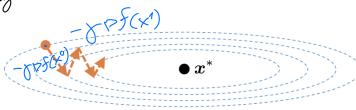
Выход:  $x^K$ 

Puzweevni come:



gradient descent

 $-\chi \sim S(\chi^2)$   $-\chi \sim S(\chi^2)$  cynnapras nyseun  $\chi^*$ 

heavy-ball method

Pytorch (venebrus Susmonera DL)

GD c  $X^{k+1} = BV^{k} + PS(X^{k})$   $X^{k+1} = X^{k} - X^{k+1}$ menormy  $X^{k+1} = X^{k} - X^{k}$ 

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1983 W. E. Herneyel

## Алгоритм 3 Ускоренный градиентный метод

Вход: размер шагов  $\{\gamma_k\}_{k=0}>0$ , моментумы  $\{\tau_k\}_{k=0}\in[0;1]$ , стартовая точка  $x^0=y^0\in\mathbb{R}^d$ , количество итераций K

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

2: Вычислить  $\nabla f(y^k)$ 

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

4:  $y^{k+1} = x^{k+1} + \tau_k(x^{k+1} - x^k)$ 

5: end for

Выход:  $x^K$ 

Mamerini majuri:  $\chi^{(t)} = \chi^{t} - \chi \mathcal{D}(\chi^{k}) + \tau (\chi^{t} - \chi^{k-1})$   $\chi^{(t)} = \chi^{t} - \chi \mathcal{D}(\chi^{k}) + \tau (\chi^{t} - \chi^{k-1})$   $\chi^{(t)} = \chi^{t} - \chi^{t} \mathcal{D}(\chi^{k})$   $\chi^{(t)} = \chi^{t} - \chi^{t} \mathcal{D}(\chi^{k})$   $\chi^{(t)} = \chi^{t} + \tau (\chi^{t} - \chi^{t-1}) - \chi^{t} \mathcal{D}(\chi^{t} + \tau(\chi^{t} - \chi^{t-1}))$   $\chi^{(t)} = \chi^{t} + \tau (\chi^{t} - \chi^{t-1}) - \chi^{t} \mathcal{D}(\chi^{t} + \tau(\chi^{t} - \chi^{t-1}))$   $\chi^{(t)} = \chi^{t} + \tau (\chi^{t} - \chi^{t-1}) - \chi^{t} \mathcal{D}(\chi^{t} + \tau(\chi^{t} - \chi^{t-1}))$   $\chi^{(t)} = \chi^{t} + \tau (\chi^{t} - \chi^{t-1}) - \chi^{t} \mathcal{D}(\chi^{t} + \tau(\chi^{t} - \chi^{t-1}))$ 

Djegren nemez, genegoronomi spagnemnon

## Алгоритм 4 Линейный каплинг: внутренний цикл

Вход: размер шагов  $\{\gamma_k\}_{k=0}>0$  и  $\{\eta_k\}_{k=0}>0$ , моментумы  $\{ au_k\}_{k=0}\in$ [0; 1], стартовая точка  $x^0=y^0=z^0\in\mathbb{R}^d$ , количество итераций K

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

Вычислить  $\nabla f(x^k)$ 

 $y_{k+1}^{k+1} = x_k^k - \eta_k \nabla f(x^k)$  consequents when

 $z^{k+1} = z^k - \gamma_k \nabla f(x^k) \leftarrow Suenyou unas$ 

 $x^{k+1} = \tau_k z^{k+1} + (1 - \tau_k) y^{k+1}$  bem. were

6: end for

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

$$\frac{1-\tau}{\tau} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2-L\eta)}} \in aosologies \tau$$

$$\eta = \frac{1}{2} \quad \int = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L}}$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{2} \times k\right) - f^* \leq \frac{1}{2} \left(f(x^0) - f^*\right)$$

$$K = 4 \int_{\mu}^{L}$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{2} \times k\right) - f^* \leq \frac{1}{2} \left(f(x^0) - f^*\right)$$

$$\int_{emograe us noton angular norms}$$

$$f\left(x_{final, new}\right) - f^* \leq \frac{1}{2} \left(f(x^0) - f^*\right)$$

$$\int_{emograe us norms} \int_{\mu}^{\mu} \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(f(x^0) - f^*\right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(f(x^0) - f^*\right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(f(x^0) - f^*\right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(f(x^0) - f^*\right)$$

$$\int_{emograe us norms} \int_{\mu}^{\mu} \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(f(x^0) - f^*\right) - f^*\right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(f(x^0) - f^*\right)$$

$$\int_{emograe us norms}^{\mu} \int_{\mu}^{\mu} \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(f(x^0) - f^*\right) - f^*\right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(f(x^0) - f^*\right)$$

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$$\int_{emograe us norms}^{\mu} \int_{\mu}^{\mu} \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(f(x^0) - f^*\right) - f^*\right)$$

$$\int_{emograe us norms}^{\mu} \int_{emograe us n$$

## О сходимости линейного каплинга

Пусть задача безусловной оптимизации с L-гладкой,  $\mu$ -сильно выпуклой целевой функцией f решается с помощью реставрированного линейного каплинга. Тогда при  $\eta=rac{1}{L}$ ,  $\gamma=\sqrt{rac{1}{\mu L}}$  и  $\mathcal{K}=\sqrt{rac{16L}{\mu}}$ , чтобы добиться точности arepsilon по функции  $(f(x)-f(\dot{x^*})\leq arepsilon)$ , необходимо

 $ightharpoonup O\left(\sqrt{rac{L}{\mu}}\lograc{f(x^0)-f(x^*)}{arepsilon}
ight)$  вызовов оракула.

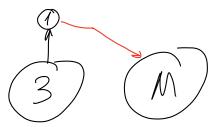
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Crequirent: 11x"-x"112+ S(x")-5"

Monne in engl upine? Humme organic



house nemogob:

· X° = 0 cmapmelas mone

Mo={2x°} < nocreg nawmin

• 25(x) X € M k

•  $M_{l(4)} = \text{span} \left\{ M_k, \nabla S(x^k) \right\} \leftarrow \text{uni.}$ 

• K bogobe gangra XSinal € MK

Throws grammy 
$$f(x) = \frac{L-m}{8} \times^{+}A \times + \frac{M}{2} ||x||_{2}^{2} - \frac{L-m}{4} e_{1}^{T} \times$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & | x_{1} \\ -1 & 2 & | x_{2} \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} e_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & | x_{1} \\ 0 & | x_{2} \\ 0 & | x_{3} \end{pmatrix} e_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & | x_{1} \\ 0 & | x_{2} \\ 0 & | x_{3} \end{pmatrix} e_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & | x_{1} \\ 0 & | x_{3} \\ 0 & | x_{3} \end{pmatrix} e_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & | x_{1} \\ 0 & | x_{3} \\ 0 & | x_{3} \end{pmatrix} e_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & | x_{1} \\ 0 & | x_{3} \\ 0 & | x_{3} \end{pmatrix} e_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & | x_{1} \\ 0 & | x_{3} \\ 0 & | x_{3} \end{pmatrix} e_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & | x_{1} \\ 0 & | x_{3} \\ 0 & | x_{3} \end{pmatrix} e_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & | x_{1} \\ 0 & | x_{3} \\ 0 & | x_{3} \end{pmatrix} e_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & | x_{1} \\ 0 & | x_{3} \\ 0 & | x_{3} \end{pmatrix} e_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & | x_{1} \\ 0 & | x_{3} \\ 0 & | x_{3} \end{pmatrix} e_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & | x_{1} \\ 0 & | x_{3} \\ 0 & | x_{3} \\ 0 & | x_{3} \end{pmatrix} e_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & | x_{1} \\ 0 & | x_{3} \\ 0 & | x_{$$

$$X_{k} = C_{1} X_{1}^{k} + C_{2} X_{3}^{k}$$

$$2agagna nav. grabo nex C_{2} = 0 C_{1} = 1$$

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## Нижняя оценка на оракульную сложность

Для любого метода из класса, описанного выше, существует безусловная задача оптимизации с L-гладкой,  $\mu$ -сильно выпуклой целевой функцией f такая, что для решения этой задачи методу необходимо

 $\Omega\left(\sqrt{\frac{L}{\mu}\log\frac{\|x^0-x^*\|_2}{\varepsilon}}\right)$  вызовов оракула.