运筹学(无约束优化)

王焕钢 清华大学自动化系 要点: 无约束优化的最优性条件

无约束优化问题 $\min_{X \in R^n} f(X)$

基本假定:目标函数具有二阶导数

梯度
$$\nabla f(X) = \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X} = \left(\frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial x_2}, \cdots, \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial x_n}\right)^T$$

SSE集体

$$\nabla^2 f(X) = \frac{\partial \nabla^T f(X)}{\partial X} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f(X)}{\partial x_1 \partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial^2 f(X)}{\partial x_n \partial x_1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial^2 f(X)}{\partial x_n \partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial^2 f(X)}{\partial x_n \partial x_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

给定方向的二阶泰勒展开

$$f(X+tD) = f(X) + \nabla^T f(X)Dt + \frac{1}{2}D^T \nabla^2 f(X+\xi D)Dt^2$$

最优性条件

1) X^* 是局部最优解的必要条件: $\nabla f(X^*) = 0$

理由: 利用二阶泰勒展开

$$f(X^* + tD) - f(X^*)$$

$$D = -\nabla f(X^*) \implies = -\left\|\nabla^T f(X^*)\right\|^2 t + \frac{1}{2}D^T \nabla^2 f(X^* + \xi D)Dt^2$$

$$= -t\left(\left\|\nabla^T f(X^*)\right\|^2 - \frac{1}{2}D^T \nabla^2 f(X^* + \xi D)Dt\right)$$

$$\nabla f(X^*) \neq 0 \implies f(X^* + tD) - f(X^*) < 0, \ \forall t \in (0, \varepsilon)$$

 \Rightarrow X^* 不是局部最优解

2) X^* 是严格局部最优解的充分条件:

$$\nabla f(X^*) = 0 \qquad \nabla^2 f(X^*) > 0$$

理由:
$$\nabla f(X^*) = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla^T f(X^*) D = 0, \forall D \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\Rightarrow f(X^* + tD) - f(X^*) = \frac{1}{2}D^T \nabla^2 f(X^* + \xi D)Dt^2, \quad \forall D \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\nabla^2 f(X^*) > 0 \implies \nabla^2 f(X^* + \xi D) > 0, \quad \forall \xi \in (0, \hat{\varepsilon})$$

$$\Rightarrow f(X^* + tD) > f(X^*), \forall D \in \mathbb{R}^n, t \in (0, \hat{\varepsilon})$$

$$\Rightarrow f(X) > f(X^*), \forall X \in B(X^*, \varepsilon)$$

要点:下降方向法

1847年,法国数学家Cauchy提出梯度法

 $\min f(X), X \in \mathbb{R}^n$

迭代算法: $X_{k+1} = X_k + \lambda_k D_k$

 $\lambda_k \in \mathbb{R}^1$ 一维搜索步长、 $D_k \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 寻优方向



奥古斯丁.路易斯.柯西 **Augustin Louis Cauchy** 1789 - 1857

一维精确搜索:
$$X_{k+1} = X_k + \lambda_k^* D_k$$

$$f(X_{k+1}) = \min f(X_k + \lambda_k D_k), \ \lambda_k > 0$$

梯度下降法: $D_{\nu} = -\nabla f(X_{\nu})$

基本算法(下降方向法):

- 1)任取 $X \in \mathbb{R}^n$
- 2) 如果在 X 处找不到下降方向,停止,否则,确定 X 处的下降方向 $D \in \mathbb{R}^n$
- 3) 直线搜索确定 t 满足 f(X+tD) < f(X)
- 4) 用 X + tD 替换 X , 回到 2) 继续迭代

基本算法(下降方向法):

- 1) 任取 $X \in \mathbb{R}^n$
- 2) 如果在 X 处找不到下降方向,停止,否则,确定 X 处的下降方向 $D \in R^n$
- 3) 直线搜索确定 t 满足 f(X+tD) < f(X)
- 4) 用 X + tD 替换 X 。回到 2) 继续迭代

实现算法的关键:如何确定下降方向 D?

要点: 梯度下降法

下降方向: 负梯度方向

$$D = -\nabla f(X)$$

代入二阶泰勒展开

$$f(X+tD) = f(X) - \|\nabla f(X)\|^2 t + \frac{1}{2} D^T \nabla^2 f(X+\xi D) D t^2$$

$$\Rightarrow f(X+tD) - f(X)$$

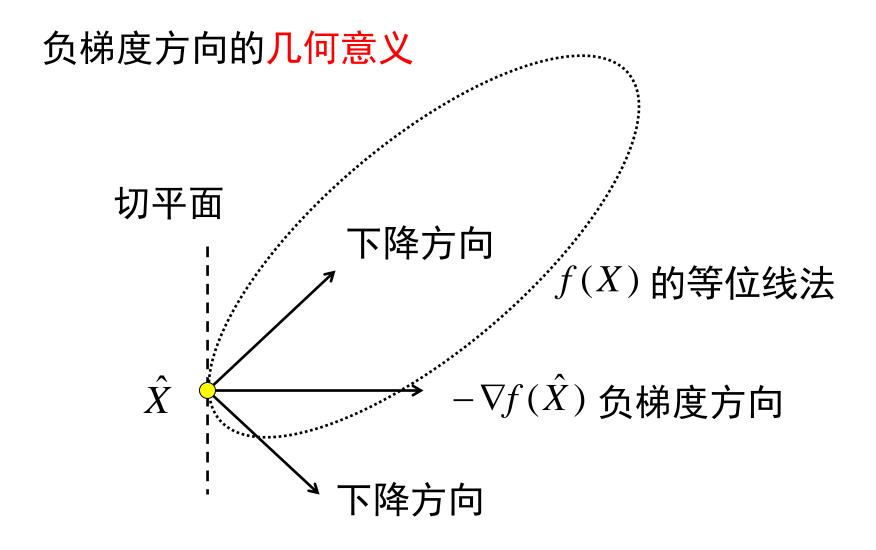
$$= -t \left(\|\nabla f(X)\|^2 - \frac{1}{2} D^T \nabla^2 f(X+\xi D) D t \right)$$

只要 $\nabla f(X) \neq 0$,就有 $\|\nabla f(X)\| > 0$,一定存在 $\bar{t} > 0$ 满足 $f(X+tD) < f(X), \forall 0 < t \leq \bar{t}$

所以负梯度方向是下降方向

梯度下降法

- 1) 任取 $\hat{X} \in R^n$
- 2) 计算 $D = -\nabla f(\hat{X})$
- 3) 如果 $||D|| \le \delta$ 其中 δ 是预先设定的阈值,停止 计算,以 \hat{X} 为所求解,否则进行直线搜索, 确定能够满足 $f(\hat{X} + \hat{t}D) < f(\hat{X})$ 的 $\hat{t} > 0$
- 4) 用 $\hat{X} + \hat{t}D$ 替换 \hat{X} . 然后回到 2) 继续迭代



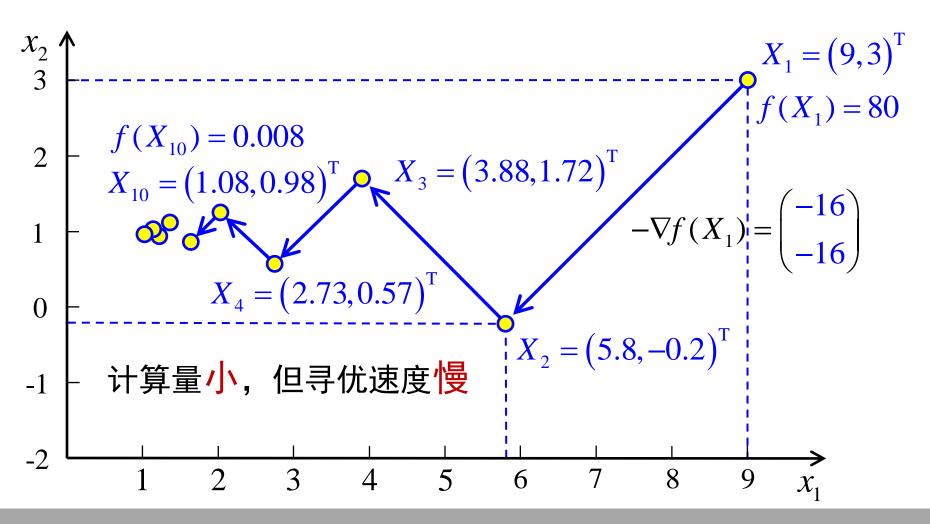
负梯度方向和切平面垂直

梯度下降法的寻优过程

$$\min f(X) = x_1^2 + 4x_2^2 - 2x_1 - 8x_2 + 5$$

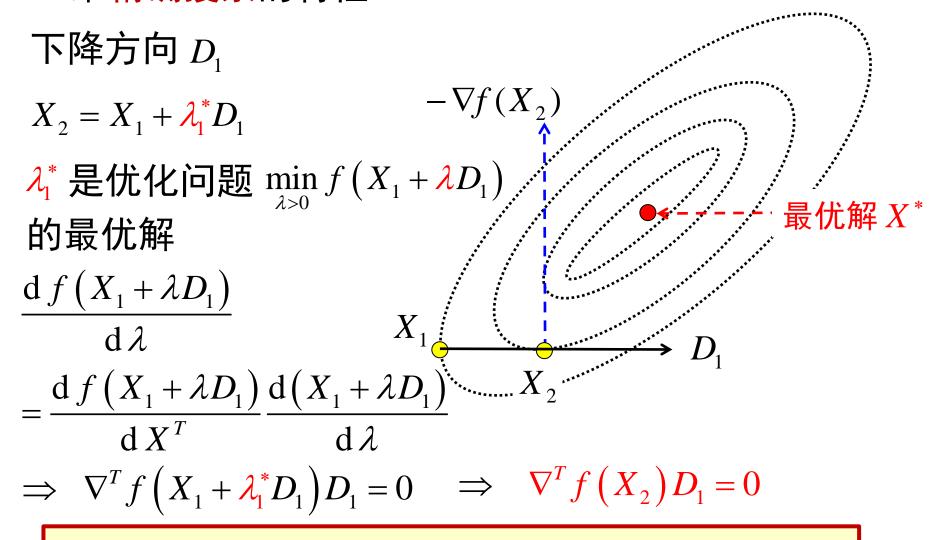
梯度下降法

$$X_{k+1} = X_k - \lambda_k^* \nabla f(X_k)$$



要点: 负梯度方向的缺陷

一维精确搜索的特性



精确搜索得到新点的梯度方向与搜索方向正交

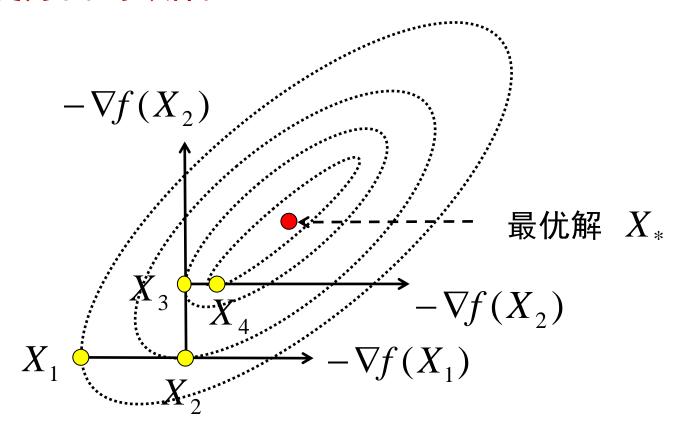
负梯度方向的特点

设 \hat{X}' 是在 \hat{X} 处沿负梯度方向 $D = -\nabla f(\hat{X})$ 进行 一维搜索能得到的最好的点,由前面的结果可知

$$\nabla^T f(\hat{X} + \hat{t}D)\nabla f(\hat{X}) = 0$$

即沿负梯度方向精确搜索前进时、相邻两点的梯 度互相垂直

负梯度方向的缺陷



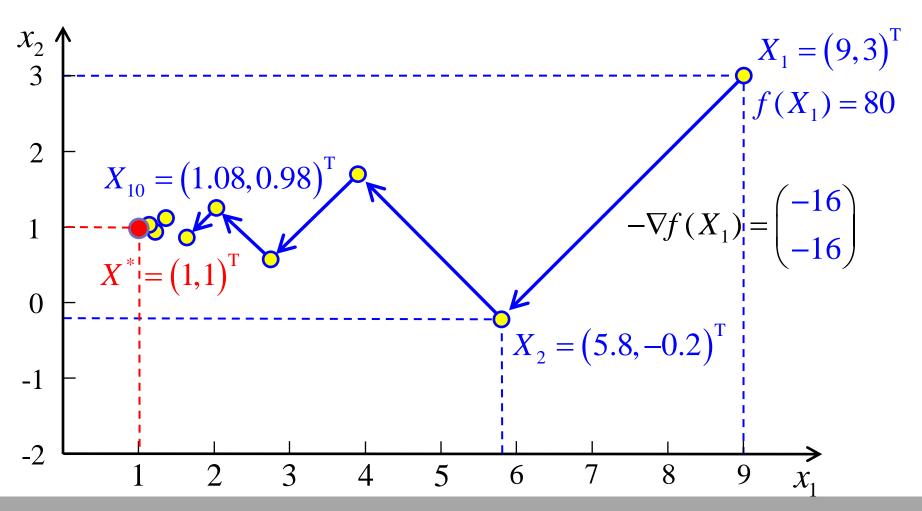
梯度下降法是沿锯齿状路线前进,接近最优解时一 维搜索效率很低, 前进速度很慢

改进梯度下降法的思路

$$\min f(X) = x_1^2 + 4x_2^2 - 2x_1 - 8x_2 + 5$$

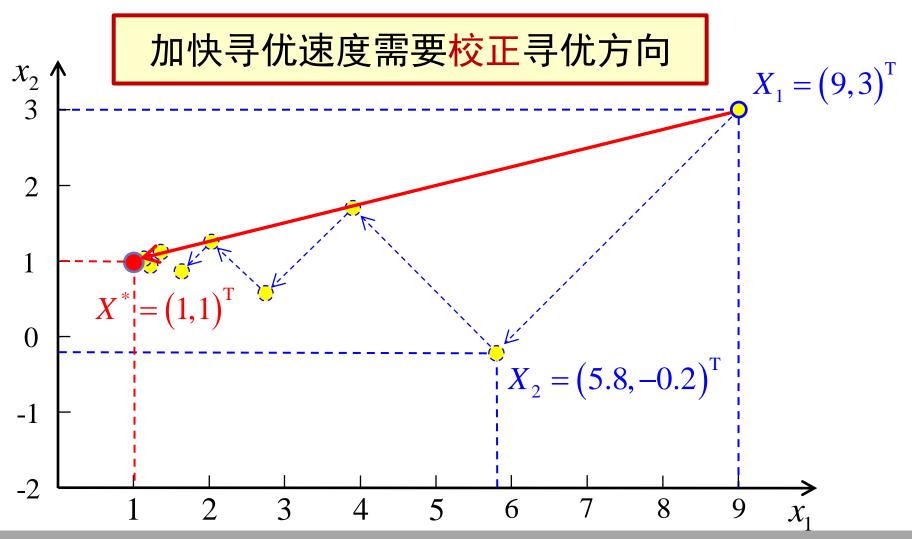
梯度下降法

$$X_{k+1} = X_k - \lambda_k^* \nabla f(X_k)$$



改进梯度下降法的思路

$$\min f(X) = x_1^2 + 4x_2^2 - 2x_1 - 8x_2 + 5$$



要点: 利用梯度方向生成其它下降方向

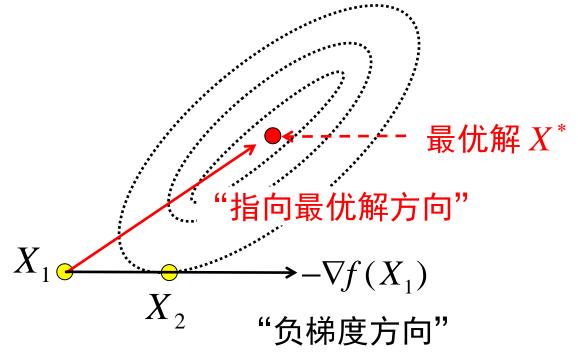
二次函数 $f(X) = \frac{1}{2}(X - X^*)^T A(X - X^*)$, 其中 $A \in R^{n \times n}$ 为对称正定矩阵, X^* 是固定点

该函数等值面是以 X^* 为中心的椭球面,显然 X^* 为极 小值点。

$$X_{k+1} = X_k + \lambda_k D_k$$

沿梯度方向:

$$X_2 = X_1 - \lambda_1 \nabla f(X_1)$$



利用梯度方向生成其它下降方向

代入二阶泰勒展开可得

$$f(X+tD)-f(X)$$

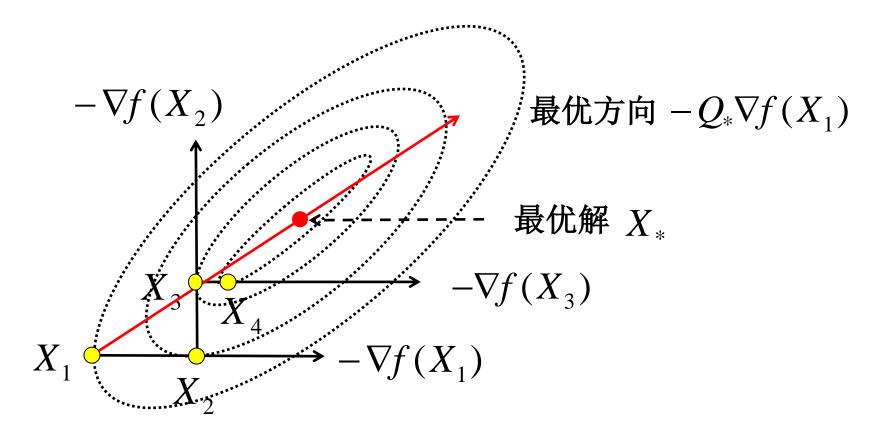
$$=-t\left(\nabla^{T} f(X)Q\nabla f(X)-\frac{1}{2}D^{T}\nabla^{2} f(X+\xi D)Dt\right)$$

只要 $\nabla f(X) \neq 0$,就有 $\nabla^T f(X)Q\nabla f(X) > 0$. 一定 存在 $\bar{t} > 0$ 满足

$$f(X+tD) < f(X), \forall 0 < t \le \bar{t}$$

所以 D 是下降方向

克服负梯度方向缺陷的途径



用适当的正定矩阵(尺度矩阵)乘负梯度方向,其 作用是对后者进行适当的旋转,以获得更好的方向

要点: 牛顿方向(广义牛顿法)

将二次正定函数
$$f(X) = \frac{1}{2}(X - X^*)^T A(X - X^*)$$
 改写 为一般形式 $f(X) = \frac{1}{2}X^T A X + B^T X + c$

$$\nabla f(X) = AX + B \Rightarrow X^* = -A^{-1}B$$

$$D_1 = X^* - X_1$$

$$= -A^{-1}B - X_1$$

$$= -A^{-1}(AX_1 + B)$$

$$\nabla^2 f(X) = A$$

$$D_1 = -(\nabla^2 f(X_1))^{-1} \nabla f(X_1)$$

$$D_1 = -Q_1 \nabla f(X_1)$$

$$X_k = X_{k-1} - \lambda_{k-1} \left(\nabla^2 f(X_{k-1})\right)^{-1} \nabla f(X_{k-1})$$
 牛顿法

正定二次函数的最优方向

对正定二次函数
$$f(X) = \frac{1}{2}X^T A X + B^T X + c$$

$$\nabla f(X) = AX + B = 0 \implies X_* = -A^{-1}B$$

$$\nabla^2 f(\hat{X}) = A$$

从任何 \hat{X} 出发,令

$$D_* = X_* - \hat{X} = -A^{-1} \left(A\hat{X} + B \right) = -\left(\nabla^2 f(\hat{X}) \right)^{-1} \nabla f(\hat{X})$$

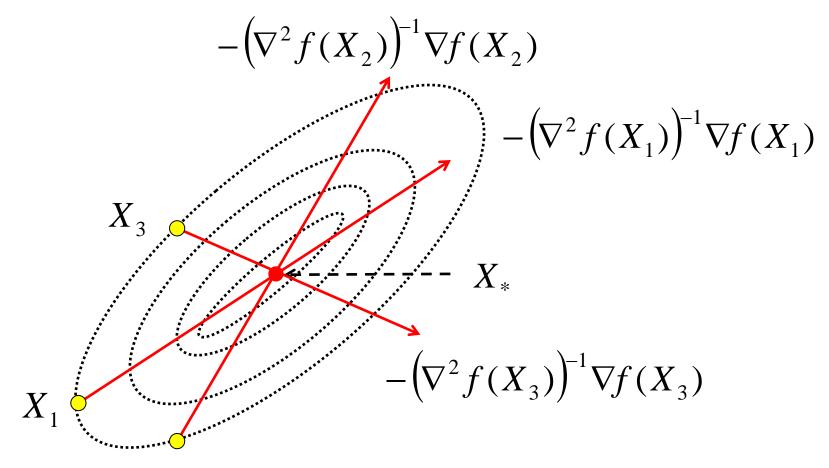
$$t_* = 1$$

显然成立
$$\min_{t>0} f(\hat{X} + tD_*) = f(\hat{X} + t_*D_*) = f(X_*)$$

说明对任何 \hat{X} ,最优搜索方向就是

$$D = -(\nabla^2 f(\hat{X}))^{-1} \nabla f(\hat{X})$$
 牛顿方向

正定二次函数的牛顿方向



$$X_2$$
 说明对任何 \hat{X} , 最优搜索方向就是
$$D = -\left(\nabla^2 f(\hat{X})\right)^{-1} \nabla f(\hat{X})$$

广义牛顿法

- 1) 任取 $\hat{X} \in R^n$
- 2) 如果 $\nabla f(\hat{X})$ 不大于预先设定的阈值,停止计 算.以 \hat{x} 为所求解.否则到下一步
- 3)计算 $D = -(\nabla^2 f(\hat{X}))^{-1} \nabla f(\hat{X})$,进行一维搜索 确定能够满足 $f(\hat{X} + \hat{t}D) < f(\hat{X})$ 的 $\hat{t} > 0$
- 4) 用 $\hat{X} + \hat{t}D$ 替换 \hat{X} , 然后回到 2) 继续迭代

要点: 牛顿方向的缺陷

牛顿方向的缺陷

用阻尼牛顿法求解下列问题

$$\min f(x) = x_1^4 + x_1 x_2 + (1 + x_2)^2$$

初始点 $x^{(1)} = (0,0)^T$ 。

在初始点的梯度和Hessian矩阵分别为

$$\nabla f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 4x_1^3 + x_2 \\ x_1 + 2(1+x_2) \end{bmatrix} \quad \nabla^2 f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 12x_1^2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\nabla f(x^{(1)}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \nabla^2 f(x^{(1)}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

在初始点的牛顿方向为

$$d^{(1)} = -\nabla^2 f(x^{(1)})^{-1} \nabla f(x^{(1)}) = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

在初始点沿牛顿方向进行一维精确搜索

$$\min \varphi(t) = f\left(x^{(1)} + td^{(1)}\right)$$
$$= 16t^4 + 1$$

可以得到

$$\varphi'(t) = 64t^3 = 0$$
$$t^{(1)} = 0$$

显然,用阻尼牛顿法不能产生新的点,而初始点并 不是无约束优化问题的极小点。

牛顿方向失效的原因在于初始点的Hessian矩阵非 正定!

牛顿方向的缺陷

- 1) 每步迭代要计算 $\left(\nabla^2 f(\hat{X})\right)^{-1}$, 计算量大
- 2) $\left(\nabla^2 f(\hat{X})\right)^{-1}$ 可能不存在
- 3) $\left(\nabla^2 f(\hat{X})\right)^{-1}$ 可能不正定, $D = -\left(\nabla^2 f(\hat{X})\right)^{-1} \nabla f(\hat{X})$ 不是下降方向

要点: 最速下降方向

给定方向的二阶泰勒展开

$$f(X+tD) = f(X) + \nabla^T f(X)Dt + \frac{1}{2}D^T \nabla^2 f(X+\xi D)Dt^2$$

下降方向的充分条件 $\nabla^T f(X)D < 0$

下降方向的必要条件 $\nabla^T f(X)D \leq 0$

最速下降方向

$$\min \left\{ \left. \nabla^{T} f(X) D \right| \text{ s.t. } \left\| D \right\| = 1 \right\} \\ \Leftrightarrow \max \left\{ \left. - \nabla^{T} f(X) D \right| \text{ s.t. } \left\| D \right\| = 1 \right\} \\ \Rightarrow \hat{D}$$

最速下降方向

$$\min \left\{ \left. \nabla^{T} f(X) D \right| \text{ s.t. } \left\| D \right\| = 1 \right\} \\ \Leftrightarrow \max \left\{ \left. - \nabla^{T} f(X) D \right| \text{ s.t. } \left\| D \right\| = 1 \right\} \\ \Rightarrow \hat{D}$$

$$\ell_1$$
 范数 $\|D\|_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n |d_i|$

解决思路:

$$-\nabla^{T} f(X)D \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left| \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial x_{i}} \right| |d_{i}| \leq \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left| \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial x_{i}} \right| \sum_{i=1}^{n} |d_{i}|$$

$$\downarrow \downarrow$$

$$\left\| \nabla f(X) \right\|_{\infty}$$

最速下降方向
$$\max \left\{ -\nabla^T f(X)D \mid \text{s.t. } ||D|| = 1 \right\}$$

$$\ell_1$$
 范数 $\|D\|_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n |d_i|$

$$-\nabla^T f(X)D \le \|\nabla f(X)\|_{\infty} \|D\|_{1}$$

$$\hat{d}_{i} = \begin{cases} \operatorname{sgn}\left(-\frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial x_{i}}\right) & \text{if } \left|\frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial x_{i}}\right| = \left\|\nabla f(X)\right\|_{\infty} \\ 0 & \text{if } \left|\frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial x_{i}}\right| \neq \left\|\nabla f(X)\right\|_{\infty} \end{cases}$$

$$\nabla f(X)^{T} \hat{D} = -\left\| \nabla f(X) \right\|_{\infty}$$

$$\ell_p$$
 范数 $\|D\|_p = \left(\sum_i |d_i|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}, p > 1$

$$\hat{d}_{i} = \operatorname{sgn}\left(-\frac{\partial f\left(X\right)}{\partial x_{i}}\right) \left|\frac{\partial f\left(X\right)}{\partial x_{i}}\right|^{q-1} \left(\left\|\nabla f\left(X\right)\right\|_{q}\right)^{-\frac{q}{p}}, \forall i$$

$$\nabla f(X)^{T} \hat{D} = -\|\nabla f(X)\|_{q} \qquad \left(\frac{1}{q} = 1 - \frac{1}{p}\right)$$

$$\ell_{\infty}$$
 范数 $\|D\|_{\infty} = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |d_i|$

$$\hat{d}_{i} = \operatorname{sgn}\left(-\frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial x_{i}}\right), \forall i$$

$$\nabla f(X)^{T} \hat{D} = -\|\nabla f(X)\|_{1}$$

负梯度方向(4,范数最速下降方向)

$$\hat{D} = -\nabla f(X) (\|\nabla f(X)\|_{2})^{-1} \iff -\nabla f(X)$$

$$\nabla f(X)^{T} \hat{D} = -\|\nabla f(X)\|_{2}$$

牛顿方向 $(\|D\|_{\nabla^2 f(X)} = (D^T \nabla^2 f(X)D)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 的最速下降方向)

$$\hat{D} = \frac{-\left(\nabla^{2} f\left(X\right)\right)^{-1} \nabla f\left(X\right)}{\left(\nabla f\left(X\right)^{T} \left(\nabla^{2} f\left(X\right)\right)^{-1} \nabla f\left(X\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \Leftrightarrow -\left(\nabla^{2} f\left(X\right)\right)^{-1} \nabla f\left(X\right)$$

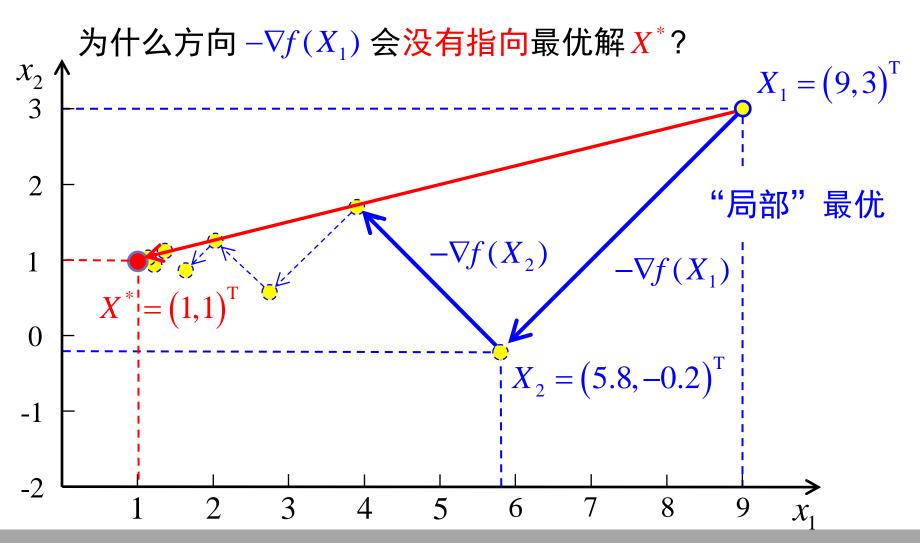
$$\nabla f(X)^{T} \hat{D} = -\nabla f(X)^{T} (\nabla^{2} f(X))^{-1} \nabla f(X)$$

要点: 共轭梯度方向

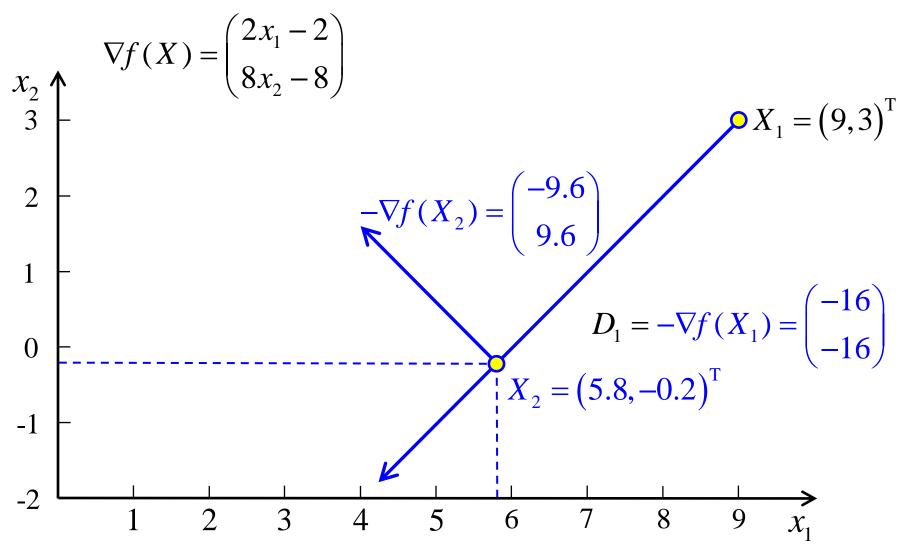
改进梯度下降法的思路

$$\min f(X) = x_1^2 + 4x_2^2 - 2x_1 - 8x_2 + 5$$

$$X_{k+1} = X_k - \lambda_k^* \nabla f(X_k)$$

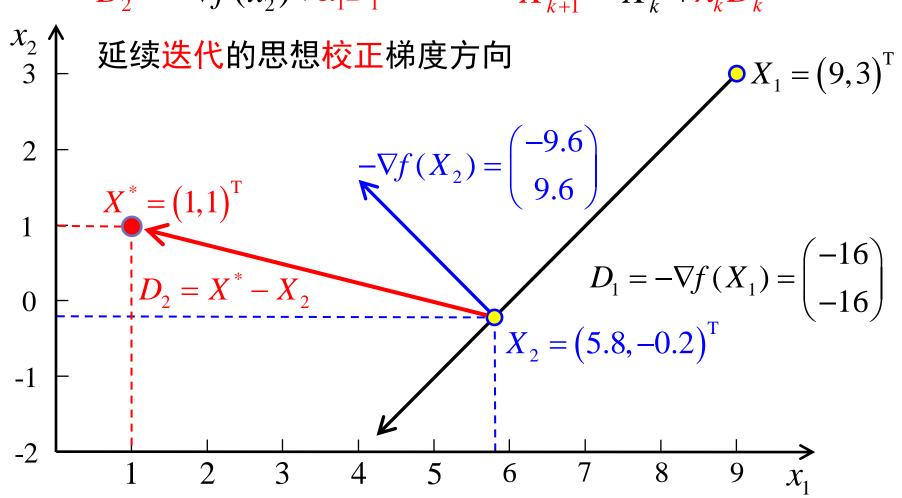


$$\min f(X) = x_1^2 + 4x_2^2 - 2x_1 - 8x_2 + 5$$
 第一步沿负梯度寻优



$$\min f(X) = x_1^2 + 4x_2^2 - 2x_1 - 8x_2 + 5$$

$$D_2 = -\nabla f(x_2) + \alpha_1 D_1 \qquad X_{k+1} = X_k + \lambda_k D_k$$



$$\min f(X) = x_1^2 + 4x_2^2 - 2x_1 - 8x_2 + 5$$

$$\nabla f(X) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 - 2 \\ 8x_2 - 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = A(X - X^*)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{T} AD_2 = 0$$

共轭方向法原理之一

共轭方向定义: $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 对称矩阵, $\vec{p}, \vec{q} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 非零 向量、若 $\vec{p}^T A \vec{q} = 0$ 、称 \vec{p}, \vec{q} 为 A 共轭方向

共轭方向线性无关性

若 $\vec{p}_0, \vec{p}_1, \dots, \vec{p}_{n-1}$ 互为 A > 0 的共轭方向,则它们线 性无关

理由:
$$\alpha_0 \vec{p}_0 + \alpha_1 \vec{p}_1 + \dots + \alpha_{n-1} \vec{p}_{n-1} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_0 \vec{p}_k^T A \vec{p}_0 + \alpha_1 \vec{p}_k^T A \vec{p}_1 + \dots + \alpha_{n-1} \vec{p}_k^T A \vec{p}_{n-1} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_k \vec{p}_k^T A \vec{p}_k = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_k = 0$$

共轭梯度方向
$$D_k = -\nabla f(X_k) + \alpha_{k-1}D_{k-1}$$
对于二次正定函数 $f(X) = \frac{1}{2}(X - X^*)^T A(X - X^*)$
 $D_1 = -\nabla f(X_1)$
 $X_2 = X_1 + \lambda_1^* D_1$
 λ_1^* 是优化问题 $\min_{\lambda>0} f\left(X_1 + \lambda D_1\right)$
的最优解
$$\frac{\mathrm{d} f\left(X_1 + \lambda D_1\right)}{\mathrm{d} \lambda} \frac{\mathrm{d}(X_1 + \lambda D_1)}{\mathrm{d} \lambda}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla^T f\left(X_1 + \lambda_1^* D_1\right) D_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla^T f\left(X_2\right) D_1 = 0$$

$$f(X) = \frac{1}{2}(X - X^*)^T A(X - X^*) \qquad D_k = -\nabla f(X_k) + \alpha_{k-1} D_{k-1}$$

$$D_1 = -\nabla f(X_1)$$

$$D_2 = -\nabla f(X_2) + \alpha_1 D_1$$

$$\nabla f(X_2) = A(X_2 - X^*)$$

$$= -AD_2$$

$$D_1^T \nabla f(X_2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow D_1^T AD_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow D_1^T AD_2 = 0$$

 D_1 与 D_2 为A的共轭方向!

要点: F-R共轭梯度法

$$\min f(X) = x_1^2 + 4x_2^2 - 2x_1 - 8x_2 + 5$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

"长记性"寻优方向 D_2 和 D_1 是两个 A 的共轭方向

$$\mathbf{D_2} = -\nabla f(x_2) + \mathbf{\alpha_1} D_1$$

共轭梯度

只需要解决如何计算出合适的参数 α_1

1952年Hestenes和Stiefel提出利用共轭梯度

求解线性方程组 AX = b, $X \in \mathbb{R}^n$

 $\min(X^{\mathsf{T}}AX - b^{\mathsf{T}}X), X \in \mathbb{R}^n$

Fletcher: 用"简单"解决"复杂"



R. Fletcher 英国 皇家科学院院士

F-R 共轭梯度法 —— F-R共轭梯度法

1964年, Fletcher 和 Reeves提出了适用于一般无约束最优化

问题的求解方法: F-R 共轭梯度法

梯度下降法

$$X_{k+1} = X_k + \lambda_k^* D_k$$

$$X_{k+1} = X_k + \lambda_k^* D_k$$

$$D_k = \begin{cases} -\nabla f(X_k) & k = 1 \\ -\nabla f(X_k) + \alpha_{k-1} D_{k-1} & k \ge 2 \end{cases}$$

$$D_k = -\nabla f(X_k)$$

相邻两步寻优方向共轭性 $D_{k}^{T}AD_{k-1}=0$ 和精确搜索的特点

$$\alpha_k = \frac{\left\|\nabla f(X_{k+1})\right\|^2}{\left\|\nabla f(X_k)\right\|^2}$$

F-R 共轭梯度法计算简单、寻优速度快, 在国际上 开启了共轭梯度法求解非线性规划的研究先河!

要点: 参数 α 的计算

$$f(X) = \frac{1}{2}(X - X^*)^T A(X - X^*) \qquad D_k = -\nabla f(X_k) + \alpha_{k-1} D_{k-1}$$

$$D_1 = -\nabla f(X_1)$$

$$D_2 = -\nabla f(X_2) + \alpha_1 D_1$$

$$\nabla f(X_2) = A(X_2 - X^*)$$

$$= -AD_2$$

$$D_1^T \nabla f(X_2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -D_1^T AD_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow D_1^T AD_2 = 0 \Rightarrow -D_1^T A \nabla f(X_2) + \alpha_1 D_1^T AD_1 = 0$$

$$D_1 = D_2 \Rightarrow A$$
 的共轭方向!
$$\alpha_1 = \frac{D_1^T A \nabla f(X_2)}{D^T A D_1}$$

参数 α 中矩阵 A 的消除方法

$$\begin{split} \alpha_{1} &= \frac{D_{1}^{T}A\nabla f(X_{2})}{D_{1}^{T}AD_{1}} = \frac{\nabla^{T}f(X_{2})AD_{1}}{D_{1}^{T}AD_{1}} \\ &= \frac{\nabla^{T}f(X_{2})A(X_{2}-X_{1})/\lambda_{1}^{*}}{D_{1}^{T}A(X_{2}-X_{1})/\lambda_{1}^{*}} = \frac{\nabla^{T}f(X_{2})A(X_{2}-X_{1})}{D_{1}^{T}A(X_{2}-X_{1})} \\ &= \frac{\nabla^{T}f(X_{2})\left(\nabla f(X_{2})-\nabla f(X_{1})\right)}{D_{1}^{T}\left(\nabla f(X_{2})-\nabla f(X_{1})\right)} = \frac{\nabla^{T}f(X_{2})\left(\nabla f(X_{2})+D_{1}\right)}{D_{1}^{T}\left(\nabla f(X_{2})+D_{1}\right)} \\ &= \frac{\nabla^{T}f(X_{2})\nabla f(X_{2})}{D_{1}^{T}D_{1}} = \frac{\left\|\nabla f(X_{2})\right\|^{2}}{\left\|\nabla f(X_{1})\right\|^{2}} \end{split}$$

要点: F-R共轭梯度法计算示例

F-R 共轭梯度法 —— 寻优速度对比

$$X_{k+1} = X_k + \lambda_k^* D_k$$

$$D_{k} = \begin{cases} -\nabla f(X_{k}) & k = 1 \\ -\nabla f(X_{k}) + \alpha_{k-1} D_{k-1} & k \ge 2 \end{cases} \alpha_{k} = \frac{\|\nabla f(X_{k+1})\|^{2}}{\|\nabla f(X_{k})\|^{2}}$$

$$X_{1} = (9,3)^{T}$$

$$\min f(X) = x_1^2 + 4x_2^2 - 2x_1 - 8x_2 + 5$$

$$\alpha_k = \frac{\|\nabla f(X_{k+1})\|^2}{\|\nabla f(X_k)\|^2}$$

$$X_1 = (9,3)^T$$

计算结果

F-R 法计算步骤

②
$$\min_{\lambda_1 > 0} f(X_1 + \lambda_1 D_1), X_2 = X_1 + \lambda_1^* D_1$$
 $\lambda_1^* = 0.2, X_2 = (5.8, -0.2)^T$

$$(4) D_2 = -\nabla f(X_2) + \alpha_1 D_1$$

$$D_1 = -(16,16)^{\mathrm{T}}$$

$$\nabla f(X_2) = (9.6, -9.6)^{\mathrm{T}}$$

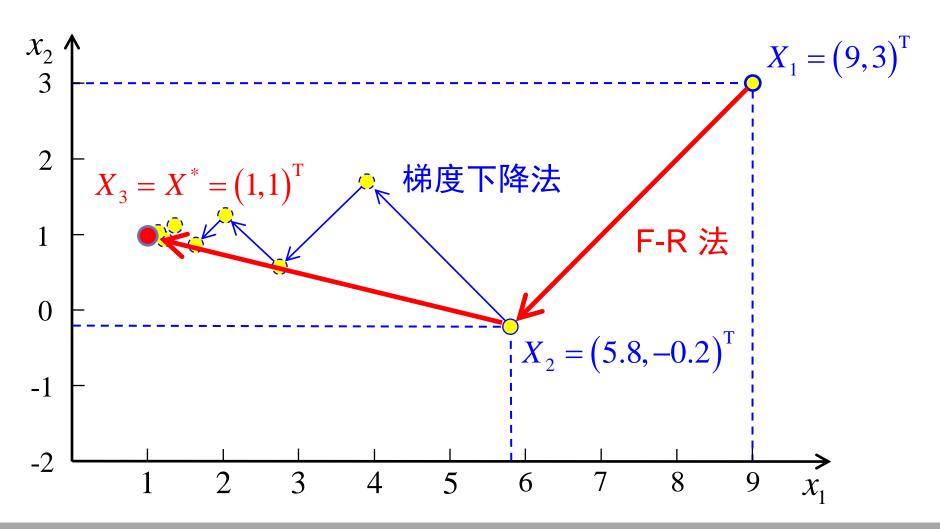
$$\alpha_1 = 0.36$$

$$D_2 = (-15.36, 3.84)^{\mathrm{T}}$$

$$\lambda_2^* = 0.3125, X_3 = (1,1)^T$$

F-R 共轭梯度法 —— 寻优轨迹对比

$$\min f(X) = x_1^2 + 4x_2^2 - 2x_1 - 8x_2 + 5$$



要点:与一维最优解的梯度的正交性

共轭方向和一维最优解的梯度的正交性

条件:
$$f(X) = 0.5X^T A X + B^T X + C$$
, $A > 0$

 $\vec{p}_0, \vec{p}_1, \dots, \vec{p}_{n-1}$ 为 A 的共轭方向

 $X_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 是任意的出发点

由下述一维搜索依次确定 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n

$$f(X_{k+1}) = f(X_k + t_k \vec{p}_k) = \min_{t \in R} f(X_k + t \vec{p}_k)$$
$$k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$$

结论: $\vec{p}_i^T \nabla f(X_k) = 0$, $\forall 0 \le j < k$

理由:
$$\min_{t>0} f(X_k + t\vec{p}_k)$$
 \Rightarrow $t_k = -\frac{\vec{p}_k^T \nabla f(X_k)}{\vec{p}_k^T A \vec{p}_k}, \forall 0 \le k \le n-1$

$$X_{k} = X_{k-1} + t_{k-1}\vec{p}_{k-1} \implies X_{k} = X_{0} + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} t_{i}\vec{p}_{i}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla f(X_k) = \nabla f(X_0) + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} t_i A \vec{p}_i$$

$$\vec{p}_{j}^{T} \nabla f(X_{k}) = \vec{p}_{j}^{T} \nabla f(X_{0}) + t_{j} \vec{p}_{j}^{T} A \vec{p}_{j}$$

$$= \vec{p}_{j}^{T} \nabla f(X_{0}) - \vec{p}_{j}^{T} \nabla f(X_{j}), \quad \forall 0 \leq j < k$$

$$\vec{p}_{j}^{T}\nabla f(X_{j}) = \vec{p}_{j}^{T}\nabla f(X_{0}), \ \forall j$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{p}_{j}^{T} \nabla f(X_{k}) = 0, \ \forall 0 \le j < k$$

推论:沿共轭方向寻优的每个 $X_{\iota}, k=1,2,\dots,n$ 都满足

$$f(X_k) = \min \left\{ f(X) \middle| \text{ s.t. } X = X_0 + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \beta_j \vec{p}_j \right\}$$

理由:
$$X = X_0 + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \beta_j \vec{p}_j$$
, $X_k = X_0 + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \beta_{kj} \vec{p}_j$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla f(X_k)^T (X - X_k) = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \nabla f(X_k)^T \vec{p}_j (\beta_j - \beta_{kj})$$

利用
$$\nabla f(X_k)^T \vec{p}_j = 0, j = 0, 1, \dots, k-1$$

可得
$$\nabla f(X_k)^T(X-X_k)=0$$

再利用凸函数一阶充要条件可得结论

要点: 共轭方向二次函数有限终止性

共轭方向二次函数有限终止性

条件:
$$f(X) = 0.5X^T AX + B^T X + c$$
, A 对称正定 $\vec{p}_0, \vec{p}_1, \dots, \vec{p}_{n-1}$ 为 A 的共轭方向 $X_0 \in R^n$ 是任意的出发点 由下述直线搜索依次确定 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n $f(X_{k+1}) = f(X_k + t_k \vec{p}_k) = \min_{t>0} f(X_k + t\vec{p}_k)$ $k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$

结论: $f(X_n) = \min_{X \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(X)$

理由: 1) 由推论可知

$$f(X_n) = \min \left\{ f(X) \middle| \text{ s.t. } X = X_0 + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \vec{p}_j \beta_j \right\}$$

2) 由原理之一可知
$$R^{n} = \left\{ X \middle| X = X_{0} + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \vec{p}_{j} \beta_{j} \right\}$$

理由:从共轭方向的几个特点出发:

- 1、共轭方向线性无关 $\Rightarrow \vec{p}_0, \vec{p}_1, \dots, \vec{p}_{n-1} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 的一组基
- $2 \cdot \nabla f(X) = AX + B$ 是 R^n 的列向量,则对于任意的 \hat{X} 若 $0 \neq \nabla f(\hat{X}) = \alpha_0 \vec{p}_0 + \alpha_1 \vec{p}_1 + \dots + \alpha_{n-1} \vec{p}_{n-1}$
- 3、从 X_i 出发沿 \vec{p}_i 直线搜索,则有 $\nabla^T f(X_k + t_k \vec{p}_k) \vec{p}_k = 0$
- 4, $\nabla f(X_{k+1}) = AX_{k+1} + B = A(X_k + t_k \vec{p}_k) + B = \nabla f(X_k) + t_k A \vec{p}_k$ 则有 $\vec{p}_{k-1}^T \nabla f(X_{k+1}) = \vec{p}_{k-1}^T \nabla f(X_k) + \vec{p}_{k-1}^T t_k A \vec{p}_k$. 进而由3 和共轭方向性质有 $\vec{p}_{k-1}^T \nabla f(X_{k+1}) = 0$. 依此类推得到 $\vec{p}_{i}^{T}\nabla f(X_{k+1}) = 0, i = 0, 1, \dots, k$
- 如果 $\nabla f(X_n) \neq 0$,则引发如下矛盾

$$\nabla^T f(X_n) \nabla f(X_n) = \nabla^T f(X_n) \left(\alpha_0 \vec{p}_0 + \alpha_1 \vec{p}_1 + \dots + \alpha_{n-1} \vec{p}_{n-1} \right) = 0$$

要点: 共轭方向的生成

共轭方向的生成

用Gram-Schmidt 正交化方法顺序生成 A 共轭方向 利用A共轭性确定下面方程组中所有待定系数

$$\begin{split} \vec{p}_0 &= -\nabla f(X_0) \\ \vec{p}_1 &= -\nabla f(X_1) + \alpha_{10} \vec{p}_0 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{p}_{n-1} &= -\nabla f(X_{n-1}) + \alpha_{n-10} \vec{p}_0 + \alpha_{n-11} \vec{p}_1 + \dots + \alpha_{n-1n-2} \vec{p}_{n-2} \\ \text{FIJID:} \quad \vec{p}_0^T A \vec{p}_1 &= 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 0 = -\vec{p}_0^T A \nabla f(X_1) + \alpha_{10} \vec{p}_0^T A \vec{p}_0 \\ \Rightarrow \quad \alpha_{10} &= \frac{\vec{p}_0^T A \nabla f(X_1)}{\vec{p}_0^T A \vec{p}_0} \end{split}$$

解前面方程组最终可得

$$\begin{split} \vec{p}_0 &= -\nabla f(X_0) \\ \vec{p}_1 &= -\nabla f(X_1) + \alpha_{10} \vec{p}_0 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{p}_{n-1} &= -\nabla f(X_{n-1}) + \alpha_{n-10} \vec{p}_0 + \alpha_{n-11} \vec{p}_1 + \dots + \alpha_{n-1n-2} \vec{p}_{n-2} \end{split}$$

其中

$$\alpha_{kj} = \frac{\nabla^T f(X_k) \mathbf{A} \vec{p}_j^T}{\vec{p}_j^T \mathbf{A} \vec{p}_j}, \quad 1 \le k \le n-1, \ 0 \le j \le k-1$$

为了应用于一般性的非线性函数,需要消除 A

消除 A 的基本途经:

$$\boldsymbol{X}_{k} = \boldsymbol{X}_{k-1} + t_{k-1} \vec{p}_{k-1} \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \nabla f\left(\boldsymbol{X}_{k}\right) = \nabla f\left(\boldsymbol{X}_{k-1}\right) + t_{k-1} A \vec{p}_{k-1}$$

曲推论,
$$\vec{p}_{k-1}^T \nabla f(X_k) = \vec{p}_{k-1}^T \nabla f(X_{k-1}) + t_{k-1} \vec{p}_{k-1}^T A \vec{p}_{k-1} = 0$$

$$t_{j} = -\frac{\vec{p}_{j}^{T} \nabla f(X_{j})}{\vec{p}_{j}^{T} A \vec{p}_{j}} \qquad \alpha_{kj} = \frac{\nabla^{T} f(X_{k}) A \vec{p}_{j}^{T}}{\vec{p}_{j}^{T} A \vec{p}_{j}} = \frac{t_{j} \nabla^{T} f(X_{k}) A \vec{p}_{j}^{T}}{-\vec{p}_{j}^{T} \nabla f(X_{j})}$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad = \frac{\nabla^{T} f(X_{k}) \left(\nabla f(X_{j+1}) - \nabla f(X_{j})\right)}{-\vec{p}_{j}^{T} \nabla f(X_{j})}$$

由于 $j \le k-1$, 上式已经可以应用于一般性函数, 再利用梯度和共轭方向的关系,可进一步简化系数 表达式

$$\begin{split} \vec{p}_{j} &= -\nabla f(X_{j}) + \alpha_{j0}\vec{p}_{0} + \alpha_{j1}\vec{p}_{1} + \dots + \alpha_{jj-1}\vec{p}_{j-1} \\ \Rightarrow \nabla f(X_{j}) &= -\vec{p}_{j} + \alpha_{j0}\vec{p}_{0} + \alpha_{j1}\vec{p}_{1} + \dots + \alpha_{jj-1}\vec{p}_{j-1} \\ \nabla^{T} f(X_{k})\vec{p}_{j} &= 0, \forall 0 \leq j < k \end{split}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla^{T} f(X_{k})\nabla f(X_{j})$$

$$&= \nabla^{T} f(X_{k})(-\vec{p}_{j} + \alpha_{j0}\vec{p}_{0} + \alpha_{j1}\vec{p}_{1} + \dots + \alpha_{jj-1}\vec{p}_{j-1})$$

$$&= 0, \forall 0 \leq j < k \end{split}$$

$$\nabla^{T} f(X_{k})\nabla f(X_{k})$$

$$&= \nabla^{T} f(X_{k})(-\vec{p}_{k} + \alpha_{k0}\vec{p}_{0} + \alpha_{k1}\vec{p}_{1} + \dots + \alpha_{kk-1}\vec{p}_{k-1})$$

$$&= -\nabla^{T} f(X_{k})\vec{p}_{k} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} & \nabla^T f(X_k) \nabla f(X_j) = 0, \ \forall 0 \leq j < k \\ & \nabla^T f(X_k) \nabla f(X_k) = -\nabla^T f(X_k) \vec{p}_k \\ & \alpha_{kj} = \frac{\nabla^T f(X_k) \Big(\nabla f \Big(X_{j+1} \Big) - \nabla f \Big(X_j \Big) \Big)}{-\vec{p}_j^T \nabla f(X_j)} \\ & = \frac{\nabla^T f(X_k) \nabla f \Big(X_{j+1} \Big) - \nabla^T f(X_k) \nabla f \Big(X_j \Big)}{-\vec{p}_j^T \nabla f(X_j)} \end{split}$$

$$\alpha_{kj} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } j < k-1 \\ \frac{\nabla^T f(X_k) \nabla f(X_k)}{\nabla^T f(X_{k-1}) \nabla f(X_{k-1})} & \text{if } j = k-1 \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha_{kk-1} = \frac{\nabla^{T} f(X_{k}) \left(\nabla f\left(X_{k}\right) - \nabla f\left(X_{k-1}\right)\right)}{-\vec{p}_{k-1}^{T} \nabla f(X_{k-1})}$$

$$= \frac{\nabla^{T} f(X_{k}) \nabla f\left(X_{k}\right)}{\nabla^{T} f(X_{k-1}) \nabla f(X_{k-1})} - \vec{p}_{k-1}^{T} \nabla f(X_{k-1})$$

$$= 0 - \vec{p}_{k-1}^{T} \nabla f(X_{k-1})$$

$$= \frac{\left\|\nabla f(X_{k})\right\|^{2}}{\left\|\nabla f(X_{k-1})\right\|^{2}} = \vec{p}_{k-1}^{T} \nabla f(X_{k}) - \vec{p}_{k-1}^{T} \nabla f(X_{k-1})$$

$$= \frac{\nabla^{T} f(X_{k}) \left(\nabla f\left(X_{k}\right) - \nabla f\left(X_{k-1}\right)\right)}{\left\|\nabla f(X_{k-1})\right\|^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\nabla^{T} f(X_{k}) \left(\nabla f\left(X_{k}\right) - \nabla f\left(X_{k-1}\right)\right)}{\vec{p}_{k-1}^{T} \left(\nabla f\left(X_{k}\right) - \nabla f\left(X_{k-1}\right)\right)}$$

要点: 三种共轭梯度法

共轭梯度法(Fletcher-Reeves)

- 1) 任取 $X_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$, 令 k = 0
- 2) 如果 $\|\nabla f(X_k)\| \le \varepsilon$, 停止计算
- 3) 如果 k/n 等于 0 或整数,令 $D_k = -\nabla f(X_k)$ 否则令 $D_k = -\nabla f(X_k) + \alpha_{k-1} D_{k-1}$,其中

$$\alpha_{k-1} = \frac{\left\|\nabla f(X_k)\right\|^2}{\left\|\nabla f(X_{k-1})\right\|^2}$$

- 4) 进行精确搜索获得 $X_{k+1} = X_k + t_k D_k$
- 5) 用 k+1替换 k , 回到2) 继续迭代

共轭梯度法(Polak-Ribiere / Polyak)

- 1) 任取 $X_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$, 令 k = 0
- 2) 如果 $\|\nabla f(X_k)\| \le \varepsilon$, 停止计算
- 3) 如果 k/n 等于 0 或整数,令 $D_k = -\nabla f(X_k)$ 否则令 $D_k = -\nabla f(X_k) + \alpha_{k-1} D_{k-1}$,其中

$$\alpha_{k-1} = \frac{\nabla^T f(X_k) \left(\nabla f(X_k) - \nabla f(X_{k-1}) \right)}{\left\| \nabla f(X_{k-1}) \right\|^2}$$

- 4) 进行精确搜索获得 $X_{k+1} = X_k + t_k D_k$
- 5) 用 k+1替换 k , 回到2) 继续迭代

共轭梯度法(Beale-Sorenson / Hestenes-Stiefel)

- 1) 任取 $X_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$, 令 k = 0
- 2) 如果 $\|\nabla f(X_k)\| \le \varepsilon$, 停止计算
- 3) 如果 k/n 等于 0 或整数,令 $D_k = -\nabla f(X_k)$

否则令
$$D_k = -\nabla f(X_k) + \alpha_{k-1}D_{k-1}$$
,其中

$$\alpha_{k-1} = \frac{\nabla^T f(X_k) \left(\nabla f(X_k) - \nabla f(X_{k-1}) \right)}{D_{k-1}^T \left(\nabla f(X_k) - \nabla f(X_{k-1}) \right)}$$

- 4) 进行精确搜索获得 $X_{k+1} = X_k + t_k D_k$
- 5) 用 k+1替换 k , 回到2) 继续迭代

关于共轭梯度法的结论

- 1) 共轭梯度法是下降算法
- 2)对于正定二次目标函数

$$f(X) = \frac{1}{2}X^T A X + B^T X + C$$

如果从相同的初始点出发,三种共轭梯度法前进的轨迹完全相同,即每一步一维搜索得到的点均相同,并且,经过 n 次精确的一维搜索后一定找到最优解,即 $X_n = -A^{-1}B$

意义:对一般非线性函数在最优解附近快速收敛

要点: 几种算法的性能比较

三种基于梯度的搜索方向的比较

	计算量	效率 解附近 远离解		鲁棒性
负梯度	Α	С	Α	Α
共轭梯度	В	В	В	В
牛顿方向	С	A	С	С