# 一. 基于Wolfe条件的线搜索算法

- 算法设计思路: Wolfe条件有两个子条件: Armijo condition和 curvature condition,因此我们的 算法也根据这两个条件分布设计。这个算法分为两步
  - 。 设置一个步长 $\alpha$ 可以取到的最大值 $\alpha_{max}$ . 并在 $(0,\alpha_{max})$ 中选取一个 $\alpha_1$ 作为初值(代码实现中设置为1)。使得 $\alpha_1$ 不断增加,直到满足以下两种情况之一
    - α同时满足Armijo条件与curvature条件(即满足Wolfe条件)
    - 满足Wolfe条件的α被包含在一个区间内
  - 如果是第一种情况,则直接输出;如果是第二种情况,则通过调用zoom函数来不断减小区间长度直到找到一个满足Wolfe条件的 $\alpha$ 值
- Pseudocode

```
Algorithm 3.5 (Line Search Algorithm).
      Set \alpha_0 \leftarrow 0, choose \alpha_{\text{max}} > 0 and \alpha_1 \in (0, \alpha_{\text{max}});
      i \leftarrow 1;
      repeat
                 Evaluate \phi(\alpha_i);
                 if \phi(\alpha_i) > \phi(0) + c_1 \alpha_i \phi'(0) or [\phi(\alpha_i) \ge \phi(\alpha_{i-1}) and i > 1]
                            \alpha_* \leftarrow \mathbf{zoom}(\alpha_{i-1}, \alpha_i) and stop;
                 Evaluate \phi'(\alpha_i);
                 if |\phi'(\alpha_i)| \leq -c_2\phi'(0)
                            set \alpha_* \leftarrow \alpha_i and stop;
                 if \phi'(\alpha_i) \geq 0
                            set \alpha_* \leftarrow zoom(\alpha_i, \alpha_{i-1}) and stop;
                 Choose \alpha_{i+1} \in (\alpha_i, \alpha_{\max});
                 i \leftarrow i + 1;
      end (repeat)
Algorithm 3.6 (zoom).
   repeat
              Interpolate (using quadratic, cubic, or bisection) to find
                        a trial step length \alpha_i between \alpha_{lo} and \alpha_{hi};
             Evaluate \phi(\alpha_i);
             if \phi(\alpha_i) > \phi(0) + c_1 \alpha_i \phi'(0) or \phi(\alpha_i) \ge \phi(\alpha_{lo})
                        \alpha_{\text{hi}} \leftarrow \alpha_{j};
             else
                        Evaluate \phi'(\alpha_i);
                        if |\phi'(\alpha_i)| \leq -c_2\phi'(0)
                                    Set \alpha_* \leftarrow \alpha_i and stop;
                        if \phi'(\alpha_i)(\alpha_{hi} - \alpha_{lo}) \ge 0
                                    \alpha_{hi} \leftarrow \alpha_{lo};
                        \alpha_{lo} \leftarrow \alpha_i;
   end (repeat)
```

#### Source Code

- 。 LineSearch.m: 用于寻找合适的步长
  - 评价当前步长,判断是否满足Armijo条件和下降条件,如果不满足说明最优解在之间, 调用zoom算法找到合适的 $\alpha$ ,结束。
  - 否则验证Curvature条件是否满足,如果满足则结束。
  - 如果不满足Curvature条件,并且当前梯度为正值时,与上一个步长构成区间调用zoom 算法找到合适的α 结束。
  - 迭代求解下一个步长点

```
function alpha = LineSearch(x, p, method)
 2 % The line search algorithm based on strong Wolfe condition
 3 %
    % OUTPUTS:
 5 | % alpha: the step length fits the strong wolfe condition
 6 %
    % INPUTS:
 7
 8
    % x: an n-d column vector(the current point)
 9
    % p: the step direction
10
11
        c1 = 1e-4;
        if strcmp(method, 'Newton')
12
13
            c2 = 1;
14
        else
            c2 = 0.1:
15
16
         alpha_MAX = 100;
17
18
         alpha = 1;
19
         alpha_0 = 0;
         alpha_1 = alpha;
20
21
         f0 = Rosenbrock(x);
22
23
24
         fx = f0:
25
         iter = 1;
26
27
         while (1)
28
             xc = x + alpha_1 * p;
29
             f = Rosenbrock(xc);
30
31
32
             if ((f > f0 + c1 * alpha_1 * dfunc(x)' * p) || ((f >= fx) &&
33
    (iter > 1)))
34
                alpha = myZoom(x, p, dfunc(x)' * p, alpha_0, alpha_1, f0,
    fx, c1, c2);
35
                break;
36
             end
37
             if (abs(dfunc(xc)' * p) \leftarrow -c2 * dfunc(x)' * p)
38
39
                 alpha = alpha_1;
                 break;
40
41
             end
42
             if (dfunc(xc)' * p >= 0)
43
```

```
44
                  alpha = myZoom(x, p, dfunc(x)' * p, alpha_1, alpha_0, f0,
    f, c1, c2);
45
                  break;
46
              end
47
48
              alpha_0 = alpha_1;
49
              alpha_1 = min(alpha_MAX, alpha_1 * 2);
50
              fx = f;
51
         end
52
    end
```

### o myZoom

- 判断是否满足Armijo条件,如果不满足缩减区间。
- 否则,判断是否满足Curvature条件,如果满足则返回
- 判断是否是递增区间,如果是则进行调整,使其满足zoom输入条件。

```
1 | function alpha = myZoom(x, p, slope_0, alpha_lo, alpha_hi, f0, fx, c1,
 2
    % the zoom function
 3
 4
    % OUTPUT:
    % alpha: the step length got by successively decreasing the size of the
 5
 6
   % until an acceptable step length is identified.
 7
 8
    % INPUTS:
9
   % x: an n-d column vector(the current point)
10
   % p: the step direction
11 | % slope_0: gradient of function at x in direction p
12
    % alpha_lo: the lower bound for alpha
   % alpha_hi: the uppper bound for alpha
13
14 \% f0: the function value at x
   % fx: the function value at last point
16 % c1: the parameter in the Armijo condition
    % c2: the parameter in the curvature condition
17
18
        while (1)
19
20
            alpha = alpha_lo + (alpha_hi - alpha_lo) / 2;
            xc = x + alpha * p;
21
22
            f = Rosenbrock(xc);
23
            if (f > f0 + c1 * alpha * slope_0 \mid\mid f > fx)
24
25
                 alpha_hi = alpha;
            else
26
27
                 slope_c = dfunc(xc)' * p;
28
                if (abs(slope_c) <= -c2 * slope_0)</pre>
29
                     return;
30
                 end
                 if (slope_c * (alpha_hi - alpha_lo) >= 0)
31
32
                     alpha_hi = alpha_lo;
                     alpha_lo = alpha;
33
                     fx = f;
34
35
                 end
36
            end
37
        end
```

```
38
39 end
```

### 1. 最速下降法

Source code

```
function [x_d, f_d, error, steps] = Steepest_descend(x, MAX_IT, tol)
 2
 3
        error = 1.0;
        steps = 0;
 4
 5
        convergent = 1;
 6
        alpha = 1;
 7
        x_d = x;
 8
9
        while (error > tol)
10
            f_d = Rosenbrock(x_d);
11
            g = dfunc(x_d);
12
            p = -g;
13
14
            alpha = LineSearch(x_d, p, 'Steepest_descend');
15
16
            x_d = x_d + alpha * p;
17
            steps = steps + 1;
18
            error = norm(g);
19
20
            if (steps > MAX_IT)
21
                 convergent = 0;
22
                 steps = -1;
23
                 break;
24
            end
25
        end
26
    end
```

# • 计算结果

- 初始坐标 x=[0,0,0,0,0]';
  - 输入[x\_d, f\_d, error, steps] = Steepest\_descend(x, 1e10, 1e-6);
  - 输出



- 迭代次数 steps: 18855
- 最小值点 x\_d: [1.000, 1.000, 1.000, 1.000, 1.000]<sup>T</sup>
- 最小值点函数值 f\_d: 7.0318 × 10<sup>-13</sup>
- 误差 error:  $9.9539 \times 10^{-7}$
- 初始坐标 x=[1,-1,1,-1,1,-1]';
  - 输入 [x\_d, f\_d, error, steps] = Steepest\_descend(x, 1e10, 1e-6);

```
error 9.9949e-07

f_d 1.0022e-12

steps 22854

x [1;-1;1;-1]

x_d [1.0000;1.0000;1.00...
```

■ 迭代次数 steps: 22854

■ 最小值点 x\_d: [1.000, 1.000, 1.000, 1.000, 1.000]<sup>T</sup>

■ 最小值点函数值 f\_d: 1.0022 × 10<sup>-12</sup>

■ 误差 error:  $9.9949 \times 10^{-7}$ 

#### 2. Newton法

Source code

```
1 | function [x_d, f_d, error, steps] = Newton(x, MAX_ITER, tol)
    % Newton method
 3 % OUTPUTS:
 4 % x_d: the search result;
   % f_d: the value at the result point;
   %error: the difference between the search result and the minimizer;
    % steps: the interation times.
 8 % INPUTS:
9 % x: an n-d column vector;
10 % MAX_ITER: the maximum iteration;
11 % tol: the allowed tolerance
12
13
        error = 1.0;
14
        steps = 0;
15
        convergent = 1;
16
        alpha = 1;
17
        x_d = x;
18
        while (error > tol)
19
            f_d = Rosenbrock(x_d);
20
21
            g = dfunc(x_d);
            G = d2func(x_d);
22
23
24
            p = -G\backslash g;
25
26
            alpha = LineSearch(x_d, p, 'Newton');
27
28
            x_d = x_d + alpha * p;
29
30
            steps = steps + 1;
31
            error = norm(g);
32
33
            if(steps > MAX_ITER)
34
                 invergent = 0;
35
                 steps = -1;
                 break;
36
37
            end
38
39
        end
40
    end
```

## • 计算结果

- 初始坐标 x = [0,0,0,0,0]';
  - 输入[x\_d, f\_d, error, steps] = Newton(x, 1e10, 1e-6);
  - 输出

名称 ▲	值
error	1.4522e-08
<mark>⊞</mark> f_d	1.3857e-19
→ steps	11
₩ x	[0;0;0;0;0]
⊞ x_d	[1;1;1;1;1]

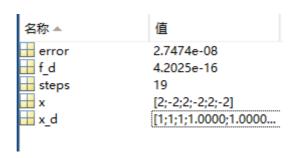
■ 迭代次数 steps: 11

■ 最小值点 x\_d: [1,1,1,1,1,1]<sup>T</sup>

■ 最小值点函数值 f\_d: 1.3857 × 10<sup>-19</sup>

■ 误差 error:  $1.4522 \times 10^{-8}$ 

- 初始坐标 x = [2,-2,2,-2,2,-2]';
  - 输入 [x\_d, f\_d, error, steps] = Newton(x, 1e10, 1e-6);
  - 輸出



■ 迭代次数 steps: 19

■ 最小值点 x\_d: [1,1,1,1.000,1.000,1.000]<sup>T</sup>

■ 最小值点函数值 f d: 4.2025 × 10<sup>-18</sup>

■ 误差 error: 2.7474 × 10<sup>-8</sup>

- 。 当初始坐标离全局最小值点较远时,寻找次数会很多,找最小值点较慢
  - 输入 x=[10,-10,10,-10,10]';
  - 输出

名称 ▲	值
error	3.0581e-12
⊞ f_d	1.4125e-24
steps ===	98
⊞ x	[10;-10;10;-10;10]
⊞ x_d	[1;1;1;1;1]

■ 迭代次数 step: 98

# 二. 基于单位增量的修正线搜索Newton法

• 算法思路:

因为当x距离最小值点较远时, $\nabla^2 f(x_k)$ 不能保证充分正定,使得通过  $\nabla^2 f(x_k) \cdot p = \nabla f(x_k)$ 解得的方向p不一定充分下降。因此我们可以通过寻找一个常量 $\tau > 0$ ,使 得 $\nabla^2 f(x_k) + \tau I$ 充分正定,让它来代替 $\nabla^2 f(x_k)$ 计算下降方向。

先设置一个 $\tau$ 的初值,如果 $\nabla^2 f(x_k)$ 主对角线上的最小值为正,则 $\tau_0=0$ ,否则  $\tau_0=-min(a_{ii})+\beta$  (其中 $\beta$ 是一个正常量,这样可以保证 $\tau_0>0$ ) 之后通过循环不断增大 $\tau$ 的值,直到能对 $\nabla^2 f(x_k)+\tau_k I$ 进行完全的Cholesky分解。

这样,我们就找到了一个合适的相对较小的 $\tau$ . 算法的伪代码如下:

```
Algorithm 3.3 (Cholesky with Added Multiple of the Identity).
```

```
Choose \beta > 0; if \min_i a_{ii} > 0 set \tau_0 \leftarrow 0; else \tau_0 = -\min(a_{ii}) + \beta; end (if) for k = 0, 1, 2, \ldots Attempt to apply the Cholesky algorithm to obtain LL^T = A + \tau_k I; if the factorization is completed successfully stop and return L; else \tau_{k+1} \leftarrow \max(2\tau_k, \beta); end (if) end (for)
```

在代码实现时(Cholesky.m),我在对矩阵进行Cholesky分解时对无法正常分解的情况输出了零矩阵,方便主函数进行判断

- Source Code
  - 。 代码分为两部分: modified\_Newton.m和Cholesky.m
  - o Cholesky.m
    - 对矩阵进行Cholesky分解( $LL^T=M$ ),若分解完全则输出分解得到的矩阵L;否则输出 零矩阵

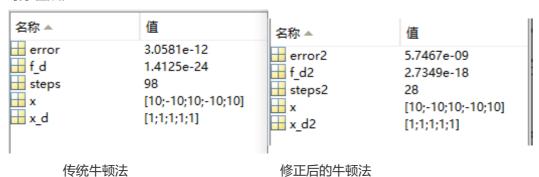
```
1 function L = Cholesky(M)
 2
    % M: n*n spd. matrix
   % L: the Cholesky factorization matrix
 4
 5
        n = length(M);
        L = zeros(n, n);
 6
 7
        for i = 1 : n
 8
            if (M(i, i) - L(i, :) * L(i, :)') < 0
 9
                L = zeros(n, n);
10
                break;
11
            else
12
                L(i, i) = sqrt(M(i, i) - L(i, :) * L(i, :)');
13
            end
14
            for j = (i + 1) : n
15
                L(j, i) = (M(j, i) - L(i, :) * L(j, :)') / L(i, i);
16
            end
        end
17
18
    end
```

■ 与传统Newton法不同之处就在于计算下降方向p时对不一定正定的 $\nabla^2 f(x_k)$ 做了修正,使之一定充分正定。

```
1 function [x_d, f_d, error, steps] = modified_Newton(x, MAX_ITER, tol)
 2
   % Newton method
 3 % OUTPUTS:
    % x_d: the search result;
   % f_d: the value at the result point;
    %error: the difference between the search result and the minimizer;
 7
    % steps: the interation times.
 8
   % INPUTS:
 9
    % x: an n-d column vector;
   % MAX_ITER: the maximum iteration;
    % tol: the allowed tolerance
11
12
13
        error = 1.0;
14
        steps = 0;
15
        convergent = 1;
        alpha = 1;
16
17
        x_d = x;
        beta = 1e-3;
18
19
        tau = 0;
20
21
22
        while (error > tol)
            f_d = Rosenbrock(x_d);
23
24
             g = dfunc(x_d);
25
            G = d2func(x_d);
26
27
            p = -G\backslash g;
28
            min_aii = min(diag(G));
29
            n = length(G);
30
            L = zeros(n, n);
31
32
            if min_aii > 0
33
                 tau = 0;
34
             else tau = -min_aii + beta;
35
             end
36
37
            while 1
38
                 L = Cholesky(G + tau * eye(n));
39
                if L == zeros(n)
40
                     tau = max(2 * tau, beta);
41
                 else
42
                     break;
43
                 end
44
            end
45
             p = -(L * L') \backslash g;
46
47
            x_d = x_d + alpha * p;
48
49
50
             steps = steps + 1;
51
             error = norm(g);
52
53
             if(steps > MAX_ITER)
54
                 invergent = 0;
```

### • 初值依赖性

传统牛顿法对初值依赖性较高,当处理远离最小值点时迭代次数会显著增加,且不一定能收敛到最小值点上。而修正后的牛顿法则对初值依赖性较低,与之前传统牛顿法同样输入 x= [10,-10,10,-10,10]',传统牛顿法用了98次迭代,而修正后的牛顿法只用了28次迭代就找到了最小值点。



### • 实际收敛阶

基于单位增量的修正线搜索牛顿法与拟牛顿法相似,都是用一个充分正定的矩阵代替  $abla^2 f(x_k)$ 来计算下降方向。基于单位增量的修正牛顿法用 $abla^2 f(x_k) + \tau I$ 来替代海森阵。

因为
$$\lim_{k o\infty}rac{||((
abla^2f(x_k)+ au I)-
abla^2f(x^*))p_k||}{||p_k||}=0$$

由线搜索拟牛顿法超线性收敛的充要性知,基于单位增量的修正牛顿法也是超线性收敛。