LOBACHEVSKY UNIVERSITY

Comparison of dimensionality reduction schemes for derivative-free global optimization algorithms

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2-6 July 2018
Heraklion, Greece

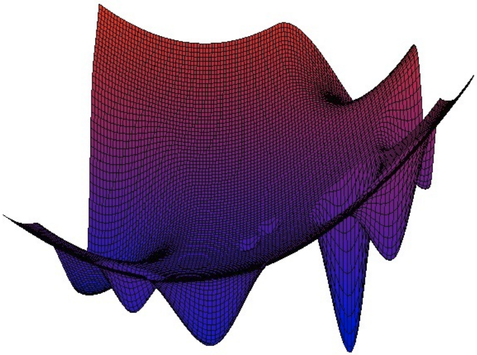
Problem statement

$$\varphi(y^*) = \min\{\varphi(y) : y \in D\},$$
$$D = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^N : a_i \leq y_i \leq b_i, 1 \leq i \leq N\}$$

$\varphi(y)$ is multiextremal objective function, which satisfies the Lipschitz condition:

$$|\varphi(y_1) - \varphi(y_2)| \leq L\|y_1 - y_2\|, y_1, y_2 \in D,$$

where $L > 0$ is the Lipschitz constant, and $||\cdot||$ denotes l_2 norm in $\mathbb{R}^N$ space.



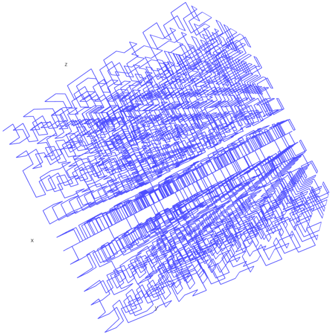
Dimension reduction

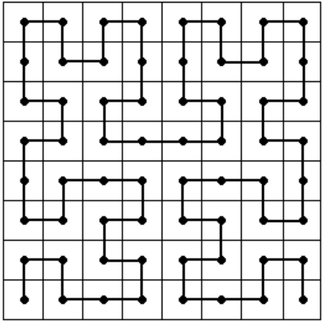
Peano-type curve $y(x)$ allows to reduce the dimension of the original problem:

$$\{y \in \mathbb{R}^N : -2^{-1} \leqslant y_i \leqslant 2^{-1}, 1 \leqslant i \leqslant N\} = \{y(x) : 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1\}$$

$$\min\{f(y) : y \in D\} = \min\{f(y(x)) : x \in [0, 1]\}$$

$y(x)$ is non-smooth function which continuously maps the segment $[0, 1]$ to the hypercube D.



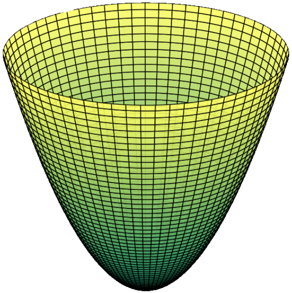


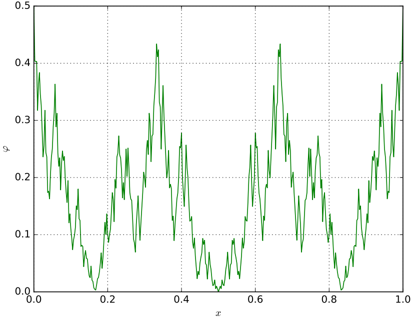
Properties of the reduced problem

After applying the Peano-type evolvent $\varphi(y(x))$ satisfies the uniform Hölder condition:

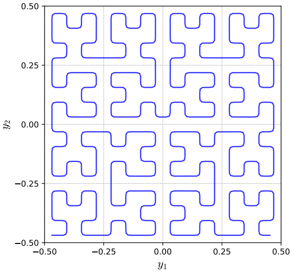
$$|\varphi(y(x_1)) - \varphi(y(x_2))| \leq H|x_1 - x_2|^{\frac{1}{N}}, x_1, x_2 \in [0, 1],$$

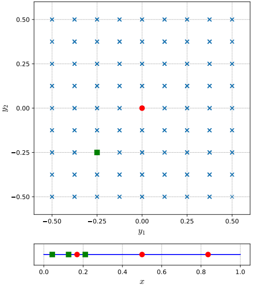
$\varphi(y(x))$ is non-smooth and has multiple local extremums even if $\varphi(y)$ is unimodal. The latter problem is caused by loss of the information about N-d neighborhood after the transformation to the 1-d space.



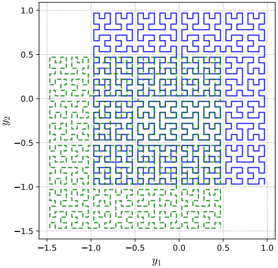


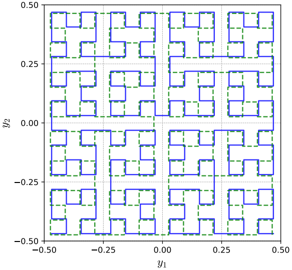
Smooth evolvent and non-univalent evolvent



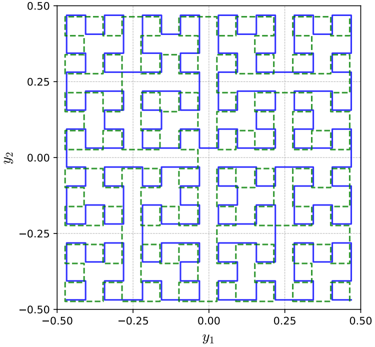


Shifted and rotated evolvents





Rotated evolvent



Optimization method

Optimization method generates search sequence $\{x_k\}$ and consists of the following steps:

Step 1. Sort the search information (one-dimensional points) in increasing order.

Step 2. Compute the evolvent $y(x)$ and the function $\varphi(y(x))$.

Step 3. For each interval (x_{i-1}, x_i) compute quantity $R(i)$, called characteristic.

Step 4. Choose an interval (x_{t-1}, x_t) with the greatest characteristic and compute objective $f(y(x))$ in the point chosen using the decision rule d:

$$x^{k+1} = d(t) \in (x_{t-1}, x_t)$$

Step 5. If $x_t - x_{t-1} < \varepsilon$ stop the method.

Detailed description: Strongin R.G., Sergeyev Ya.D.: Global optimization with non-convex constraints. Sequential and parallel algorithms (2000), Chapter 7

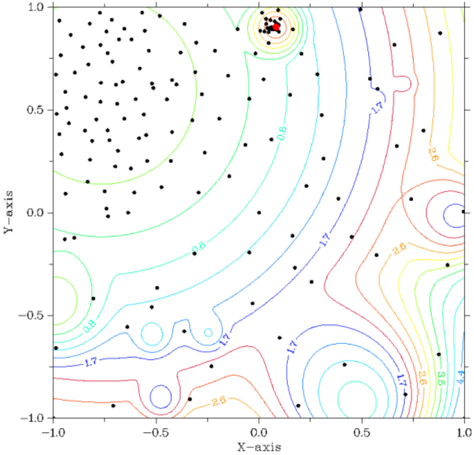
Test problems

Generator GKLS was employed to construct the sets of test problems:

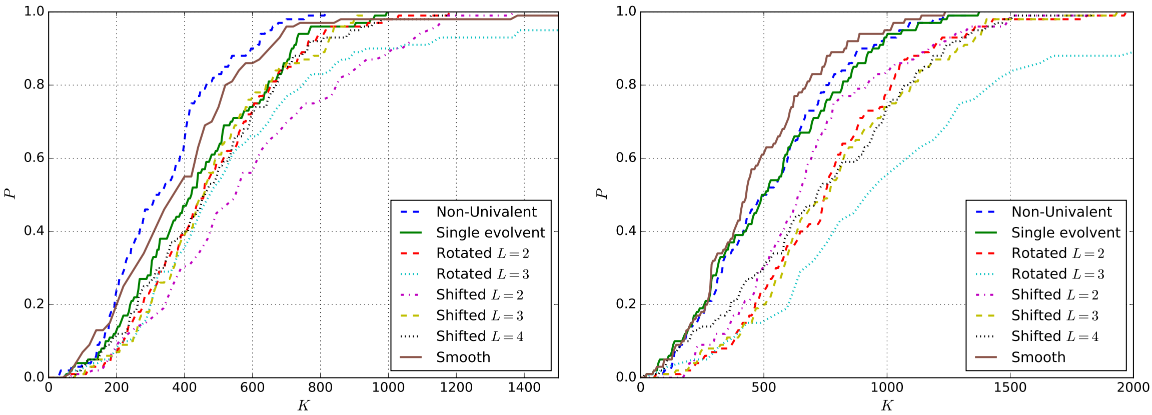
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} C_i(x), x \in S_i, i \in 2, \dots, m \\ \|x - T\|^2 + t, x \notin S_2, \dots, S_m \end{cases}$$

The generator allows to adjust:

- the number of local minimas;
- the size of the global minima attraction region;
- the space dimension.



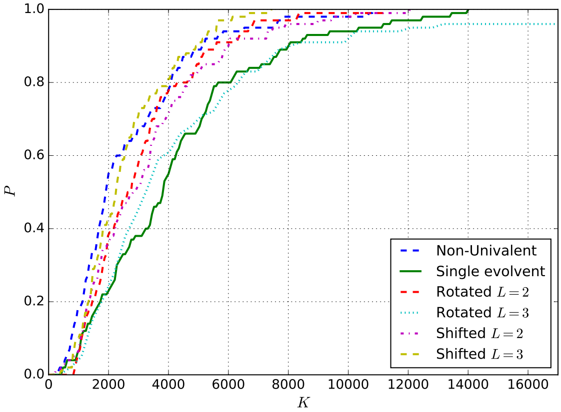
Results of comparison

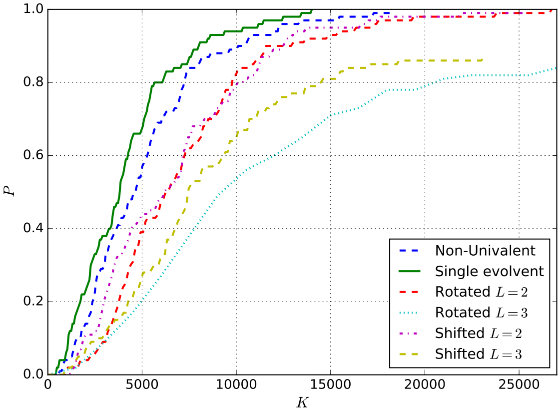


Minimal r $\qquad\qquad$ $r = 5.0$

Operating characteristics on GKLS 2d Simple class

Results of comparison





Minimal r $\qquad$ $r = 4.5$

Operating characteristics on GKLS 3d Simple class

Conclusion and future work

Already done:

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Future work:

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Q&A

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https://github.com/sovrasov