

机器学习中的优化算法作业3 (6.2, 6.4, 7.2, 7.6, 7.9, 8.3, 8.4)

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6.2 $f(x^k + \alpha d^k)$ 关于 α 强凸, 由一阶条件知

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha} f(x^k + \alpha d^k) = d^k (d^k)^T A d^k + (x^k)^T A d^k + b^T d^k = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{步长为 } d^k = - \frac{(x^k)^T A d^k + b^T d^k}{(d^k)^T A d^k} = - \frac{(Ax + b)^T d^k}{(d^k)^T A d^k}$$

在最速下降法中 $d^k = -\nabla f(x^k) = -(Ax^k + b)$ 代入上式:

$$\alpha_k = \frac{\|\nabla f(x^k)\|^2}{\nabla f(x^k)^T A \nabla f(x^k)}$$

6.4 (a) 原问题 $\Leftrightarrow \min_{t, x} t + \frac{1}{2} \|x\|^2, \text{ s.t. } x_i \leq t, i=1, 2, \dots, k$

设 $\lambda_i \geq 0$ 为 $x_i \leq t$ 对应的乘子. 其 KKT 条件:

$$x_i = 0, \quad i = k+1, \dots, n$$

$$x_i + \lambda_i = 0 \quad \lambda_i (t - x_i) = 0 \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, k$$

$$t \geq x_i \quad \lambda_i \geq 0 \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, k$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^k x_i^2 = -t, \quad t \geq -\frac{1}{k} \quad \text{取等} \Leftrightarrow \lambda_i^* = -\frac{1}{k}, i = 1, 2, \dots, k$$

$$x_i^* = 0, \quad i = k+1, \dots, n, \quad \text{最小值 } f^* = -\frac{1}{2k}$$

$$b) \max_{1 \leq i \leq k} x_i \leq \max_{1 \leq i \leq k} (x_i - y_i) + \max_{1 \leq i \leq k} y_i \leq \max_{1 \leq i \leq k} y_i + \|x - y\|_2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \|x\|_2 + \|y\|_2 \leq \sqrt{k}$$

$$f(x) - f(y) \leq \|x - y\|_2 + \frac{1}{2} (x + y)^T (x - y) \leq (1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}}) \|x - y\|_2$$

$$c) \text{ 因 } x^0 = 0, \text{ 故 } g^0 = e_1$$

$$\Rightarrow x'_1 < 0, x'_2, x'_3, \dots \text{ 均为 } 0 \Rightarrow g^1 = e_2$$

$$\text{故由归纳法 } x^k \in \text{span}\{e_1, \dots, e_k\}$$

$$\text{因 } k < K, \text{ 故 } x^k \text{ 的第 } K \text{ 个元素为 } 0, \text{ 此时}$$

$$f^k - f^* \geq x_k^k + \frac{1}{2} \|x^k\|^2 + \frac{1}{2(1+k)} \geq \frac{1}{2(1+k)} \geq \frac{GR}{2(1+\sqrt{k})}$$

$$7.2 \text{ 二次罚函数: } P_E(x, \epsilon) = -x_1 x_2 x_3 + \frac{\epsilon}{2} (x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 - 60)^2$$

$$\text{可行解取 } x = (10, 10, 10)^T \text{ 时 } P_E(x, \epsilon) = -1000 < 0$$

$$\text{当 } x_i \text{ 中存在 } 0 \text{ 时, 最小值大于 } 0 \Rightarrow \text{最小值始终均非 } 0.$$

$$\text{又对 } z > 0 \text{ 取 } x = (-z, -z, z+20) \text{ 为可行解}$$

$$\text{当 } z \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时, 原问题, 罚问题均无界} \Rightarrow \text{无解.}$$

$$\text{故只需讨论局部极小解的存在性}$$

$$\text{由罚问题一阶最优条件:}$$

$$\lambda_2 \lambda_3 = \frac{\lambda_3 \lambda_1}{2} = \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}{3}$$

因 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3 \neq 0$, 故 $2\lambda_2 = \lambda_1, 3\lambda_3 = \lambda_1$

\Rightarrow 问题²最优性条件 $\Leftrightarrow -\lambda_1^2 + 186(\lambda_1 - 20) = 0$

$\Delta = 816^2 - 3606 > 0$ 时有极小值点, 此时

$$\lambda_1(6) = 96 - \sqrt{816^2 - 3606}, \lambda_2(6) = \frac{1}{2}\lambda_1(6), \lambda_3(6) = \frac{1}{3}\lambda_1(6)$$

故当 $6 \rightarrow \infty$, 一个局部极小解为

$$\lambda_1 = \lim_{6 \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3606}{96 + \sqrt{816^2 - 3606}} = 20, \lambda_2 = 10, \lambda_3 = \frac{20}{3}$$

Lagrange 乘子为

$$\lambda = - \lim_{6 \rightarrow \infty} 6(\lambda_1(6) + 2\lambda_2(6) + 3\lambda_3(6) - 60)$$

$$= -60 \lim_{6 \rightarrow \infty} 6 \left(\frac{66}{36 + \sqrt{96^2 - 406}} - 1 \right)$$

$$= -60 \lim_{6 \rightarrow \infty} \frac{406^2}{(36 + \sqrt{96^2 - 406})^2}$$

$$= -\frac{200}{3}$$

$$\text{由 } \nabla_{\lambda\lambda}^2 P_E(\lambda, 6) = 6(1, 2, 3)^T(1, 2, 3) - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \lambda_3 & \lambda_2 \\ \lambda_3 & 0 & \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 & \lambda_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

和问题的值由 $\nabla_{\lambda\lambda}^2 P_E(\lambda(6), 6)$ 的正定性

所确定

7.6 (a) 反证法: 若 $f(x^k) > f(x^*)$. 则 $v(M, x^*) < v(M, x^k)$

与题设矛盾!

$$(b) \quad v(M_k, x^k) \leq v(M_k, x^*) \Rightarrow M_{k+1} = M_k + \sqrt{v(M_k, x^k)}$$

$$\leq M_k + \sqrt{v(M_k, x^*)} = M_k + |f(x^*) - M_k|$$

$$\text{而 } f(x^*) \geq M_k \Rightarrow M_{k+1} \leq M_k + f(x^*) - M_k = f(x^*)$$

(c) 考虑 Morrison 方法中 $x^k \rightarrow x^* (k \rightarrow \infty)$

$$\text{则 } M_{k+1} = M_k + \sqrt{v(M_k, x^k)}$$

$$= M_k + \sqrt{(f(x^k) - M_k)^2 + \sum_{i \in E} C_i^2(x^k)}$$

$$\exists N \in \mathbb{N}_+, \forall n \geq N, \exists \varepsilon_n \geq 0$$

$$M_{n+1} = M_n + \sqrt{(f(x^n) - M_n)^2 + \varepsilon_n} \leq M_n + |f(x^n) - M_n| + \varepsilon_n$$

其中 $\varepsilon_n > 0$ 且 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $\varepsilon_n \rightarrow 0$

$$\text{同理 } M_{n+1} \geq M_n + |f(x^n) - M_n| - \varepsilon_n$$

令 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 且注意 $f(x^n) \rightarrow f(x^*)$. 则有

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} M_{k+1} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} M_k = f(x^*)$$

(d) Hessian 矩阵的 (i,j) 元为:

$$2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j} + 2(1-f-M) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} + 2 \sum_{k \in E} \frac{\partial C_k}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial C_k}{\partial x_j} + 2 \sum_{k \in E} C_k \frac{\partial^2 C_k}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$$

与算法 7.1 的联系: Morrison 方法仍为惩罚方法

但 7.1 通过调节惩罚项 $\sum_{i \in E} C_i^2 w_i$ 的系数 w_i 的大小施加惩罚

而 Morrison 是惩罚自适应方法, 构造 $\min_x v(M_k, x)$ 完全优化

7.9. (a) Lagrange 函数为 $L(x, \lambda) = C^T x + \lambda^T (Ax - b) + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \|Ax - b\|_2^2, x \geq 0$

增广 Lagrange 函数迭代格式:

$$x^{k+1} = \arg \min_{x \geq 0} \{L(x, \lambda^k)\}$$

$$\lambda^{k+1} = \lambda^k + \sigma_k (Ax^{k+1} - b)$$

$$\sigma_{k+1} = \min \{\rho \sigma_k, \bar{\sigma}\}$$

线性规划的对偶问题:

$$\min_y b^T y \quad \text{s.t.} \quad A^T y + c \leq 0$$

引入松弛变量 s 上面等价于:

$$\min_y -b^T y \quad \text{s.t.} \quad A^T y + s - c = 0 \\ s \geq 0$$

对偶问题的增广 Lagrange 函数:

$$L_6(y, s, \lambda) = -b^T y + \lambda^T (A^T y + s - c) + \frac{1}{2} \sigma \|A^T y + s - c\|_2^2 \quad (s \geq 0)$$

\Rightarrow 迭代格式:

$$(y^{k+1}, s^{k+1}) = \arg \min_{y, s \geq 0} \{ L_6(y, s, \lambda^k) \}$$

$$\lambda^{k+1} = \lambda^k + \sigma_k (A^T y^{k+1} + s^{k+1} - c)$$

$$\sigma_{k+1} = \min \{ \rho \sigma_k, \bar{\sigma} \}$$

$$\Rightarrow s = \text{Proj}_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} (c - A^T y - \frac{\lambda}{\sigma}) \text{ 代入即得}$$

(b) 仅考虑 $\lambda^k \geq 0$ 情况

首先取 $\lambda^0 = \lambda^0 = 0$, 设 λ^{k+1} 为 $L_6(\lambda, \lambda^k)$ 全局极小点, 则

$$0 \in c + \sigma A^T (A \lambda^{k+1} - b + \frac{\lambda^k}{\sigma})$$

故满足引理1引理2

由线性规划可行域 $\neq \emptyset \Rightarrow \exists \hat{x}$ s.t. $\|A\hat{x} - b\| = 0$

由引理2及 $c^T b$ 为凸 $\Rightarrow \exists k$, s.t. $\forall k \geq k$, 有:

$$\frac{\sigma}{2} \|A \lambda^k - b\|^2 \leq c^T \hat{x} - c^T \lambda^k + \lambda^k A (\hat{x} - \lambda^k) + \frac{\sigma}{2} \|A \hat{x} - b\|^2 \leq 0$$

故对 $\forall k \geq k$, $A \lambda^k = b \Rightarrow$ 有限终止性

$$8.3 \quad (a) \quad u = \arg \min_u \{ I_C(u) + \frac{1}{2} \|u - x\|^2 \}$$

$$= \arg \min_{\|u\|_2 \leq t} \{ \|u - x\|^2 \}$$

$$= P_{\|x\|_2 \leq t}(x)$$

$$(b) \quad f(x) = \inf_{y \in C} \|x - y\|, \text{ 先求 } f(x) \text{ 在 } \hat{x} \text{ 处次梯度}$$

$$\text{若 } f(\hat{x}) = 0 \text{ 则 } g = 0$$

$$\text{若 } f(\hat{x}) > 0, \text{ 取 } \hat{y} \text{ 为 } \hat{x} \text{ 上的投影, 即 } \hat{y} \in P_C(\hat{x})$$

$$\text{次梯度为 } g \in \partial \|x - P_C(\hat{x})\| \subseteq \partial f(x)$$

$$\text{特别地, 若 } \|\cdot\| \triangleq \|\cdot\|_2 \text{ 则 } \hat{x} \neq P_C(\hat{x}) \text{ 时:}$$

$$g = \frac{\hat{x} - P_C(\hat{x})}{\|\hat{x} - P_C(\hat{x})\|_2} \in \partial f(\hat{x})$$

$$\text{故设 } u = \text{prox}_f(x), \text{ 则 } x - u \in \partial f(u)$$

$$\Rightarrow x - u \in \begin{cases} \partial \|u - P_C(u)\| & f(u) > 0 \\ \{0\} & f(u) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = y \text{ 时 } u = x; x \neq y \text{ 时 } u \text{ 满足 } x - u \in \|u - P_C(u)\|$$

$$(c) \quad \text{若 } f(\hat{x}) = 0 \text{ 则 } g = 0, \text{ 否则取 } \hat{y} = P_C(\hat{x}) \text{ 则}$$

$$g \in \partial (\frac{1}{2} \|\hat{x} - P_C(\hat{x})\|^2)$$