

30 结论: 最速下降法的任何两个相邻搜索方向正交(垂直)

$$:: \min_{\lambda \ge 0} \underbrace{f(X^{(k)} + \lambda p^{(k)})}_{\varphi(\lambda)} = \underbrace{f(X^{(k)} + \lambda_k p^{(k)})}_{\varphi(\lambda_k)} \quad \varphi'(\lambda) = \nabla f(X^{(k)} + \lambda p^{(k)})^T p^{(k)}$$

$$\therefore 0 = \varphi'(\lambda_k) = \nabla f(X^{(k+1)})^T p^{(k)} (3-11) \longrightarrow p^{(k+1)} p^{(k)} = 0$$

 1^{0} 取初始点 $X^{(0)}$, 容许误差 (精度) $\varepsilon > 0$, 令 k := 0

$$2^0$$
计算 $p^{(k)} = -\nabla f(X^{(k)})$

$$3^{0}$$
检验 $\|p^{(k)}\| \le \varepsilon$?若是迭代终止,取 $X^* = X^{(k)}$,否则转 4^{0}

$$4^{0}$$
求最优步长 λ_{k} , $\min_{\lambda>0} f(X^{(k)} + \lambda p^{(k)}) = f(X^{(k)} + \lambda_{k} p^{(k)})$ (一维搜索)

$$5^{0}$$
 令 $X^{(k+1)} = X^{(k)} + \lambda_{k} p^{(k)}$,令 $k := k+1$,转 2^{0}

注释:

4⁰ 将一维搜索用于正定二次函数: $f(X) = \frac{1}{2}X^TQX + b^TX + c$ 则可以得到 λ_k 的表达式: $\Diamond g^{(k)} = \nabla f(X^{(k)})$

$$\lambda_{k} = -\frac{g^{(k)^{T}} p^{(k)}}{p^{(k)^{T}} Q p^{(k)}} (3-13)$$

40 将一维搜索用于正定二次函数: $f(X) = \frac{1}{2}X^TQX + b^TX + c$

则可以得到 λ_{k} 的表达式: $\Diamond g^{(k)} = \nabla f(X^{(k)})$

$$\lambda_{k} = -\frac{g^{(k)^{T}} p^{(k)}}{p^{(k)^{T}} Q p^{(k)}} \left| (3-13) \right|$$

 $\nabla f(X) = QX + b$

$$X^{(k+1)} = X^{(k)} + \lambda_k p^{(k)}$$

证明:

$$\nabla f(X^{(k+1)})^T p^{(k)} = 0$$

$$g^{(k)} = \nabla f(X^{(k)}) = QX^{(k)} + b$$

$$g^{(k+1)} = \nabla f(X^{(k+1)}) = QX^{(k+1)} + b = Q(X^{(k)} + \lambda_k p^{(k)}) + b$$

$$= QX^{(k)} + \lambda_k Qp^{(k)} + b = g^{(k)} + \lambda_k Qp^{(k)}$$

$$: 0 = g^{(k+1)^T} p^{(k)} = (g^{(k)} + \lambda_k Q p^{(k)})^T p^{(k)} = g^{(k)^T} p^{(k)} + \lambda_k p^{(k)^T} Q p^{(k)}$$

$$\therefore \lambda_k = -\frac{g^{(k)^T} p^{(k)}}{p^{(k)^T} Q p^{(k)}}$$
 注释: 该公式具有普遍性

 $\min_{X \in R^n} f(X)$

 1^{0} 取初始点 $X^{(0)}$, 容许误差 (精度) $\varepsilon > 0$, 令 k := 0

$$2^0$$
计算 $p^{(k)} = -\nabla f(X^{(k)})$

$$3^{0}$$
检验 $\|p^{(k)}\| \le \varepsilon$?若是迭代终止,取 $X^* = X^{(k)}$,否则转 4^{0}

$$4^{0}$$
求最优步长 λ_{k} , $\min_{\lambda>0} f(X^{(k)} + \lambda p^{(k)}) = f(X^{(k)} + \lambda_{k} p^{(k)})$ (一维搜索)

$$5^{0}$$
 令 $X^{(k+1)} = X^{(k)} + \lambda_{k} p^{(k)}$,令 $k := k+1$,转 2^{0}

注释:

40 将一维搜索用于正定二次函数: $f(X) = \frac{1}{2}X^TQX + b^TX + c$ 则可以得到 λ_k 的表达式: $\Diamond g^{(k)} = \nabla f(X^{(k)})$

$$\lambda_{k} = -\frac{g^{(k)^{T}} p^{(k)}}{p^{(k)^{T}} Q p^{(k)}} (3-13)$$

 1^{0} 取初始点 $X^{(0)}$, 容许误差 (精度) $\varepsilon > 0$, 令 k := 0

$$2^0$$
计算 $p^{(k)} = -\nabla f(X^{(k)})$

 3^{0} 检验 $\|p^{(k)}\| \le \varepsilon$?若是迭代终止,取 $X^* = X^{(k)}$,否则转 4^{0}

$$4^{0}$$
求最优步长 λ_{k} , $\min_{\lambda>0} f(X^{(k)} + \lambda p^{(k)}) = f(X^{(k)} + \lambda_{k} p^{(k)})$ (一维搜索)

$$5^{0}$$
 令 $X^{(k+1)} = X^{(k)} + \lambda_{k} p^{(k)}$,令 $k := k+1$,转 2^{0}

注释:

5⁰ 将最速下降法用于正定二次函数: $f(X) = \frac{1}{2}X^TQX + b^TX + c$ 则可以得到 λ_k 的表达式: $\Diamond g^{(k)} = \nabla f(X^{(k)})$

$$\lambda_{k} = -\frac{g^{(k)^{T}} p^{(k)}}{p^{(k)^{T}} Q p^{(k)}} \quad (3-13) \xrightarrow{p^{(k)} = -g^{(k)}} \quad \lambda_{k} = \frac{g^{(k)^{T}} g^{(k)}}{g^{(k)^{T}} Q g^{(k)}} \quad (3-14)$$

 1^{0} 取初始点 $X^{(0)}$, 容许误差 (精度) $\varepsilon > 0$, 令 k := 0

$$2^0$$
计算 $p^{(k)} = -\nabla f(X^{(k)})$

$$3^{0}$$
检验 $\|p^{(k)}\| \le \varepsilon$?若是迭代终止,取 $X^* = X^{(k)}$,否则转 4^{0}

$$4^{0}$$
求最优步长 λ_{k} , min $f(X^{(k)} + \lambda p^{(k)}) = f(X^{(k)} + \lambda_{k} p^{(k)})$ (一维搜索)

$$5^{0}$$
 令 $X^{(k+1)} = X^{(k)} + \lambda_{k} p^{(k)}$,令 $k := k+1$,转 2^{0}

注释:

50最速下降法,Newton法,拟Newton法,共轭梯度法的区别

$$p^{(k)} = -\nabla f(X^{(k)})$$

$$p^{(k)} = -G(X^{(k)})^{-1} \nabla f(X^{(k)})$$

$$p^{(k)} = -H^{(k)} \nabla f(X^{(k)})$$

$$p^{(k)} = -\nabla f(X^{(k)}) + \beta_{k-1} p^{(k-1)}$$

一. 最速下降法

$$(NP) \min_{X \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(X)$$

- ✔ 收敛性问题的基本概念
- ✓ 最速下降法的迭代原理
- ✓ 最速下降法的迭代步骤
- 最速下降法的举例
 - ■最速下降法的收敛结论

4. 举例

$$f(X) = \frac{1}{2}X^TQX + b^TX + c$$

4. 举例

$$f(X) = \frac{1}{2}X^TQX + b^TX + c$$

例3-10 用最速下降法求 $f(X) = x_1^2 + 4x_2^2$ 的极小点, 迭代两次。 $X^{(0)} = (1,1)^T, \varepsilon = 10^{-4}$

$$f(X) = \frac{1}{2}(2x_1^2 + 8x_2^2) = \frac{1}{2}X^TQX \quad Q = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \quad g(X) = \nabla f(X) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 \\ 8x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2^{0} p^{(k)} = -\nabla f(X^{(k)}) \quad X^{(0)} = (1,1)^{T}, \varepsilon = 10^{-4}$$

$$||p^{(k)}|| \le \varepsilon$$
?若是, $X^* = X^{(k)}$,否则转 4^0

$$\frac{4^{0} \, \text{求} \, \lambda_{k}, \min_{\lambda \geq 0} f(X^{(k)} + \lambda p^{(k)}) = f(X^{(k)} + \lambda_{k} p^{(k)}) (- 维搜索) \quad 4^{0} \lambda_{k} = -\frac{g^{(k)T} p^{(k)}}{p^{(k)T} Q p^{(k)}} \\
5^{0} X^{(k+1)} = X^{(k)} + \lambda_{k} p^{(k)}, k := k+1, 转 2^{0}$$

$$f(X) = \frac{1}{2}(2x_1^2 + 8x_2^2) = \frac{1}{2}X^TQX \quad Q = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \quad g(X) = \nabla f(X) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 \\ 8x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$1 \quad k = 0$$

$$(2)p^{(0)} = -g^{(0)} = -\binom{2}{8} \qquad (3) ||p^{(0)}|| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-8)^2} = \sqrt{68} (\text{太} \text{大})$$

$$(4)\lambda_0 = -\frac{g^{(0)T}p^{(0)}}{p^{(0)T}Qp^{(0)}} = \frac{(2,8)\binom{2}{8}}{(2,8)\binom{2}{0}} = \frac{68}{520} = 0.13077$$

$$2^{0} p^{(k)} = -\nabla f(X^{(k)})$$

$$||p^{(k)}|| \le \varepsilon$$
?若是, $X^* = X^{(k)}$,否则转 4^0

$$4^{0} 求 \lambda_{k}, \min_{\lambda \geq 0} f(X^{(k)} + \lambda p^{(k)}) = f(X^{(k)} + \lambda_{k} p^{(k)}) (一维搜索) 4^{0} \lambda_{k} = -\frac{g^{(k)T} p^{(k)}}{p^{(k)T} Q p^{(k)}}$$

$$5^{0} X^{(k+1)} = X^{(k)} + \lambda_{k} p^{(k)}, k := k+1, 转 2^{0}$$

$$f(X) = \frac{1}{2}(2x_1^2 + 8x_2^2) = \frac{1}{2}X^TQX \quad Q = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \quad g(X) = \nabla f(X) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 \\ 8x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

1
$$k = 0$$

$$(2)p^{(0)} = -g^{(0)} = -\binom{2}{8} \qquad (3) ||p^{(0)}|| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-8)^2} = \sqrt{68} (\text{太} \text{大})$$

$$(4)\lambda_0 = 0.13077$$

$$(5)X^{(1)} = X^{(0)} + \lambda_0 p^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - 0.13077 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.73846 \\ -0.04616 \end{pmatrix} \qquad k = 1$$

$$2^{0} p^{(k)} = -\nabla f(X^{(k)})$$

$$||p^{(k)}|| \le \varepsilon$$
?若是, $X^* = X^{(k)}$,否则转 4^0

$$\frac{4^{0} 求 \lambda_{k}, \min_{\lambda \geq 0} f(X^{(k)} + \lambda p^{(k)}) = f(X^{(k)} + \lambda_{k} p^{(k)}) (一维搜索) \quad 4^{0} \lambda_{k} = -\frac{g^{(k)T} p^{(k)}}{p^{(k)T} Q p^{(k)}}}{5^{0} X^{(k+1)} = X^{(k)} + \lambda_{k} p^{(k)}, k := k+1, 转 2^{0}}$$

$$f(X) = \frac{1}{2}(2x_1^2 + 8x_2^2) = \frac{1}{2}X^TQX \quad Q = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \quad g(X) = \nabla f(X) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 \\ 8x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

2 k=1

$$X^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.73846 \\ -0.04616 \end{pmatrix} (2)p^{(1)} = -g^{(1)} = -\begin{pmatrix} 1.47692 \\ -0.39623 \end{pmatrix} (3) ||p^{(1)}|| = 1.52237$$

$$(4)\lambda_1 = -\frac{g^{(1)T}p^{(1)}}{p^{(1)T}Qp^{(1)}} = 0.425$$

$$(5)X^{(2)} = X^{(1)} + \lambda_1 p^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.73846 \\ -0.04616 \end{pmatrix} - 0.425 \begin{pmatrix} 1.47692 \\ -0.39623 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.11076 \\ 0.11076 \end{pmatrix} \quad k = 2$$

$$2^{0} p^{(k)} = -\nabla f(X^{(k)})$$

$$||p^{(k)}|| \le \varepsilon$$
?若是, $X^* = X^{(k)}$,否则转 4^0

$$\mathbf{4^{0}} \ddot{x} \lambda_{k}, \min_{\lambda \geq 0} f(X^{(k)} + \lambda p^{(k)}) = f(X^{(k)} + \lambda_{k} p^{(k)}) ($$
一维搜索)
$$\mathbf{4^{0}} \lambda_{k} = \frac{g^{(k)T} g^{(k)}}{g^{(k)T} Q g^{(k)}}$$
$$\mathbf{5^{0}} X^{(k+1)} = X^{(k)} + \lambda_{k} p^{(k)}, k := k+1, 转 2^{0}$$

$$f(X) = \frac{1}{2}(2x_1^2 + 8x_2^2) = \frac{1}{2}X^TQX \quad Q = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \quad g(X) = \nabla f(X) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 \\ 8x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3 k = 2$$

$$X^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.11076 \\ 0.11076 \end{pmatrix} \qquad (2)p^{(2)} = -g^{(2)} = -\begin{pmatrix} 0.22152 \\ 0.88608 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3) ||p^{(2)}|| = 0.91335$$
 (太大)继续迭代。

注释:最速下降法收敛速度很慢。

4. 举例

例3-10 用最速下降法求 $f(X) = x_1^2 + 4x_2^2$ 的极小点, 迭代两次。 $X^{(0)} = (1,1)^T, \varepsilon = 10^{-4}$

注释:

本例的计算结果如图3-14(P156).迭代点在向极小点靠近的过程中形成一条锯齿折线,这种现象称为锯齿现象。这是由于最速下降法的任何两个相邻搜索方向正交。因此,从直观上可以看到,在远离极小点的地方,每次迭代可使目标函数值有较大的下降,但越接近极小点,由于锯齿现象,函数值下降速度显著变慢。

优点: 计算简单,存储量小.

缺点: 由于锯齿现象,迭代后期收敛速度变慢.

一. 最速下降法

$$(NP) \min_{X \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(X)$$

- ✔ 收敛性问题的基本概念
- ✓ 最速下降法的迭代原理
- ✓ 最速下降法的迭代步骤
- ✓ 最速下降法的举例
- 最速下降法的收敛结论

5. 最速下降法的收敛结论

最速下降法所产生的迭代点列

$$X^{(k)} \xrightarrow{k \to \infty} X^*$$
 (定理3-10)
线性收敛 (定理3-11)

 X^* 是 $\min_{X \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(X)$ 的局部最优解

一. 最速下降法

$$(NP) \min_{X \in R^n} f(X)$$

- ✓ 收敛性问题的基本概念
- ✓ 最速下降法的迭代原理
- ✓ 最速下降法的迭代步骤
- ✓ 最速下降法的举例
- ✓ 最速下降法的收敛结论

作业: P245 14

作业: P155 14