Algorithms 实质上都是在解 KKT条件. 讨论几种典型的算法.

无约束优化/有约束优化

强调: 0 所有优化算法都是迭代算法。

②  $X^{kH} = X^k + \partial^k Q^k (k 时刻的方向, 与 X 的组数相同) <math>\partial^k : 步长、标量$  举例:下山法

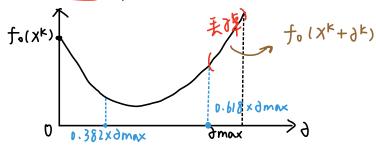


 $\partial^{k} = \underset{\lambda \geq 0}{\operatorname{arg \, min}} \, f_{0}(X^{k} + \partial d^{k})$  一维凸间题.

①解步长的方法: Line search

一般讨论的是下降的算法。

(1) 法代算法: 黄金分割法(优选法)



折半查找的思想

0.618是收敛速度最快的.

(2) Amijo Rule (还可以的步长)
if fo(x\*+dd\*)>f(x\*)+ 契a アた(x\*) d\*
then, d e d, B(0,0)
证明公復源売
Otherwise, stop.
Backtracking

Taylor:  $f_0(x^k) + \partial f_0(x^k) d^k$ 

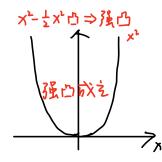
min f(x), f(x) - 阶可微, 最优性条件  $\nabla f(x) = 0$ , (段设能戏到x,  $\nabla f(x) \approx 0$ .

 $x \rightarrow x^*$ ?  $f(x) \rightarrow f(x^*)$ ?

作致设于(X)二阶可微,且有强凸性。

 $\exists m > 0, \forall x \in domf, \nabla f^2(x) \geq mI$ 

凸函数,但是底部很多, Pt(x)とmI不成立,非强凸



(直双解释:每一点都不能特别年)

(3至10百分好处: ∀x,y e domf, f(y)≥f(x)+ ♥f\*(x)(y-x)+ 1m ||y-x||2)

 $(I, \nabla f(x) \rightarrow 0, f(x) \rightarrow f(x^*)?$ 

X给定, f(x)+▽f\*(x)(y-x)+=m11y-x115是y的凸函数, 仿射项+二次项 一阶偏导  $\nabla f(X) + m(\hat{y} - X) = 0$ ,  $\hat{y} = X - \frac{\Delta f(X)}{m}$ , 代入上式. 原式 3 f(x) - 1m || マf(x) ||注,

进而 f(y) ≥f(x) + ♥f\*(x)(y-x) + 1 m || y-x || 1 ≥ f(x) - 1 | 1 | ▼f(x) || 1 | for ∀x, ∀y 取り为最优解, P\*3f(x)-1 = 1 | ∇f(x)|| , i.e. P\*+ 1 | ∇f(x)|| ≥ 5f(x) ≥ p\* **刈有川f(x)-p\*||2 <立m川マf(x)**||を

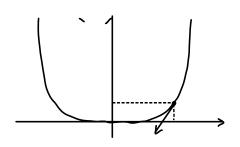
## $\nabla f(X) \rightarrow 0$ , $X \rightarrow X^{*}$ ?

 $P^* = f(X^*) \ge f(X) + \nabla f^{T}(X)(X^* - X) + \frac{1}{2} ||X^* - X|| \ge 沒有二花数,则想办法改写。$ 

D介ンCachy-Schwarz inequality 、<a,b>+11a1111b11≥0

then f(x) > p\* >f(x) - || \psi f(x) || 2 || X\*- x || 2 + \frac{m}{2} || X\*- x ||

- || \righta f(x) ||2 || x\*- x ||2 + \frac{m}{2} || x\*- x ||2 \le 0 , i.e. || x\*- x ||2 \le \frac{2}{m} || \righta f(x) ||2



可量化的损失

(最优值很近,但是最优解很远) (最优值和最优解都更近了)

凸内生不要太强,天见定上界:∃M>0,∀X ∈ domf, マ2f(x) ≤ MI 曲线不能太陡 从正定的角度规定上界和下界 サx,y e domf, f(y) < f(x) + マf(x)(y-x)+な11y-x1に

(丰强凸性)

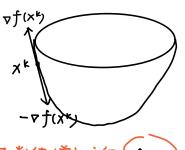
重要结论: P\*≤f(X)-1/2M|| vf(X)||注

## 1. 梯度下降法.(负梯度方向, dk=-▽f(xk))

Repeat  $\partial^k = \operatorname{argmin} f(X^k + \partial d^k)$ exact in inexact  $\partial \max \partial \partial \partial \partial$ 

$$\chi_{k+1} = \chi_k + 9_k q_k$$

Until Convergence



梯度:函数值增加方向(f(xo)



- · 分析算法收敛性: Yx e domf, MI > of (x) > mI
  - 1) exact line search

$$\widehat{f}(\delta) = f(X^k + \delta d^k) = f'(X^k - \delta \nabla f(X^k))$$

 $f(x^{k+1}) \leq f(x^{k}) + \nabla f^{\mathsf{T}}(x^{k})(-\partial \nabla f(x^{k})) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} ||-\partial \nabla f(x^{k})||_{2}^{2}$ 

$$\Rightarrow \hat{f}(a) \in f(x^k) - \partial ||\nabla f(x^k)||_2^2 + \frac{M\delta^2}{2} ||\nabla f(x^k)||_2^2$$

$$\min_{\delta} \widehat{f}(\delta) \leq f(X^k) - \frac{1}{M} ||\nabla f(X^k)||_2^2 + \frac{1}{2M} ||\nabla f(X^k)||_2^2$$

$$f(x^{k+1}) \leq f(x^{k}) - \frac{1}{2M} \|\nabla f(x^{k})\|_{2}^{2} - p^{*}$$
  
另外 - 午不な式:  $P^{*} \geq f(x^{k}) - \frac{1}{2M} \|\nabla f(x^{k})\|_{2}^{2}$ 

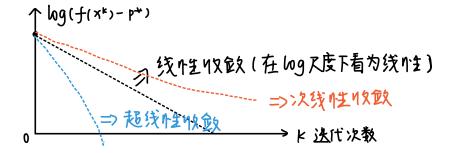
结论: 
$$\frac{1}{2M} ||\nabla f(x^k)||_2^2 + f(x^{k+1}) - p^* \leqslant f(x^k) - p^*$$
  
 $-\frac{1}{2M} ||\nabla f(x^k)||_2^2 + f(x^{k+1}) - p^* \leqslant 0$ 

进而, M(f(x\*+)-p\*)+m(f(x\*)-p\*) < M(f(x\*)-p\*)

$$\Leftrightarrow$$
  $(f(x^{k+1}) - p^*) \le (1 - \frac{m}{m})(f(x^k) - p^*)$  对证明每一步商最优解越来越近

given 
$$\mathcal{E}$$
, when  $\left| \frac{f(x^{k+2}) - p^{*}}{f(x^{k}) - p^{*}} \right| \leq \mathcal{E}$   
i.e.  $\left| \frac{f(x^{k+1}) - p^{*}}{f(x^{k}) - p^{*}} \right| \leq \left| \frac{m}{m} \right| \Rightarrow \left( \frac{m}{m} \right)^{T} = \mathcal{E} \Rightarrow T = \frac{\log \mathcal{E}}{\log(-\frac{m}{m})} \Rightarrow \mathbf{R} = \mathbf{E}$ 

用收敛曲线解释:



## 2) Inexact Line Search (Amijo Rule)

当0≤≥≤☆时,选代必然停止. -y3||vfではり||

 $f(a) = f(x^{k+1}) \leq f(x^k) + \gamma_{a} \circ \nabla f^{\intercal}(x^k) a^k$  由于接受a.

当 0 < d < M , 必有 (- d + Md²) < - 2

 $\hat{f}(0) = \int (x^{k+1}) \leq f(x^{k}) - 3 ||\nabla f(x^{k})||_{2}^{2} + \frac{M\partial^{2}}{2} ||\nabla f(x^{k})||_{2}^{2}$   $\leq f(x^{k}) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{k}} ||\nabla f(x^{k})||_{2}^{2}$ 

 $\leq f(x_k) - \lambda 9 ||\Delta t(x_k)||_{r}^{r}$ 

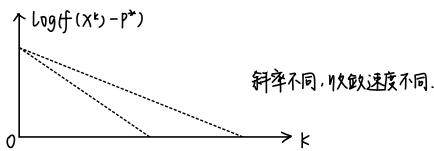
## 不可能特别小

dinexact = dmax 或 > m

 $f(X^{k+1}) = \widehat{f}(\partial e^{x} \alpha e^{x}) \leq f(X^{k}) - \frac{1}{2M} \|\nabla f(X^{k})\|_{2}^{2}$ 

$$\frac{f(x^{k+1})-p^{k}}{f(x^{k})-p^{k}} \leq 1-\min\left\{2m\gamma\delta_{\max},\frac{2m\gamma\beta}{m}\right\} \in [0,1]$$

以仍然是线性收敛.



131 : 
$$f(x) = x^T p \times p \in S^n_+$$

$$\nabla^2 f(x) = p$$



最大特征值

最小特征值.

MI > b > wI

·病态矩阵 (100 °) 梯度下降法收敛速度不会特别快

2ig-2ag :

