Maximu
$$t^* \in \mathbb{R}$$
: $\varphi(t^*) = 0$

$$\varphi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\psi(t^0 + ot) = \varphi(t^0) + \varphi'(t^0) +$$

Tymner:
$$\varphi(t) = \frac{t}{(1+t^2)^{1/2}}$$

$$t'' = 0 \qquad \varphi''(t) = \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$t'' = t' - \frac{\varphi(t'')}{\varphi''(t'')}$$

$$= t'' - \frac{t''}{(1+(t'')^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$= t^{k} \left(1 - \left(1 + (t^{k})^{2} \right) \right) = -(t^{k})^{3}$$

o
$$|t'|<1$$
 $\frac{1}{2}\rightarrow -\frac{1}{8}\rightarrow \frac{1}{8^2}\rightarrow -\frac{1}{(8^2)^3}$
Surper cocymicans K pamerino

Memoz Repombra - mentore reservone choganicas

b pumer capal: 75(x*)=0

Алгоритм 3 Метод Ньютона

 \mathbf{Bxog} : стартовая точка $x^0 \in \mathbb{R}^d$, количество итераций K

1: **for** k = 0, 1, ..., K - 1 **do**

2: Вычислить $\nabla f(x^k)$, $\nabla^2 f(x^k)$

3: $x^{k+1} = x^k - (\nabla^2 f(x^k))^{-1} \nabla f(x^k)$

4: end for

Выход: x^K

Unmynyme :

$$x^{(r+1)} = x^{k} - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{k} f(x^{k}) \right)^{-1} p f(x^{k})$$

Dox. be osuzumenin:

025(x) 4 mI · f - µ - convo bonzana

11 725(x) - 725(g) 1/2 = M/1x-g/1/2

 $X_{l} - X_{k} = X_{l} - \left(\sum_{k} \sum_{k} \right)_{-1} \sum_{k} (x_{k}) - X_{k}$

Pyrmyria $\mathcal{H} - \mathcal{A}$: $\nabla S(x^{t}) - \nabla S(x^{t}) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \nabla^{2} S(x^{t} + T(x^{t} - x^{t})) (x^{t} - x^{t}) d\tau$

 $\chi'' - \chi'' = \chi'' - \left(2^{3} \int_{0}^{k} \chi'' + T(\chi'' - \chi'') (\chi'' - \chi'') d\tau \right) \chi''$

 $= II(x'-x') - (x^2f(x^k))^{-1} \int_0^x \sqrt{f(x'-x')} dx$

 $= \left(2^{2} f(x^{k}) \right)^{-1} 2^{2} f(x^{k}) \left(x^{k} - x^{*} \right) \\ - \left(2^{2} f(x^{k}) \right)^{-1} \left[\left(x^{k} - x^{*} \right) \left(x^{k} - x^{*} \right) \left(x^{k} - x^{*} \right) \right]$

$$|| ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{2} ||_{$$

$$\leq \int_{0}^{4} \|\nabla^{2} S(x^{*} + \tau(x^{k} - x^{*})) - \nabla^{2} S(x^{k})\|_{2} d\tau$$

$$M - lom. reconeus$$

$$\leq \int_{0}^{4} M \|x^{*} + \tau(x^{k} - x^{*}) - x^{k}\|_{2} d\tau$$

$$= \int_{0}^{4} M (1 + \tau) \|x^{k} - x^{*}\|_{2} d\tau = \frac{M}{2} \|x^{k} - x^{*}\|_{2}$$

$$2) \|\nabla^{2} S(x^{k})^{-1}\|_{2}$$

$$\nabla^{2} S(x^{k}) \leq M I \quad \text{canonic baryonions}$$

$$(\nabla^{2} S(x^{k}))^{-1} \leq \int_{0}^{4} I$$

$$\|\nabla^{2} S(x^{k})^{-1}\|_{2} \leq \int_{0}^{4} \frac{M}{2} \|x^{k} - x^{*}\|_{2} \cdot \|x^{k} - x^{*}\|_{2}$$

$$\|x^{k+1} - x^{*}\|_{2} \leq \int_{0}^{4} \frac{M}{2} \|x^{k} - x^{*}\|_{2} \cdot \|x^{k} - x^{*}\|_{2}$$

Теорема об оценке сходимости метода Ньютона для
$$\mu$$
-сильно выпуклых функций с M -Липшецевым гессианом

Пусть задача безусловной оптимизации с μ -сильно выпуклой целевой функцией f с M-Липшецевыми гессианом решается методом Ньютона. Тогда справедлива следующая оценка сходимости за 1 итерацию

$$||x^{k+1} - x^*||_2 \le \frac{M}{2\mu} ||x^k - x^*||_2^2.$$

o
$$M=2$$
 $M=1$ $\|X^{\circ}-X^{*}\|_{2}=\frac{1}{2}$

$$\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2} \Rightarrow \left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}\right)^{2} \Rightarrow \left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}\right)^{2} \Rightarrow \delta conp$$

wormbul chymnent 1/x,-x, | S = | | X, - X4 | 5 $\frac{10}{2\mu} \|x^{\circ} - x^{*}\|_{2} < 1 \Rightarrow \|x^{\circ} - x^{*}\|_{2} \leq \frac{2\mu}{m}$

Mogngussym Robonora zur swes. sugamenn

· Demepupolanion Resomon

$$\chi = \chi^{k} - \chi^{k} \left(8^{2} f(\chi^{k}) \right)^{-1} \mathcal{D}f(\chi^{k})$$

$$\chi = \operatorname{argmin} f(x^{r} + \chi \rho_{k})$$

$$\chi = -(r^{2} + \chi \rho_{k})$$

 $x = \underset{x \in \mathbb{R}^d}{\text{digmin}} \left\{ \int (x^k) + \langle y \int (x^k), x - x^k \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \|x - x^k\|_2^2 \right\}$

$$x^{k+1} = x^k - \frac{1}{2} x^{f(x^k)}$$

 $x = arg min = f(x^{k}) + x = f(x^{k}), x - x^{k}$ $x \in \mathbb{R}^{n} + \frac{1}{2} < x - x^{k}, \quad x = f(x^{k}), x - x^{k} > + \frac{M}{6} |x - x^{k}|^{2}$

Vy Sweemin nemez Horomone

fla mo zureme recenan?

x (1+1= x + Hk PS(x) (P3(x5)) -1 que tronona Ngeg: nompedoleme om Hk d-be reccuana 7 f(xk) ~ \f(x\frac{l(+1)}{} + \frac{2}{5}(x\frac{l(+1)}{})(x\frac{l(-x\frac{l(+1)}{})}{}) 25(xh)-25(xh) ~ (22f(xh) (xh-xh+1) $\left(\sqrt{2}f(x^{(r+1)})\right)^{-1}g^{k}=5^{k}$ ybaznusomonob: $H_{left} U = S$ ypabrone $H_{left} = H_{left}$ $H_{left} = H_{left}$ SR1/Broyden - ognopenvolas gvoloba $H_{li+1} = H_{k} + \mu_{k} g^{k} (g^{k})^{T}$ $\in \mathbb{R}^{d}$ sk = Mary = (Hk + Mk 9 (G k) T) y k = Hkgk + Mkgkgk)Tyk 9 k 11 sk-High

Nbazumonobeme nemajor esez cynepuneine mesarter,

Квазиньютоновские методы: BFGS

• До такой формулы можно дойти по-другому. Рассмотрим $B_{k+1} = H_{k+1}^{-1}$. Для B квазиньютоновское уравнение выглядит как

$$B_{k+1}s^k=y^k$$

• Для B_{k+1} можно написать SR1 пересчет матрицы:

$$B_{k+1} = B_k + \frac{(y^k - B_k s^k)(y^k - B_k s^k)^T}{(y^k - B_k s^k)^T s^k}$$

• Смотрим на вид B_{k+1} и делаем из нее двухранговое изменение:

$$B_{k+1} = B_k + \mu_{k,1} y^k (y^k)^T + \mu_{k,2} B_k y^k (B_k y^k)^T$$

• Как и в SR1 можно подогнать $\mu_{k,1}$ и $\mu_{k,2}$:

$$B_{k+1} = B_k + \frac{y^k (y^k)^T}{(y^k)^T s^k} + \frac{B_k s^k (B_k s^k)^T}{(s^k)^T B_k s^k}$$

• Если теперь обратить B_{k+1} (формула Шермана-Маррисона-Вудберри), то получится выражение для H_{k+1}