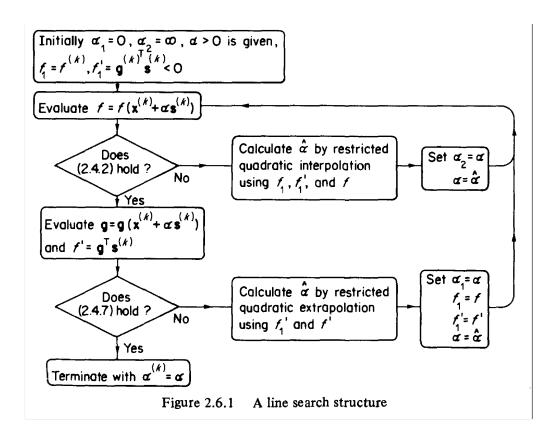
آلگوریتمهای Line-Search

الف) کتاب فلچر 1st Ed، برمبنای شرایط ولف



ب) کتاب فلچر 2nd Ed، بر مبنای شرایط قوی ولف

آلگوریتم Bracketing i:=1,2,... do for begin evaluate $f(\alpha_i)$; if $f(\alpha_i) \leq \overline{f}$ then terminate; if $f(\alpha_i) > f(0) + \alpha_i f'(0)$ or $f(\alpha_i) \ge f(\alpha_{i-1})$ then begin $a_i := \alpha_{i-1}$; $b_i := \alpha_i$; terminate B end; (2.6.2)evaluate $f'(\alpha_i)$; if $|f'(\alpha_i)| \le -\sigma f'(0)$ then terminate; if $f'(\alpha_i) \ge 0$ then begin $a_i := \alpha_i$; $b_i := \alpha_{i-1}$; terminate B end; if $\mu \leq 2\alpha_i - \alpha_{i-1}$ then $\alpha_{i+1} := \mu$ else choose $\alpha_{i+1} \in [2\alpha_i - \alpha_{i-1}, \min(\mu, \alpha_i + \tau_1(\alpha_i - \alpha_{i-1}))]$ end.

آلگوریتم Sectioning

$$\begin{array}{ll} & \underline{\text{for}} & j \coloneqq i, i+1, \dots \ \underline{\text{do}} \\ & \underline{\text{begin}} & \text{choose } \alpha_j \in [a_j + \tau_2(b_j - a_j), b_j - \tau_3(b_j - a_j)]; \\ & \underline{\text{evaluate }} f(\alpha_j); \\ & \underline{\text{if }} f(\alpha_j) > f(0) + \rho \alpha_j f'(0) \ \text{or }} f(\alpha_j) \geqslant f(a_j) \\ & \underline{\text{then begin }} a_{J+1} \coloneqq a_j; \ b_{J+1} \coloneqq \alpha_j \ \underline{\text{end}} \\ & \underline{\text{else begin evaluate }} f'(\alpha_j); \\ & \underline{\text{if }} |f'(\alpha_j)| \leqslant -\sigma f' \ (0) \ \underline{\text{then terminate}}; \\ & \underline{a_{j+1}} \coloneqq \alpha_j; \\ & \underline{\text{if }} (b_j - a_j) f'(\alpha_j) \geqslant 0 \ \underline{\text{then }} b_{J+1} \coloneqq a_j \ \underline{\text{else }} b_{J+1} \coloneqq b_j \\ & \underline{\text{end.}} \\ & \underline{\text{end.}} \\ & \underline{\text{end.}} \end{array}$$

ج) از کتاب نوسدال

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Algorithm 3.5 (Line Search Algorithm).

Set \alpha_0 \leftarrow 0, choose \alpha_{\max} > 0 and \alpha_1 \in (0, \alpha_{\max}); i \leftarrow 1; repeat

Evaluate \phi(\alpha_i); if \phi(\alpha_i) > \phi(0) + c_1 \alpha_i \phi'(0) or [\phi(\alpha_i) \geq \phi(\alpha_{i-1}) \text{ and } i > 1]
\alpha_* \leftarrow \mathbf{zoom}(\alpha_{i-1}, \alpha_i) \text{ and stop};
Evaluate \phi'(\alpha_i); if |\phi'(\alpha_i)| \leq -c_2 \phi'(0)
\mathbf{set} \ \alpha_* \leftarrow \alpha_i \text{ and stop};
if \phi'(\alpha_i) \geq 0
\mathbf{set} \ \alpha_* \leftarrow \mathbf{zoom}(\alpha_i, \alpha_{i-1}) \text{ and stop};
Choose \alpha_{i+1} \in (\alpha_i, \alpha_{\max}); i \leftarrow i+1; end (repeat)
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Algorithm 3.6 (zoom). repeat

Interpolate (using quadratic, cubic, or bisection) to find a trial step length \alpha_j between \alpha_{lo} and \alpha_{hi};

Evaluate \phi(\alpha_j);

if \phi(\alpha_j) > \phi(0) + c_1 \alpha_j \phi'(0) or \phi(\alpha_j) \ge \phi(\alpha_{lo}) \alpha_{hi} \leftarrow \alpha_j;

else

Evaluate \phi'(\alpha_j);

if |\phi'(\alpha_j)| \le -c_2 \phi'(0) Set \alpha_* \leftarrow \alpha_j and stop;

if \phi'(\alpha_j)(\alpha_{hi} - \alpha_{lo}) \ge 0 \alpha_{hi} \leftarrow \alpha_{lo};

\alpha_{lo} \leftarrow \alpha_j;

end (repeat)
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