

1964 2:

memory intensive (HB)

$$x^{k+1} = x^k - \eta \nabla f(x^k) + \underbrace{\gamma(x^k - x^{k-1})}_{\text{no memory}} \leftarrow$$

1981 2: Nesterov's acceleration

$$y^k = x^k + \gamma(x^k - x^{k-1})$$

$$x^{k+1} = \underbrace{y^k} - \eta \nabla f(\underbrace{y^k})$$

$$x_g^k = \theta x_f^k + (1-\theta)x^k$$

$$x_f^{k+1} = x_g^k - \eta \nabla f(x_g^k)$$

$$x^{k+1} = \gamma(x_f^{k+1} - x_f^k) + x_f^k$$

$$x_g^k \rightarrow \nabla f(x_g^k)$$

$$x^k \rightarrow \|x^k - x^*\|^2$$

$$x_f^k \rightarrow f(x_f^k)$$

$$\gamma = \sqrt{\frac{L}{\mu}}$$

$$\eta = \frac{1}{L}$$

$$\theta = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{\gamma}} = \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{L}}}$$

$$\|x^{k+1} - x^*\|^2 \stackrel{(3)}{=} \|\gamma x_f^{k+1} + (1-\gamma)x_f^k - x^*\|^2$$

$$\stackrel{(2)}{=} \|\gamma x_g^k - \eta \gamma \nabla f(x_g^k) + (1-\gamma)x_f^k - x^*\|^2$$

$$= \|\underbrace{\gamma x_g^k + (1-\gamma)x_f^k - x^*}_{\text{blue}}\|^2 + \eta^2 \gamma^2 \|\nabla f(x_g^k)\|^2$$

$$- 2\eta\gamma \langle \nabla f(x_g^k); \underbrace{\gamma x_g^k + (1-\gamma)x_f^k - x^*}_{\text{blue}} \rangle$$

(=)

$$\gamma x_g^k + (1-\gamma)x_f^k = \gamma x_g^k + \frac{1-\gamma}{\theta} \theta x_f^k$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\stackrel{(1)}{=} \gamma x_g^k + \frac{1-\gamma}{\theta} (x_g^k - (1-\theta)x^k) \\
 &= \left(\gamma + \frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}\right) x_g^k - \frac{(1-\gamma)(1-\theta)}{\theta} x^k \\
 &\quad \frac{1-\theta-\gamma+\theta\gamma}{\theta} = \frac{1-\gamma+\theta\gamma}{\theta} - 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= x^k - \left(\frac{1-\gamma+\theta\gamma}{\theta}\right) x^k + \left(\frac{1-\gamma+\theta\gamma}{\theta}\right) x_g^k$$

$$= \underline{x^k} - \left(\frac{1-\gamma+\theta\gamma}{\theta}\right) (x^k - x_g^k)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \gamma + \frac{1-\gamma}{\theta} &= \gamma + (1-\gamma)\left(1 + \frac{1}{\theta}\right) = \\
 &= \gamma + 1 - \gamma + \frac{1}{\theta} - 1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{\theta} \approx \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{L}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= x^k - \frac{1}{\gamma} (x^k - x_g^k)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|\gamma x_g^k + (1-\gamma)x_g^k - x^*\|^2 &= \|x^k - x^* - \frac{1}{\gamma}(x^k - x_g^k)\|^2 \\
 &= \|x^k - x^*\|^2 + \frac{1}{\gamma^2} \|x^k - x_g^k\|^2 + \frac{1}{\gamma} \cdot 2 \langle x^k - x^*, x_g^k - x^k \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|x_g^k - x^k + x^k - x^*\|^2 &= \|x_g^k - x^k\|^2 + \|x^k - x^*\|^2 + \\
 &\quad + 2 \langle x_g^k - x^k, x^k - x^* \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|\gamma x_g^k + (1-\gamma)x_g^k - x^*\|^2 &= \|x^k - x^*\|^2 + \frac{1}{\gamma^2} \|x^k - x_g^k\|^2 \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{\gamma} (\|x_g^k - x^*\|^2 - \|x^k - x^*\|^2 - \|x_g^k - x^k\|^2) \\
 &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{\gamma}\right) \|x^k - x^*\|^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\gamma^2} - \frac{1}{\gamma}\right) \|x_g^k - x^k\|^2 \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{\gamma} \|x_g^k - x^*\|^2
 \end{aligned}$$

⊖

$$\|x^{k+1} - x^*\|^2 = \left(1 - \frac{1}{\gamma}\right) \|x^k - x^*\|^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\gamma^2} - \frac{1}{\gamma}\right) \|x_g^k - x^*\|^2 + \frac{1}{\gamma} \|x_g^k - x^*\|^2 + \eta^2 \gamma^2 \|\nabla f(x_g^k)\|^2 - 2\eta\gamma \langle \nabla f(x_g^k); \gamma x_g^k + (1-\gamma)x_f^k - x^* \rangle$$

+

$$\underbrace{x_g^k - x^*}_{\gamma-1} + \underbrace{(1-\gamma)(x_f^k - x_g^k)}_{\gamma-1}$$

L-lemma

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_f^{k+1}) &\leq f(x_g^k) + \langle \nabla f(x_g^k); x_f^{k+1} - x_g^k \rangle + \frac{L}{2} \|x_f^{k+1} - x_g^k\|^2 \\ &\stackrel{(2)}{=} f(x_g^k) - \eta \|\nabla f(x_g^k)\|^2 + \frac{L}{2} \eta^2 \|\nabla f(x_g^k)\|^2 \\ &= f(x_g^k) - \eta \left(1 - \frac{L\eta}{2}\right) \|\nabla f(x_g^k)\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

current comparison

$$f(x_g^k) \leq f(u) - \langle \nabla f(x_g^k); u - x_g^k \rangle - \frac{\mu}{2} \|u - x_g^k\|^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_f^{k+1}) &\leq \left(f(u) - \langle \nabla f(x_g^k); u - x_g^k \rangle - \frac{\mu}{2} \|u - x_g^k\|^2 \right) \\ &\quad - \eta \left(1 - \frac{L\eta}{2}\right) \|\nabla f(x_g^k)\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$u = x_f^k$$

$$u = x^*$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_f^{k+1}) &\leq f(x^*) - \langle \nabla f(x_g^k); x^* - x_g^k \rangle - \frac{\mu}{2} \|x^* - x_g^k\|^2 \\ &\quad - \eta \left(1 - \frac{L\eta}{2}\right) \|\nabla f(x_g^k)\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

+ $2\eta\gamma$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_f^{k+1}) &\leq f(x_f^k) - \langle \nabla f(x_g^k); x_f^k - x_g^k \rangle - \frac{\mu}{2} \|x_f^k - x_g^k\|^2 \\ &\quad - \eta \left(1 - \frac{L\eta}{2}\right) \|\nabla f(x_g^k)\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

+ $2\eta\gamma(\gamma-1)$

срабатывает + , где-то совсем не так.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \|x^{k+1} - x^*\|^2 + 2\eta \gamma^2 f(x_f^{k+1}) \leq \\
 & \leq \left(1 - \frac{1}{\delta}\right) \|x^k - x^*\|^2 + \frac{1}{\delta} \|x_g^k - x^*\|^2 \\
 & - \frac{1}{\delta} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\delta}\right) \|x_g^k - x^k\|^2 + \cancel{\eta^2 \gamma^2} \|\nabla f(x_g^k)\|^2 \\
 & + 2\eta \gamma f(x^*) - \cancel{\eta \mu} \|x_g^k - x^*\|^2 \\
 & + 2\eta \gamma (1 - \gamma) f(x_f^k) + \times \text{с } \mu \text{ не так} \\
 & + 2\eta \gamma^2 \left(\frac{L\eta^2}{2} - \eta\right) \|\nabla f(x_g^k)\|^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2\eta \gamma^2 \left(\frac{L\eta^2}{2} - \eta + \frac{\eta}{2}\right) \|\nabla f(x_g^k)\|^2 \xleftarrow{\text{red}} \eta = \frac{1}{L} \\
 & \xleftarrow{\text{green}} \gamma = \sqrt{\frac{L}{\mu}} \geq 1 \\
 & \xleftarrow{\text{blue}} -\frac{1}{\delta} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\delta}\right) \geq 0 \\
 & \xleftarrow{\text{green}} (-\eta \mu \gamma + \frac{1}{\delta}) \geq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \|x^{k+1} - x^*\|^2 + 2\eta \gamma^2 f(x_f^{k+1}) \leq \left(1 - \frac{1}{\delta}\right) R_k^2 + 2\eta \gamma^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{\delta}\right) f(x_f^k) \\
 & + 2\eta \gamma f(x^*)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{1}{\delta}\right)}_{\left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{L}}\right)} \left[\underbrace{R_k^2 + 2\eta\gamma^2(f(x_f^k) - f(x^*))}_{\Phi_k} \right]$$

$$\Phi_k \leq \left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{L}}\right)^k \Phi_0$$

$$R_k^2 \leq \Phi_k$$

$$O\left(\sqrt{\frac{L}{\mu}} \log \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right)$$

Nesterov

$$GD \rightarrow O\left(\frac{L}{\sqrt{\mu}} \log \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right)$$

переменные: $\Theta \rightarrow \Theta_k$

$\gamma \rightarrow \gamma_k$

Алгоритм работы:

1) X_0 - начальный
 $M_0 = \{X_0\}$

M_k - множество
 всех возможных
 на данном
 шаг. k

2) вычисл $\nabla f(x_k)$ $x_k \in M_k$

3) $M_{k+1} = \text{span} \left\{ \underline{x^I}, \nabla f(\underline{x^{II}}) \right\}$
 $x^I, x^{II} \in M_k$

$$f(x) = \frac{L-\mu}{8} x^T A x + \frac{\mu}{2} x^T x - \frac{L-\mu}{4} e_1^T x$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & \ddots \\ 0 & & & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad 0 \leq A \leq 4I$$

$$e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

μ -свойство - невырожден

$$\frac{1}{2} x^T \left(\frac{L-\mu}{4} A + \mu \right) x$$

$$\lambda_{\max} \left(\underbrace{\frac{L-\mu}{4} A + \mu}_{L-\mu} \right) \leq L$$

K -мерный

$$d = \infty$$

$$d = 2K$$

и для произвольного $d \geq K$

$$\text{и для: } x^0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nabla f(x) = \frac{\mu}{4} A x + \mu x - \frac{\mu}{4} e_1$$

$$1) \nabla f(x^0) \in \text{span}(e_1)$$

за 1-мерный вектор 1 коор.
можно найти базис

$$2) \nabla f(x^1) \in \text{span}(e_1, e_2)$$

$$x^1 \in M_1$$

за 2-мерный вектор 2 базиса
можно найти базис

$$k) \underline{\text{по аналогии}}$$

за k -мерный вектор k базиса

Konvergenz hergeleitet

$$\nabla f(x^*) = 0$$

$$Ax^* + \frac{4\mu}{L-\mu} x^* - e_1 = 0$$

$$2x^{(1)} - x^{(2)} + \frac{4\mu}{L-\mu} x^{(1)} = 1$$

$$\frac{2(L+\mu)}{L-\mu} \cdot x^{(1)} - x^{(2)} = 1$$

$$-x^{(k-1)} + \frac{2(L+\mu)}{L-\mu} x^{(k)} - x^{(k+1)} = 0$$

$$x^{(k)} = q^k$$

$$q = \frac{\sqrt{L-\mu}}{\sqrt{L}+\sqrt{\mu}}$$

$$\|x^0 - x^*\|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} q^{2i} = \frac{q^2}{1-q^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|x^k - x^*\|^2 &\geq \sum_{i=k+1}^{\infty} q^{2i} = q^{2k} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} q^{2i} \\ &= q^{2k} \frac{q^2}{1-q^2} = \end{aligned}$$

$$= q^{2k} \|x^0 - x^*\|^2$$

$$\|x^k - x^*\|^2 \geq q^{2k} \|x^0 - x^*\|^2$$

$$\left(\left(1 - \frac{2\sqrt{\mu}}{\sqrt{L} + \sqrt{\mu}} \right)^2 \right)^k$$

$$1 - \frac{2\sqrt{\mu}}{\sqrt{L} + \sqrt{\mu}}$$

$$\|x^k - x^*\|^2 \geq \left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{L}} \right)^k \|x^0 - x^*\|^2$$

$$A \Phi_0 \left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{L}} \right)^k \geq \Phi_k \geq B \left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{L}} \right)^k \Phi_0$$

$$A \geq B \quad \text{then}$$