Line Search Stepsize Control and Trust-**Region Methods**

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Trust-Region Methods

- 1. Given $x^{(k)}$
- 2. Replace f by (e.g 2nd order) approximation \hat{f}
- 3. Solve $\hat{x} = \mathop{\mathrm{argmin}}_{x \in D_k} \hat{f}(x)$ for a given thrust region $D_k = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \|x x^{(k)}\|_p \leq \delta\}$
- 4. Test improvement $\rho = \frac{\text{actual improvement}}{\text{predicted improvement}} = \frac{f(x^k) f(\hat{x})}{f(x^k) \hat{f}(\hat{x})}$ 5. If $\rho > \rho_{\min}$, set $x^{(k+1)} = \hat{x}$, else decrease thrust region radius $\delta \leftarrow \sigma \delta$

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trust_region (generic function with 1 method)

```
1 function trust_region(
 2
        f, fhat, x0, solve_subproblem, kmax, rhomin, delta0, sigma
 3)
        println("START")
 4
 5
        hist = []
 6
        x = x0
 7
        push!(hist, [x0, 0])
        for k=1:kmax
 8
9
             @show k
             delta = delta0
10
             @show delta
11
12
             xhatval = nothing
13
             xhatval = solve_subproblem(x, delta)
14
             @show xhatval
             rho = (f(x) - f(xhatval)) / (f(x) - fhat(xhatval, x))
15
             @show rho
16
17
             i = 0
18
             while abs(rho-1) > 0.005 && i<10
19
                 delta *= sigma
20
                  @show delta
21
                  xhatval = solve_subproblem(x, delta)
                  @show xhatval
22
                  \mathsf{rho} = (\mathsf{f}(\mathsf{x}) - \mathsf{f}(\mathsf{xhatval})) \ / \ (\mathsf{f}(\mathsf{x}) - \mathsf{fhat}(\mathsf{xhatval}, \ \mathsf{x}))
23
24
                  @show rho
25
                  i += 1
26
             end
             @show delta
27
28
             x = xhatval
29
             (dshow x
             push!(hist, [x, delta])
30
31
32
        return x, hist
33 end
```

Define Problem

```
• Define objective: f(x,y)=x^2+y^2(y^2-1)
• Derive quadratic approximation
```

```
\hat{f} = \hat{f}(x) := f(x^{(k)}) + (x - x^{(k)})^T 
abla f(x^{(k)}) + rac{1}{2} (x - x^{(k)})^T 
abla^2 f(x^{(k)}) (x - x^{(k)})
```

• Minima are at $(0,\pm 1/\sqrt{6})$, saddle point at (0,0)

f (generic function with 1 method)

```
1 # objective
2 f(x) = x[1]^2 + x[2]^2 + (x[2]^2 - 1)
```

```
fhat (generic function with 1 method)
```

```
1 # quadratic approximation
2 fhat(x, x0) = (
3     f(x0) + (x-x0)' * derivative(f, x0)
4     + 1/2 * (x-x0)' * hessian(f, x0) * (x-x0)
5 )
```

Define Solution to Subproblem

- Either analytically (see below)
- Or use approximate solutions (Cauchy point, ...)

solve_subproblem (generic function with 1 method)

```
1 solve_subproblem(x, delta) = [
       if (abs(x[1]) <= delta)
 3
       else
           x[1] - sign(x[1])*delta
6
       end,
7
       if (x[2] == 0)
           if (abs(x[2]) <= delta)</pre>
8
9
                delta
           else
10
11
                x[2] + sign(x[2]) * delta
           end
12
       elseif (x[2]^2 >= 1/6)
13
14
           if (abs(x[2] - (4*x[2]^3)/(6*x[2]^2-1)) \le delta)
15
                (4*x[2]^3)/(6*x[2]^2-1)
16
           else
                x[2] - sign(x[2] - (4*x[2]^3)/(6*x[2]^2-1)) * delta
17
18
           end
       else
19
20
           nothing
21
           # TOOD: Fix this
22
       end
23
```

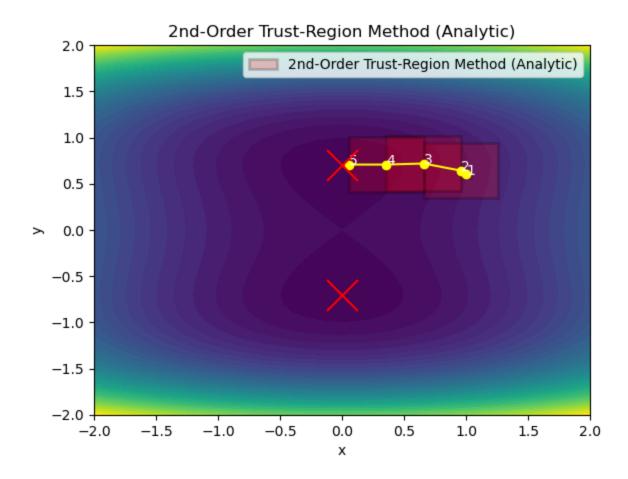
Test Thrust-Region Method with Saddle Point

• We can escape the saddle point $x^{(0)} = (0,0)$

```
([0.0, 0.707107], [[[ more], 0], [[ more], 0.523018], [[ more], 0.523018], [[ more],
 1 <u>trust_region(f, fhat</u>, [0.,0.], <u>solve_subproblem</u>, 10, 0.5, 1.5, 0.9) # TODO, fixme
    <=> implement solve_subproblem better
    START
                                                                                    ?
    k = 1
    delta = 1.5
    xhatval = [0.0, 1.5]
    rho = -1.2500000001833427
    delta = 1.35
    xhatval = [0.0, 1.35]
    rho = -0.8225000001206395
    delta = 1.215
    xhatval = [0.0, 1.215]
    rho = -0.47622500006984997
    delta = 1.0935000000000001
    xhatval = [0.0, 1.09350000000000001]
    rho = -0.1957422500287106
    delta = 0.9841500000000002
    xhatval = [0.0, 0.98415000000000002]
    rho = 0.031448777504612356
    delta = 0.8857350000000002
    xhatval = [0.0, 0.88573500000000002]
    rho = 0.21547350980660407
    delta = 0.7971615000000002
    xhatval = [0.0, 0.79716150000000002]
    rho = 0.3645335429712174
    delta = 0.71744535000000002
    xhatval = [0.0, 0.71744535000000002]
    rho = 0.48527216983455407
    delta = 0.6457008150000002
    xhatval = [0.0, 0.6457008150000002]
    rho = 0.5830704575938568
```

Trust-Region Method in Action 😇





```
1 let
2
       # Perform Optimization
3
       tr = trust_region(f, fhat, [Float64(x01),Float64(x02)], solve_subproblem, k,
       rhomin, delta0, sigma)
       tr_x = [
4
5
           tr[2][i][1][1] for i=1:length(tr[2])
6
7
       tr_y = [
           tr[2][i][1][2] for i=1:length(tr[2])
8
9
       deltas = [
10
           tr[2][i][2][1] for i=1:length(tr[2])
11
12
13
       # Plot annotations
14
15
       clf()
       ax = gca()
16
17
       \Delta = 0.1
       X=collect(-2:\Delta:2)
18
19
       Y=collect(-2:\Delta:2)
20
       F=[f([X[j],Y[i]]) for i=1:length(Y), j=1:length(X)]
       contourf(X,Y,F, levels=50)
21
22
       PyPlot.title("2nd-Order Trust-Region Method (Analytic)")
23
24
       # Trust Regions
       for i=2:length(tr_x)
25
           ax.add_patch(PyPlot.matplotlib.pyplot.Rectangle((tr_x[i-1]-deltas[i],
26
           tr_y[i-1]-deltas[i]), 2deltas[i], 2deltas[i], facecolor="red", alpha=0.2,
           edgecolor="black", linewidth=2.))
27
       end
28
29
       # Trajectory
       PyPlot.plot(tr_x, tr_y, color="yellow", zorder=2)
30
       scatter(tr_x, tr_y, color="yellow", zorder=2)
31
32
       for i=1:length(tr_x)
           annotate(string(i), [tr_x[i], tr_y[i]], color="w", zorder=3)
33
34
       end
35
       # Plot annotations
36
       legend(["2nd-Order Trust-Region Method (Analytic)"])
37
38
       xlabel("x")
39
       ylabel("y")
40
       # Mark minima
41
       scatter(0, 1/sqrt(2), color="r", s=500, zorder=3, marker="x")
42
       scatter(0, -1/sqrt(2), color="r", s=500, zorder=3, marker="x")
43
44
45
       gcf()
46 end
```

```
START ()
k = 1
delta = 0.3
```

```
xhatval = [0.7, 0.7448275862068965]
rho = 0.9855320796996289
delta = 0.183
xhatval = [0.817, 0.7448275862068965]
rho = 0.9783360454267123
delta = 0.11163
xhatval = [0.88837, 0.71163]
rho = 0.9850596830522886
delta = 0.0680943
xhatval = [0.9319057, 0.6680942999999999]
rho = 0.9947717508804039
delta = 0.041537523
xhatval = [0.958462477, 0.641537523]
rho = 0.9981246406560301
delta = 0.041537523
x = [0.958462477, 0.641537523]
k = 2
delta = 0.3
xhatval = [0.658462477, 0.7187527775000918]
rho = 0.9975357747347572
delta = 0.3
x = [0.658462477, 0.7187527775000918]
k = 3
delta = 0.3
xhatval = [0.35846247700000006, 0.7073838506308193]
```

See you next week 🤞



Questions?