

18.09.17 momo III ~~IV~~

$$f(x) \rightarrow \min_x, x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$GD: x_{k+1} = x_k + d_k, d_k = -\nabla f(x_k)$$

d_k : Armijo/Wolfe

$$1) f(x_{k+1}) \leq f(x_k) + c_1 d_k^T \nabla f(x_k)$$

$$2) \nabla f(x_{k+1})^T d_k \geq c_2 \nabla f(x_k)^T d_k$$

$$\text{свойство? } f(x_{k+1}) \leq f(x_k) - \text{const} \|\nabla f(x_k)\|^2$$

$$\cos \theta_k = \frac{\nabla f(x_k)^T d_k}{\|\nabla f(x_k)\| \|d_k\|}$$

$$(c_2 - 1) \nabla f(x_k)^T d_k \leq (\nabla f(x_{k+1}) - \nabla f(x_k))^T d_k \leq \|\nabla f(x_{k+1}) - \nabla f(x_k)\| \|d_k\| \leq L \|x_{k+1} - x_k\| \|d_k\| = L \|d_k\|^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$d_k \geq \frac{(c_2 - 1) \nabla f(x_k)^T d_k}{L \|d_k\|^2} = \frac{(c_2 - 1) \cos \theta_k \|\nabla f(x_k)\| \|d_k\|}{L \|d_k\|^2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} f(x_{k+1}) \leq f(x_k) + \frac{c_1 (c_2 - 1) \cos^2 \theta_k \|\nabla f(x_k)\|^2}{L}$$

$$f(x_{k+1}) \leq f(x_k) - \frac{c_1 (1 - c_2) \cos^2 \theta_k \|\nabla f(x_k)\|^2}{L}$$

$$\{d_k = -\nabla f(x_k)\} \Rightarrow \cos \theta_k = -1, \cos^2 \theta_k = 1$$

$$f(x_{k+1}) \leq f(x_k) - \frac{c_1 (1 - c_2) \|\nabla f(x_k)\|^2}{L}$$

линейная с-та
для cos и sin.
сублинейная $\frac{1}{k}$
для остальных

$$\text{If } d_k = \frac{1}{L} \Rightarrow f(x_{k+1}) \leq f(x_k) - \frac{1}{2L} \|\nabla f(x_k)\|^2$$

$$C \wedge A \succ 0 \quad Ax = b, \quad A = A^T \neq 0 \Rightarrow x = A^{-1} b$$

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, m > n \Rightarrow x = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T b$$

~~регуляризатор~~
матрица L

$$\textcircled{2} A = A^T > 0 \Rightarrow A = LL^T, L = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{\lambda_2} \end{pmatrix}, \text{chol} = \frac{2}{3} n^3$$

$$Ax = b, \quad L \underbrace{L^T x}_y = b \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = L^{-1} b \leftarrow O(n^2) \\ x = L^{-T} y \end{cases}$$

② $A = A^T \neq 0, A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

$$P^T A P = L D L^T, \quad L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & d_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad P^T = P^{-1}$$

метод обратного исчисления
неизвестных

$$A x = b \Leftrightarrow P L D L^T P^T x = b$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{z} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{y}$

$$\begin{cases} z = L^{-T} P^T b \\ y = D^{-1} z \\ x = P L^{-T} y \end{cases} \quad O(n^2)$$

③ $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, m \neq n$



$$P A = L U, \quad L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad U = \begin{pmatrix} \nabla & \\ 0 & \end{pmatrix}, \quad \frac{4}{3} n^3$$

алгоритм Гаусса! P определяем ведущие элементы
 $L \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times \min(m,n)}, U \in \mathbb{R}^{\min(m,n) \times n}$

④ $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, m \neq n$

$$A P = Q R, \quad Q^T = Q^{-T} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}, \quad R = \begin{pmatrix} \nabla & \\ 0 & \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$$

Q содержит ортонормальный базис ядра $A, Q = [q_1 \dots q_m]$

пример: $A x = b, x = (A^T A^{-1}) A^T b \Leftrightarrow$

$$A = [Q_1 \ Q_2] \begin{bmatrix} R_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, \quad Q_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, \quad Q_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times (m-n)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (R_1^T \underbrace{Q_1^T Q_2}_{I} R_1)^{-1} R_1^T Q_1^T b = R_1^{-1} R_1^{-T} R_1^T Q_1^T b = R_1^{-1} Q_1^T b$$

Метод Ньютона $f(x) \rightarrow \min_x$

$$f(x_k + d) \approx m_k(d) = f(x_k) + g_k^T d + \frac{1}{2} d^T B_k d \rightarrow \min_d$$

$$\Rightarrow g_k = \nabla f(x_k), \quad B_k = I \Rightarrow d = -\nabla f(x_k)$$

$$\nabla_d m_k(d) = g_k + B_k d = 0, \quad d = -B_k^{-1} g_k$$

метод градиентного спуска! $d = -\nabla f(x_k)$

$$2) g_k = \nabla f(x_k), \quad B_k = \nabla^2 f(x_k) \quad \text{New ton}$$

тогда оптимальное $d = -B_k^{-1} \nabla f(x_k) = -(\nabla^2 f(x_k))^{-1} \nabla f(x_k)$
 неотрицательно $\nabla^2 f(x_k) > 0$, $x_{k+1} = x_k - d_k (\nabla^2 f(x_k))^{-1} \nabla f(x_k)$

$$\nabla f(x_k)^T d_k = -\nabla f(x_k)^T (\nabla^2 f(x_k))^{-1} \nabla f(x_k) < 0 \Leftrightarrow \nabla^2 f(x_k) > 0$$

Глобальная сходимость

$$x_{k+1} = x_k + d_k d_k, \quad f(x_{k+1}) \leq f(x_k) - \frac{c_2(1-c_2)\cos^2 \theta_k}{2} \|\nabla f(x_k)\|^2$$

неотрицательно $\cos^2 \theta_k > 0$; $\cos \theta_k = \frac{\nabla f(x_k)^T d_k}{\|\nabla f(x_k)\| \|d_k\|} =$

$$= \frac{-\nabla f(x_k)^T (\nabla^2 f(x_k))^{-1} \nabla f(x_k)}{\|\nabla f(x_k)\| \|d_k\|} =$$

$$= \frac{-\nabla f(x_k)^T (\nabla^2 f(x_k))^{-1} \nabla f(x_k)}{\|\nabla f(x_k)\| (\nabla f(x_k)^T (\nabla^2 f(x_k))^{-1} \nabla f(x_k))^{\frac{1}{2}}} \leq$$

$$\leq - \frac{\lambda_{\min} ((\nabla^2 f(x_k))^{-1}) \|\nabla f(x_k)\|^2}{\|\nabla f(x_k)\|^2 \lambda_{\max} ((\nabla^2 f(x_k))^{-1})} \leq - \frac{\lambda_{\min} (\nabla^2 f(x_k))^{-1}}{\lambda_{\max} (\nabla^2 f(x_k))^{-1}}$$

метод с-са для начального приближения

Локальная сходимость

Умб $f \in C_m^{2,2}$, $\nabla^2 f(x_{opt}) \geq \mu I$, $\mu > 0$, $d_k = -\frac{x_k - x_{opt}}{\|x_k - x_{opt}\|} \leq \frac{1}{\mu}$

\Rightarrow New ton $\|x_{k+1} - x_{opt}\| \leq C \|x_k - x_{opt}\|^2$, квадратичная сх.

$$\square \quad x_{k+1} = x_k - (\nabla^2 f(x_k))^{-1} \nabla f(x_k)$$

$$\|x_{k+1} - x_{opt}\| = \|x_k - x_{opt} - (\nabla^2 f(x_k))^{-1} \nabla f(x_k)\| \leq$$

$$\leq \|(\nabla^2 f(x_k))^{-1}\| \|\nabla f(x_k) - \nabla f(x_{opt})\| \leq$$

$$\leq \|(\nabla^2 f(x_k))^{-1}\| \|\nabla f(x_k) - \nabla f(x_{opt})\| \leq \int_0^1 \|\nabla^2 f(x_{opt} + \tau(x_k - x_{opt}))\| d\tau \cdot \|x_k - x_{opt}\|$$

$$\cdot \|x_k - x_{opt}\| = \|\nabla^2 f(x_k)^{-1}\| \int_0^1 \|\nabla^2 f(x_k) - \nabla^2 f(x_{opt} + \tau(x_k - x_{opt}))\| d\tau \cdot \|x_k - x_{opt}\|$$

$$+ \int_0^1 M(1-\tau) \|x_k - x_{opt}\|^2 d\tau = \|\nabla^2 f(x_k)^{-1}\| \frac{M}{2} \|x_k - x_{opt}\|^2 \quad [3]$$

$$\forall x_k : \|x_k - x_{opt}\| < \varepsilon$$

$$\|x_{k+1} - x_{opt}\| \leq 2 \| \nabla^2 f(x_{opt})^{-1} \| \frac{M}{2} \|x_k - x_{opt}\|^2$$

$$z_{k+1} \leq C z_k^2, \quad z_0 : C z_0 < 1 !$$

$$\| \nabla^2 f(y) - \nabla^2 f(x) \| \leq M \|y - x\|$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T A x - x^T b, \quad \nabla^2 f = A \Rightarrow f \in C_m^{2,2} \text{ где } M=0$$

Методы минимизации Тессмана

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \alpha_k B_k^{-1} \nabla f(x_k)$$

$$B_k = \nabla^2 f(x_k) + E_k : B_k > 0 \quad \forall k$$

① Минимизация с.ж.н.

$$\nabla^2 f(x_k) = Q^T \Lambda Q, \quad Q^T = Q^{-1}, \quad \Lambda = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$$

$$B_k = Q^T \tilde{\Lambda} Q, \quad \tilde{\lambda}_i = \begin{cases} \lambda_i, & \text{если } \lambda_i \geq \delta > 0 \\ \delta, & \text{иначе} \end{cases}$$

② Минимизация квадратичная

$$B_k = \nabla^2 f(x_k) + \lambda_k I > 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda_k > \max\{0, -\lambda_{\min}(\nabla^2 f(x_k))\} \quad L_k L_k^T$$

λ_0 , например

$$B_k = \nabla^2 f(x_k) + \lambda_k I$$

$$B_k = L_k L_k^T, \text{ если } \gamma \text{ нех, то берем}$$

$$\lambda_k = \lambda_k \gamma, \quad \gamma > 1$$

$$\lambda_k = \lambda_k \rho, \quad \rho < 1$$

$$d_k = -(\nabla^2 f(x_k) + \lambda_k I)^{-1} \nabla f(x_k)$$

$$\lambda_k \gg 1 \quad \text{GD}$$

$$\lambda_k \ll 1 \quad \text{Newton}$$

③ Минимизация LDL разложения

$$D = Q^T \Lambda Q, \quad \tilde{D} = Q^T \tilde{\Lambda} Q, \quad P^T \nabla^2 f(x_k) P = L \tilde{D} L^T$$

$$B_k = P L \tilde{D} L^T P^T$$

$$\kappa = \frac{L}{\mu} \leftarrow \begin{matrix} \text{константа} \\ \text{линейности} \\ \text{фрагмента} \end{matrix}$$

$\leftarrow \begin{matrix} \text{константа} \\ \text{силы} \text{ и} \\ \text{вынужденности} \end{matrix}$

$$L = \max_x \lambda_{\max}(\nabla^2 f(x))$$

$$\mu = \min_x \lambda_{\min}(\nabla^2 f(x))$$