

二元二次，最適化問題の解 x^* を T_2 条件で x^* を定義

問題 T_2 の解 x^* を $\text{①} \sim \text{③}$

④

$$\rightarrow \nabla f(x) = 0 \quad \text{&} \quad \nabla^2 f(x) \succeq 0 \quad \text{OK}$$

直接計算 $\nabla^2 f(x)$ が難しく \Rightarrow 反復法

等式制約 $\nabla^2 f(x) = 0$ の x^* を $\nabla f(x)$ を計算 \leftarrow 隨伴方程 $\nabla^2 f(x) = 0$

\rightarrow 不等式制約 $\nabla^2 f(x) \succeq 0$ OK

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \quad \text{s.t.} \quad g_i(x) \leq 0 \quad \text{for } i=1 \sim m$$

→ 無制約 $\nabla^2 f(x) \succeq 0$

等式制約

反復法

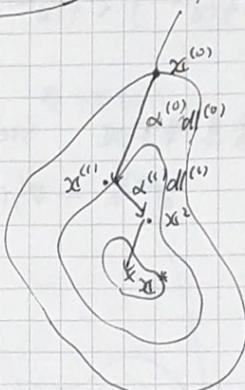
$$(0) \quad x^{(0)} \in \left\{ g_i(x^{(0)}) \leq 0 \quad \forall i=1 \sim m \right\}, \quad k=0 \quad (k \geq 0)$$

(1) $\nabla f(x^{(k)})$ を「何時 $\nabla f(x^{(k)}) \succeq 0$ 」計算
 $\leftarrow x^{(k)}, \nabla f(x^{(k)}) > 0$

$$(2) \quad x^{(k+1)} = x^{(k)} + \alpha^{(k)} d^{(k)} \quad x^{(k)} \text{を更新}$$

$$(3) \quad \text{終了条件} \quad \nabla f(x^{(k)}) = 0 \quad x^{(k+1)} = x^*$$

$\leftarrow k \leftarrow k+1$ (1) \leftarrow False



(終了条件) $\| \nabla f(x^{(k)}) \| \leq \epsilon$ $\text{or} \quad \alpha^{(k)} = 0$

$$\| \nabla f(x^{(k+1)}) \| \leq \epsilon \quad \text{or} \quad \alpha^{(k+1)} = 0$$

$$\alpha^{(k+1)} = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad \alpha^{(k+1)} = \infty$$

以降、(2)の条件を T_2 の場合で考慮

(or 等式制約 $\nabla^2 f(x) = 0$)

探索方向 $d^{(k)}$ は $\nabla f(x^{(k)})$

→ 降下法 $f(x^{(0)}) > f(x^{(1)}) > \dots$ で $x^{(k)}$ を生成.

$\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \alpha^{(k)}_i = 1$ で $\alpha^{(k)}$ は $f(x^{(k+1)}) < f(x^{(k)})$ の条件

$$f(x^{(k+1)}) = f(x^{(k)} + \alpha^{(k)} d^{(k)})$$

$$\approx f(x^{(k)}) + \nabla f(x^{(k)}) \cdot \alpha^{(k)} d^{(k)}$$

$$= f(x^{(k)}) + \alpha^{(k)} \nabla f(x^{(k)}) \cdot d^{(k)}$$

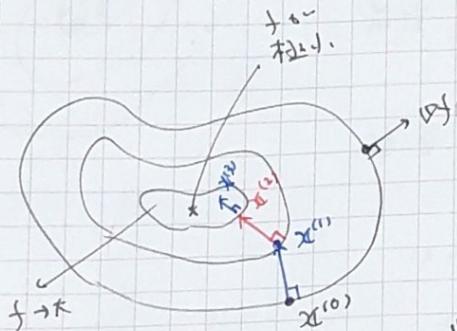
$$f(x^{(k+1)}) < f(x^{(k)}) \quad \nabla f(x^{(k)}) \cdot d^{(k)} < 0$$

$$\nabla f(x^{(k)}) \cdot d^{(k)} < 0 \quad \dots \text{①} \quad \text{2つめの } d^{(k)} \text{ は } \nabla f(x^{(k)}) \cdot d^{(k)} < 0$$

④ 最急降下法 Steepest descent method

$$d^{(k)} = -\nabla f(x^{(k)}) \text{ と } \rightarrow \nabla f(x^{(k)}) \cdot d^{(k)} = -\|\nabla f(x^{(k)})\|^2 < 0$$

すなはち $d^{(k)}$ は常に $\nabla f(x^{(k)})$ に直角



→ 1回目, 2回目 “直角”

④ Newton法 $\rightarrow \nabla f(x) = 0$ と等価

$$\nabla f(x^{(k+1)}) = 0$$

↑ 既定

$$\nabla f(x^{(k+1)}) = \nabla f(x^{(k)} + \alpha^{(k)} d^{(k)})$$

$$\approx \nabla f(x^{(k)}) + \alpha^{(k)} H_f(x^{(k)}) d^{(k)} = 0.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \alpha^{(k)} d^{(k)} = -H_f^{-1}(x^{(k)}) \nabla f(x^{(k)}).$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha^{(k)} d^{(k)} = -H_f^{-1}(x^{(k)}) \nabla f(x^{(k)}) \text{ と } \text{ 2つめの } d^{(k)}$$

$$\nabla f(x^{(k)}) \cdot d^{(k)} = \nabla f(x^{(k)})^T H_f^{-1}(x^{(k)}) \nabla f(x^{(k)}) \quad \text{すなはち} \quad H_f^{-1}(x^{(k)}) \neq 0 \quad \text{ではない} \quad \text{④ 2つめの } d^{(k)}$$

梯度法 : 降下梯度的步长是正比于 $\nabla f(x)$ 的

$$H_f(x^{(k)}) d^{(k)} = -\nabla f(x^{(k)}) \in \mathbb{R}^n, H_f(x^{(k)}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$

即 $x^{(0)}$ 在 “梯度” 方向的步长是 $\nabla f(x^{(0)})$ 的

$$\text{梯度} \quad d^{(k)} = -\nabla f(x^{(k)}) \quad \text{即 } d^{(k)} = -H_f(x^{(k)}) \nabla f(x^{(k)})$$

$$I \rightarrow H_f^{-1}(x^{(k)}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, H_f^{-1}(x^{(k)}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$

$I \times H_f^{-1}$ 为矩阵乘法吗？ \rightarrow 单 Newton 法

④ 单 Newton 法

$$B^{(k)} d^{(k)} = -\nabla f(x^{(k)}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, B^{(k)} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$

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冗长

$B^{(k)}$ 为渐近对称 \rightarrow $B^{(0)} = I$ 为真。

$B^{(k)}$ 为正定 \rightarrow $B^{(k)} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ (②) \rightarrow $B^{(k)} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

“ $\nabla^2 f(x)$ 为正定 \rightarrow $B^{(k)}$ 为正定”

“ $\nabla^2 f(x)$ 为正定 \rightarrow $B^{(k)}$ 为正定”

$$BFGS \quad s^{(k)} = x^{(k+1)} - x^{(k)}$$

$$d^{(k)} = \nabla f(x^{(k+1)}) - \nabla f(x^{(k)})$$

$$B^{(k+1)} = B^{(k)} - \frac{(B^{(k)} s^{(k)}) (B^{(k)} s^{(k)})^T}{(s^{(k)})^T B^{(k)} s^{(k)}} + \frac{y^{(k)} (y^{(k)})^T}{(s^{(k)})^T B^{(k)}}$$

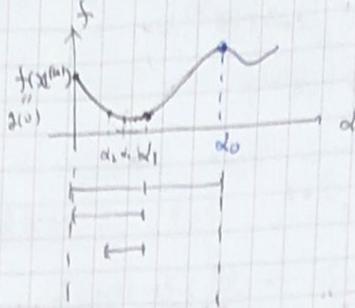
入力: $x^{(k)}$ (初期点), $d^{(k)}$ (初期方向)

② 延長法直線探索

$$\min_{\alpha} g(\alpha) = f(x^{(k)} + \alpha d^{(k)}) \quad \text{を解く} \quad \alpha^{(k+1)}$$

↑ 1次元の最適化問題を解く

(= 分割)



② 直線法 $\alpha^{(k)}$ と $\alpha^{(k+1)}$

$$\alpha_m^{(k)} = \alpha^{(k)}$$

$k = 0, 1, \dots$

$$\alpha_c^{(k)} = \frac{\alpha_m^{(k)} + \alpha_m^{(k+1)}}{2}$$

② $f(\alpha_m^{(k)})$, $f(\alpha_c^{(k)})$, $f(\alpha_m^{(k+1)})$

$$f(\alpha_m^{(k)}) \approx \frac{f(x^{(k)}) + f(x^{(k+1)})}{2}$$

$$\alpha_m^{(k+1)} = \alpha_c^{(k)}, \quad \alpha_m^{(k+1)} = \alpha_m^{(k)} \quad (k+1)$$

$$f(\alpha_c^{(k)}) \approx \frac{f(x^{(k)}) + f(x^{(k+1)})}{2}$$

$$\alpha_m^{(k+1)} = \alpha_c^{(k)}, \quad \alpha_m^{(k+1)} = \alpha_c^{(k)}$$

$$f(\alpha_m^{(k+1)}) \approx \frac{f(x^{(k)}) + f(x^{(k+1)})}{2}$$

$$\left(\alpha_m^{(0)} \text{ が} \frac{f(x^{(0)}) + f(x^{(1)})}{2} \text{ が} \alpha^{(1)} \dots \right)$$

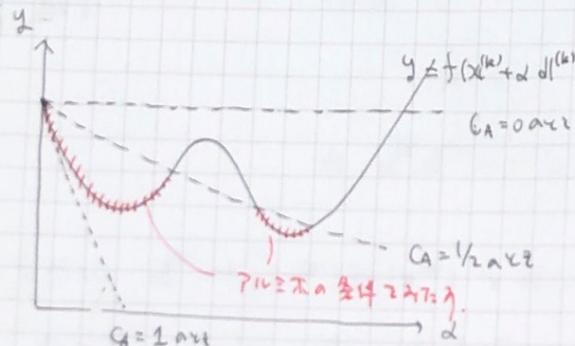
~~（ $\alpha^{(k+1)}$ が $\frac{f(x^{(k)}) + f(x^{(k+1)})}{2}$ が $\alpha^{(k+2)}$ ）~~

③ 非厳密な直線探索

Armijo の条件: $f(x^{(k+1)}) \leq f(x^{(k)}) + c_A \alpha \nabla f(x^{(k)}) \cdot d^{(k)} \quad \text{かつ} \quad 0 < \alpha \leq \alpha_{\max}$

$$f(x^{(k)} + \alpha d^{(k)}) \leq f(x^{(k)}) + c_A \alpha \nabla f(x^{(k)}) \cdot d^{(k)} < f(x^{(k)})$$

かつ $\alpha \geq 0$, $0 < c_A < 1$ は $10^{-6} \leq c_A \leq 1$



Wolfe α & 14

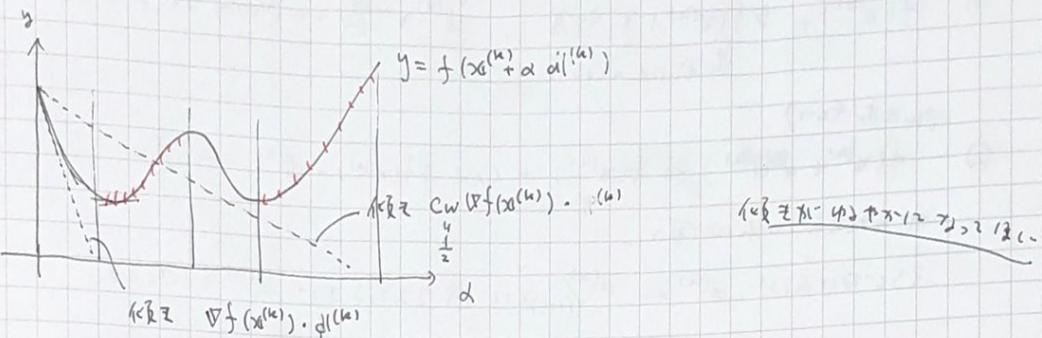
$$\alpha^{(k)} \cdot \nabla f(x^{(k)} + \alpha d^{(k)}) \cdot d^{(k)} \geq 0$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha^{(k)} \cdot \nabla f(x^{(k)} + \alpha d^{(k)}) \cdot d^{(k)} \geq 0$$

$$\downarrow \alpha^{(k)} \geq 0 \text{ and } d^{(k)} \neq 0$$

$$\nabla f(x^{(k)} + \alpha d^{(k)}) \cdot d^{(k)} \geq C_W \nabla f(x^{(k)}) \cdot d^{(k)}$$

$$\rightarrow C_A \leq C_W \leq 1 \text{ for } x \in \mathcal{X}.$$



Armijo & Wolfe α & 14.

Why $C_A < C_W$?

$$f(x^{(k)}) \approx f(x^{(k)} + \alpha d^{(k)}) - \alpha \nabla f(x^{(k)} + \alpha d^{(k)}) \cdot d^{(k)}$$

Wolfe α & 14

$$C_W \nabla f(x^{(k)}) \cdot d^{(k)} \leq \left(f(x^{(k)} + \alpha d^{(k)}) - f(x^{(k)}) \right) \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

Armijo α & 14

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} \left(f(x^{(k)} + \alpha d^{(k)}) - f(x^{(k)}) \right) \leq C_A \cdot \nabla f(x^{(k)}) \cdot d^{(k)}$$

$$\Rightarrow (C_W - C_A) \boxed{\nabla f(x^{(k)}) \cdot d^{(k)}} \leq 0.$$

↑
0

C_W > C_A

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} f(\mathbf{x}) \rightarrow \text{BFGS}$$

反復江 Input parameters
 $C_A \in (0, 1)$, $C_W \in (C_A, 1)$ ε

① $\mathbf{x}^{(0)}$ 適当に選ぶ. $k=0$ とする. $\alpha^{(0)}$ が大きめ

② $f(\mathbf{x}^{(k)})$, $\nabla f(\mathbf{x}^{(k)})$ を計算し, $d^{(k)} = \frac{\alpha}{C_A} \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^{(k)})$ \rightarrow Newton 方程を解く

PIU = $\mathbf{x}^{(k)}$

$$③ f(\mathbf{x}^{(k)} + \alpha^{(k)} d^{(k)}) \leq f(\mathbf{x}^{(k)}) + C_A \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^{(k)}) \cdot d^{(k)} \quad \text{--- (A)}$$

もし $f(\mathbf{x}^{(k)} + \alpha^{(k)} d^{(k)}) > f(\mathbf{x}^{(k)})$ なら

$$\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} = \mathbf{x}^{(k)} + \alpha^{(k)} d^{(k)} \quad \text{--- (A) が成り立たない}$$

④ $\nabla f(\mathbf{x}^{(k)} + \alpha^{(k)} d^{(k)})$ を計算

$$\nabla f(\mathbf{x}^{(k)} + \alpha^{(k)} d^{(k)}) \cdot d^{(k)} \geq C_W \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^{(k)}) \cdot d^{(k)} \quad \text{--- (B)}$$

$$\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} \leftarrow \mathbf{x}^{(k)} + \alpha^{(k)} d^{(k)} \quad \text{--- (B)}$$

$$\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} \leftarrow \mathbf{x}^{(k)} + \alpha^{(k)} d^{(k)} \quad \text{--- (B)}$$

⑤ 終了条件を満たすまで繰り返す

もし $f(\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)}) < f(\mathbf{x}^{(k)})$ なら $k \leftarrow k+1$ ④へ