

最优化 2 第一次作业

大数据 001

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1 HW1

由题中条件有

$$E(\mathbf{r}) = (\mu)$$

$$E(R) = E(\mathbf{r}^T \mathbf{x})$$

$$= \mu^T \mathbf{x}$$

对于另一项

$$\text{Var}(R) = \text{Var}(\mathbf{r}^T \mathbf{x})$$

$$= x^2 \text{Var}(r) = x^2 \sum$$

$$= \mathbf{x}^T \sum \mathbf{x}$$

故原题中两问题等价

2 HW2

从泊松回归推出题中问题

$$\bullet b_i \sim P(b_i | \lambda_i)$$

$$P(b_i | \lambda_i) = \frac{e^{-\lambda_i} \lambda_i^{b_i}}{b_i!}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-\lambda_i + b_i \ln \lambda_i}}{b_i!}$$

取分子做优化问题

$$\max_x \prod_{i=1}^m P(b_i | \lambda_i)$$

$$\Rightarrow \max_x \prod_{i=1}^m e^{-\lambda_i + b_i \ln \lambda_i}$$

$$\Rightarrow \max_x \sum_{i=1}^m -\lambda_i + b_i \ln \lambda_i$$

$$\text{令 } \ln \lambda_i = \langle \alpha_i, x \rangle$$

$$\text{即 } \Rightarrow \max_x \sum_{i=1}^m -e^{\langle \alpha_i, x \rangle} + b_i \langle \alpha_i, x \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \min_x \sum_{i=1}^m e^{\langle \alpha_i, x \rangle} - \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}$$

故推导完成

3 HW3

3.1 Gradient Descent Method

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla f(x) &= (Ax - b)\mathbf{A}^T \\ &= \mathbf{A}^T(Ax - b) \\ x^{t+1} &= x^t - St\mathbf{A}^T(Ax - b) \\ \text{因为 } \beta - smooth \text{ 故 } St &= \frac{1}{\beta}\end{aligned}$$

3.2 Newton-Raphson

$$\begin{aligned}x^{t+1} &= x^t - St(\nabla^2 f(x^t))^{-1}\nabla f(x^t) \\ \nabla^2 f(x^t) &= A^T A\end{aligned}$$

3.3 Sub-Gradient

$$\begin{aligned}x^{t+1} &= x^t - Stg^t \\ \text{其中 } g^t &\in \partial f(x^t) \\ x^{t+1} &= x^t - St(A^T(Ax - b) + \lambda)\end{aligned}$$

3.4 Proximal Gradient Descent

$$\begin{aligned}\text{令 } g(x) &= \frac{1}{2}\|Ax - b\|^2, h(x) = \lambda\|x_1\| \\ x^{k+1} &= prox_{th(x)}(x^k - t\nabla(\frac{1}{2}\|Ax^k - b\|^2)) \\ &= S_{\lambda t}(x^k - tA^T(Ax - b)) \\ \text{其中 } S_{\lambda t} &= \begin{cases} x - \lambda t & \text{if } x > \lambda t \\ 0 & \text{if } |x| \leq \lambda t \\ x + \lambda t & \text{if } x < -\lambda t \end{cases}\end{aligned}$$

4 HW4

分别取 General Optimality Condition 中 y 为 $2x^*, 0$, 得到

$$\langle \nabla f(x^*), 0 - x^* \rangle \geq 0$$

$$\langle \nabla f(x^*), 2x^* - x^* \rangle \geq 0$$

得到 $-\nabla f(x^*)x^* \geq 0$ 并且 $\nabla f(x^*)x^* \geq 0$

故 $\nabla f(x^*)x^* = 0$

另由 General Optimality Condition 有

$$\nabla f(x^*)(y - x^*) \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla f(x^*)y \geq 0$$

因为 $y \in \text{dom}f$, 即 $y \leq 0$

故 $\nabla f(x^*) \leq 0$

得证。

5 HW5

构造 Lagrange 函数

$$L(\omega, b, \xi, \alpha, \mu) = \frac{\omega^T \omega}{2} + C \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i y_i (\omega^T x_i + b) - 1 + \xi_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i \xi_i$$

$$g(\alpha, \mu) = \max_{\omega, b, \xi} L(\omega, b, \xi, \alpha, \mu)$$

$$s.t. \alpha \geq 0, \mu \geq 0$$

对各变量求梯度并令其为 0

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \omega} = \omega - \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i y_i x_i = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \xi} = C - \alpha - \mu = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = -\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i y_i = 0$$

将上三式代入对偶函数

$$g(\alpha, \mu) = \frac{1}{2} \omega^T \omega - \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i y_i \omega^T x_i + \alpha$$

因为 $\omega = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i y_i x_i$

$$g(\alpha, \mu) = -\frac{1}{2} \omega^T \omega + \alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n n \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j x_i^T x_j + \alpha \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \alpha^T \mathbf{Q} \alpha + \alpha
\end{aligned}$$

其中 $\mathbf{Q}_{ij} = y_i y_j x_i^T x_j$

故 SVM 对偶问题为

$$\begin{aligned}
&\min_{\alpha} \frac{1}{2} \alpha^T \mathbf{Q} \alpha - \alpha \\
&s.t. \alpha \geq 0, \mu \geq 0, C - \alpha - \mu = 0, \alpha^T y = x
\end{aligned}$$