

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

* زیر کردنیاں

* محابات وہی زیر کردنیاں

Lasso سلسلہ *

$$\langle \nabla f(x_1) - (f(x_1), x_1), \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \nabla f(x_1) \end{bmatrix} \rangle = \nabla f(x_1)^T \nabla f(x_1)$$

$\equiv 0$

$$\rightarrow y =$$

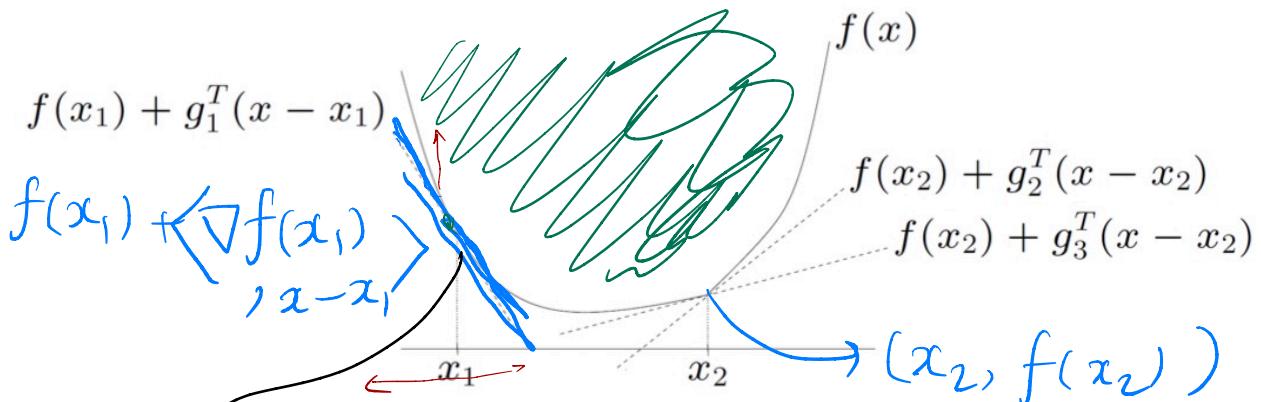
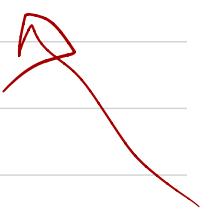


Figure: Subgradients

$(x_1, f(x_1))$

جع سقى : (دیان) ، ابراج سطرا (اراده)

نقطه سقى ایزی : x_2 و $f(x_2)$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} g : f(x_2) \text{ ابراج یکی} \\ = + \langle g, x - x_2 \rangle \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{سرازی} \\ \text{سرازی} \end{array} \right\}$$

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

: (x) در \mathbb{R} زیرا (0) داشت g

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

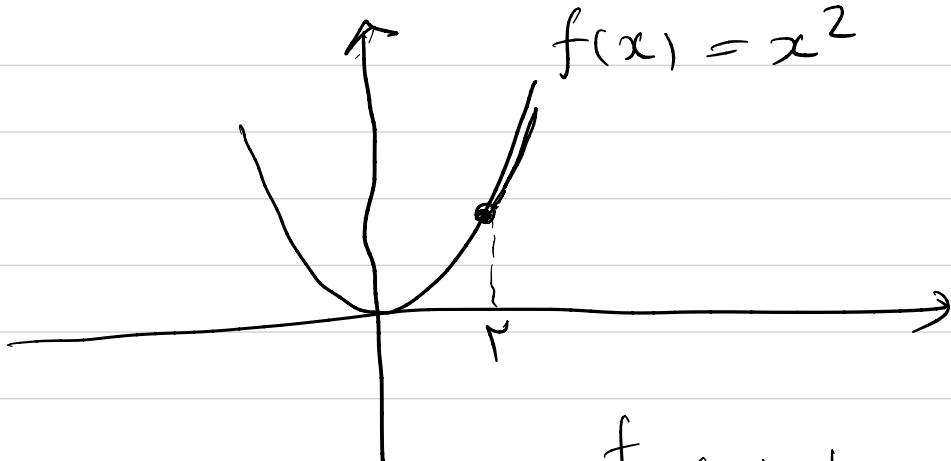
$\forall x$ در \mathbb{R} زیرا $\exists g$ مجموعه زیرا $\{g\}$ داشت

$$\text{sub-}g(x) = \{ g : \forall y \in \text{dom}(f) \}$$

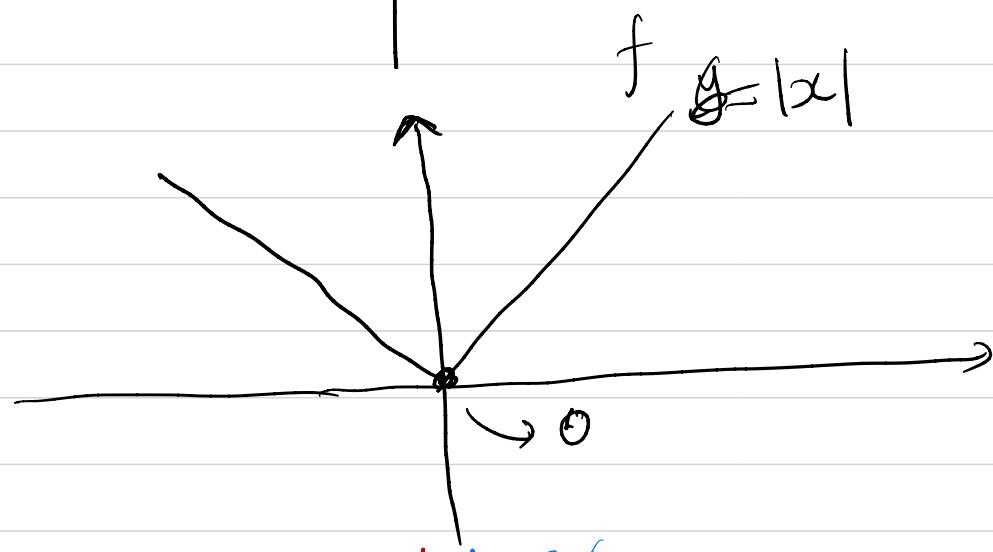
$\supseteq \partial f(x)$

(مجموعه کلی) \subseteq جو مجموعه ای $\in \text{sub-}g(x)$.

متناهی



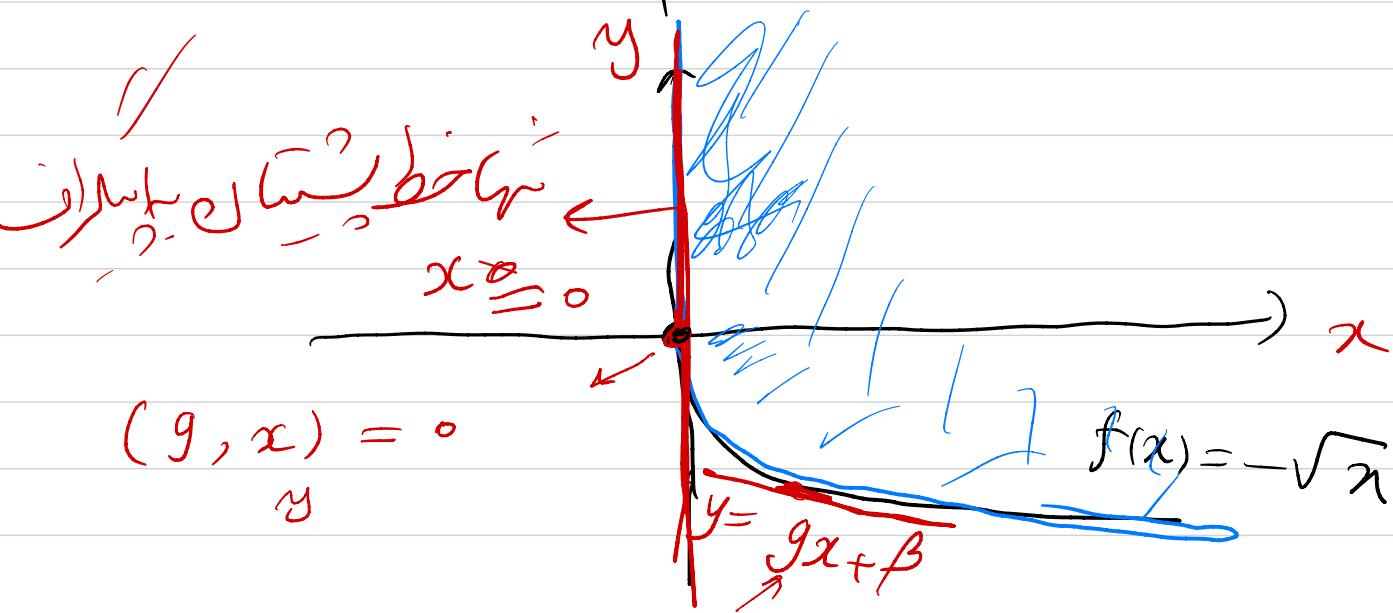
$$(\text{sub-}g)f(2) = \{f\}$$



$$\text{sub } f(0)$$

$$= [-1, 1]$$

$$f(x) \rightarrow \geq g(x)$$



$$(g, x) = 0$$

y

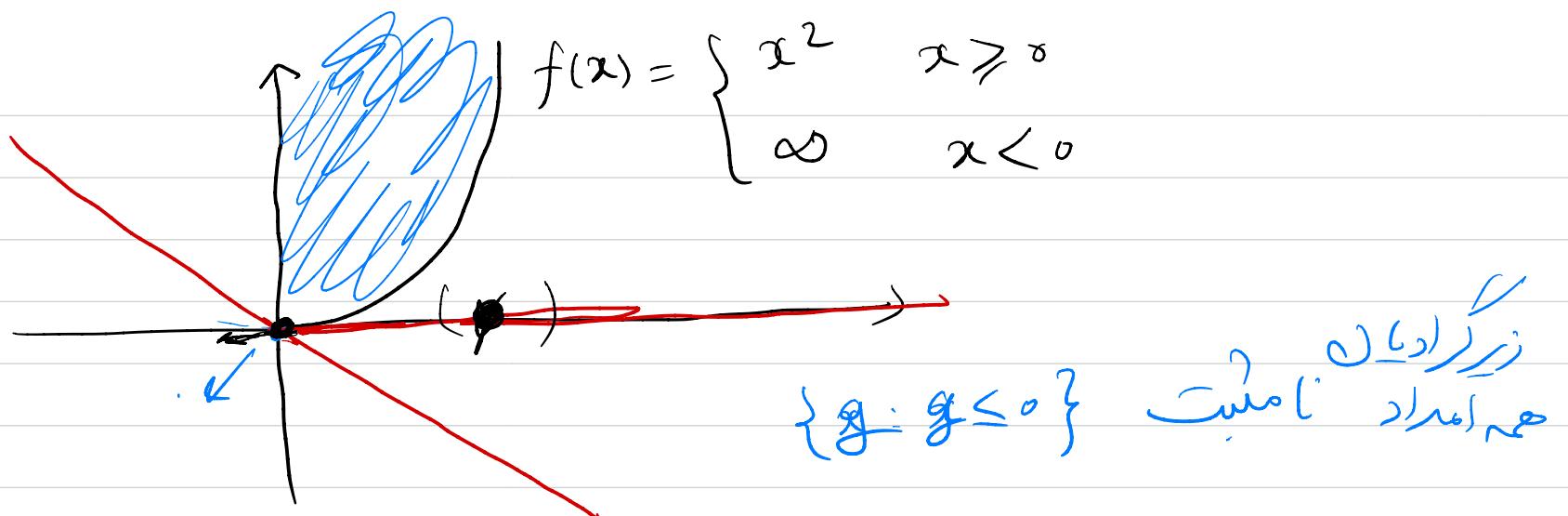
$$\begin{bmatrix} g \\ x \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \geq 0$$

نحوه

$$-\sqrt{y} + \sqrt{0} \geqslant \langle g, y - 0 \rangle = gy ; y > 0$$

$$-\sqrt{y} \geqslant gy ; y > 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \geqslant g$$

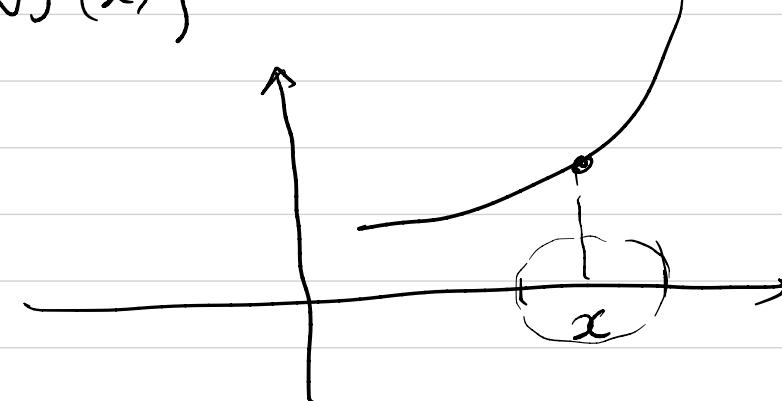


نیز کرداریان تراجم مسند بذر

$x \in \text{Int}(\text{dom}(f))$ از f مسند بذر $\Leftrightarrow x \in \text{Int}(\text{dom}(f))$.

$$\nabla f(x) = \text{sub}-g^{(x)} = \{\nabla f(x)\}$$

محض نظر رایان



$$g \in \nabla f(x)$$

$$f(x + \varepsilon v) - f(x) \geq \langle g, v \rangle, \forall v \in \mathbb{R}^n, \varepsilon > 0.$$

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \varepsilon v) - f(x)}{\varepsilon} \geq \langle g, v \rangle$$

$$\langle \nabla f(x), v \rangle \geq \langle g, v \rangle$$

$$\langle \nabla f - g, v \rangle \geq 0.$$

$$\rightarrow g = \nabla f$$

حواص زیرگردان بکار رفته اند
مجموعه های ایست $\partial f(x)$: ① حاشیه

حاشیه های $\partial f(x)$ مجموعه ای است که $x \in \text{int}(\text{dom}(f))$ ② حاشیه

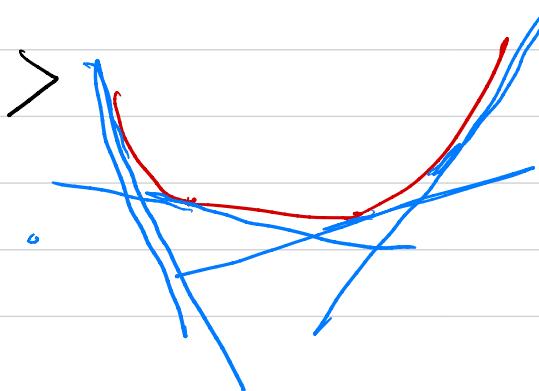
f در هر نقطه ایست از $\partial f(x)$ دارای ارتباط باشد که این مجموعه ایست $\partial f(x)$ ③ حاشیه

$$x_0 : g \in \partial f(x_0)$$

$$\cdot x_0 = \lambda x + \bar{\lambda} y \quad \xrightarrow{\text{ترسیم تابع}} \quad x_0$$

$$\lambda f(x) + \bar{\lambda} f(y) \geq f(\underbrace{\lambda x + \bar{\lambda} y}_{= x_0})$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda x & f(x) \geq f(x_0) + \langle g, x - x_0 \rangle \\ \bar{\lambda} x & f(y) \geq f(x_0) + \langle g, y - x_0 \rangle \end{cases}$$



• مجموعه زیرلارا $\cup_{i=1}^m$ کیمایت داریں، f کی بینیں دھریں۔

$$\{g_i\} \rightarrow g$$

$$g_i \in \text{dom } f \quad \rightarrow \quad g \in \text{dom } f$$

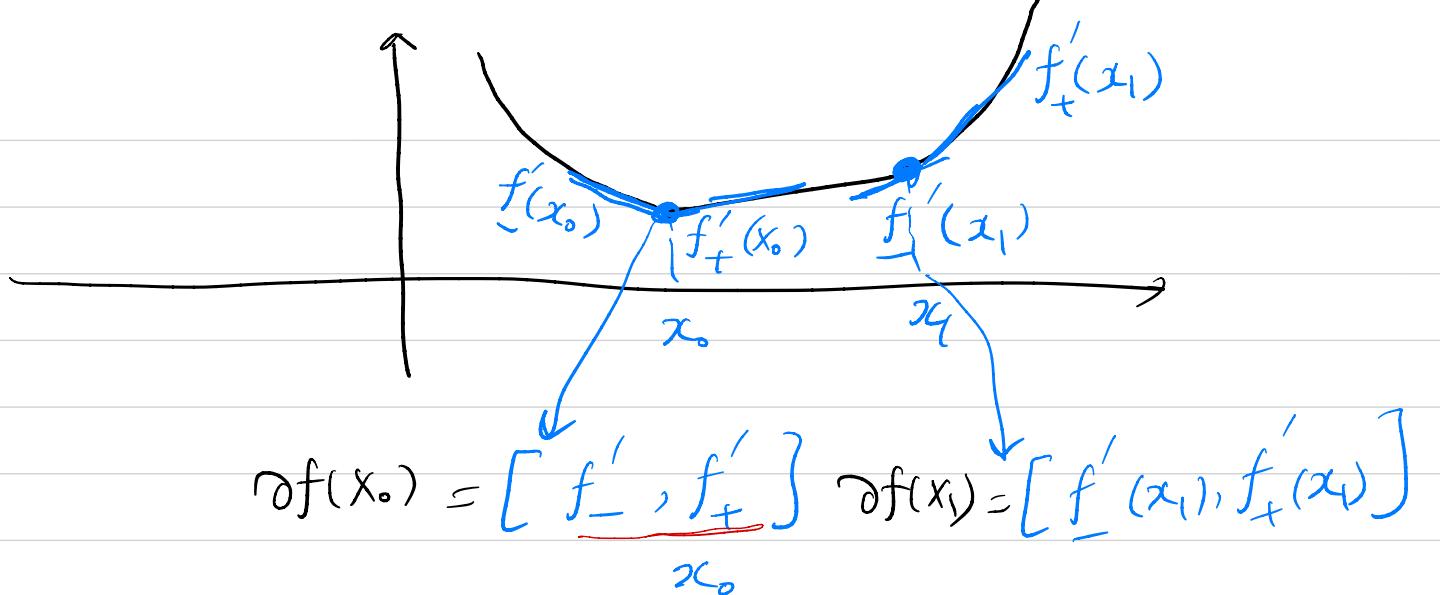
زیرلارا کی مکمل اسماں : R^n

$$x_0, x_1 \\ g \in \text{dom } f(x_0) \quad h \in \text{dom } f(x_1)$$

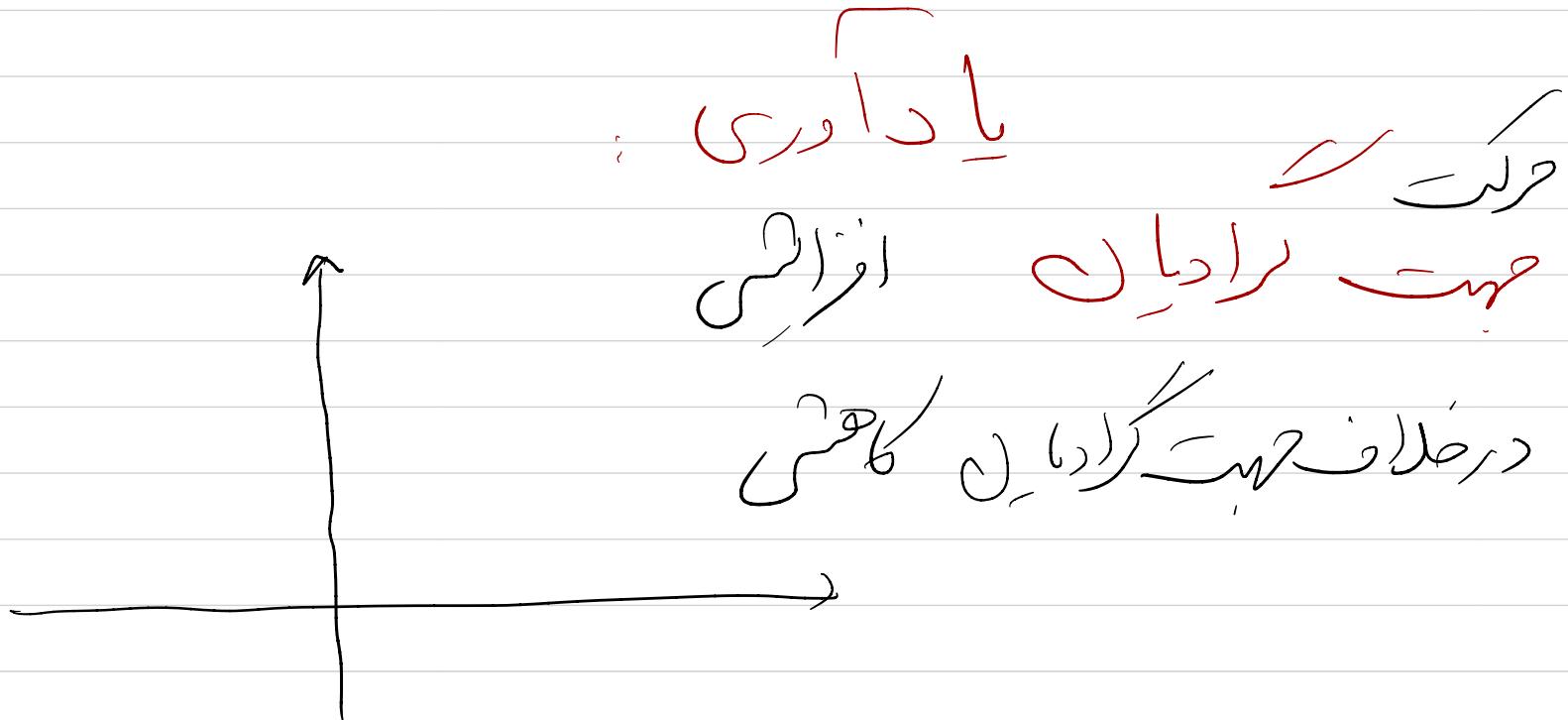
$$\langle g - h, x_0 - x_1 \rangle \geq 0$$

$$\langle \nabla f(x_0) - \nabla f(x_1), x_0 - x_1 \rangle: \text{convex}$$

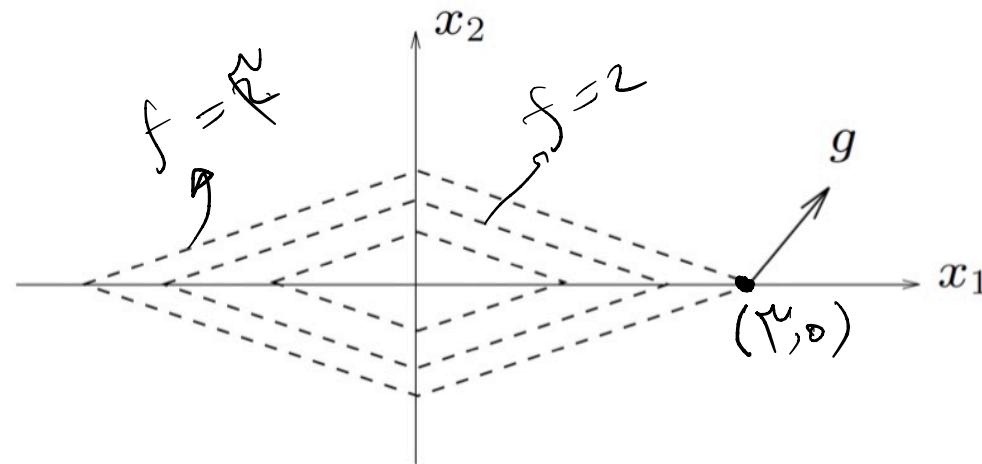
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x_1) \geq f(x_0) + \langle g, x_1 - x_0 \rangle \geq 0 \\ f(x_0) \geq f(x_1) + \underbrace{\langle h, x_0 - x_1 \rangle}_{< -h, x_1 - x_0 >} \end{array} \right.$$



$$f'_+(x_0) \leq f'_-(x_1)$$

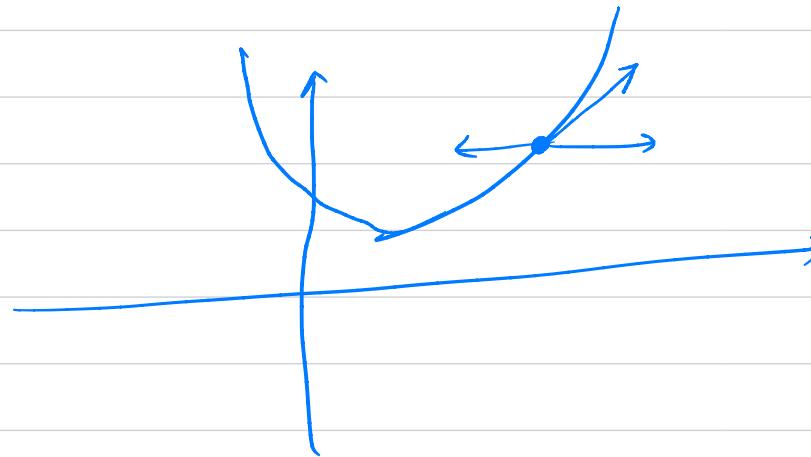


1. تابع مسکویی دو متغیره باشد

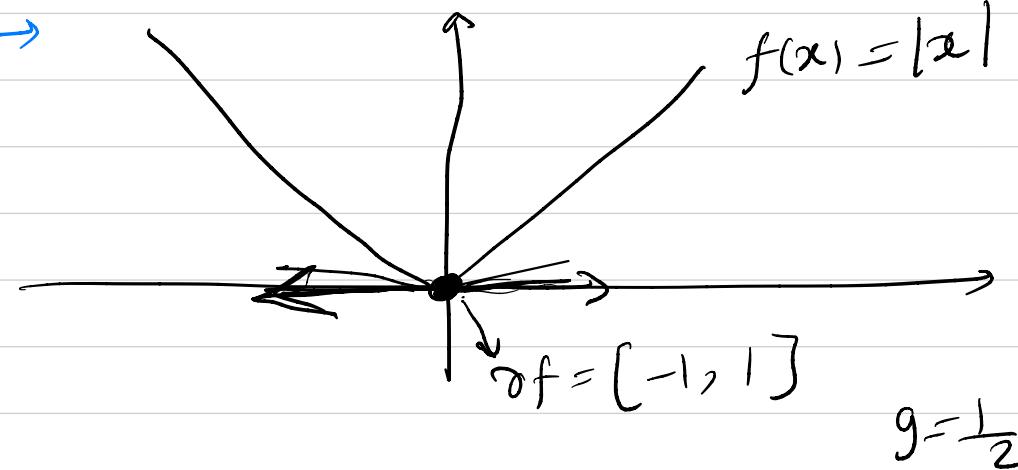


$$g \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ [-2, 2] \end{pmatrix}$$

Figure: Contours of function $f(x_1, x_2) = \underbrace{|x_1| + 2|x_2|}_{-g}$



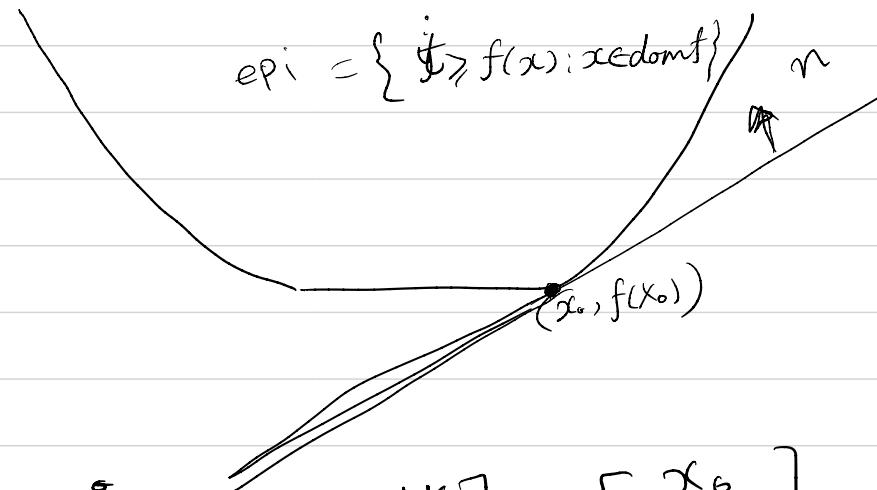
1. تابع مسکویی دو متغیره باشد



$$g = \frac{1}{2}$$

ارسال اینکرافت، زیرگارا

(x, t)



بررسی:

$$\langle \vec{n}, [x] - [x_0] - [f(x_0)] \rangle \geq 0$$

$$(x, t) \in \text{epi} : \quad \langle \vec{n}, [x] - [x_0] - [f(x_0)] \rangle \geq 0$$

$$\vec{n} = \begin{bmatrix} -\alpha \\ \beta \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} ; \alpha \in \mathbb{R}^n ; \beta \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall (x, t)$$

$$\rightarrow \langle \begin{bmatrix} -\alpha \\ \beta \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} x - x_0 \\ t - f(x_0) \end{bmatrix} \rangle \geq 0$$

$$\therefore \beta > 0 ; \beta > 0 \Leftrightarrow t > 0$$

$$\langle -\alpha, x - x_0 \rangle + t - f(x_0) \geq 0 \quad \forall (x, t)$$

$$t \geq f(x_0) + \langle \alpha, x - x_0 \rangle$$

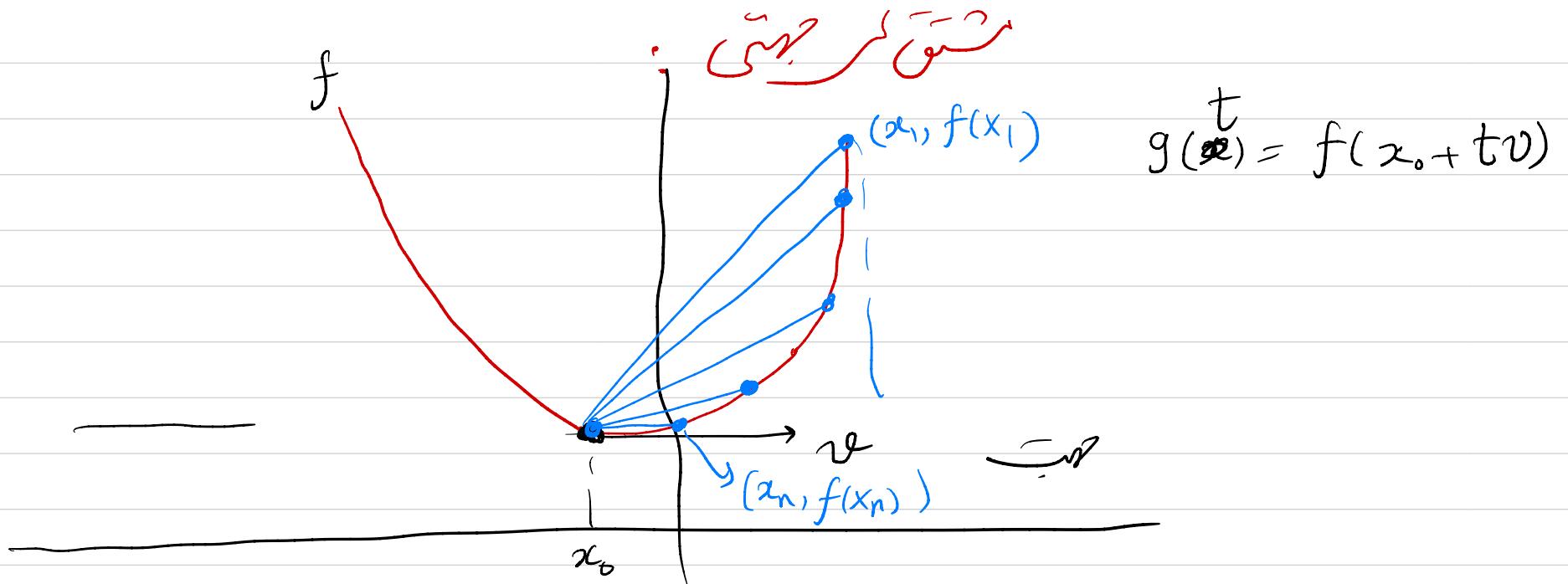
$\vec{n} = \begin{bmatrix} -\alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix}$ $\Rightarrow \vec{n}^\top \vec{x} = \vec{n}^\top \vec{x}_0 + \vec{n}^\top (\vec{x} - \vec{x}_0) \geq 0 \quad \forall \vec{x} \in \text{int}(\text{dom}(f))$: 証明

$\left\langle \vec{n}, \vec{x} - \vec{x}_0 \right\rangle = -\frac{\alpha}{\beta} \cdot \vec{x}^\top \vec{n} + \vec{x}_0^\top \vec{n} \geq 0 \quad \forall \vec{x} \in \text{int}(\text{dom}(f))$

$x \in \text{dom}(f) \quad \exists \varepsilon > 0 \quad \forall x = x_0 + \varepsilon v$;

$\beta = 0$

$\rightarrow \langle -\alpha, x - x_0 \rangle \geq 0 \quad \rightarrow \alpha = 0$



$$g(t) = f(x_0 + tv)$$

$$f'(x_0; v) = \lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \varepsilon v) - f(x_0)}{\varepsilon}$$

$$= g'(0^+)$$

$$= \inf_{\varepsilon > 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \varepsilon v) - f(x_0)}{\varepsilon}$$

زیرا دیگر میتوانیم
برای هر v

$$h \in \partial f(x_0)$$

$$f'(x_0; v) = \lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \varepsilon v) - f(x_0)}{\varepsilon} \geq \langle h, v \rangle$$

$$\geq \langle h, v \rangle =$$

$$\rightarrow f'(x_0; v) \geq \sup_{h \in \partial f(x_0)} \langle h, v \rangle$$

$$f'(x_0; v) = \sup_{h \in \partial f(x_0)} \langle h, v \rangle : \text{نه}$$

جبر ترکیبی

$$\partial f_1(x) + \partial f_2(x) = \partial(f_1 + f_2)(x) \quad \textcircled{1} *$$

$$A \oplus B = \left\{ a+b : \begin{array}{l} a \in A \\ b \in B \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{مجموع} +$$

$$\subseteq \checkmark$$

$$f_2(x) = |x| ; f_1(x) = x \quad \underline{\text{لهم}}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + |x|$$

$$\partial f(0) = \{1\} \oplus [-1, 1] = [0, 2]$$

: सत्त्वाकृति

$$f_1(y) - f_1(x) \geq \langle a, y-x \rangle$$

$$f_2(y) - f_2(x) \geq \langle b, y-x \rangle$$

$$\min_{x \in \ell_e} f(x) = \min_x f(x) + I_{\ell_e}(x)$$

\rightarrow I_{ℓ_e}
الدالة f ;

$$g(x) = f(x) + I_{\ell_e}(x); \quad I_{\ell_e}(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \in \ell_e \\ \infty & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

$$\partial g(x) = \partial f(x) + \partial I_{\ell_e}(x)$$

$x \in \ell_e$ في

$$I_C(y) - I_C(x) \geq \langle g, y - x \rangle$$

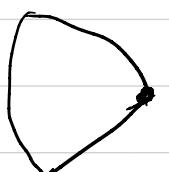
: $\partial I_{\ell_e}(x)$ مماس

$$g \in \partial I_{\ell_e}(x) \Leftrightarrow \forall y \in \ell_e : \langle g, y \rangle \leq \langle g, x \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial I_{\ell_e}(x) = N_{\ell_e}(x)$$

(نذری تعرف محوطه)

$$\partial g(x) = \partial f(x) + N_{\ell_e}(x)$$

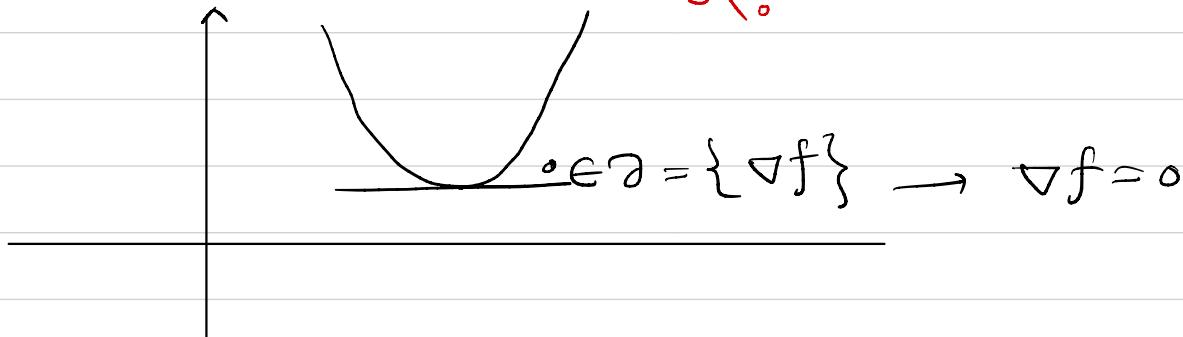
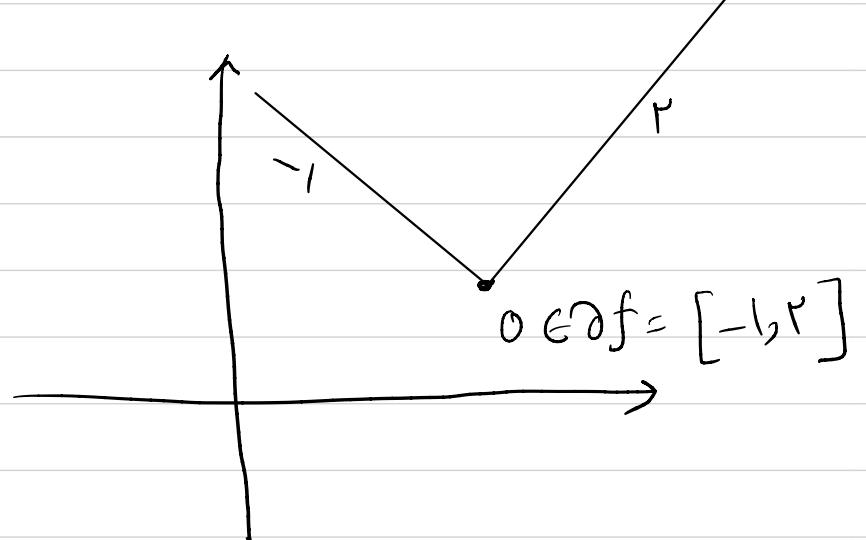
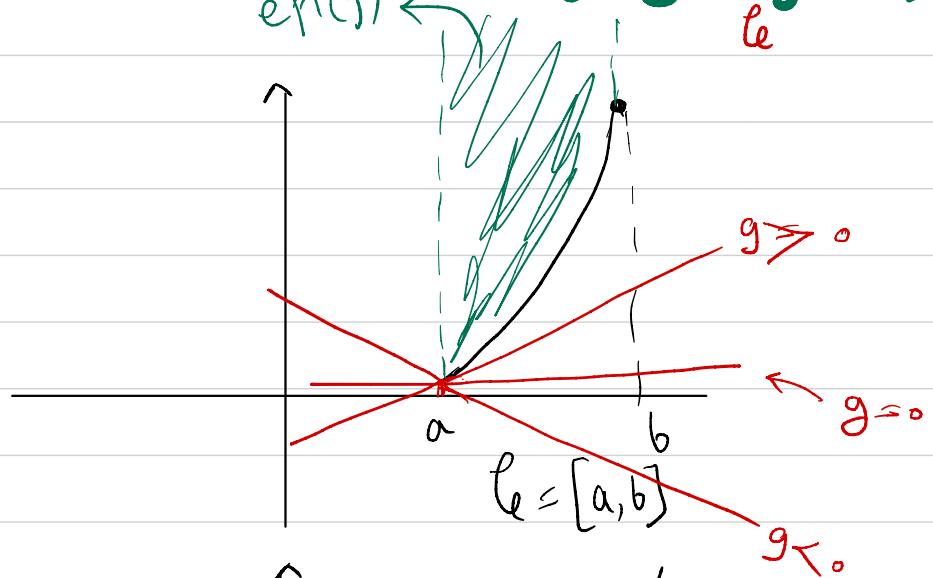


شرط بحثی

$$\min f(x) ; \text{dom}(f) = \ell$$

لر دیگه ای این که x^* را

$$0 \in \partial f(x^*)$$



x^*
minimum

$$f(x) - f(x^*) \geq \langle g, x - x^* \rangle \quad \forall x$$

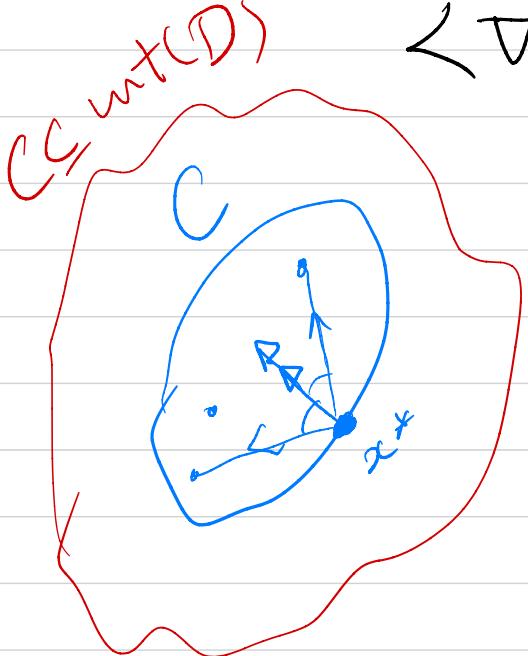
$g = \nabla f(x)$

$g = \nabla f(x)$
 x^* minimum

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

minimum x^*

$$\min_{x \in C} f(x)$$



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

$$\forall y \in C$$

ضروری باشد که

$$\iff -\nabla f(x^*) \in N_C(x^*)$$

اینها از زیرمجموعه هستند.

$$\min_x f(x) + I_C(x)$$

$$0 \in \partial(f(x^*) + I_C(x^*)) \Rightarrow 0 \in \partial(\dots) = \underbrace{\partial f(x^*)}_{\nabla f(x^*)} + \underbrace{\partial I_C(x^*)}_{N_C(x^*)}$$

$$-\nabla f(x^*) \in N_C(x^*)$$

$$A \oplus B = \{a + b : a \in A, b \in B\}$$

برای همه

$$N_C(x^*) = \{g : \underbrace{\langle g, y \rangle}_{\leq \langle g, x \rangle} \leq \langle g, y - x \rangle \leq 0\}$$

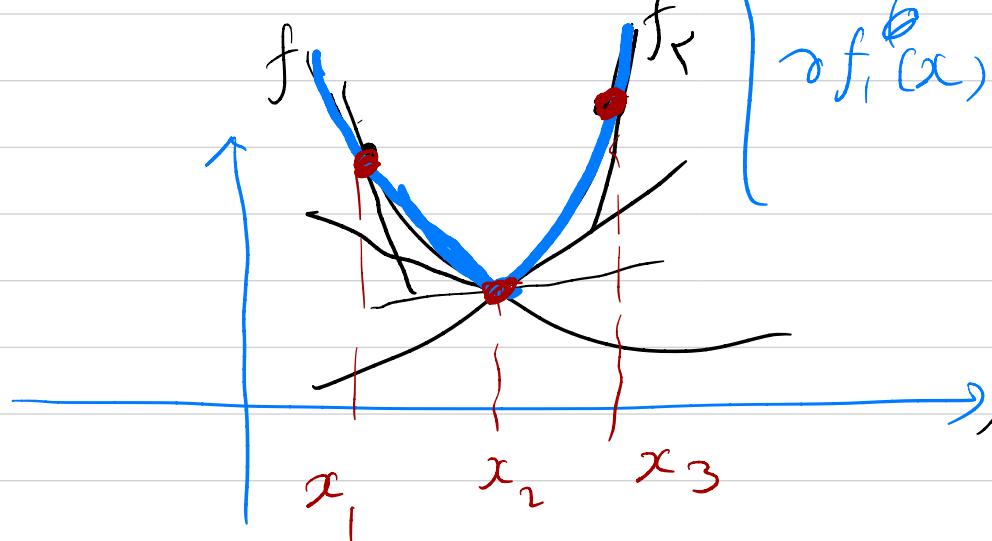
حاسوب زیرلایر

$$\partial \max_i \{f_1, \dots, f_n\} = \text{Conv} \left\{ \cup \partial f_j(x) : j \in \arg \max_i f_i(x) \right\} \quad (P)$$

$$\partial \sup_y f(x, y) = \text{cl} \left(\text{conv} \left\{ \cup \partial f(x, \bar{y}) : f(x, y) = \sup_y f(x, y) \right\} \right) \quad (P)$$

(!) \subseteq : (P)

$$\partial \max \{f_1, f_2\}(x) = \left\{ \text{Conv} \left\{ \partial f_1 \cup \overset{(n)}{\partial f_2(x)} \right\} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{if } f_1(x) = f_2(x) \\ \subseteq \text{if } f_1(x) > f_2(x) \end{array}$$



$$f(x) = |x| = \max(x, -x) : \cup C$$

$\cup [x - \varepsilon, x + \varepsilon] \quad (\text{for } \varepsilon > 0)$

$$\partial |x|(0) = \text{Conv} \{1, -1\}$$

$y :$

$$f_1(x) \geq f_2(x)$$

$$\max \{ f_1(y), f_2(y) \} - f_1(x_1) \stackrel{?}{\geq} \langle g_1, y-x_1 \rangle$$

$\sqrt{\quad}$ $\pi/\sqrt{\quad}$

$$f_1(y) - f_1(x)$$

$g_1 \in \partial f_1$

$$\cup \left\{ g_i : g_i \in \partial f_i(x) ; \exists i \text{ s.t. } f_i(x) \right\} \text{ Cet }\text{ Cet}$$

جواب زیرا

$$h(x) = f(Ax + b)$$

(f)*

$$\partial h(x) = A^T \partial f(Ax + b)$$

$$h(y) - h(x) = f(\underbrace{Ay + b}_z) - f(\underbrace{Ax + b}_u)$$

$$\begin{aligned} g \in \partial f(\underbrace{Ax + b}_u) &\geqslant < g, \underbrace{z - u}_{A(y - x)} > \\ &= \partial f(u) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \langle A^T g, y - x \rangle$$

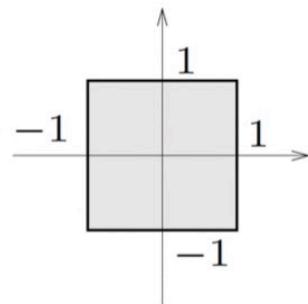
↓

$$A^T g \in \partial h(x)$$

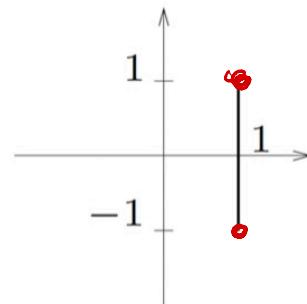
$$f(x) = \|x\|_1 = \max_{s \in \{-1, 1\}^n} \underbrace{\langle s, x \rangle}_{g_s}$$

$$= \sum |x_i|$$

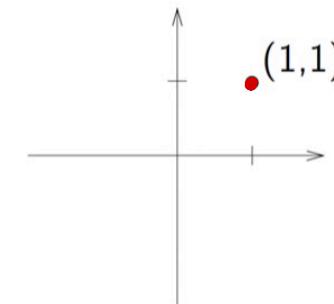
: $\int \hat{L}$



$\partial f(x)$ at $x = (0, 0)$



at $x = (1, 0)$



at $x = (1, 1)$

$$S = \{(1, 1), (1, -1)\}$$

$$\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, g_{(1, 1)}$$

$$\cup \frac{x_1 - x_2}{2}, g_{(1, -1)}$$

$$S = \{(1, 1)\}$$

$$\text{Cor} \left\{ \{(1, 1)\} \cup \{(1, -1)\} \right\}$$

$$x_1 + x_2$$

$$g_{1, -1}(x_1, x_2) = x_1 - x_2$$

$$\vartheta \in \partial \|x\|_1 = \begin{cases} \vartheta_i = 1 & x_i > 0 \\ \vartheta_i \in [-1, 1] & x_i = 0 \\ \vartheta_i = -1 & x_i < 0 \end{cases}$$

مثال: زیرگرادیان نم در کار مکرر داده شده است || ||

$$\|a\|_* = \sup_{\substack{b: \|b\|=1}} \langle a, b \rangle$$

نماینده خودش است: نماینده ای از مجموعه

$$\|b\|_p = \left(\sum |b_i|^p \right)^{1/p}$$

$$(-\infty, l_\infty) \subset \mathbb{R}^n . \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1 \quad \text{و} \quad \|a\|_q \in$$

$$f(x) = \|x\|_* = \sup_{\substack{g: \|g\|=1}} \underbrace{\langle x, g \rangle}_{f_g(x)}$$

$$\rightarrow \partial f(x) = \text{Conv} \left\{ g : \begin{array}{l} \langle g, x \rangle = \|x\|_* \\ \|g\|=1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial \|x\|_\infty &= \text{Conv} \left\{ g : \|g\|_1=1, \langle g, x \rangle = \|x\|_\infty \right\} \quad \text{و} \quad \sum |g_i| = 1 \\ &= \text{Conv} \left\{ g : x_i \neq \|x\|_\infty \rightarrow g_i = 0 ; \quad g_i x_i > 0 \right\} \quad \sum |g_i| = 1 \end{aligned}$$

۱۰

lasso

لَسُو

* حل تکمیلی سود بگزینشی کارب

(KKT)

الجزء - Lasso

$$y \in \mathbb{R}^{100}$$

; الهدف : دعم راصد

نقطة على مدار $y = \text{func}(x)$ مع x ينتمي إلى

$$\min_x \|x - y\|^2$$

$$\text{s.t. } \|x\|_0 = \sum |x_i| \leq \omega$$

غير محبأ

Lasso



نحوی

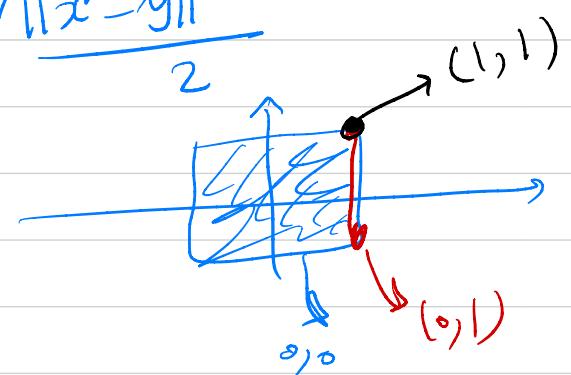


: جی

$$\min_x \frac{1}{2} \|x - y\|_2^2 + \lambda \|x\|_1$$

$$x^* = \arg \min x \iff 0 \in \partial f(x^*) = \underbrace{x^* - y}_{\nabla \|x^* - y\|^2 / 2} + \lambda \partial \|x\|_1$$

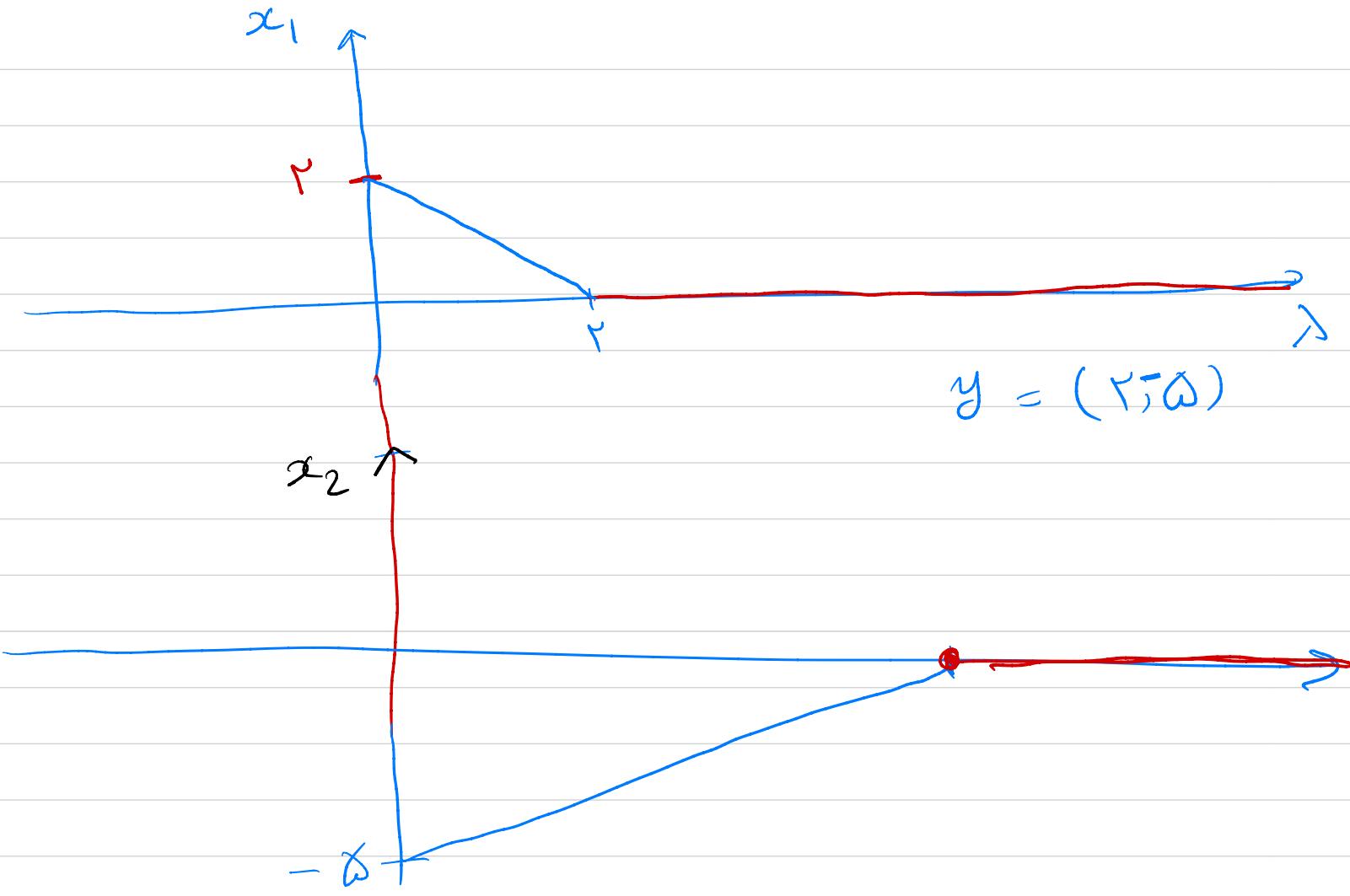
$$\partial \|x^*\|_1 = \left\{ (g_1, \dots, g_n) : \begin{array}{ll} g_i = 1 & x_i^* > 0 \\ [-1, 1] & x_i^* = 0 \\ g_i = -1 & x_i^* < 0 \end{array} \right\}$$



$$\rightarrow \exists (g_1, \dots, g_n) : x_i^* + \lambda g_i = y_i$$

$$x_i^* = \begin{cases} y_i - \lambda & g_i = 1 \\ 0 & g_i = \frac{y_i}{\lambda} \\ y_i + \lambda & g_i = -1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y_i > \lambda \\ |y_i| \leq \lambda \\ y_i < -\lambda \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial \|x^*\|_1 &= \sum_{i \neq 0} |x_i| \\ &= \begin{cases} \text{sign}(x_i) \cdot x_i & x_i \neq 0 \\ 0 & x_i = 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$



Lasso

λ

$$\min_x \frac{1}{r} \|A x - y\|_r^r + \lambda \|x\|_1$$

: Jü

$$x^* = \arg \min f \iff 0 \in \partial f(x^*) = A^T(Ax^* - y) + \lambda \partial \|x^*\|_1$$

$$\Rightarrow A^T(y - Ax^*) = \lambda v \quad ; \quad v \in \partial \|x^*\|_1$$

$$v_i = \begin{cases} 1 & x_i^* > 0 \\ \in [-1, 1] & x_i^* = 0 \\ -1 & x_i^* < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & \cdots & A_n \end{bmatrix} ; A^+ = \left(\frac{A_i^T}{\|A_i^T\|} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array} \right)$$

$$v_i = \frac{1}{\lambda} A_i^T (y - Ax^*) = \langle A_i, y - Ax^* \rangle \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$|\langle A_i, y - Ax^* \rangle| < \lambda \rightarrow x_i^* = 0$$

if b is not in the column space of A

$$f(x) = 0 \quad ; \quad \exists f(y) - f(x) \geq \langle g, y-x \rangle \quad \langle g, y \rangle \leq$$

$$f(y) \leq 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad g \in -\mathcal{N}_c$$

$$C = \{ y : f(y) \leq 0 \} \quad \rightarrow \quad \partial f \subseteq -\mathcal{N}_c(x)$$

~~$$\inf_{h \in -\mathcal{N}_c(x)} \langle \phi h, y-x \rangle \geq 0$$~~

یا کسہ زیرگردیاں

$$I_{\{g(x) \leq 0\}}$$

$$\min_x f(x)$$

$$g_i(x) \leq 0 \quad ; \quad i=1, \dots, m$$

$$: \begin{cases} 0 & g_i(x) \\ \infty & g_i(x) > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\min_x f(x) + I_{\{g_1(x) \leq 0\}} + I_{\{g_2(x) \leq 0\}} + \dots$$

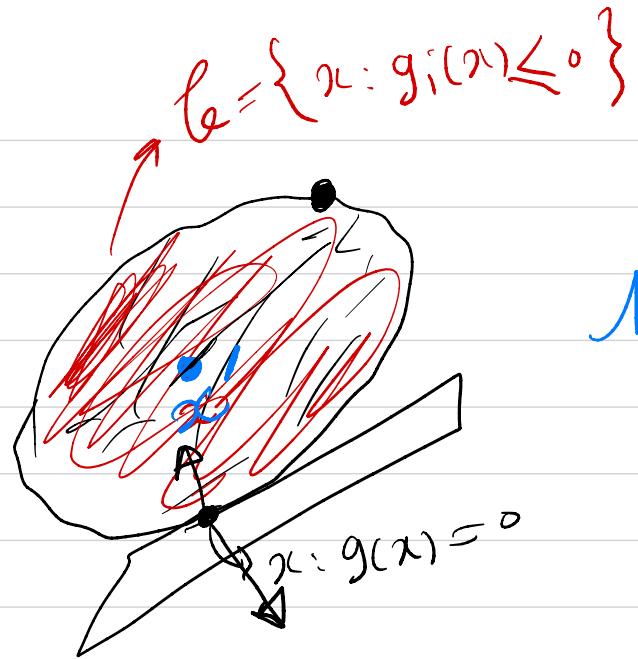
$$x^* \in \partial(f(x^*) + I_{\{g_1(x^*) \leq 0\}} + I_{\{g_2(x^*) \leq 0\}} + \dots)$$

$$= \sum \partial(I_{\{\cdot \leq 0\}}) + \partial f(x^*)$$

$$I_{\{g_1(x) \leq 0\}} = \begin{cases} 0 & g_1(x) \leq 0 \\ \infty & g_1(x) > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\partial I_\beta(x) = N_\beta(x)$$

$$= \partial \int_0^x$$



$$N_c(x) \underset{\text{---}}{\approx} \emptyset$$

$$N_c(x') = \emptyset$$

$$x' : g(x') < 0 \rightarrow C \sim \text{نقطة} \quad \rightarrow N_c(x') = \emptyset$$

$g(x) = 0 \quad : x$

$\{y : \langle v, y-x \rangle \leq 0\}$: محيط طال .

$$h \in \partial g(x) \quad \underset{y \in L}{\geqslant} \quad \underbrace{g(y)}_{\leq 0} - \underbrace{g(x)}_{=0} \geqslant \langle h, y-x \rangle$$

$\rightarrow \forall y \in L \quad \langle h, y-x \rangle \leq 0 \rightarrow h \in N_c(x)$

$\cancel{\text{لما}} \quad \cancel{\text{لما}} \quad g(y + \epsilon h') < 0 \quad \cancel{\text{لما}} \quad , \quad h' \in N_c(x) \quad \cancel{\text{لما}} \quad]$

$\therefore \forall \epsilon \in \{g \leq 0\} \quad N_c \neq \emptyset$