Convex Optimization Theory and Applications

Topic 13 - Unconstrained Minimization

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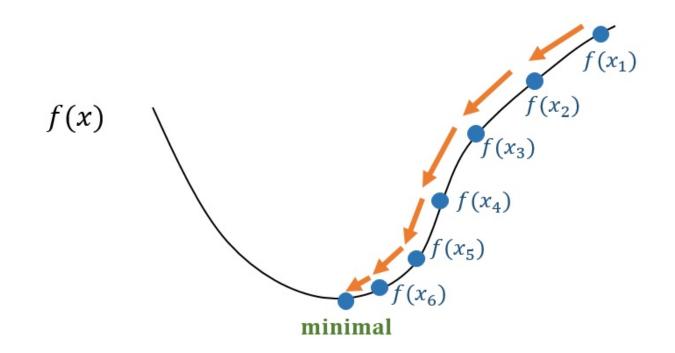
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13.0. Outline

- 13.1. 下降算法与直线搜索
- 13.2. 梯度下降算法
- 13.3. 最速下降算法
- 13.4. Newton 方法
- 13.5. 收敛性分析
- 13.6. 自和谐性

无约束可微优化问题,可以直接利用梯度信息求解

- 如何计算搜索方向
- 如何计算前进步长



下降算法通用框架

Step 1) 确定初始点 $x^0 \in \text{dom } f$, $\diamondsuit k = 0$

Step 2) 判断是否停止: 如果 $\nabla f(x^k) \le \varepsilon$, 停止

Step 3) 计算 x^k 处的下降方向: 确定 d^k 满足

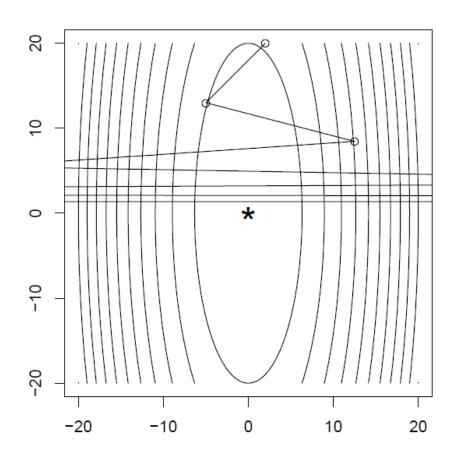
$$\nabla f\left(x^{k}\right)^{T}d^{k}<0$$

Step 4) 确定步长 (通常直线搜索): 若 $t^k > 0$ 满足

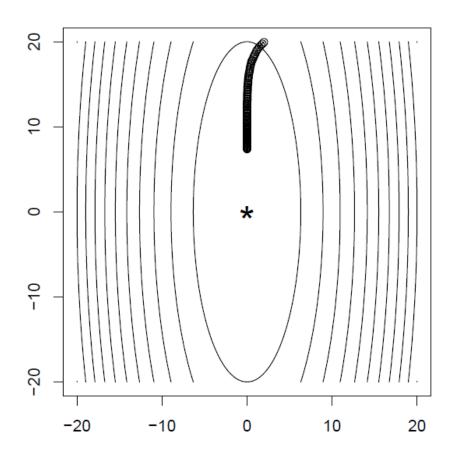
$$f\left(x^{k} + t^{k} d^{k}\right) < f\left(x^{k}\right)$$

 $\Leftrightarrow x^{k+1} = x^k + t^k d^k$, $k \Rightarrow k+1$, \square Step 2)

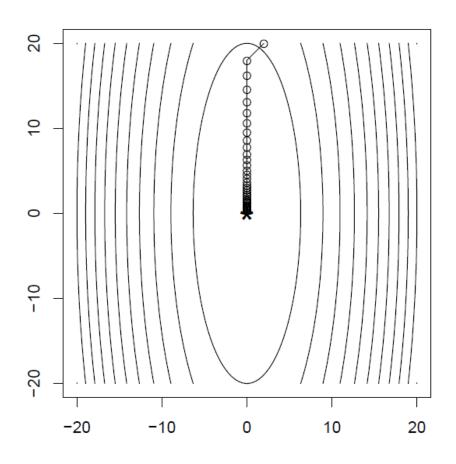
Simply take $t_k = t$ for all k = 1, 2, 3, ..., can diverge if t is too big. Consider $f(x) = (10x_1^2 + x_2^2)/2$, gradient descent after 8 steps:



Can be slow if t is too small. Same example, gradient descent after 100 steps:



Converges nicely when t is "just right". Same example, 40 steps:



Convergence analysis later will give us a precise idea of "just right"

一般来说,当我们选定的前进方向,则可以通过精确搜索或者非精确搜索来决定合适的前进步长

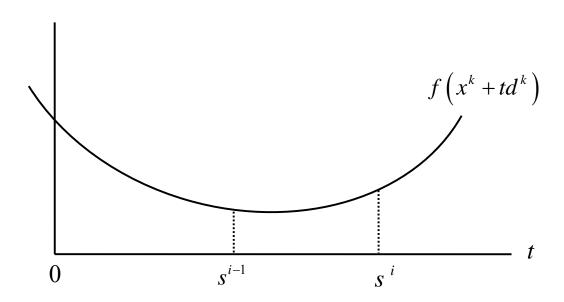
精确搜索算法: 求延选定方向出发, 使得函数最小的步长

$$t^{k} = \operatorname*{arg\,min}_{t \ge 0} f\left(x^{k} + td^{k}\right)$$

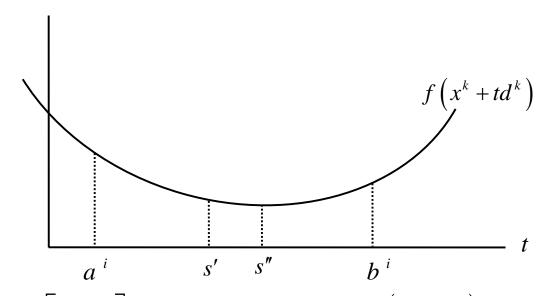
精确搜索算法是单变量优化问题。一般来说,精确搜索所化的时间代价小于求出搜索方向的时间代价

- 0.618法(常用精确直线搜索方法)
- 1) 确定单谷区间

选定 $\gamma > 1$, $\delta > 0$,令 $s^0 = 0$, $s^i = \gamma^{i-1}\delta$, $\forall i \geq 1$,选取第一个满足 $f(x^k + s^i d^k) > f(x^k + s^{i-1} d^k)$ 的 s^i ,获得单谷区间 $[0, s^i]$



2) 确定满足 $f(x^k + t^k d^k) = \min_{t>0} f(x^k + t d^k)$ 的 t^k



单谷区间为 $[a^{i},b^{i}]$ 时,取 $s'=a^{i}+(1-c)(b^{i}-a^{i})$, $s''=a^{i}+c(b^{i}-a^{i})$,其中 $c=(\sqrt{5}-1)/2\approx0.618$ 是方程(1-c)/c=c/1的正数解。如果 $f(x^{k}+s'd^{k})>f(x^{k}+s''d^{k})$,令 $a^{i+1}=s'$, $b^{i+1}=b^{i}$,用当前s''替换s',再令 $s''=a^{i+1}+c(b^{i+1}-a^{i+1})$;否则令 $a^{i+1}=a^{i}$, $b^{i+1}=s''$,用当前s'替换s',

回溯搜索法(适合凸优化的非精确直线搜索方法 backtracking line search starts with unit step size)

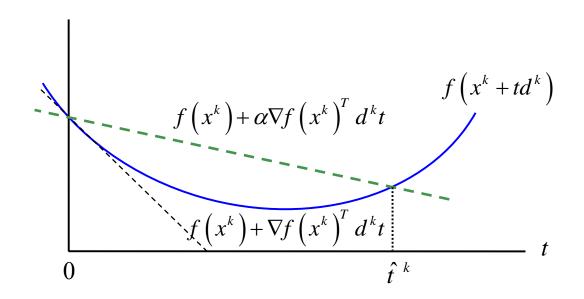
Step 1) 选定 $\alpha \in (0, 0.5)$, $\beta \in (0,1)$

Step 2)每次迭代开始时,令 $t^0 = t_{initial}$,通常选 $t_{initial} = 1$ 依次迭代令 $t^{k+1} = \beta t^k$,直到找到第一个满足下式(回溯搜索不等式)的 t^k

$$f\left(x^{k}+t^{k}d^{k}\right) < f\left(x^{k}\right) + \alpha t^{k} \nabla f\left(x^{k}\right)^{T} d^{k}$$

注意到 $\nabla f(x^k)^T d^k < 0$,我们对于足够小的 t^k ,成立 $f(x^k + t^k d^k) \approx f(x^k) + t^k \nabla f(x^k)^T d^k \leq f(x^k) + \alpha t^k \nabla f(x^k)^T d^k$

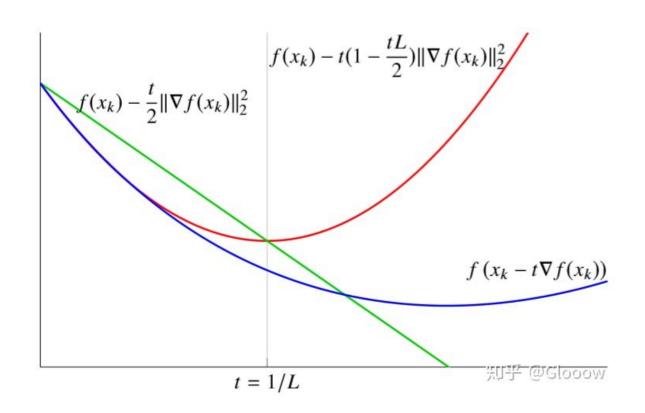
因此上述算法必然在有限步内停止



一开始 t^k 可能很大,表示梯度下降的步长过大,不能使函数值减小,那我们就减小步长,直到进入绿线与蓝线交点左侧这部分,我们就可以保证一定有 $f(x^{k+1}) < f(x^k)$,这时就是我们要取的 t^k

参数 α 会影响我们的搜索结果。 α 越大,则上图绿线的斜率越大,那么最终搜索到的满足回溯搜索不等式的 t^k 应该就越小。也即我们下降算法中采用的每一步的步长都会更小。

实际中往往取 α =0.5。这实际是我们用二次上界曲线来近似待优化的函数,而二次上界的最小值点对应的步长就是t=1/L(L为函数f 的 Lipschitz 连续性常数),但由于我们是线搜索,实际得到的 t^k 一般会比这个值略小一点。

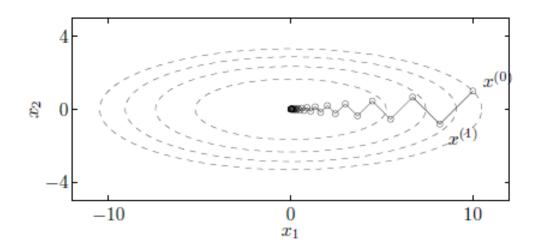


例、两个变量的二次规划问题

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} (x_1^2 + 10x_2^2)$$

$$\lambda_{\min}\left(\nabla^2 f(z)\right) = 1, \ \lambda_{\max}\left(\nabla^2 f(z)\right) = 10 \implies \frac{m}{M} = 0.1$$

采用精确直线搜索, 迭代过程见下图, 注意相邻方向正交



精确搜索得到的点和搜索方向之间的关系

设 \hat{X} '是在 \hat{X} 处沿下降方向D进行精确搜索所得到的点,即 $\hat{X}' = \hat{X} + \hat{t}D$,其中 \hat{t} 是优化问题

$$\min_{t>0} f\left(\hat{X} + tD\right)$$

的最优解,应有
$$\frac{df(\hat{X}+\hat{t}D)}{dt}=0$$

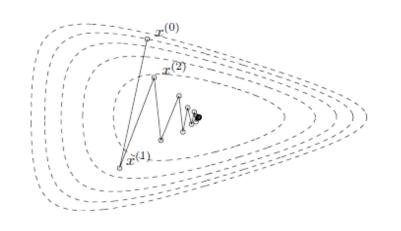
曲
$$\frac{df\left(\hat{X}+tD\right)}{dt} = \frac{\partial f\left(\hat{X}+tD\right)}{\partial X^{T}} \frac{d\left(\hat{X}+tD\right)}{dt} = \nabla^{T} f\left(\hat{X}+tD\right) D$$
可得
$$\nabla^{T} f\left(\hat{X}'\right) D = 0$$

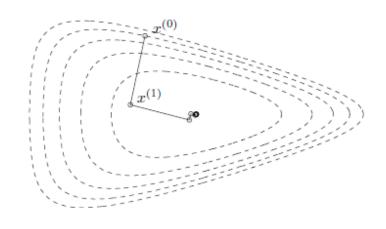
即所得到的点的梯度和所采用的搜索方向垂直

例、两个变量的非二次规划问题

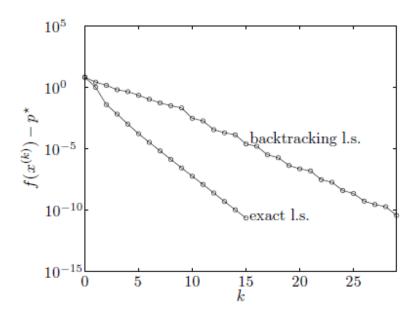
$$f(x) = e^{x_1 + 3x_2 - 0.1} + e^{x_1 - 3x_2 - 0.1} + e^{-x_1 - 0.1}$$

采用 $\alpha = 0.1$, $\beta = 0.7$ 的回溯直线搜索的迭代过程(下面左图)和采用精确直线搜索的迭代过程(下面右图)





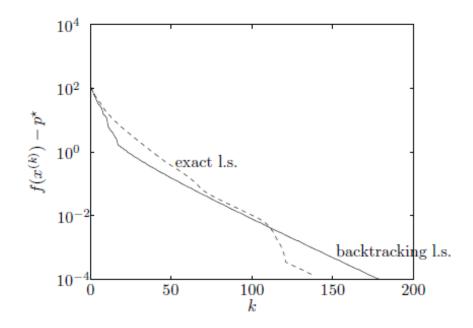
两种直线搜索的迭代误差随迭代次数改变的情况见下图



例、高维变量的问题

$$f(x) = c^T x - \sum_{i=1}^{500} \log(b_i - a_i^T x), \quad x \in R^{100}$$

分别采用 $\alpha = 0.1$, $\beta = 0.5$ 的回溯直线搜索和精确直线搜索,两种直线搜索的迭代误差随迭代次数改变的情况见下图



关于梯度下降法的若干结论

- 1)误差 $f(x^k)-p^*$ 呈现为k的几何数列,即 γ^k ,相似的线性收敛性(Nesterov证明一阶方法的收敛速度存在极限)
- 2)回溯参数的选择对收敛速度有影响,精确直线搜索可能会改善收敛性,但都不会出现戏剧性的效果
- 3)收敛速度强烈依赖于二阶梯度矩阵的条件数,即最小最大特征根的比值

范数||•||对应的(规范化的)最速下降方向d*由下式确定

$$\nabla f\left(x^{k}\right)^{T}d^{k} = \min\left\{\nabla f\left(x^{k}\right)^{T}d\right| \text{ s.t. } \left\|d\right\| \leq 1\right\} = -\max\left\{-\nabla f\left(x^{k}\right)^{T}d\right| \text{ s.t. } \left\|d\right\| \leq 1\right\}$$

The selected direction is unit-norm step with most negative directional derivative

ℓ,范数

$$d_{i}^{k} = \begin{cases} \operatorname{sgn}\left(-\frac{\partial f(x^{k})}{\partial x_{i}}\right) & \text{if } \left|\frac{\partial f(x^{k})}{\partial x_{i}}\right| = \left\|\nabla f(x^{k})\right\|_{\infty} \\ 0 & \text{if } \left|\frac{\partial f(x^{k})}{\partial x_{i}}\right| \neq \left\|\nabla f(x^{k})\right\|_{\infty} \end{cases}$$

$$\nabla f(x^{k})^{T} d^{k} = -\left\|\nabla f(x^{k})\right\|_{\infty}$$

ℓ∞范数

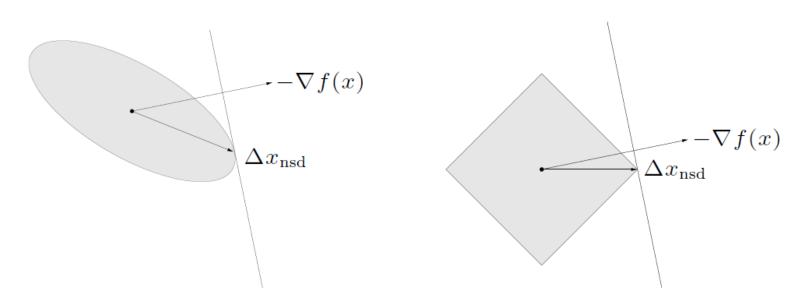
$$d_{i}^{k} = \operatorname{sgn}\left(-\frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_{i}}\right), \quad \forall i$$

$$\nabla f(x^{k})^{T} d^{k} = -\left\|\nabla f(x^{k})\right\|_{1}$$

examples

- Euclidean norm: $\Delta x_{\rm sd} = -\nabla f(x)$
- quadratic norm $||x||_P = (x^T P x)^{1/2}$ $(P \in \mathbf{S}_{++}^n)$: $\Delta x_{\mathrm{sd}} = -P^{-1} \nabla f(x)$
- ℓ_1 -norm: $\Delta x_{\rm sd} = -(\partial f(x)/\partial x_i)e_i$, where $|\partial f(x)/\partial x_i| = \|\nabla f(x)\|_{\infty}$

unit balls and normalized steepest descent directions for a quadratic norm and the ℓ_1 -norm:



例、两个变量的非二次规划问题

$$f(x) = e^{x_1 + 3x_2 - 0.1} + e^{x_1 - 3x_2 - 0.1} + e^{-x_1 - 0.1}$$

采用二次范数 $\|x\|_P = x^T P x$ 的最速下降算法求解, 其中 P > 0

分别选择

$$P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{fig } \quad P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

同样采用 $\alpha = 0.1$, $\beta = 0.7$ 的回溯直线搜索, 迭代过程见下图

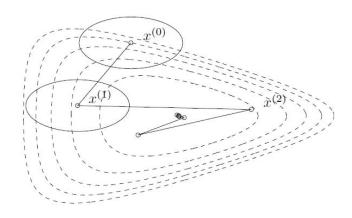


图 9.11 采用二次范数 $\|\cdot\|_{P_1}$ 的最速下降方法。椭圆表示球体 $\{x\mid \|x-x^{(k)}\|_{P_1}\leqslant 1\}$ 在 $x^{(0)}$ 和 $x^{(1)}$ 处的边界。

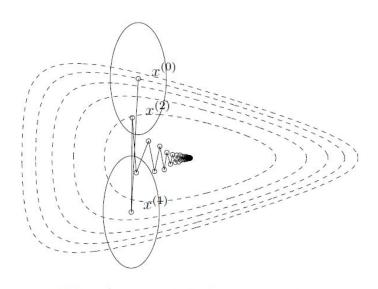


图 9.12 采用二次范数 $\|\cdot\|_{P_2}$ 的最速下降方法。

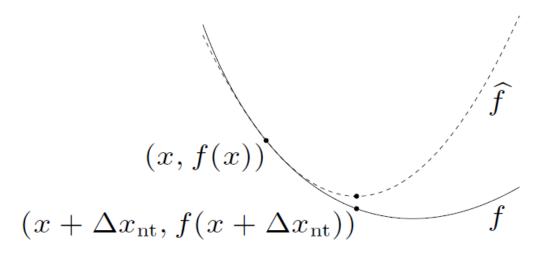
牛顿方向 $d^k = -\nabla^2 f(x^k)^{-1} \nabla f(x^k)$,显然是可行方向,因为 $\nabla f(x^k) d^k = -\nabla f(x^k)^T \nabla^2 f(x^k)^{-1} \nabla f(x^k) < 0$

牛顿方法 $x^{k+1} = x^k + t^k d^k = x^k - \nabla^2 f(x^k)^{-1} \nabla f(x^k)$, 因为取 $t^k = 1$

对牛顿方向的第一种理解:目标函数的二阶近似

$$f(x+d) \approx f(x) + \nabla f(x)^T d + \frac{1}{2} d^T \nabla^2 f(x) d \triangleq \hat{f}(x+d)$$

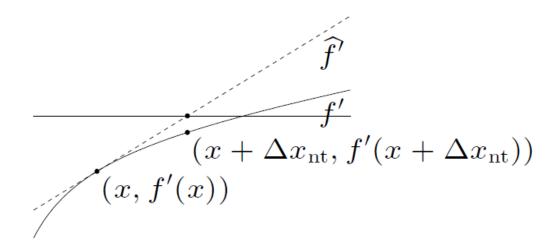
$$\min_{d} \hat{f}\left(x^{k} + d\right) \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad d^{k} = -\nabla^{2} f\left(x^{k}\right)^{-1} \nabla f\left(x^{k}\right)$$



对牛顿方向的第二种理解: 最优性方程的一阶近似

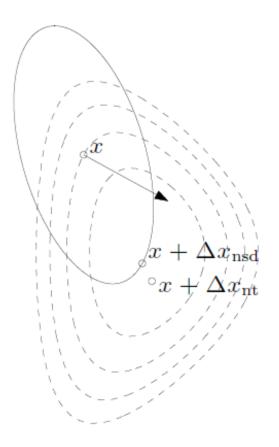
$$\nabla f(x+d) \approx \nabla f(x) + \nabla^2 f(x) d \triangleq \nabla \hat{f}(x+d)$$

$$\nabla \hat{f}(x+d) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad d^k = -\nabla^2 f(x^k)^{-1} \nabla f(x^k)$$



• $\Delta x_{\rm nt}$ is steepest descent direction at x in local Hessian norm

$$||u||_{\nabla^2 f(x)} = (u^T \nabla^2 f(x)u)^{1/2}$$



dashed lines are contour lines of f; ellipse is $\{x+v\mid v^T\nabla^2f(x)v=1\}$ arrow shows $-\nabla f(x)$

Newton decrement

$$\lambda(x) = \left(\nabla f(x)^T \nabla^2 f(x)^{-1} \nabla f(x)\right)^{1/2}$$

a measure of the proximity of x to x^*

properties

ullet gives an estimate of $f(x)-p^\star$, using quadratic approximation \widehat{f} :

$$f(x) - \inf_{y} \widehat{f}(y) = \frac{1}{2}\lambda(x)^{2}$$

• equal to the norm of the Newton step in the quadratic Hessian norm

$$\lambda(x) = \left(\Delta x_{\rm nt} \nabla^2 f(x) \Delta x_{\rm nt}\right)^{1/2}$$

- \bullet directional derivative in the Newton direction: $\nabla f(x)^T \Delta x_{\rm nt} = -\lambda(x)^2$
- affine invariant (unlike $\|\nabla f(x)\|_2$)

Important property Newton's method: affine invariance. Given f, nonsingular $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$. Let x = Ay, and g(y) = f(Ay). Newton steps on g are

$$y^{+} = y - (\nabla^{2}g(y))^{-1}\nabla g(y)$$

$$= y - (A^{T}\nabla^{2}f(Ay)A)^{-1}A^{T}\nabla f(Ay)$$

$$= y - A^{-1}(\nabla^{2}f(Ay))^{-1}\nabla f(Ay)$$

Hence

$$Ay^{+} = Ay - \left(\nabla^{2} f(Ay)\right)^{-1} \nabla f(Ay)$$

i.e.,

$$x^{+} = x - \left(\nabla^{2} f(x)\right)^{-1} \nabla f(x)$$

So progress is independent of problem scaling. This is not true of gradient descent!

给定起始点 $x \in \text{dom} f$, $\epsilon > 0$

重复:

1.计算牛顿补偿和减量

$$\Delta x_{\rm nt} := -\nabla^2 f(x)^{-1} \nabla f(x); \lambda^2 := \nabla f(x)^T \nabla^2 f(x)^{-1} \nabla f(x).$$

- 2.停止条件. 若 $\lambda^2/2$ ≤ ϵ 则停止
- 3.直线搜索. 通过回溯直线搜索选择步长 t
- 4.更新. $x := x + t\Delta x_{nt}$

 $t^k = 1$ 为 pure Newton method, 如果用回溯搜索,则为 damped Newton method 阻尼 Newton 方法

步长是通过回溯直线搜索(backtracking search)

参数
$$0 < \alpha \le 1/2, 0 < \beta < 1$$

在每次迭代中,由t=1开始,当

$$f(x+tv) > f(x) + \alpha t \nabla f(x)^T v$$

满足时,缩小 $t = \beta t$,否则进行牛顿法更新。

注意,此处:

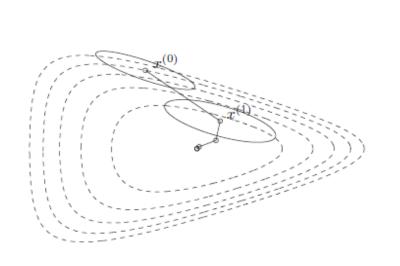
$$v = -(\nabla^2 f(x))^{-1} \nabla f(x)$$
, so $\nabla f(x)^T v = -\lambda^2 (x)$

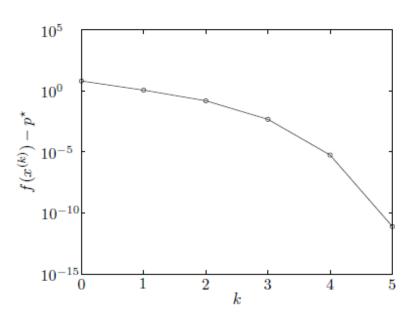
例、两个变量的非二次规划问题

$$f(x) = e^{x_1 + 3x_2 - 0.1} + e^{x_1 - 3x_2 - 0.1} + e^{-x_1 - 0.1}$$

直线搜索参数 $\alpha = 0.1$, $\beta = 0.7$,下图左边显示开始几次迭代

点及椭圆 $\left\{x\left\|x-x^k\right\|_{\nabla^2 f\left(x^k\right)}=1\right\}$,右边显示优化误差与次数的关系

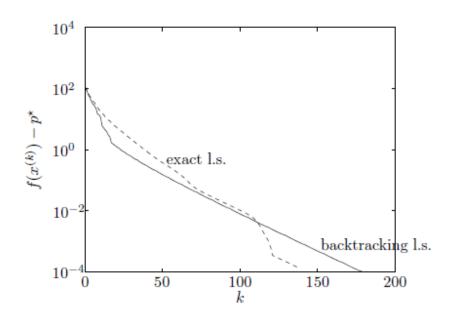


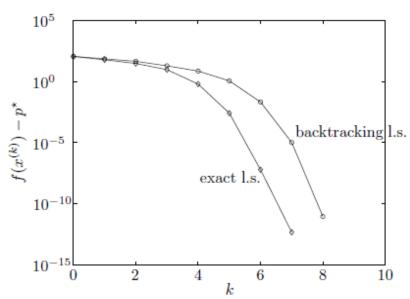


例、高维变量的问题

$$f(x) = c^T x - \sum_{i=1}^{500} \log(b_i - a_i^T x), \quad x \in R^{100}$$

下图左右分别是梯度下降算法和牛顿方法的迭代过程,后者采用 $\alpha = 0.01$, $\beta = 0.5$ 的回溯直线搜索和精确直线搜索

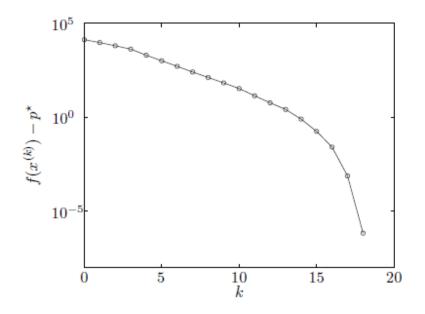




例、大规模问题

$$f(x) = -\sum_{i=1}^{10000} \log(1 - x_i^2) - \sum_{i=1}^{1000} \log(b_i - a_i^T x), \quad x \in R^{10000}$$

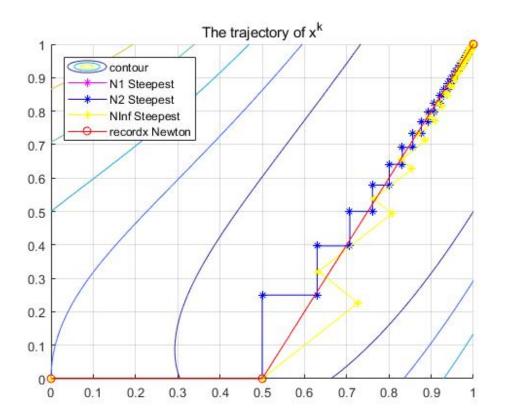
采用 α = 0.01, β = 0.5 的回溯直线搜索,下图显示优化误差与次数的关系



例、牛顿法和最速下降法的比较

$$f(x) = (1-x_1)^2 + 2(x_2-x_1^2)^2$$

初始点均为原点,直线搜索均采用精确搜索(0.618法)



At a high-level:

- Memory: each iteration of Newton's method requires O(n²) storage (n*n Hessian); each gradient iteration requires O(n) storage (n-dimensional gradient)
- Computation: each Newton iteration requires O(n³) flops (solving a dense n*n linear system); each gradient iteration requires O(n) flops (scaling/adding n-dimensional vectors)
- Backtracking: backtracking line search has roughly the same cost, both use O(n) flops per inner backtracking step
- Conditioning: Newton's method is not affected by a problem's conditioning, but gradient descent can seriously degrade

主要计算量是确定 Newton 方向 $d^k = -\nabla^2 f(x^k)^{-1} \nabla f(x^k)$

13.4. Newton 方法

常见的简化计算方法

1) 确定 Cholesky 分解 $\nabla^2 f(x^k) = LL^T$, 其中 L 是下三角矩阵

2) 前向代入解方程 $Ly = -\nabla f(x^k)$ 确定 y

3) 后向代入解方程 $L^T d^k = y$ 确定 d^k

之后我们会讨论各种拟牛顿法 Quasi-Newton method

无约束(凸)优化问题: $\min f(x)$, 其中 $f: R^n \mapsto R$ 是凸函数 基本假设与作用

- 1) ƒ是具有连续二阶导数的凸函数
 - ⇒ $d \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 是 $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 的下降方向的充要条件: $\nabla f(x)^T d < 0$

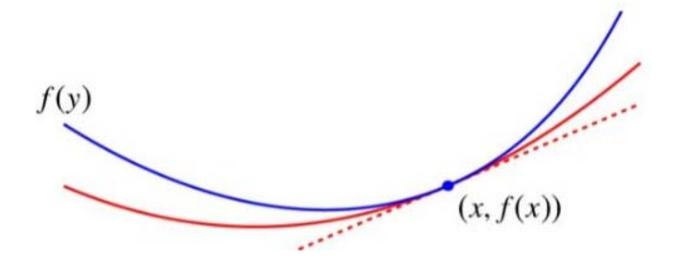
 $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 是最优解的充要条件: $\nabla f(x) = 0$

- 2) 已知 $x^0 \in \text{dom } f$,且满足 $S = \{x \in \text{dom } f | f(x) \le f(x^0) \}$ 是闭集 \Rightarrow 下降算法所产生的点列有属于S的极限点
- 3) 强凸
- 4) Lipschitz 连续

强凸性:对于强凸函数,下面几个式子是等价的

$$(
abla f(x)-
abla f(y))^T(x-y)\geq m\|x-y\|^2 \quad ext{ for all } x,y\in ext{dom } f$$
 $f(y)\geq f(x)+
abla f(x)^T(y-x)+rac{m}{2}\|y-x\|^2 \quad ext{ for all } x,y\in ext{dom } f$ $g(x)=f(x)-rac{m}{2}\|x\|^2 \ ext{ is convex}$

第3个式子不等号右边定义了一个二次曲线,这个二次曲线是原函数的下界



强凸函数:

$$\exists m > 0, \forall x \in domf, \nabla^2 f(\mathbf{x}) \ge mI$$

由于函数二阶可微:

$$\forall x, y \in domf, f(y) \approx f(x) + \nabla^T f(x) (y - x) + 1/2 (y - x)^T \nabla^2 f(x) (y - x)$$

结合强凸性:

$$f(y) \ge f(x) + \nabla^T f(x)(y-x) + m/2||(y-x)||_2^2$$

当给定x时,上式不等号右边为y的凸函数,对其关于y求导并令其导数为0:

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

$$\Rightarrow y^* = x - 1/m\nabla f(x)$$

再将 y*带入,得到

$$f(y) \ge f(x) - \frac{1}{2m} || || || \nabla f(x) ||_2^2$$

结合可知:

$$f(y) \ge f(x) + \nabla^T f(x)(y-x) + m/2||(y-x)||_2^2$$

$$\geq f(x) + \nabla^T f(x) (y^* - x) + m / 2 ||(y^* - x)||_2^2 = f(x) - \frac{1}{2m} ||\nabla f(x)||_2^2$$

前面的阐述对任意 $y \in domf$ 均成立,故:

$$p^* \ge f(x) - \frac{1}{2m} \| \nabla f(x) \|_2^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \| f(x) - p^* \|_2 \le \frac{1}{2m} \| \nabla f(x) \|_2^2$$
(7)

最优解和当前解在函数值上的差值和当前解的梯度有关!

接下来分析梯度很小时, x是否接近最优解:

$$f(x^*) = p^* \ge f(x) + \nabla^T f(x) (x^* - x) + m/2 \| (x^* - x) \|_2^2$$

$$\ge f(x) - \| \nabla f(x) \| \| x^* - x \| + m/2 \| (x^* - x) \|_2^2$$

$$\stackrel{\square}{=} f(x) \ge p^*$$

$$\Rightarrow - \| \nabla f(x) \| \| x^* - x \| + m/2 \| (x^* - x) \|_2^2 < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \| x - x^* \|_2 \le 2/m \| \nabla f(x) \|_2$$

把最优解代入进去,我们有下式的左侧

$$f(y) \ge f(x) + \nabla f(x)^{T} (y - x) + \frac{m}{2} ||y - x||^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m}{2} ||z - x^{*}||^{2} \le f(z) - f(x^{*}) \le \frac{1}{2m} ||\nabla f(z)||_{*}^{2}$$

复习: Lipschitz 连续性

 $\|\nabla f(x) - \nabla f(y)\|_* \le L \|x - y\| \text{ for all } x, y \in \text{dom} f$ 下面的式子都是等价的

$$\|\nabla f(x) - \nabla f(y)\|_{*} \le L \|x - y\| \text{ for all } x, y \in \text{dom} f$$

$$(\nabla f(x) - \nabla f(y))^{T} (x - y) \le L \|x - y\|^{2} \text{ for all } x, y \in \text{dom} f$$

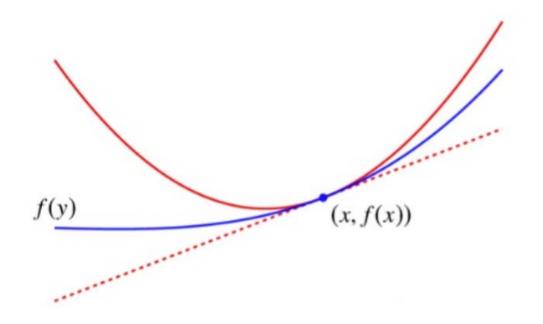
$$f(y) \le f(x) + \nabla f(x)^{T} (y - x) + \frac{L}{2} \|y - x\|^{2} \text{ for all } x, y \in \text{dom} f$$

$$(\nabla f(x) - \nabla f(y))^{T} (x - y) \ge \frac{1}{L} \|\nabla f(x) - \nabla f(y)\|_{*}^{2} \text{ for all } x, y$$

$$g(x) = \frac{L}{2} \|x\|_{2}^{2} - f(x) \text{ is convex}$$

上面第三个式子

$$f(y) \le f(x) + \nabla f(x)^T (y-x) + \frac{L}{2} ||y-x||^2$$
 for all $x, y \in \text{dom} f$ 实际上定义了一个二次曲线,这个曲线是原始函数的 Quadratic upper bound



并且由这个式子可以推导出

$$\frac{1}{2L} \|\nabla f(z)\|_{*}^{2} \le f(z) - f(x^{*}) \le \frac{L}{2} \|z - x^{*}\|^{2} \text{ for all } z$$

这个式子中的上界 $\frac{L}{2} \|z-x^*\|^2$ 带有 x^* 是未知的,而下界只与当

前值 z 有关,因此在优化过程中我们可以判断当前的 f(z) 与最优值

的距离至少为 $\frac{1}{2L} \|\nabla f(z)\|_*^2$,如果这个值大于 0,那么我们一定还没得到最优解。

上面的最后一个式子

$$(\nabla f(x) - \nabla f(y))^T (x - y) \ge \frac{1}{L} ||\nabla f(x) - \nabla f(y)||_*^2 \text{ for all } x, y$$

被称为 ∇f 的 co-coercivity 性质。(这其实有点像 ∇f 的反函数的 Lipschitz continuous 性质,所以它跟 ∇f 的 Lipschitz continuous 性质 是等价的)

精确搜索的收敛性:精确搜索得到的步长**使得目标函数

减少量存在和
$$\left|\nabla f\left(x^{k}\right)^{T}d^{k}\right|$$
成比例的下界

$$f\left(x^{k}\right) - f\left(x^{k+1}\right) \ge \frac{1}{2M} \frac{\left|\nabla f\left(x^{k}\right)^{T} d^{k}\right|^{2}}{\left\|d^{k}\right\|^{2}}$$

$$\exists \pm \pm : f(x^{k+1}) = \min_{t>0} f(x^k + td^k) \le \min_{t>0} f(x^k) + t\nabla f(x^k) d^k + \frac{1}{2} t^2 M \|d^k\|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x^{k+1}) \le f(x^k) - \frac{\left(\nabla f(x^k) d^k\right)^2}{2M \|d^k\|^2}$$

请问这里证明利用了强凸性还是 Lipschitz 连续性?

回溯搜索的收敛性: 目标函数减少量存在和 $\nabla f(x^k)^T d^k$ 成比例的下界

$$f(x^{k}) - f(x^{k+1}) \ge \begin{cases} \alpha \left| \nabla f(x^{k})^{T} d^{k} \right| & \text{if } t^{k} = 1\\ \frac{\alpha \beta}{M} \frac{\left| \nabla f(x^{k})^{T} d^{k} \right|^{2}}{\left\| d^{k} \right\|^{2}} & \text{if } t^{k} < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$t^k < 1$$
,首先注意到 $f(x^k + \beta^{-1}t^k d^k) - f(x^k) > \alpha \nabla f(x^k)^T d^k \beta^{-1}t^k$

因此

$$t^{k} < 1 \implies f\left(x^{k}\right) + \alpha \nabla f\left(x^{k}\right)^{T} d^{k} \beta^{-1} t^{k} < f\left(x^{k} + \beta^{-1} t^{k} d^{k}\right)$$

$$\leq f\left(x^{k}\right) + \nabla f\left(x^{k}\right)^{T} d^{k} \beta^{-1} t^{k} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\beta^{-1} t^{k}\right)^{2} M \left\|d^{k}\right\|^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow t^{k} > \frac{2(1-\alpha)\beta}{M} \frac{\left|\nabla f\left(x^{k}\right)^{T} d^{k}\right|}{\left\|d^{k}\right\|^{2}} > \frac{\beta}{M} \frac{\left|\nabla f\left(x^{k}\right)^{T} d^{k}\right|}{\left\|d^{k}\right\|^{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow f\left(x^{k}\right) - f\left(x^{k+1}\right) \geq \frac{\alpha\beta}{M} \frac{\left|\nabla f\left(x^{k}\right)^{T} d^{k}\right|^{2}}{\left\|d^{k}\right\|^{2}}$$

当我们选择负梯度方向为下降方向时, $d^k = -\nabla f(x^k) \Rightarrow \nabla f(x^k)^T d^k = -\|\nabla f(x^k)\|^2 = -\|d^k\|^2$

满足给定误差阈值的<mark>迭代次数上界</mark>K

精确搜索: 不小于 $\log((f(x^0)-p^*)/\varepsilon)/|\log(1-m/M)|$ 的整数

$$\frac{\log(\left(f\left(x^{0}\right)-p^{*}\right)/\varepsilon)}{\left|\log\left(1-2m\alpha\min\left\{1,\frac{\beta}{M}\right\}\right)\right|}$$
 的整数

 $\frac{m}{M}$ 越小 ($\nabla^2 f(x)$)的特征根差异越大), K越大, 反之亦然

精确搜索上界推导过程

利用不等式
$$\|\nabla f(x)\|^2 \ge 2m(f(x)-p^*)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x^{k}) - f(x^{k+1}) \ge \frac{1}{2M} \frac{\left|\nabla f(x^{k})^{T} d^{k}\right|^{2}}{\left\|d^{k}\right\|^{2}} \ge \frac{m}{M} \left(f(x^{k}) - p^{*}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x^{k+1}) - p^{*} \le \left(1 - \frac{m}{M}\right) \left(f(x^{k}) - p^{*}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x^{K}) - p^{*} \le \left(1 - \frac{m}{M}\right) \left(f(x^{K-1}) - p^{*}\right) \le \dots \le \left(1 - \frac{m}{M}\right)^{K} \left(f(x^{0}) - p^{*}\right)$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{m}{M}\right)^{K} \left(f(x^{0}) - p^{*}\right) \le \varepsilon \text{ if } \text{if } \text{if$$

回溯搜索上界推导过程

$$t^{k} = 1 f(x^{k}) - f(x^{k+1}) \ge \alpha \left| \nabla f(x^{k})^{T} d^{k} \right| = \alpha \left\| \nabla f(x^{k}) \right\|^{2}$$

$$t^{k} < 1 f(x^{k}) - f(x^{k+1}) \ge \frac{\alpha \beta}{M} \left\| \nabla f(x^{k}) \right\|^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x^{k}) - f(x^{k+1}) \ge \min \left\{ \alpha, \frac{\alpha \beta}{M} \right\} \left\| \nabla f(x^{k}) \right\|^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x^{k}) - p^{*} \le \left(1 - \min \left\{ 2m\alpha, \frac{2m\alpha\beta}{M} \right\} \right)^{K} \left(f(x^{0}) - p^{*} \right)$$

$$f(x^{K}) - p^{*} \le \varepsilon \Rightarrow K \ge \frac{\log \left(\left(f(x^{0}) - p^{*} \right) / \varepsilon \right)}{\left| \log \left(1 - 2m\alpha \min \left\{ 1, \frac{\beta}{M} \right\} \right) \right|}$$

最速下降方法满足给定误差阈值的选代次数上界

精确搜索: 不小于
$$\log((f(x^0)-p^*)/\varepsilon)/\log(1-\frac{mC_1^2C_2^2}{M})$$
 的整数
$$\log((f(x^0)-p^*)/\varepsilon)$$

回溯搜索: 不小于 $\frac{\log((f(x^0)-p^*)/\varepsilon)}{\log(1-2m\alpha C_2^2 \min\{1,\frac{\beta C_1^2}{M}\})}$ 的整数

式中 C_1 和 C_2 是满足 $\|x\| \ge C_1 \|x\|_2$, $\|x\|_* \ge C_2 \|x\|_2$, $\forall x$ 的常数 $C_1, C_2 \in (0,1)$

收敛性质同梯度方法,取决于 $\frac{m}{M}$ 的大小

精确搜索上界推导过程

$$f(x^{k}) - f(x^{k+1}) \ge \frac{1}{2M} \frac{\left| \nabla f(x^{k})^{T} d^{k} \right|^{2}}{\left\| d^{k} \right\|_{2}^{2}} = \frac{1}{2M} \frac{\left\| \nabla f(x^{k}) \right\|_{*}^{2}}{\left\| d^{k} \right\|_{2}^{2}}$$

$$\geq \frac{C_{1}^{2}}{2M} \frac{\left\|\nabla f\left(x^{k}\right)\right\|_{*}^{2}}{\left\|d^{k}\right\|^{2}} = \frac{C_{1}^{2}}{2M} \left\|\nabla f\left(x^{k}\right)\right\|_{*}^{2} \geq \frac{C_{1}^{2}C_{2}^{2}}{2M} \left\|\nabla f\left(x^{k}\right)\right\|_{2}^{2}$$

再利用 $\|\nabla f(x)\|_{2}^{2} \ge 2m(f(x)-p^{*}), \forall x$ 可得所需上界

回溯搜索上界推导过程(用 $\nabla f(x^k)$ _{*} d^k 替换 d^k)

$$t^k = 1$$

$$f\left(x^{k}\right) - f\left(x^{k+1}\right) \ge \alpha \left|\nabla f\left(x^{k}\right)^{T} d^{k}\right| = \alpha \left\|\nabla f\left(x^{k}\right)\right\|_{*}^{2} \ge \alpha C_{2}^{2} \left\|\nabla f\left(x^{k}\right)\right\|_{2}^{2}$$

 $t^k < 1$

$$f(x^{k}) - f(x^{k+1}) \ge \frac{\alpha\beta}{M} \frac{\left|\nabla f(x^{k})^{T} d^{k}\right|^{2}}{\left\|d^{k}\right\|_{2}^{2}}$$

$$\geq \frac{\alpha\beta C_1^2 C_2^2}{M} \left\| \nabla f\left(x^k\right) \right\|_2^2$$

再利用 $\|\nabla f(x)\|_{2}^{2} \ge 2m(f(x)-p^{*}), \forall x$ 可得所需上界

Newton method 收敛性分析基本想法 assumptions

- ullet f strongly convex on S with constant m
- $\nabla^2 f$ is Lipschitz continuous on S, with constant L>0:

$$\|\nabla^2 f(x) - \nabla^2 f(y)\|_2 \le L\|x - y\|_2$$

(L measures how well f can be approximated by a quadratic function)

outline: there exist constants $\eta \in (0, m^2/L)$, $\gamma > 0$ such that

- if $\|\nabla f(x)\|_2 \ge \eta$, then $f(x^{(k+1)}) f(x^{(k)}) \le -\gamma$
- if $\|\nabla f(x)\|_2 < \eta$, then

$$\frac{L}{2m^2} \|\nabla f(x^{(k+1)})\|_2 \le \left(\frac{L}{2m^2} \|\nabla f(x^{(k)})\|_2\right)^2$$

damped Newton phase $(\|\nabla f(x)\|_2 \ge \eta)$

- most iterations require backtracking steps
- ullet function value decreases by at least γ
- ullet if $p^{\star} > -\infty$, this phase ends after at most $(f(x^{(0)}) p^{\star})/\gamma$ iterations

quadratically convergent phase $(\|\nabla f(x)\|_2 < \eta)$

- all iterations use step size t=1
- $\|\nabla f(x)\|_2$ converges to zero quadratically: if $\|\nabla f(x^{(k)})\|_2 < \eta$, then

$$\frac{L}{2m^2} \|\nabla f(x^l)\|_2 \le \left(\frac{L}{2m^2} \|\nabla f(x^k)\|_2\right)^{2^{l-k}} \le \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2^{l-k}}, \qquad l \ge k$$

conclusion: number of iterations until $f(x) - p^{\star} \le \epsilon$ is bounded above by

$$\frac{f(x^{(0)}) - p^*}{\gamma} + \log_2 \log_2(\epsilon_0/\epsilon)$$

- γ , ϵ_0 are constants that depend on m, L, $x^{(0)}$
- second term is small (of the order of 6) and almost constant for practical purposes
- in practice, constants m, L (hence γ , ϵ_0) are usually unknown
- provides qualitative insight in convergence properties (*i.e.*, explains two algorithm phases)

推导迭代次数上界的关键步骤

确定满足如下条件的7

$$\left\| \nabla f\left(x^{k}\right) \right\| \leq \eta \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad t^{k} = 1, \quad \left\| \nabla f\left(x^{k} + d^{k}\right) \right\| \leq \eta$$

这个条件的作用在于

对任意的 $l \ge k$ 成立 $t^l = 1$

⇒ 迭代进入<u>二次收敛阶段</u> $\|\nabla f(x^{l+1})\| \le c \|\nabla f(x^{l})\|^{2}$

确定能保证 $t^k = 1$ 的 $\nabla f(x^k)$ 的 η 的上界

$$\tilde{f}(t) = f\left(x^k + td^k\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{f}''(t) = (d^k)^T \nabla^2 f(x^k + td^k) d^k$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{f}''(t) \le \tilde{f}''(0) + tL \left\| d^k \right\|^3 \le \lambda (x^k)^2 + t \frac{L}{m^{3/2}} \lambda (x^k)^3 \quad (\text{Lipschitz } \$ \not + 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{f}(t) \leq \tilde{f}(0) - t\lambda \left(x^{k}\right)^{2} + \frac{t^{2}}{2}\lambda \left(x^{k}\right)^{2} + t^{3}\frac{L}{6m^{3/2}}\lambda \left(x^{k}\right)^{3} \quad (\forall t \in \mathcal{H})$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{L}{6m^{3/2}} \lambda(x^k)\right) \ge \alpha \quad (满足回溯直线搜索条件)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\| \nabla f\left(x^{k}\right) \right\| \leq 3\left(1 - 2\alpha\right) \frac{m^{2}}{L} \quad \left(\text{FIF} \lambda\left(x^{k}\right) \leq \frac{1}{m^{1/2}} \left\| \nabla f\left(x^{k}\right) \right\| \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta \leq 3(1-2\alpha)\frac{m^2}{L}$$

确定由
$$\|\nabla f(x^k)\| \le \eta$$
可保证 $\|\nabla f(x^k + d^k)\| \le \eta$ 的 η 界

$$\frac{d\nabla f\left(x^{k}+td^{k}\right)}{dt} = \nabla^{2} f\left(x^{k}+td^{k}\right) d^{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla f(x^k + d^k) = \int_0^1 (\nabla^2 f(x^k + td^k) - \nabla^2 f(x^k)) d^k dt \quad (\text{which is } f \text{ in } f \text{ in } f)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\| \nabla f \left(x^k + d^k \right) \right\| \le \frac{L}{2} \left\| d^k \right\|^2 \le \frac{L}{2m^2} \left\| \nabla f \left(x^k \right) \right\|^2$$

$$\left\| \nabla f\left(x^{k+1}\right) \right\| \le \eta \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{L}{2m^2} \eta \le 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \eta \le \frac{2m^2}{L}$$

综合以上两个不等式,可知以下η能满足要求

$$\eta = \min\left\{2, 3\left(1 - 2\alpha\right)\right\} \frac{m^2}{L}$$

结论:如果某个k>0满足

$$\left\|\nabla f\left(x^{k}\right)\right\| \leq \eta = \min\left\{2, 3\left(1 - 2\alpha\right)\right\} \frac{m^{2}}{L}$$

那么对任意的l≥k成立

$$f(x^{l} + d^{l}) \leq f(x^{l}) + \alpha \nabla f(x^{l})^{T} d^{l} \implies t^{l} = 1$$

$$\frac{L}{2m^{2}} \left\| \nabla f(x^{l+1}) \right\| \leq \left(\frac{L}{2m^{2}} \left\| \nabla f(x^{l}) \right\| \right)^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{L}{2m^2} \left\| \nabla f\left(x^{k+\tau}\right) \right\| \leq \left(\frac{L}{2m^2} \left\| \nabla f\left(x^k\right) \right\| \right)^{2^{\tau}} \leq \left(\frac{L}{2m^2} \eta\right)^{2^{\tau}}, \quad \forall \, \tau \geq 0$$

如果再加上
$$\frac{L}{m^2}\eta \le 1$$
 \Rightarrow $\frac{L}{2m^2} \|\nabla f(x^{k+\tau})\| \le \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2^{\tau}}, \forall \tau \ge 0$

因此需要 $\eta \leq \frac{m^2}{L}$,结合上面的要求可知 $\eta = \min\{1, 3(1-2\alpha)\}\frac{m^2}{L}$

称 l≥k 前后为二次收敛和阻尼 Newton 阶段

二次收敛阶段迭代次数 K2的上界

$$f(x^{k+K_2-1})-p^* \le \frac{2m^3}{L^2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2^{K_2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2m^3}{L^2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2^{K_2}} \leq \varepsilon \Rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon} \leq 2^{2^{K_2}} \qquad (\sharp \uparrow \downarrow)$$

$$\Rightarrow K_2 \ge \log_2 \left(\log_2 \left(\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon} \right) \right)$$

阻尼 Newton 阶段迭代次数 K₁的上界

$$\left\| \nabla f\left(x^{k}\right) \right\| > \eta, \ \forall k \leq K_{1}$$

$$f(x^{k}) - f(x^{k+1}) \ge \frac{\alpha\beta}{M} \frac{\left|\nabla f(x^{k})^{T} d^{k}\right|^{2}}{\left\|d^{k}\right\|^{2}} \ge \frac{\alpha\beta m}{M} \left|\nabla f(x^{k})^{T} d^{k}\right|$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad \qquad \ge \frac{\alpha\beta m}{M^{2}} \left\|\nabla f(x^{k})\right\|^{2} > \frac{\alpha\beta m\eta^{2}}{M^{2}} \triangleq \gamma, \ \forall k \le K_{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow K_1 \leq \frac{f(x^0) - p^*}{\gamma} = \frac{M^2 L^2}{\alpha \beta m^5 \min\left\{1, 9(1 - 2\alpha)^2\right\}} \left(f(x^0) - p^*\right)$$

总结: Newton 方法总迭代次数 $K = K_1 + K_2$ 为超过下式的整数

$$\frac{M^{2}L^{2}}{\alpha\beta m^{5}\min\left\{1,9\left(1-2\alpha\right)^{2}\right\}}\left(f\left(x^{0}\right)-p^{*}\right)+\log_{2}\left(\log_{2}\left(\frac{\varepsilon_{0}}{\varepsilon}\right)\right)$$

其中 $\varepsilon_0 = 2m^3/L^2$, L是满足下述 Lipschitz 条件的 Lipschitz 常数 (以下向量范数不标明均指 ℓ_2 范数)

$$\left\|\nabla^{2} f(y) - \nabla^{2} f(x)\right\| \leq L \|y - x\|, \forall y, x \in S$$

式中矩阵范数为 ℓ_2 范数导出的算子范数 $\|A\|^2 \triangleq \lambda_{\max}(A^T A)$

如果
$$\log_2(\log_2(\varepsilon_0/\varepsilon)) = 6$$
, $\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon} = 2^{2^6} \approx 2 \times 10^{19}$

一般情况下可假定 Newton 方法总迭代次数不超过

$$\frac{M^{2}L^{2}}{\alpha\beta m^{5} \min\left\{1,9(1-2\alpha)^{2}\right\}} \left(f(x^{0})-p^{*}\right)+6$$

shortcomings of classical convergence analysis

- depends on unknown constants (m, L, ...)
- bound is not affinely invariant, although Newton's method is

convergence analysis via self-concordance (Nesterov and Nemirovski)

- does not depend on any unknown constants
- gives affine-invariant bound
- applies to special class of convex functions ('self-concordant' functions)
- developed to analyze polynomial-time interior-point methods for convex optimization

definition

- $f: \mathbf{R} \to \mathbf{R}$ is self-concordant if $|f'''(x)| \leq 2f''(x)^{3/2}$ for all $x \in \operatorname{\mathbf{dom}} f$
- $f: \mathbf{R}^n \to \mathbf{R}$ is self-concordant if g(t) = f(x+tv) is self-concordant for all $x \in \operatorname{dom} f$, $v \in \mathbf{R}^n$

examples on R

- linear and quadratic functions
- negative logarithm $f(x) = -\log x$
- negative entropy plus negative logarithm: $f(x) = x \log x \log x$

affine invariance: if $f: \mathbf{R} \to \mathbf{R}$ is s.c., then $\tilde{f}(y) = f(ay+b)$ is s.c.:

$$\tilde{f}'''(y) = a^3 f'''(ay + b), \qquad \tilde{f}''(y) = a^2 f''(ay + b)$$

properties

- preserved under positive scaling $\alpha \geq 1$, and sum
- preserved under composition with affine function
- if g is convex with $\operatorname{\mathbf{dom}} g = \mathbf{R}_{++}$ and $|g'''(x)| \leq 3g''(x)/x$ then

$$f(x) = \log(-g(x)) - \log x$$

is self-concordant

examples: properties can be used to show that the following are s.c.

- $f(x) = -\sum_{i=1}^{m} \log(b_i a_i^T x)$ on $\{x \mid a_i^T x < b_i, i = 1, \dots, m\}$
- $f(X) = -\log \det X$ on \mathbf{S}_{++}^n
- $f(x) = -\log(y^2 x^T x)$ on $\{(x, y) \mid ||x||_2 < y\}$

假设我们选择v为前进方向,t为步长, $\tilde{f}(t) = f(x+tv)$ 自和谐本质 $|\tilde{f}'''(t)| \le 2\tilde{f}''(t)^{3/2} \Leftrightarrow \left| \frac{d}{dt} (\tilde{f}''(t)^{-1/2}) \right| \le 1$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\tilde{f}''(0)}{\left(1+t\tilde{f}''(0)^{1/2}\right)^2} \leq \tilde{f}''(t) \leq \frac{\tilde{f}''(0)}{\left(1-t\tilde{f}''(0)^{1/2}\right)^2}$$

$$\tilde{f}(t) \ge \tilde{f}(0) + t\tilde{f}'(0) + t\tilde{f}''(0)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \log\left(1 + t\tilde{f}''(0)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)$$

$$\tilde{f}(t) \le \tilde{f}(0) + t\tilde{f}'(0) - t\tilde{f}''(0)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \log\left(1 - t\tilde{f}''(0)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)$$

1) 我们可利用第一个不等式导出类似 $f(x) - p^* \le C \|\nabla f(x)\|^2$ 的不等式。在不等式右边关于t求最小

$$\Rightarrow \qquad \tilde{f}(t) \ge \tilde{f}(0) - \tilde{f}'(0)\tilde{f}''(0)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \log\left(1 + \tilde{f}'(0)\tilde{f}''(0)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right)$$

因为
$$\tilde{f}'(0) = v^T \nabla f(x)$$
, $\tilde{f}''(0) = v^T \nabla^2 f(x)v$, $\lambda(x) \ge \frac{-v^T \nabla f(x)}{\left(v^T \nabla^2 f(x)v\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$,

所以 $\lambda(x) \ge -\tilde{f}'(0)\tilde{f}''(0)^{-\frac{1}{2}};$ 又因为 $u + \log(1-u)$ 是单减函数,所以 $\tilde{f}(t) \ge \tilde{f}(0) + \lambda(x) + \log(1-\lambda(x));$ 再利用对所有的 $0 \le u \le 0.68$ 成立 $u^2 + u + \log(1-u) \ge 0$,最终可得: 当 $\lambda(x) \le 0.68$ 时,成立 $p^* = \inf_{t>0} \tilde{f}(t) \ge \tilde{f}(0) + \lambda(x) + \log(1-\lambda(x)) \ge f(x) - \lambda(x)^2$

2) 利用第二个不等式导出回溯直线搜索函数减量下界

取
$$v = -\nabla^2 f(x)^{-1} \nabla f(x)$$
,因为 $\tilde{f}'(0) = -\lambda(x)^2$, $\tilde{f}''(0) = \lambda(x)^2$,所以
$$\tilde{f}(t) \leq \tilde{f}(0) - t\lambda(x)^2 - t\lambda(x) - \log(1 - t\lambda(x))$$
取 $\hat{t} = (1 + \lambda(x))^{-1}$,因为 $\frac{u^2}{2(1 + u)} - u + \log(1 + u) \leq 0$,对 $u \geq 0$,所以
$$\tilde{f}(\hat{t}) \leq \tilde{f}(0) - \hat{t}\lambda(x)(1 + \lambda(x)) - \log(1 - \hat{t}\lambda(x))$$

$$= \tilde{f}(0) - \lambda(x) + \log(1 + \lambda(x)) \leq \tilde{f}(0) - \alpha \frac{\lambda(x)^2}{1 + \lambda(x)}$$

$$\leq \tilde{f}(0) + \alpha v^T \nabla f(x) \hat{t}$$

由此可知,直线搜索停止时的步长满足 $t > \beta \hat{t} = \beta (1 + \lambda(x))^{-1}$ $\Rightarrow \qquad \tilde{f}(0) - \tilde{f}(t) \ge -\alpha v^T \nabla f(x) \beta \hat{t} = \alpha \beta \lambda(x)^2 (1 + \lambda(x))^{-1}$

也就是说,进入二次收敛的条件是 $\lambda(x^k) \leq \frac{(1-2\alpha)}{4}$

$$\text{FIF} u^3 + 0.5u^2 + u + \log(1-u) \ge 0, \ \forall 0 < u \le 0.81$$

$$\lambda \left(x^{k}\right) \leq \frac{1-2\alpha}{4} (\leq 0.81)$$

$$\tilde{f}(1) \leq \tilde{f}(0) - \lambda \left(x^{k}\right)^{2} - \lambda \left(x^{k}\right) - \log\left(1-\lambda \left(x^{k}\right)\right)$$

$$\leq \tilde{f}(0) - 0.5\lambda \left(x^{k}\right)^{2} + \lambda \left(x^{k}\right)^{3} \leq \tilde{f}(0) - \alpha\lambda \left(x^{k}\right)^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow t = 1$$

利用
$$\lambda(x) \le \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \lambda(x - \nabla^2 f(x)^{-1} \nabla f(x)) \le 2\lambda(x)^2$$

$$\lambda(x^k) \le \frac{1 - 2\alpha}{4} \left(\le \frac{1}{4} \right) \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad 2\lambda(x^{k+1}) \le \left(2\lambda(x^k) \right)^2$$

二次收敛阶段迭代次数上界

如果
$$\lambda(x^{k}) \leq \eta$$
 , 因为 $t^{k} = 1$, $2\lambda(x^{k+1}) \leq (2\lambda(x^{k}))^{2}$, 对所有 $l \geq k$ 有
$$2\lambda(x^{l}) \leq (2\lambda(x^{k}))^{2^{l-k}} \leq (2 \times \frac{1}{4})^{2^{l-k}} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2^{l-k}}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x^l) - p^* \le \lambda (x^l)^2 \le \frac{1}{4} \lambda (x^l) \le \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2^{l-k+1}}$$

只要
$$l-k+1 \ge \log_2\left(\log_2\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right)\right)$$
,就有 $f(x^l)-p^* \le \varepsilon$

阻尼牛顿阶段迭代次数上界

取
$$\gamma = \alpha \beta \frac{\eta^2}{1+\eta}$$
, 利用 $f(x^k) - f(x^{k+1}) \ge \alpha \beta \frac{\lambda(x^k)^2}{1+\lambda(x^k)}$

$$\lambda(x^k) > \eta \implies f(x^k) - f(x^{k+1}) \ge \alpha \beta \frac{\lambda(x^k)^2}{1+\lambda(x^k)} \ge \alpha \beta \frac{\eta^2}{1+\eta} = \gamma$$

$$\Rightarrow K_1 \le \frac{f(x^0) - p^*}{\gamma}$$

总的上界

$$\frac{f(x^{0}) - p^{*}}{\gamma} + \log_{2}\left(\log_{2}\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right)\right) = \frac{20 - 8\alpha}{\alpha\beta(1 - 2\alpha)^{2}} \left(f(x^{0}) - p^{*}\right) + \log_{2}\left(\log_{2}\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right)\right)$$

13.7. References

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