机影李神的优化算法作业4 8.16 8.19(a)(b)(c) 8.16 先表访问题的Lagrange函数: 引入乘子A作用在约束、L+S=M上 Lp(L,5,1) = || L| | * + > || S| | 1, + < 1, L+5-M> + = || L+5-M || = 在第(141)号 交替方向乘飞流名别本军各分上和乡的飞河题更新 LK+1 \$2 5 K+1 スプチレシ河殿 Lk+1= arg min Lp(L,Sk,1k) = arg min 1 || L ||* + = | | L+5k- M+ + 1 / P / K || 2 3 = argmin { = ||L||* + = || L+5k-M+= 10k||23 = UDiag (prox + (6(A))) VT 其中A=M-5k-7/k, G(A)为A的所有非新异值构成的向量 新卫UDiag(GLAN)VT是A的奇异位名解。

双子 4 名词 説 $S^{k+1} = argmin L_{P}(L^{k+1}, S^{k}, U^{k})$ $= argmin {3||S||_{1} + \frac{P}{2} ||S+L^{k+1}-M+\frac{1}{2}\Lambda^{k}||_{F}^{2}}$ $= pyox & ||L||_{1} LM-L^{k+1}-\frac{1}{2}\Lambda^{k}$

此处 Z=plox z II·II, LT) 满足
Zij = sign (Yij) max } 1Yij 1- 7,03
ス3千振とA. 有常规東新
$V_{k+1} = V_k + \Delta L (\Gamma_{k+1} + R_{k+1} - W)$
11 - 11 - 17 - 17
因此对413问题和53问题都有显式解.
8 19 (a) (b) (c) 的算法实现见的
61 (a) (b) (c) Hayona no no so

机器学习中的优化算法作业 - 4

(8.16 题见上文手写部分)

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LASSO 问题描述

LASSO 是一种用于线性回归和统计建模的正则化方法。

它通过在损失函数中添加一个 L_1 正则项,强制使一些模型参数变为零,从而实现特征选择和模型稀疏性。

LASSO问题可以通过以下优化问题来描述:

$$min\{rac{1}{2n}\sum_{i=1}^n(y_i-eta_0-\sum_{j=1}^px_{ij}eta_j)^2+\lambda\sum_{j=1}^p|eta_j|$$

其中:

- n 是样本数量。
- p 是特征的数量。
- *y_i* 是观测值。
- x_{ij} 是第 i 个样本的第 j 个特征的值。
- β₀ 是截距项。
- β_i 是第 j 个特征的系数。
- *\(\lambda \)* 是控制正则化程度的超参数。

近似点梯度算法

代码实现

```
import numpy as np
from scipy.optimize import minimize
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# 生成模拟数据
np.random.seed(42)
n = 100
p = 20

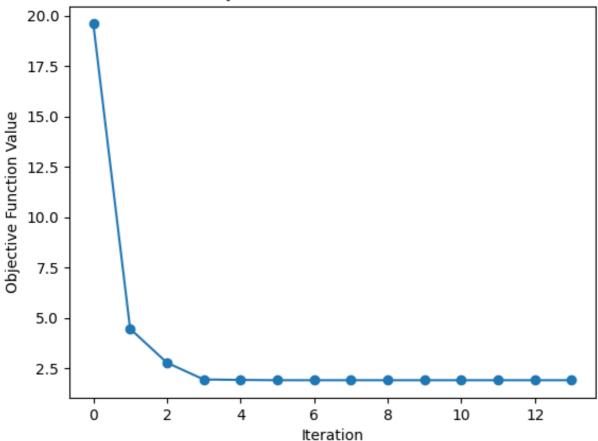
X = np.random.randn(n, p)
true_beta = np.random.randn(p)
noise = 0.1 * np.random.randn(n)
y = np.dot(X, true_beta) + noise

# 定义 LASSO 目标函数
def lasso_objective(beta, X, y, lambda_):
    n = len(y)
```

```
residuals = y - np.dot(X, beta)
    lasso_term = lambda_ * np.sum(np.abs(beta))
    objective = 0.5 * np.sum(residuals**2) + lasso_term
    return objective
def lasso_gradient(beta, X, y, lambda_):
   n = len(y)
   residuals = y - np.dot(X, beta)
    sign = np.sign(beta)
    gradient = -np.dot(X.T, residuals) + lambda_ * sign
    return gradient
# 记录
def callback function(beta):
    obj_value = lasso_objective(beta, X, y, lambda_)
    objective_values.append(obj_value)
# 运行
initial_beta = np.zeros(p)
lambda = 0.1
objective_values = []
result = minimize(
   fun=lasso_objective,
   x0=initial beta,
   args=(X, y, lambda_),
    jac=lasso_gradient,
   method='L-BFGS-B',
   callback=callback_function
)
print(objective_values)
# 绘制
plt.plot(objective_values[1:], marker='o')
plt.title('LASSO Objective Function Value vs Iteration')
plt.xlabel('Iteration')
plt.ylabel('Objective Function Value')
plt.show()
```

输出结果

LASSO Objective Function Value vs Iteration



Nesterov 加速算法

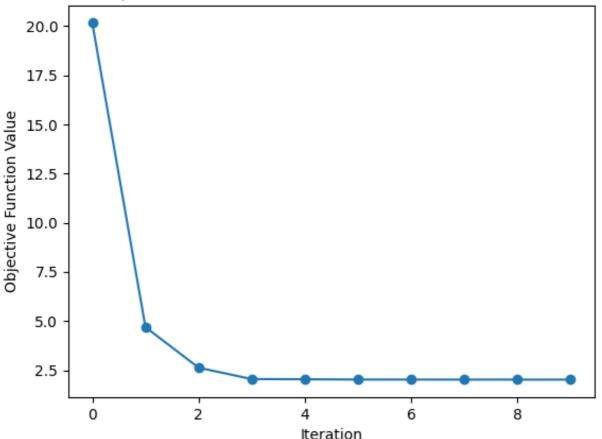
代码实现

```
import numpy as np
from scipy.optimize import minimize
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# 生成模拟数据
np.random.seed(42)
n = 100
p = 20
X = np.random.randn(n, p)
true_beta = np.random.randn(p)
noise = 0.1 * np.random.randn(n)
y = np.dot(X, true_beta) + noise
# 定义 LASSO 目标函数
def lasso_objective(beta, X, y, lambda_):
   n = len(y)
   residuals = y - np.dot(X, beta)
   lasso_term = lambda_ * np.sum(np.abs(beta))
   objective = 0.5 * np.sum(residuals**2) + lasso_term
```

```
return objective
def lasso_gradient(beta, X, y, lambda_):
   n = len(y)
   residuals = y - np.dot(X, beta)
    sign = np.sign(beta)
    gradient = -np.dot(X.T, residuals) + lambda_ * sign
    return gradient
# 记录
def callback_function(beta):
    obj value = lasso objective(beta, X, y, lambda )
    objective_values.append(obj_value)
# 运行
initial_beta = np.zeros(p)
lambda = 0.1
objective_values = []
def nesterov_gradient(beta, X, y, lambda_, momentum):
   n = len(y)
   residuals = y - np.dot(X, beta)
    sign = np.sign(beta)
    gradient = -np.dot(X.T, residuals) + lambda_ * sign
    return gradient + momentum * (beta - old_beta)
old beta = initial beta.copy()
momentum = 0.9 # 设置动量参数
result = minimize(
   fun=lasso_objective,
   x0=initial_beta,
    args=(X, y, lambda ),
    jac=lambda beta, X, y, lambda_: nesterov_gradient(beta, X, y, lambda_, momentum),
   method='L-BFGS-B',
   callback=callback function
)
print(objective_values)
# 绘制
plt.plot(objective_values[1:], marker='o')
plt.title('LASSO Objective Function Value vs Iteration (Nesterov Accelerated)')
plt.xlabel('Iteration')
plt.ylabel('Objective Function Value')
plt.show()
```

输出结果

LASSO Objective Function Value vs Iteration (Nesterov Accelerated)



交替方向乘子法

代码实现

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# 生成模拟数据
np.random.seed(42)
n = 100
p = 20

X = np.random.randn(n, p)
true_beta = np.random.randn(p)
noise = 0.1 * np.random.randn(n)
y = np.dot(X, true_beta) + noise

# 定义 LASSO 目标函数
def lasso_objective(beta, X, y, lambda_, rho, z):
    n = len(y)
    residuals = y - np.dot(X, beta)
```

```
lasso term = lambda * np.sum(np.abs(z))
    augmented_term = (rho / 2) * np.sum((beta - z + u)**2)
   objective = 0.5 * np.sum(residuals**2) + lasso term + augmented term
   return objective
# 初始化参数
beta = np.zeros(p)
z = np.zeros(p)
u = np.zeros(p)
rho = 1.0 # 步长
# ADMM 迭代
max iterations = 100
lambda = 0.1
objective_values = []
for iteration in range(max iterations):
   # 求解 beta
   beta = np.linalg.solve(np.dot(X.T, X) + rho * np.identity(p), np.dot(X.T, y) + rho *
(z - u))
   # 求解 z (软阈值运算)
   z = np.maximum(0, beta + u - lambda / rho) - np.maximum(0, -beta - u - lambda / rho)
   # 更新 u
   u = u + beta - z
   # 计算目标函数值
   obj_value = lasso_objective(beta, X, y, lambda_, rho, z)
   objective_values.append(obj_value)
# 打印
print("Optimal beta:", beta)
print("Objective values:", objective_values)
# 绘制
plt.plot(objective_values[1:], marker='o')
plt.title('LASSO Objective Function Value vs Iteration (ADMM)')
plt.xlabel('Iteration')
plt.ylabel('Objective Function Value')
plt.show()
```

输出结果

LASSO Objective Function Value vs Iteration (ADMM)

