

机器学习中的优化算法作业1 (1.3, 1.4, 3.3, 3.7, 3.8, 2.12, 2.13, 2.15, 5.1, 5.6(a), 5.7(b)(d), 5.16)

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1.3 (a) α -超线性收敛

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\|x^{k+1} - x^*\|}{\|x^k - x^*\|} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{k+1} = 0$$

(b) α -超线性收敛

$$\text{由 } x^* = 0, \text{ 若 } k \text{ 为奇数则有 } \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\|x^{k+1} - x^*\|}{\|x^k - x^*\|} =$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} k \cdot \left| \frac{x^{k+1}}{x^{k-1}} \right| = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{k}{64 \cdot 2^{k-1}} = 0$$

$$\text{若 } k \text{ 为偶数, } \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\|x^{k+1} - x^*\|}{\|x^k - x^*\|} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(k+1) \cdot x^k} = 0$$

1.4 (a) 该点列收敛, 且 $f(x^k) = (1 + \frac{1}{2^k})^2$

$$k \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时, } f \rightarrow 1 \quad f(x^k) - 1 = \frac{1}{2^k} (2 + \frac{1}{2^k})$$

$$\text{因 } \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\|f(x^{k+1}) - f^*\|}{\|f(x^k) - f^*\|} = \frac{2 + \frac{1}{2^{k+1}}}{2(2 + \frac{1}{2^k})} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

则为 α -线性收敛

(b) 不收敛

$\sin k, \cos k$ 不收敛 而 $1 + \frac{1}{2^k} \rightarrow 1$

$$2.12 \quad (a) \quad f(x) = \sum_i x_i \ln x_i$$

$$f^*(y) = \sup_x y^T x - f(x) = \sum_i \sup_{x_i \geq 0} y_i x_i - x_i \ln x_i = \sum_i e^{y_i - 1}$$

$$(b) \quad f(x) = -\ln \det(x) = \ln \det(x^{-1})$$

$$f^*(y) = \sup_{x > 0} \operatorname{tr}(Y^T x) + \ln \det(x)$$

若 Y 非负定 取 Y 的一个特征向量 v s.t. $\|v\|_2 = 1$ 且 $\lambda \geq 0$

$$\text{取 } x = I + t v v^T \text{ 则 } \operatorname{tr}(Y^T x) + \ln \det(x) = \operatorname{tr}(Y) + \lambda t + \ln(1+t) \rightarrow \infty$$

$$(t \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\text{若 } Y \text{ 负定 则 } \nabla (\operatorname{tr}(Y^T x) + \ln \det(x)) = Y + x^{-1} = 0$$

其中 $x = -Y^{-1}$ 为正定阵

$$f^*(Y) = -\ln \det(-Y) - n$$

$$\Rightarrow f^*(Y) = \begin{cases} -\ln \det(-Y) - n & (Y \text{ 负定}) \\ +\infty & (\text{otherwise}) \end{cases}$$

$$(c) \quad f(x) = \max_i x_i$$

$$f^*(y) = \sup_x \{y^T x - \max_i x_i\} = \sup_x \{\sum_i y_i x_i - \max_i x_i\}$$

若 $\exists i, s.t. y_i < 0$. 则对应 $x_i = -t (t > 0)$ 且其余 $x_j = 0 (j \neq i)$

$$\text{则 } t \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时 } y^T x - \max_i x_i \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow y \notin \text{dom } f^*$$

$$\text{若 } y \geq 0 \text{ 且 } y^T \cdot 1 > 1 \quad \text{令 } x = t \cdot 1 \quad (t \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow y^T x - \max_i x_i = t y^T 1 - t = t(y^T 1 - 1) \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow y \notin \text{dom } f^*$$

$$\text{若 } y \geq 0 \text{ 且 } y^T \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$y^T x - \max_i x_i \leq 0. \text{ 且在 } x = 0 \text{ 时取等.}$$

$$\Rightarrow f^*(y) = 0$$

$$\text{综上, } f^*(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y \geq 0 \text{ 且 } y^T 1 = 1 \\ +\infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$(d) f(x, t) = -\ln(t^2 - x^T x)$$

$$\text{dom } f = \{(x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R} \mid \|x\|_2 < t\} \quad (t > 0)$$

$$f^*(y, s) = \sup_{(x, t) \in \text{dom } f} \{x^T y + t s + \ln(t^2 - x^T x)\}$$

$$\text{对 } (y, s) \in \{(y, s) \mid \|y\|_2 \geq -s\}$$

$$\text{对 } p > 1. \text{ 取 } x = py \quad t = p(\|y\|_2 + 1) = p^2(\|y\|_2 + 1) > p\|y\|_2 \geq -ps$$

$$\Rightarrow y^T x + ts > p\|y\|_2^2 - ps^2 = p(\|y\|_2^2 - s^2) \geq 0$$

$$\text{则 } p \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时, } y^T x + ts \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\text{同时 } \ln(t^2 - x^T x) \rightarrow \infty, \text{ 此时 } y^T x + ts + \ln(t^2 - x^T x) \text{ 无上界}$$

$$\text{对 } (y, s) \in \{(y, s) \mid \|y\|_2 < -s\}, \nabla (y^T x + ts + \ln(t^2 - x^T x)) = 0$$

$$\text{此时 } x = \frac{2y}{s^2 - y^T y}, \quad t = -\frac{2s}{s^2 - y^T y}$$

$$\Rightarrow f^*(y, s) = \frac{2y^T y}{s^2 - y^T y} - \frac{2s^2}{s^2 - y^T y} + \ln 4 - \ln(s^2 - y^T y)$$

$$= -2 + \ln 4 - \ln(s^2 - y^T y)$$

$$2.13. (a) f(x) = \|Ax - b\|_2 + \|x\|_2$$

$$f_1(x) = \|Ax - b\|_2, \quad f_2(x) = \|x\|_2. \text{ 均为凸函数}$$

$$2f(x) = 2f_1(x) + 2f_2(x) = \begin{cases} A^T \frac{Ax - b}{\|Ax - b\|_2} + \frac{x}{\|x\|_2} & Ax - b \neq 0, x \neq 0 \\ \frac{x}{\|x\|_2} & Ax - b = 0, x \neq 0 \\ \frac{A^T(Ax - b)}{\|Ax - b\|_2} & Ax - b \neq 0, x = 0 \\ 0 & Ax - b = 0, x = 0 \end{cases}$$

2.15. $f(x)$ 为 m -强凸 $\Rightarrow g(x) = f(x) - \frac{m}{2}\|x\|^2$ 为凸函数

由凸函数运算: $\partial g(x) + m\mathbf{x} = \partial f(x)$

则对 $\forall \tilde{g} \in \partial f(x)$, $f(y) \geq f(x) + \frac{m}{2}\|y\|^2 - \frac{m}{2}\|x\|^2 + \langle \tilde{g}, y - x \rangle$

($\forall y \in \text{dom } f$)

两边同时对 y 求 inf: $\inf_{y \in \text{dom } f} f(y) \geq f(x) - \frac{\|\tilde{g}\|^2}{2m}$ ($\forall \tilde{g} \in \partial f(x)$)

$$\Rightarrow \inf_{y \in \text{dom } f} f(y) \geq \sup_{\tilde{g} \in \partial f(x)} f(x) - \frac{\|\tilde{g}\|^2}{2m} = f(x) - \inf_{\tilde{g} \in \partial f(x)} \frac{\|\tilde{g}\|^2}{2m}$$

即得: $\inf_{y \in \text{dom } f} f(y) \geq f(x) - \frac{1}{2m} \text{dist}^2(\mathbf{0}, \partial f(x))$

3.3 模型 3.2.4.

$$\min_x \frac{1}{2} \|Ax - b\|_2^2, \quad x^* = A^{-1}b, \quad b = (0, 0, 0)^T \text{ 时 } x^* = (0, 0, 0)^T$$

$$b = (10^{-4}, 0, 0)^T \text{ 时 } x^* = (100, 0, 0)^T$$

模型 3.2.6

$$\min_x \frac{1}{2} \|Ax - b\|_2^2 + \alpha \|x\|_2^2, \quad x^* = (A^T A + 2\alpha I)^{-1} A^T b$$

$$b = (0, 0, 0)^T \text{ 时 } x^* = (0, 0, 0)^T$$

$$b = (10^{-4}, 0, 0)^T \text{ 时 } x^* = \left(\frac{10^2}{1+2 \times 10^2 \alpha}, 0, 0 \right)^T$$

模型 (3.2.4) 中矩阵 A 病态, 故 b 的轻微扰动对 x 有较大影响

模型 (3.2.6) 增加 L_2 正则项 使两解极为接近

$$3.7 \quad (a) \quad L(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m \ln P(b_i - a_i^T x) = - \sum_{i=1}^m \left(\ln \sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2} + \frac{(b_i - a_i^T x)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right)$$

$$\max_x L(x) \Leftrightarrow \min_x \sum_{i=1}^m (b_i - a_i^T x)^2$$

$$(b) \quad L(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m \ln P(b_i - a_i^T x) = - \sum_{i=1}^m \left(\ln 2\alpha + \frac{|b_i - a_i^T x|}{\alpha} \right)$$

$$\max_x L(x) \Leftrightarrow \min_x \sum_{i=1}^m |b_i - a_i^T x|$$

$$(c) \quad L(x) = \prod_{i=1}^m P(b_i - a_i^T x) = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{2\alpha}\right)^m & \max_{1 \leq i \leq m} |b_i - a_i^T x| \leq \alpha \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

故优化问题可构造为 $\min_x \max_{1 \leq i \leq m} |b_i - a_i^T x|$

$$3.8. \min_x \sum_{i=1}^m \ln \left(\frac{1 + |a_i^T x|}{1 + |a_i^T x| + b_i a_i^T x} \right)$$

该模型得到的优化问题是非凸的

5.1 满足性质: A 正定, $b \in \mathcal{R}(A)$

5.6. (a) 考虑方程 $Ax=b$ 的解:

① 无解 即 $b \notin \mathcal{R}(A)$ 此时 $\min_{Ax=b} C^T x = +\infty$

② 有解. 且 $C \perp \ker(A)$, 设 $C = A^T \lambda + \hat{C}$ 其中 $A \hat{C} = 0$

若 $C \in \mathcal{R}(A^T)$ 则有 $\hat{C} = 0$, 此时 $C^T x = \lambda^T A x + \hat{C}^T x = b^T \lambda$

$\Rightarrow \min_{Ax=b} C^T x = b^T \lambda$, 且可行域中所有解均为最优解

③ 有解. 且 $c \notin R(A^T)$ 此时 $\hat{c} \neq 0$

设 x_0 为一可行点, 令 $x = x_0 - t\hat{c}$, 则有 x 也可行

$$C^T x = (A^T \lambda + \hat{c})^T (x_0 - t\hat{c}) = \lambda^T A x_0 - t\lambda^T A \hat{c} + \hat{c}^T x_0 - t\|\hat{c}\|_2^2$$

$$= \lambda^T b + \hat{c}^T x_0 - t\|\hat{c}\|_2^2$$

$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} C^T x \rightarrow -\infty$, 此时最优值为 $-\infty$

$$\text{综上, 最优值 } p = \begin{cases} +\infty & b \notin R(A) \\ \lambda^T b & c \in R(A^T) \text{ (存在 } \lambda \text{ 使 } c = A^T \lambda) \\ -\infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

5.7

$$(b) \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \|Ax - b\|, \text{ 令 } y = Ax - b. \text{ 考虑 } \min_{Ax - b = y} \|y\|_1$$

$$z(x, y, \lambda) = \|y\|_1 - \langle \lambda, Ax - b - y \rangle$$

$$g(\lambda) = \inf_{x, y} \{ \|y\|_1 - \langle \lambda, Ax \rangle + \langle \lambda, y \rangle + \langle \lambda, b \rangle \}$$

$$= -\sup_{x, y} \{ \langle -\lambda, y \rangle - \|y\|_1 + \langle A^T \lambda, x \rangle \} - \langle \lambda, b \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{当 } A^T \lambda \neq 0 \text{ 时 } g(\lambda) = -\infty$$

$$\text{设 } f(y) = \|y\|_1, \text{ 则 } f^*(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \|\lambda\|_\infty \leq 1 \\ +\infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{综上, } g(\lambda) = \begin{cases} -\langle \lambda, b \rangle & \text{if } \|\lambda\|_\infty \leq 1, A^T \lambda = 0 \\ -\infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{对偶问题: } \max_{\|\lambda\|_\infty \leq 1, A^T \lambda = 0} \langle -\lambda, b \rangle$$

$$(d) \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \|x\|_2 \leq 1} x^T A x + 2b^T x \quad (A \text{ 正定})$$

$$L(x, \lambda) = x^T A x + 2b^T x - \lambda(1 - \|x\|_2^2)$$

$$g(\lambda) = \inf_x \{x^T A x + 2b^T x + \lambda \|x\|_2^2 - \lambda\}$$

$$= \inf_x \{x^T (A + \lambda I) x + 2b^T x - \lambda\}$$

$$= -b^T (A + \lambda I)^{-1} b - \lambda$$

$$\text{故对偶问题为 } \max_{\lambda \geq 0} -b^T (A + \lambda I)^{-1} b - \lambda$$

$$s.t. \max_{x, \xi} \frac{1}{2} \|x\|_2^2 + u \sum_{i=1}^m \xi_i \quad \text{such that } b_i a_i^T x \geq 1 - \xi_i \quad (\xi_i \geq 0)$$

$$(i=1, 2, \dots, m)$$

$$L(x, \xi, \lambda, \mu) = \frac{1}{2} \|x\|_2^2 + u \sum_{i=1}^m \xi_i - \sum_i \xi_i \mu_i - \sum_i \lambda_i (b_i a_i^T x + \xi_i - 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \|x\|_2^2 - \sum_i \lambda_i b_i a_i^T x + \sum_i \lambda_i + \sum_{i=1}^m \xi_i (u - \mu_i - \lambda_i)$$

$$g(\lambda, \mu) = \inf_{x, \xi} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \|x\|_2^2 - \sum_i \lambda_i b_i a_i^T x + \sum_{i=1}^m \xi_i (u - \mu_i - \lambda_i) + \sum_i \lambda_i \right\}$$

$$\text{若 } u - \mu_i - \lambda_i \neq 0, \text{ 则 } g(\lambda, \mu) = -\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow g(\lambda, \beta) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2} \|\sum_i \lambda_i b_i a_i\|_2^2 + \sum_i \lambda_i & \text{if } u - \beta_i - \lambda_i = 0 \quad \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, m \\ -\infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

故对偶问题为 $\max_{\lambda_i, \beta_i} -\frac{1}{2} \|\sum_i \lambda_i \beta_i a_i\|_2^2 + \sum_i \lambda_i$

$$\text{s.t. } u - \beta_i - \lambda_i = 0$$

$$\lambda_i \geq 0$$

$$\beta_i \geq 0$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, m$$