

# الgoritم های چنیزی

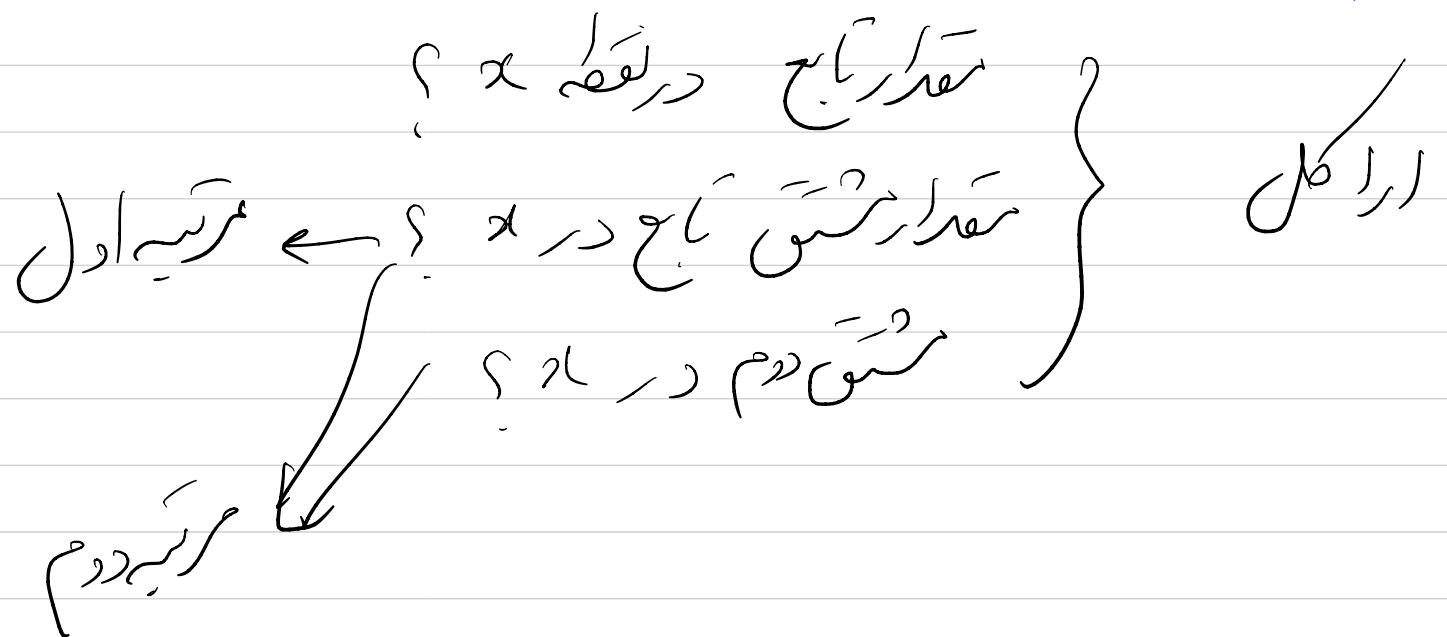
الgoritم کرکاشی \*

الgoritم خرسانه‌ی \*

الgoritم سینه‌ی رسانه‌ی \*

(دسته تابع صفت دیده طاری رسانه‌ی شخصی باش)

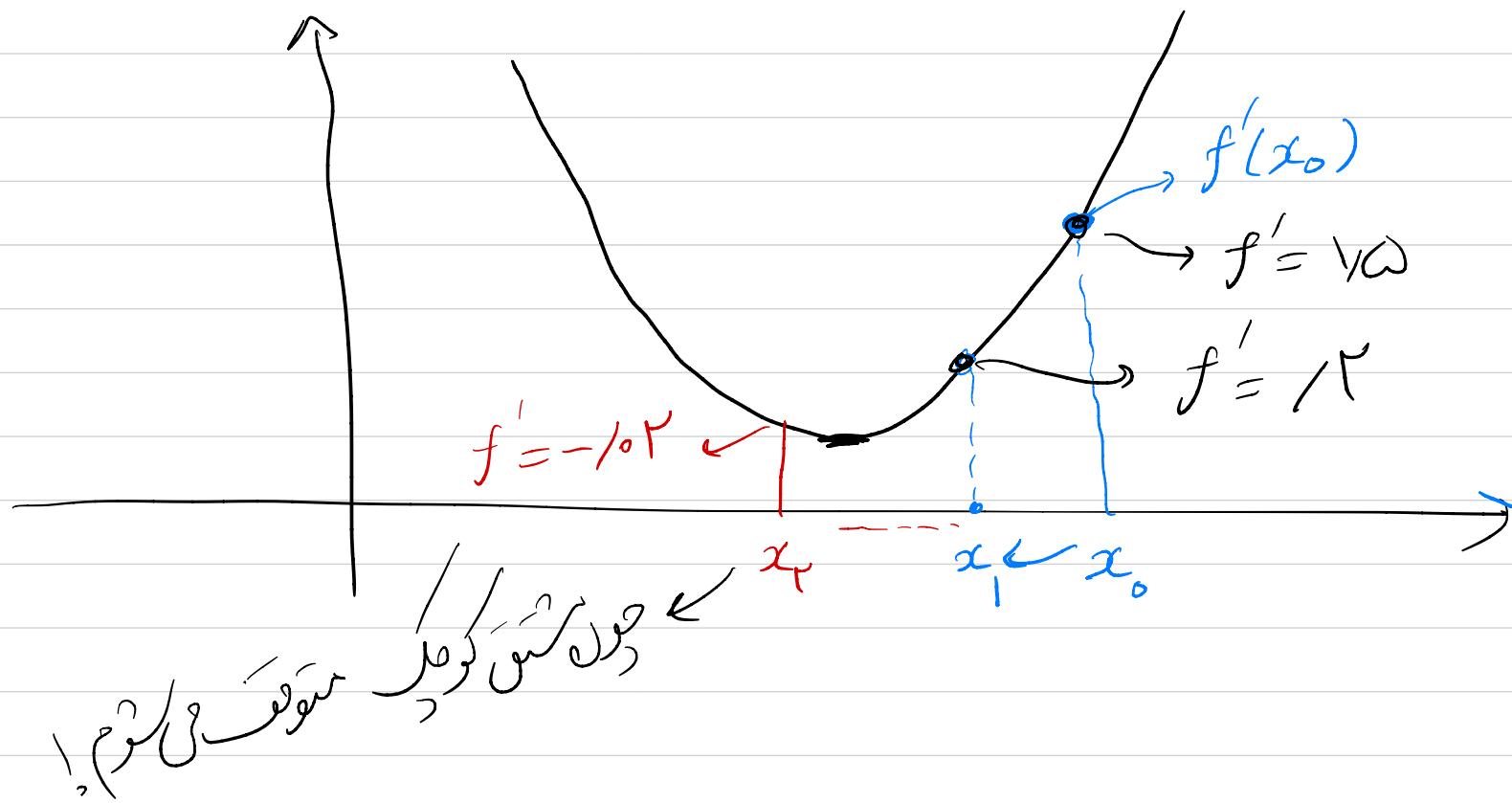
الورسم غرس حشاري



اکثرین کافی گرایان.

$$\min_{x \in \text{dom} f} f(x)$$

مقدار بزرگتر از  $x_*$  در گرایان در  $x$ .



•  $m$  نحوی لی قویاً میکند  $f$  •

$$f(y) \geq f(x) + \langle \nabla f(x), y-x \rangle + \frac{m}{2} \|y-x\|^2$$

$$\min_y f(y) \geq \min_y \dots$$

$$f^* \geq f(x) + \min_y \langle \nabla f(x), y-x \rangle + \frac{m}{2} \|y-x\|^2$$

$$\nabla f(x) + m(y-x) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow y_0 = x - \frac{1}{m} \nabla f(x)$$

$$f^* \geq f(x) - \frac{1}{m} \|\nabla f(x)\|^2$$

$$\frac{1}{\gamma m} \|\nabla f(x)\|^2 \geq f(x) - f^* > 0.$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\gamma m} \|\nabla f(x)\|^2 \leq \epsilon \Rightarrow f(x) - f^* \leq \epsilon$$

$$\|\nabla f(x)\|^2 \leq \gamma m \epsilon$$

جداً قويٌّ جداً.  
عندما  $x^*$  هي جزء من  $x$

$$\nabla^2 f(x) \geq m I$$

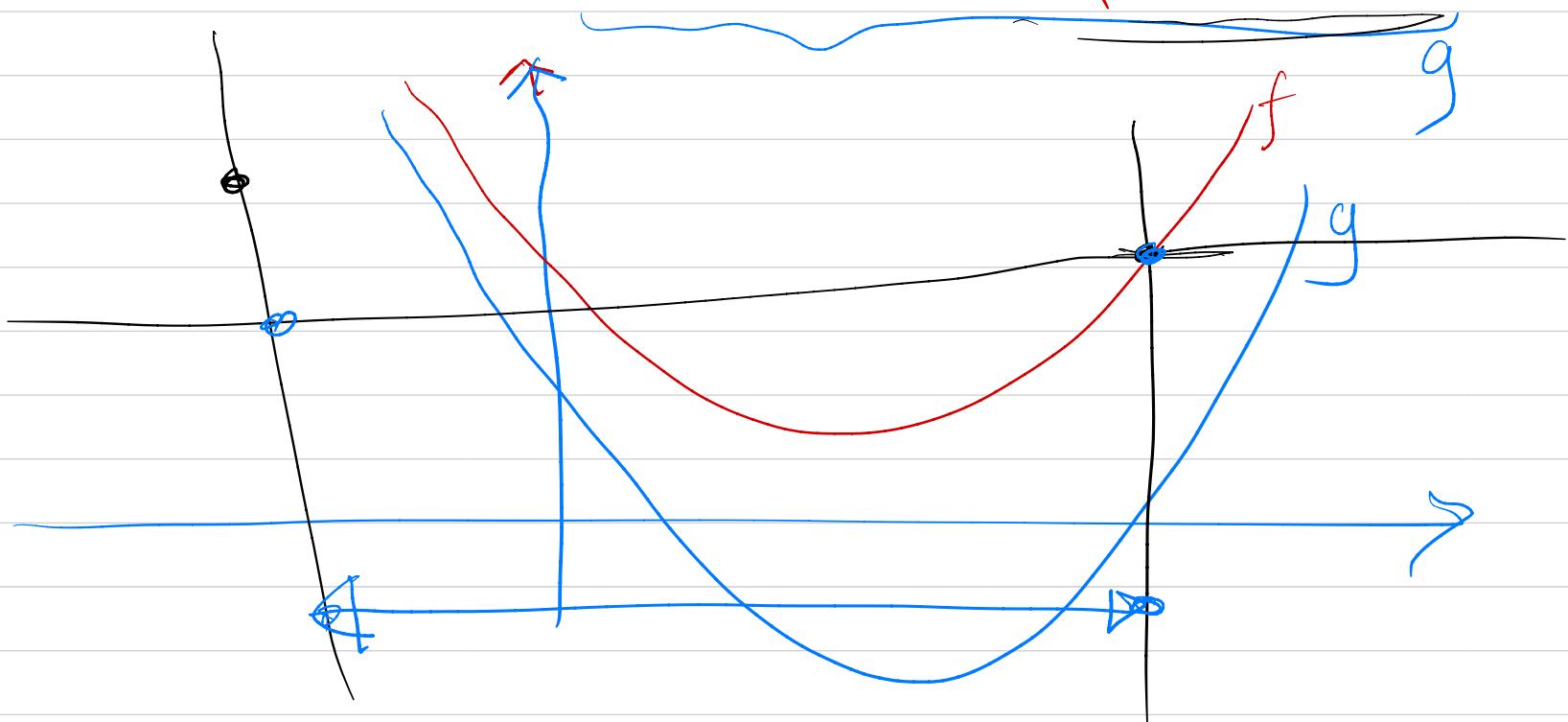
لابد أن تكون  $\nabla^2 f(x)$

$$\langle \nabla f(y) - \nabla f(x), y - x \rangle \geq m \|y - x\|^2$$

$$\|\nabla f(y) - \nabla f(x)\| \geq m \|x - y\|$$

لأن  
?

$$f(y) \geq f(x) + \dots + \frac{m}{r} \|y-x\|^2$$



، لـ  $M$  : حول

$$f(y) \leq f(x) + \langle \nabla f(x), y - x \rangle + \frac{M}{2} \|y - x\|^2$$

$$\left\{
 \begin{array}{l}
 (\text{جواب} - M) - \text{درایور} = \text{سلسله} \\
 \nabla^2 f \asymp M I \\
 f(y) \leq f(x) + \langle \nabla f(x), y-x \rangle + \frac{M}{2} \|y-x\|^2 \\
 \langle \nabla f(y) - \nabla f(x), y-x \rangle \leq M \|y-x\|^2 \\
 \|\nabla f(y) - \nabla f(x)\| \leq M \|x-y\|
 \end{array}
 \right.$$

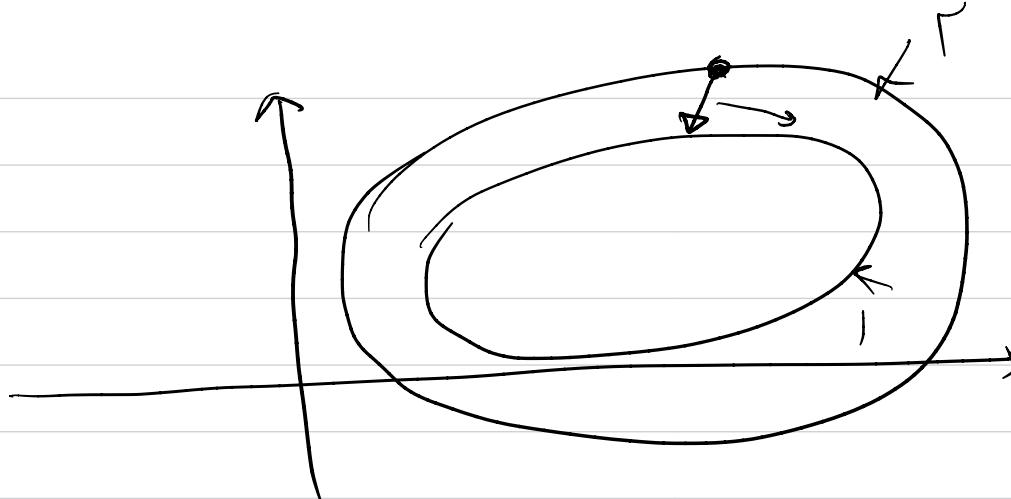
$$f^* \leq f(x) - \frac{1}{rM} \|\nabla f(x)\|^r$$

$$\frac{1}{rM} \|\nabla f(x)\|^r \geq f(x) - f^* \geq \frac{1}{rM} \|\nabla f(x)\|^r$$

$$\text{Cond}(A) = \frac{\lambda_{\max}(A)}{\lambda_{\min}(A)} : \text{Wurzel}$$

$$mI \preccurlyeq \nabla^2 f \preccurlyeq MI$$

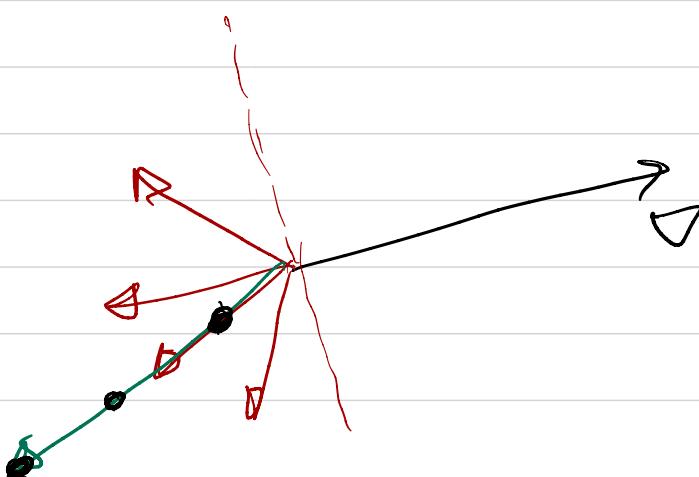
$$\text{Cond}(\nabla^2 f) \leq \frac{M}{m}$$

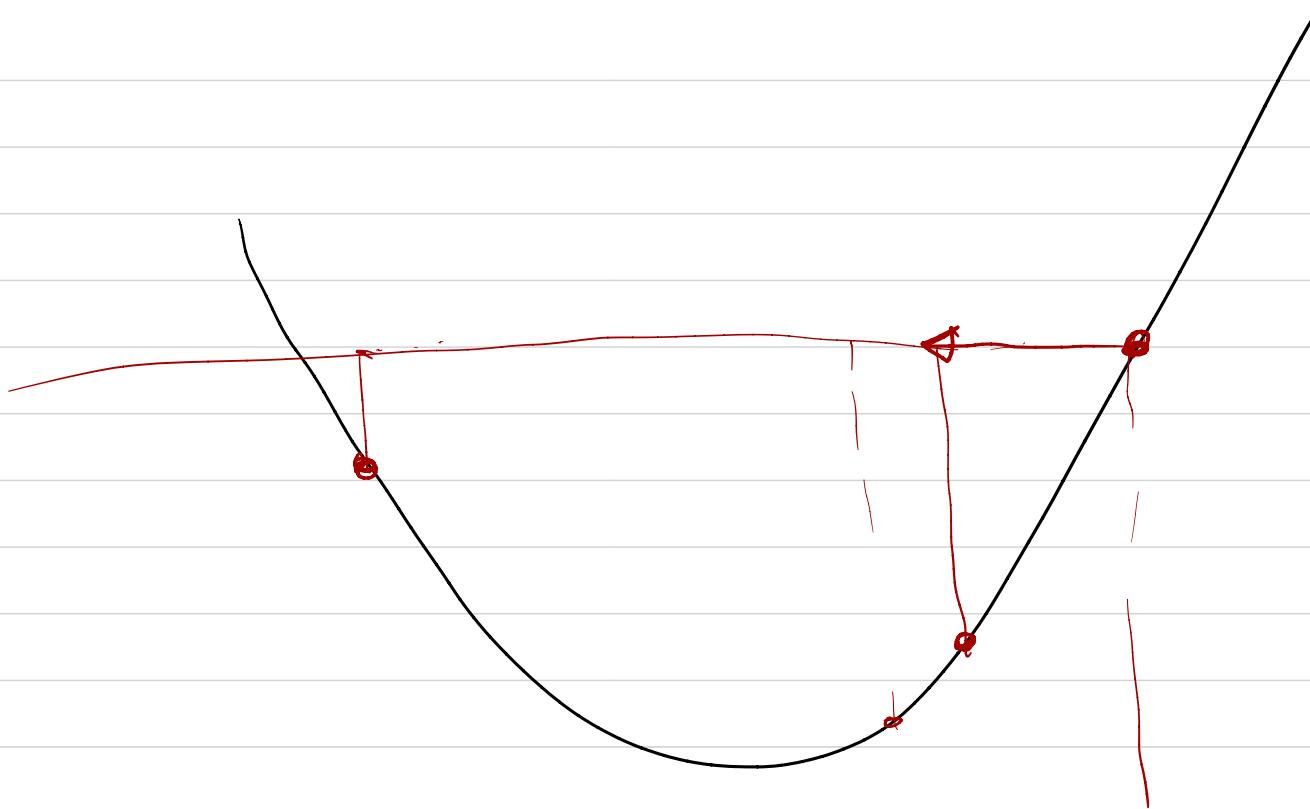


جُنْدَلْ كَافِسْ .

$$f(x + \varepsilon v) \approx f(x) + \varepsilon \langle v, \nabla f(x) \rangle$$

$\langle v, \nabla f(x) \rangle < 0$  جُنْدَلْ كَافِسْ : جُنْدَلْ كَافِسْ  
وَجْهَرَةِ عَمَدَارَهَدَتْ





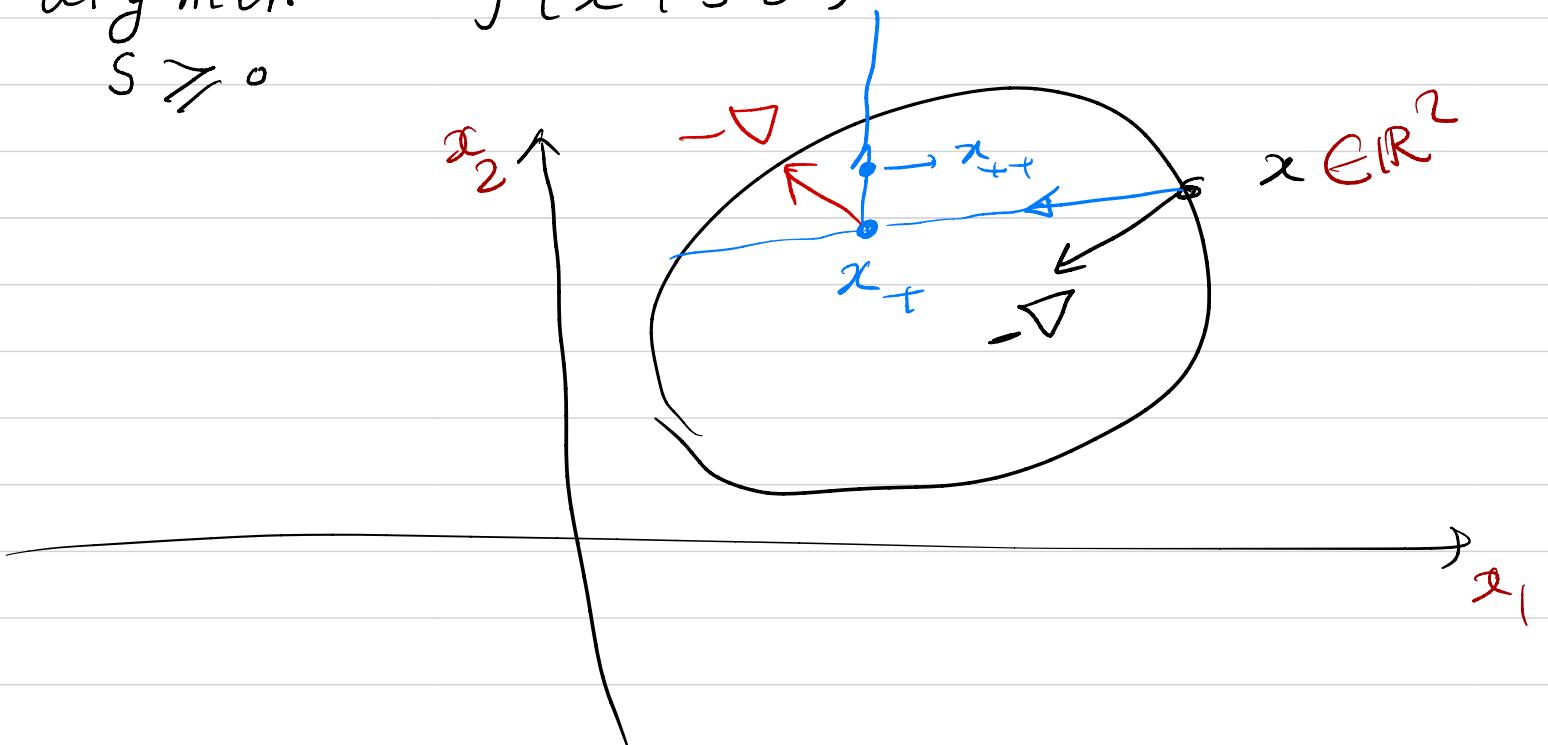
• رُكْلَلْ: حَسْجُورِ خط.

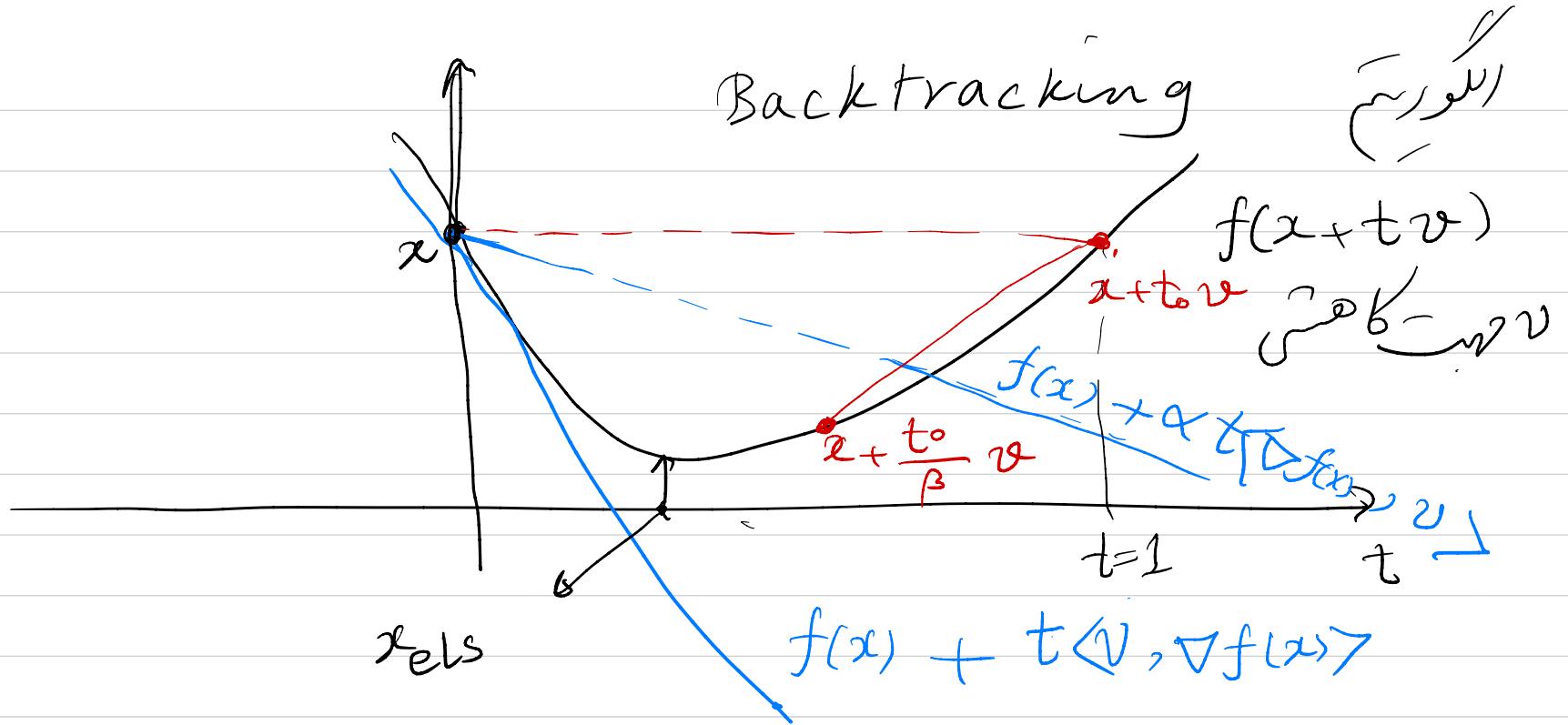
i و فرض کرد

$$f(x + s v)$$

$$x_+ = x + s v$$

$$s = \arg \min_{s \geq 0} f(x + s v)$$





Alg -  $t_0, \alpha \in (0, \frac{1}{\beta}), \beta < 1, x_0$

$i \rightarrow i+1$

$$\beta = t_0$$

while

$$f(x_i - \beta \nabla f(x_i)) > f(x) - \alpha \beta \| \nabla f(x_i) \|^2$$

$$\beta = \beta \gamma$$

$$x_{i+1} = x_i - \beta \nabla f(x_i)$$

1.  $\| \nabla f(x_i) \| \leq \delta$   
2.  $\nabla f(x_i) \neq 0$

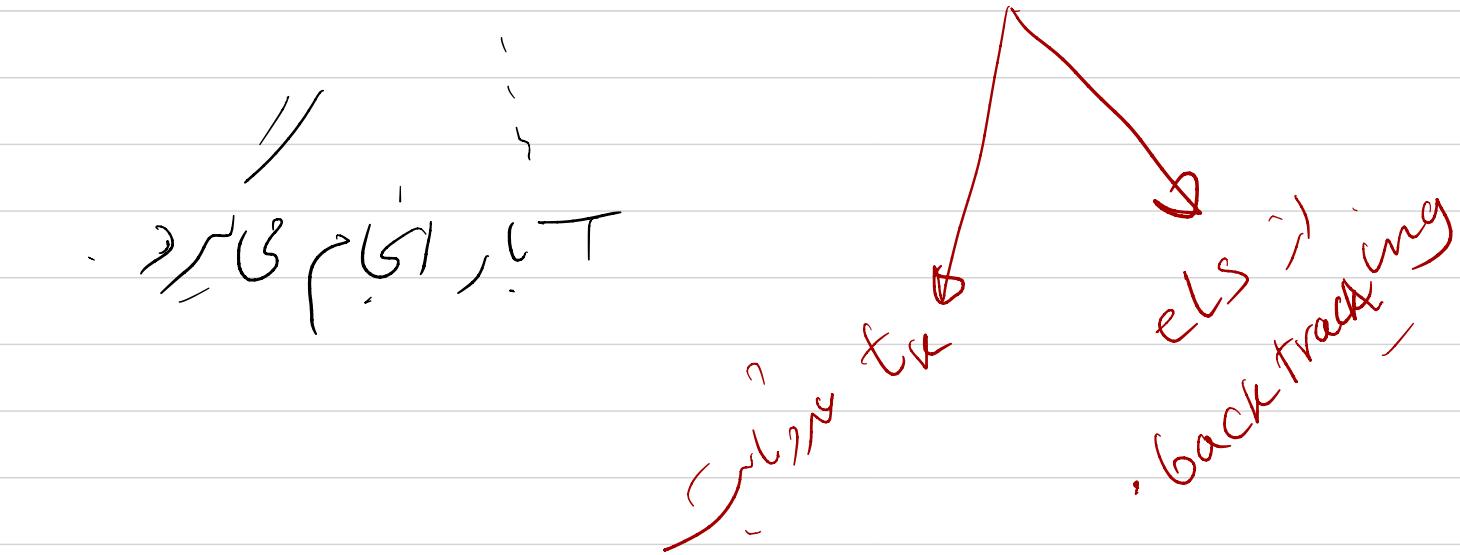
الخطوات الممكنة

$$\vartheta = -\nabla f(x); \quad \text{خط اسفل}$$

خط اعلا

$x_0$

$$(K\text{-مهم}) \quad x_k = x_{k-1} - t_k \nabla f(x_{k-1})$$



حَلْلُ الْأَلْغِرِیْم . (بِرْ كَامِنْ كَرَابِيْد ) مُوْهِبٌ .

$$x_0, \eta$$

$$x_{i+1} = x_i - \eta \nabla f(x_i)$$

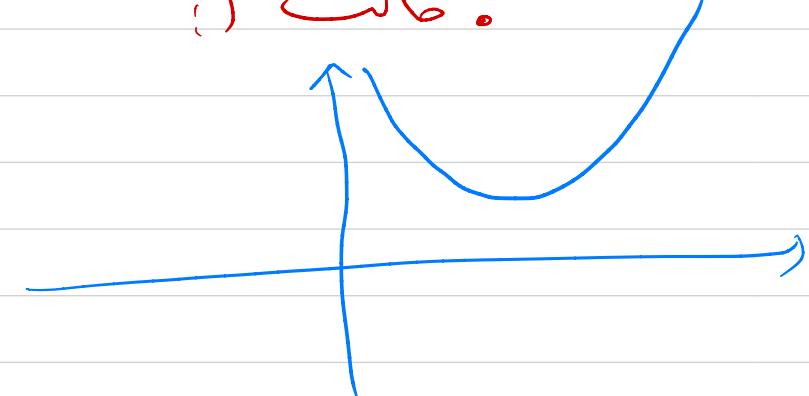
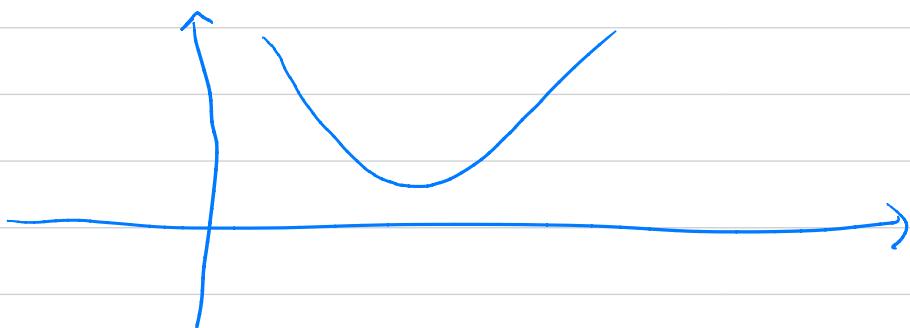
$$\text{for } t=1, \dots, T$$

$$f(x_T) - f^* \leq ?$$

: سُؤَال :

حَلْتَ ١ :  $f$  مُوْهِبٌ ،  $M$  مُوْهِبٌ .

حَلْتَ ٢ :  $f$  قَوَاعِدْ ،  $M$  مُوْهِبٌ .



لهم و لك مرحبا

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_{i+1}) - f(x_i) &\leq \langle \nabla f(x_i), x_{i+1} - x_i \rangle \\ &+ \frac{M}{\gamma} \|x_{i+1} - x_i\|^2 \\ &= -\eta \|\nabla f(x_i)\|^2 + \frac{M\eta^2}{2} \|\nabla f(x_i)\|^2 \\ &= -\frac{1}{2M} \|\nabla f(x_i)\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\eta = \frac{1}{M}$$

$$f(x_i) - f^* \leq \frac{1}{2m} \|\nabla f(x_i)\|^2 ;$$

لهم

$$\Delta_i = f(x_i) - f^*$$

$$\Delta_{i+1} - \Delta_i \leq -\frac{1}{2M} \|\nabla f(x_i)\|^2$$

$$\Delta_i \leq \frac{1}{2m} \|\nabla f(x_i)\|^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} \|\nabla f(x_i)\|^2 \leq -2m\Delta_i$$

$$\downarrow \quad \Delta_{i+1} - \Delta_i \leq -\frac{m}{M} \Delta_i$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta_{i+1} \leq \Delta_i \left(1 - \frac{m}{M}\right) \leq \Delta_i e^{-\frac{1}{K}}$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta_T \leq \Delta_0 e^{-\frac{T}{K}}$$

$$; \quad \Delta_0 = \underbrace{f(x_0) - f^*}_{= 0} \leq \underbrace{\langle \nabla f(x^*), x_0 - x^* \rangle}_{= 0} + \frac{M}{2} \|x_0 - x^*\|^2$$

$$\Delta_0 \leq \frac{M}{2} \|x_0 - x^*\|^2$$

$$\Delta_T \leq \frac{M}{2} \|x_0 - x^*\|^2 e^{-\frac{T}{K}} \leq \epsilon$$

$T = O(\log \frac{1}{\epsilon})$ ; . الورقة سعرت خط

$\epsilon = 2^{-6}$   $\rightarrow T = c \cdot 6$  مثلاً تصل بـ ٦. بـ  $c =$

?  $\|x_T - x^*\|$ : مثلاً

$$\leq f(x_T) - f(x^*) \leq \dots$$

$$\dots \geq f(x_T) - f(x^*) \geq \langle \nabla f(x^*), x_T - x^* \rangle + \left( \frac{m}{2} \right) \|x_T - x^*\|^2$$

(جبری،  $x^*$  را  $f$ ) . M لایه بسیار f : متریک.

$$\cdot \eta = \frac{1}{M}$$

$$f(x_{i+1}) - f(x_i) \leq -\frac{1}{2M} \|\nabla f(x_i)\|^2$$

$$f(x_i) - f^* \leq \langle \nabla f(x_i), x_i - x^* \rangle$$

$$f(y) \geq f(x) + \langle \nabla f(x), y - x \rangle$$

$$f(x_{i+1}) - f^* \leq -\frac{1}{2M} \|\nabla f(x_i)\|^2 + \langle \nabla f(x_i), x_i - x^* \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{2M} \langle \nabla f(x_i), -\nabla f(x_i) + 2M(x_i - x^*) \rangle$$

$$= \frac{M}{2} \left( \|x_i - x^*\|^2 - \|x_i - x^* - \frac{1}{M} \nabla f(x_i)\|^2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{M}{2} \left( \|x_i - x^*\|^2 - \|x_{i+1} - x^*\|^2 \right)$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{T-1} f(x_{i+1}) - f^* \leq \frac{M}{2} \left( \|x_0 - x^*\|^2 - \|x_T - x^*\|^2 \right)$$

$$\leq \frac{M}{2} \|x_0 - x^*\|^2$$

$$T(f(x_T) - f^*) \leq \frac{M}{2} \|x_0 - x^*\|^2$$

$$\rightarrow f(x_T) - f^* \leq \frac{M}{2T} \|x_0 - x^*\|^2 = O\left(\frac{1}{T}\right)$$

$T = O\left(\frac{1}{\epsilon}\right)$

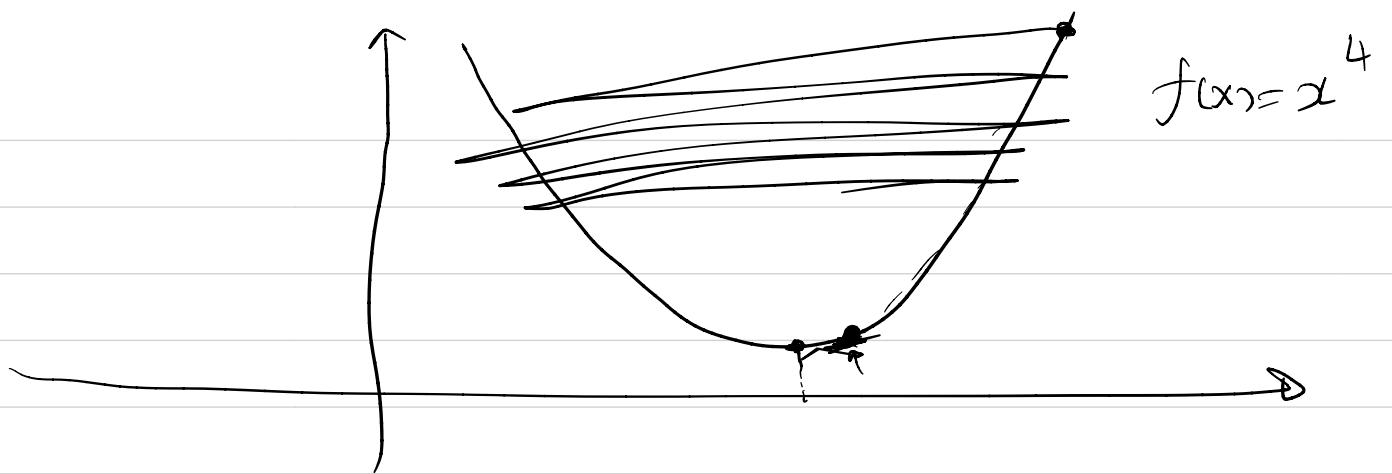
الآن نحن في حرج دالة  $f$  : Nesterov

$$\nabla f(x_0), \dots, \nabla f(x_T)$$

$$f(x_T) - f^* \geq \omega\left(\frac{1}{T}\right) \Leftrightarrow T = \omega\left(\frac{1}{\epsilon}\right)$$

$$x_0$$

$$x_{i+1} = x_i + \underbrace{\nabla f(x_i), \dots, \nabla f(x_i)}_{\text{خطى}} \rightarrow x_{i+1} <$$



$$\nabla f(x_i) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(x_i) \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(x_i) \end{bmatrix}$$

→ We call this vector the gradient vector

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(x_i) \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}(x_i) \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(x_i) \end{bmatrix}$$