## 1. Introduction

optimization problem

$$\begin{aligned} \min & f(x) \\ \text{s.t.} & g(x) \leq 0 \\ & h(x) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

 $x=(x_1,\cdots,x_n)\in\mathbb{R}^n$ : optimization variables

 $f \colon \mathbb{R}^n \mapsto \mathbb{R}$  : objective function

 $g{:}\,\mathbb{R}^n{\mapsto}\mathbb{R}^{m_g}{:}\,$  inequality constraint functions

 $h: \mathbb{R}^n \mapsto \mathbb{R}^{m_h}$ : equality constraint functions

**optimal solution**  $x^*$  has smallest value f among all vectors that satisfy the constraints.

前提:

- 1 1. f(x) is lower bounded 有下界
- 2 1. f(s) has bounded sub-level set 有有界的水平集

## 2. Convex Sets

# Convex Sets

Def: A set is convex if every line between its two points stays in the set?

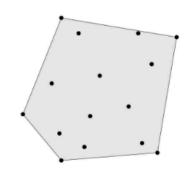
$$\theta x_1 + (1-\theta)x_2, \quad 0 \le \theta \le 1$$

More General:

All convex combinations

lie in set.

$$egin{aligned} \sum heta_i x_i &= heta_1 x_1 + heta_2 x_2 + heta_3 x_3 \ \sum heta_i &= heta_1 + heta_2 + heta_3 = 1, \quad heta_i \geq 0 orall i \end{aligned}$$



- 凸组合:表示凸包
- 重心坐标: Barycentric coordinate

凸集中任意一点的凸表示形式:  $\theta_i$ 表示广义重心坐标

• convex hull:集合中所有点的凸组合,找一个最小的凸集把非凸的集合包裹起来

# 3. High-Order Info of Functions

高阶导数信息

Gradient  $\mathbb{R}\mapsto\mathbb{R}^n$ 

Hessian  $\mathbb{R}\mapsto\mathbb{R}^{n imes n}$ 

Hessian是Gradient的lacobian

光滑函数的Hessian是对称的

光滑函数(英语:Smooth function)在数学中特指无穷可导的函数,不存在尖点,也就是说所有的有限阶导数都存在。例如,指数函数 就是光滑的,因为指数函数的导数是指数函数本身。

若一函数是连续的,则称其为 $C^0$ 函数;若函数存在导函数,且其导函数连续,则称为**连续可导**,记为 $C^1$ 函数;若一函数n阶可导,并 且其n阶导函数连续,则为 $C^n$ 函数( $n\geq 1$ )。而光滑函数是对所有n都属于 $C^n$ 函数,特称其为 $C^\infty$ 函数。

Function  $f(x) = f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$  $\begin{array}{ll} \mathsf{Gradient} & \nabla f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \partial_1 f(x) \\ \partial_2 f(x) \\ \partial_3 f(x) \end{pmatrix} \\ \\ \mathsf{Hessian} & \nabla^2 f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \partial_1^2 f(x) & \partial_1 \partial_2 f(x) & \partial_1 \partial_3 f(x) \\ \partial_2 \partial_1 f(x) & \partial_2^2 f(x) & \partial_2 \partial_3 f(x) \\ \partial_3 \partial_1 f(x) & \partial_3 \partial_2 f(x) & \partial_3^2 f(x) \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{ll} \mathsf{Symmetric for} \\ \mathsf{smooth func} \end{array}$ Approx at zero  $f(x) = \frac{\mathsf{Linear\ approx}}{f(0) + x^T 
abla f(0)} + \frac{1}{2} x^T 
abla^2 f(0) x + O\Big(\|x - x_0\|^3\Big)$ 

# Jacobian

The extension of the gradient of multidimensional  $f(x):\mathbb{R}^n$  –

Quadratic approx

$$f'(x) = rac{df}{dx^T} = egin{pmatrix} rac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & rac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & rac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ rac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & rac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & rac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_n} \\ dots & dots & \ddots & dots \\ rac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1} & rac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & rac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(x):X o Y; \qquad rac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x}\in G$$

X	Υ	G	Name	
$\mathbb{R}$	$\mathbb{R}$	$\mathbb{R}$	f'(x) (derivative)	
$\mathbb{R}^n$	$\mathbb{R}$	$\mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{n}}$	$rac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}$ (gradient)	
$\mathbb{R}^n$	$\mathbb{R}^m$	$\mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$	$rac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_j}$ (jacobian)	
$\mathbb{R}^{m  imes n}$	$\mathbb{R}$	$\mathbb{R}^{m  imes n}$	$rac{\partial f}{\partial x_{ij}}$	

• 分子分母布局可以确定结果的行列

## The notation of differentials could be useful here

$$egin{aligned} dA &= 0 \ d(lpha X) = lpha(dX) \ d(AXB) &= A(dX)B \ d(X+Y) &= dX+dY \ d(X^ op) &= (dX)^ op \ d(XY) &= (dX)Y+X(dY) \ d\langle X,Y\rangle &= \langle dX,Y\rangle + \langle X,dY\rangle \ d\left(rac{X}{\phi}
ight) &= rac{\phi dX-(d\phi)X}{\phi^2} \ d\operatorname{tr} X &= I \ df(g(x)) &= rac{df}{dg} \cdot dg(x) \end{aligned}$$

# 4. Convex Functions

f(x)上任意两点的线段一定在函数上方

local minimum 一定是 global minimum,并且解集一定是凸的

凸函数有凸的次水平集

仿射变换Ax + b保留凸性

## Other allowed operations

Set sum 
$$A+B=\{x+y\mid x\in A,y\in B\}$$

Set product 
$$A imes B = \{(x,y) \mid x \in A, y \in B\}$$

Point-wise max preserves convexity

$$g(x) = \max_i f_i(x)$$

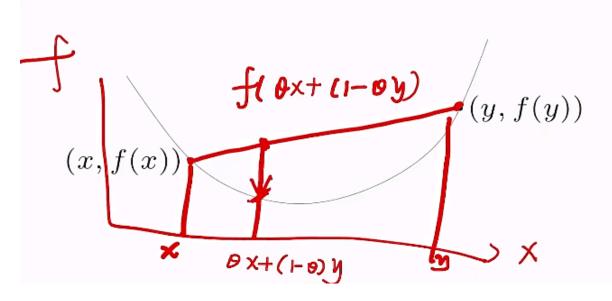
Absolute value  $|x|=\max\{x,-x\}$ 

Infinity norm  $\|x\|_{\infty} = \max_i |x_i|$ 

Max eigenvalue  $\|A\|_2 = \max_v v^T A v$ 

## Jensen's inequality

$$f( heta x + (1- heta)y) \leq heta f(x) + (1- heta)f(y)$$



• 凸函数:

# **S** Convex Functions

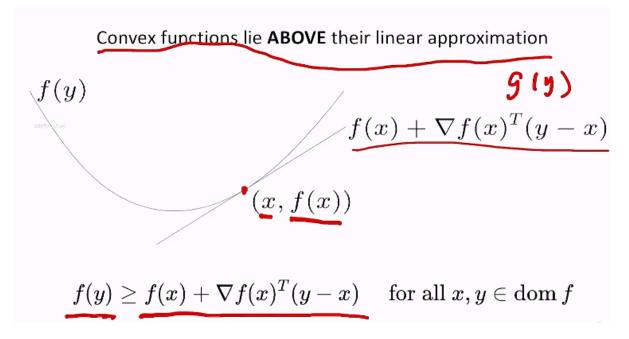
#### Why are these convex?

Trace 
$$f(X)=\operatorname{trace}(A^TX)$$
 Linear operator Distance over set  $f(x)=\max_{y\in C}\|x-y\|$  Max over convex Distance to convex set  $f(x)=\min_{y\in C}\|x-y\|$  Special case Affine Norm  $f(x)=\|b+\sum_i A_ix_i\|_2$  Affine comp

If g(x,y) is convex, then minimizing for y preserves convexity

• 凸函数性质

整个函数在某点处切线的上方



梯度为0,全局最优,若函数非凸,则为局部最优

• 若函数光滑

光滑性类别	梯度 $\nabla f(x)$	Hessian $H_f(x)$	混合偏导对称性
C <sup>0</sup> (连续)	不一定存在	不一定存在	-
$C^1$ (一阶可微)	存在且连续	可能不存在	可能不对称
$C^2$ (二阶可微)	存在且连续	存在且连续	确保对称
C <sup>k</sup> (k 阶可微)	存在且连续	存在且可微	对称(只要 $C^2$ )
$C^{\infty}$ (光滑)	无限阶可微	无限阶可微	对称

- 1. **Hessian 矩阵的存在性要求函数至少是**  $C^2$ ,即所有二阶偏导数都存在且连续。
- 2. 如果函数仅是二阶可微(但二阶导数不连续),Hessian 仍然存在,但混合偏导不一定对称。
- 3. Hessian 对称性需要  $C^2$  条件(Schwarz 定理)。
- 4. 光滑函数( $C^{\infty}$ )不仅保证 Hessian 矩阵存在,还能保证所有高阶导数存在。
- 5. 非光滑函数(如 ReLU)可能没有 Hessian 矩阵,例如:

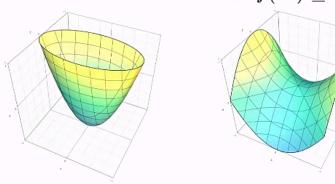
$$f(x) = \max(0, x)$$

在 x=0 处不可导,所以 Hessian 矩阵不存在  $\sqrt{\phantom{a}}$ 

#### Second-order conditions

A smooth function is convex iff  $abla^2 f(x) \succeq 0, \quad orall x \quad ext{(semi-definite)}$ 

For non-convex functions, minima satisfy:  $abla^2 f(x^\star) \succeq 0$ 



The Hessian is a good local model of a smooth function



光滑函数或Hessian存在(至少 $C^2$ )的函数为凸当且仅当**任意点处**Hessian是半正定 非凸光滑函数**local minima处**的Hessian半正定

- 强凸性质
  - 一个凸函数,Hessian严格正定,则函数为强凸的
- 1. 得到f(x)下界

## Strong convexity

$$f(y) \geq \frac{f(x) + (y-x)^T 
abla f(x)}{ ext{holds for any convex func}} + rac{m}{2} \|y-x\|^2$$

When Hessian exists

$$egin{split} f(y) &pprox f(x) + (y-x)^T 
abla f(x) + rac{1}{2} (y-x)^T 
abla^2 f(x) (y-x) \ &\geq f(x) + (y-x)^T 
abla f(x) + rac{\lambda_{\min}}{2} \|y-x\|^2 \end{split}$$

and so

$$\nabla^2 f(x) \succeq mI$$

2. 得到f(x)上界

The Lipschitz constant M of  $\nabla f(x)$  satisfies

$$\|
abla f(x) - 
abla f(y)\| \leq M\|y-x\|$$
  $f(y) \leq f(x) + (y-x)^T 
abla f(x) + rac{M}{2}\|y-x\|^2$ 

3. 约束函数值的界, m、M可以用来判别函数的条件数

We can bound the objective error in terms of distance from minimizer

$$f(y) - f(x^\star) \geq rac{m}{2} \|y - x^\star\|^2 \qquad \qquad f(y) - f(x^\star) \leq rac{M}{2} \|y - x^\star\|^2$$

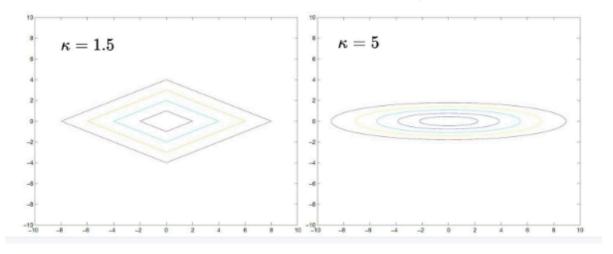
(暂时没懂) 条件数

#### Condition number

For any function  $\kappa = \frac{ ext{major axis}}{ ext{minor axis}}$  For smooth functions  $\kappa \approx ext{cond}(
abla^2 f(x))$ 

For differentiable functions

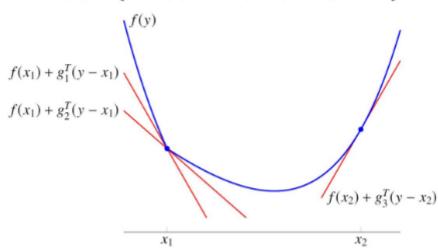
$$\kappa = M/m$$



• 凸但是不可微的函数(不可微的凸函数的全局极小值)

### Sub-differential

$$\partial f(x) = \left\{g: f(y) > f(x) + (y-x)^T g, orall y
ight\}$$



Optimality:  $0 \in \partial f(x^*)$ 

- 1. 可微的点处为切线,连续但不可微的地方为梯度的凸组合(次梯度)
- 2. 最优性: 0属于次梯度(比如f(x)=|x|, 0属于{-1,1}的凸组合)
- 3. **不光滑**的函数沿着次梯度反方向走函数值可能不下降反而上升(对收敛速度造成挑战)需要注意的是**负的次梯度方向**不一定是函数值下降方向,而只有**方向导数 <0 的方向**才是函数值下降方向
- 4. 如果**知道non-smooth的分界点**时,f(x)下降最快的方向为**non-smooth点处次梯度模长最小向量的反方向(如何证明?**),可以加快收敛速,防止振荡
- 凸函数的梯度/次梯度单调性

### Monotonicity: The (sub) gradient of any convex func is monotone

$$\langle y-x,
abla f(y)-
abla f(x)
angle\geq 0$$
 or  $\langle y-x,g_y-g_x
angle\geq 0,\;g_x\in\partial f(x),\;g_y\in\partial f(y)$ 

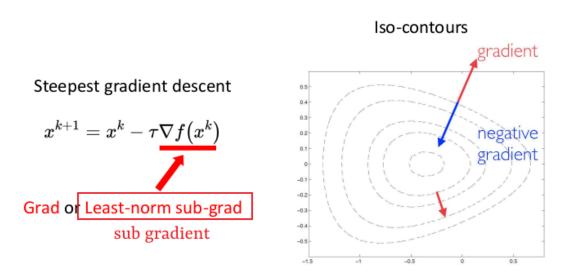
This can be obtained by adding two equations below.

$$f(y) \geq f(x) + 
abla f(x)^T (y-x)$$
  $f(x) \geq f(y) + 
abla f(y)^T (x-y)$ 

如果函数严格凸, 取严格大于号

# 5. Unconstrained Optimization for Nonconvex Functions

• Steepest Gradient Desent 最速梯度下降



**exact line search**本质上需要求 $minf(x_{k+1})$ ,采用了当前"最好"的方向,和"最好"的步长因子。因为最好的方向就是梯度的反向,最好的步长因子满足

$$\begin{split} \alpha_k &= argmin_{\alpha} f(x_k + \alpha d_k) \\ & while ||\bigtriangledown f(x_k)|| \geq \varepsilon \\ & d_k = -\bigtriangledown f(x_k) \\ & \alpha_k = argmin_{\alpha} f(x_k + \alpha d_k) \\ & x_{k+1} = x_k + \alpha_k \, d_k \\ & k = k+1 \\ & end \end{split}$$

每一步仍需要求一个子的优化问题,这个代价一般上比较大,但是对于二次函数可以方便求极值,二次函数,所以才可能直接求出最优的步长,对于任意非线性函数,最优步长一般是无法求得解析解的,所以才会有Backtracking Line Search方法。

最速下降法使用的相邻下降方向是正交的。在最速下降法中,当次迭代的梯度方向也是和上次迭代梯度方向垂直,但和再之前的梯度方向就不垂直了,所以会有"之"形路线。然后,共轭梯度法要求的是关于矩阵正交,并非直接正交。这是因为每一步都将一个方向走到最优,对于n维空间,那么只需走n步,每一步走的方向都是一个维度。(注意每一步走的方向所代表的维度不一定与坐标轴平行(我们这里说的维度不是坐标轴,是该空间的任何基中的一个方向空间的维数是什么)。但是每个方向之间一定要正交,所以表现出来共轭梯度只需要n步)

#### 1. 如何确定搜索的步长

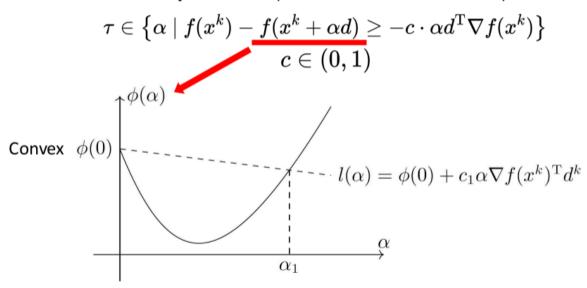
- Constant step size au=c Not intelligent
- Diminishing step size au=c/k Robbins-Monro rule for expensive func
- Exact line search  $au = rg \min_{lpha} f(x^k + lpha d)$  Generally nontrivial
- Inexact line search  $au \in \left\{ lpha \mid f(x^k) f(x^k + lpha d) \geq -c \cdot lpha d^{ ext{T}} 
  abla f(x^k) 
  ight\}$

#### Armijo condition, easy to satisfy

好的步长: 使函数充分下降, 不能太松弛(收敛很慢) 也不能太激进(发散震荡)

2. Backtracking/Armijo Line search(本质上是让 $f(x_k + \alpha d)$ 充分下降)

Armijo condition (sufficient decrease condition)



实际使用中可以用Armijo condition(充分下降条件)作为选择步长是否合适的判断准则,用二分法找合适的步长(适用于光滑或者分片光滑,凸或者非凸都可以收敛到local minima)

Choose search direction: 
$$d = - 
abla f(x^k)$$

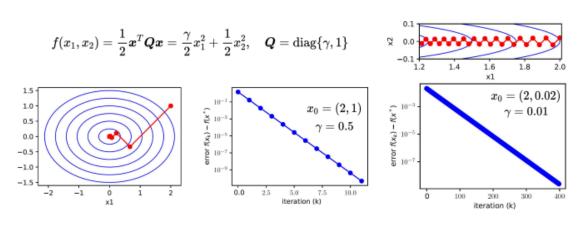
While 
$$fig(x^k + au dig) > fig(x^kig) + c \cdot au d^T 
abla fig(x^kig)$$
  $au \leftarrow au/2$ 

Update iterate  $\; x^{k+1} = x^k + au d \;$ 

# Repeat this until gradient is small or subdifferential contains zero.

#### 3. 最速下降法的缺点

Drawbacks: Poor conditioning causes performance degeneration



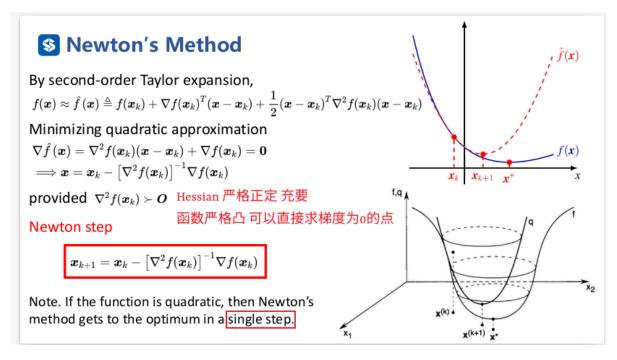
Curvature info is needed!

对于条件数比较敏感,原因是最速梯度下降只用了函数的**一阶信息**,而条件数表明了函数的**高阶信息**,包含了函数的**曲率信息**,表示函数被压的多宽多扁,不利用曲率信息就会不断震荡

# 6. Modified Damped Newton's Method

要求: f(x),f'(x),f''(x)连续, Hessian连续, 函数可以是非凸

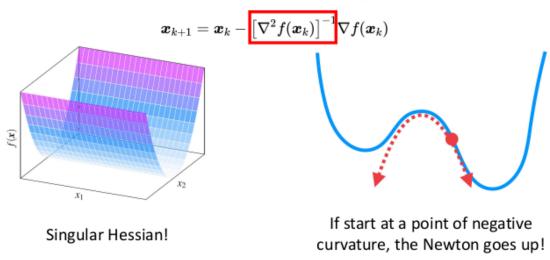
Newton's Method



若f(x)本身是严格正定的二次函数,牛顿法可以一步收敛到精确解

缺点:每次迭代需要求一次Hessian矩阵的逆,Hessian必须严格正定,需要让牛顿步长与负梯度方向夹角小于90度

### Drawbacks: In practice Hessian can be singular and indefinite



(negative) search direction: must form an acute angle with the gradient

评判数值优化算法的标准:

Three aspect to evaluate a numerical optimization method:

- Convergence speed (How to measure the rate? In Lec2.).
- 2. Stability when applied to different functions.
- Computation work per iteration.
- Practical Newton's Method

initialization 
$$m{x} \leftarrow m{x}_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$$
 while  $\| 
abla f(m{x}) \| > \delta$  do  $m{d} \leftarrow -m{M}^{-1} 
abla f(m{x})$   $t \leftarrow$  backtracking line search  $x \leftarrow x + t d$  end while return

- Choose a positive-definite **M** that is close to the Hessian 用严格正定M代替Hessian
- Solve the linear system via factorization instead of inversion 用linear solver代替矩阵求逆
- line search does not need grad and Hessian line search 只需要函数值的信息 不需要gradient和hessian
- 1. Hessian半正定
  - 。 函数是凸的
    - If function is convex, its Hessian must be PSD. We choose a M as

$$oldsymbol{M} = 
abla^2 f(oldsymbol{x}) + \epsilon oldsymbol{I}, \ oldsymbol{\epsilon} = \min(1, \|
abla f(oldsymbol{x})\|_{\infty})/10$$

Since M is PD, the search direction is solved by Cholesky factorization

$$oldsymbol{M}oldsymbol{d} = -
abla f(oldsymbol{x}), oldsymbol{M} = oldsymbol{L}oldsymbol{L}^{ ext{T}}$$

where L is a lower triangular matrix.

- 。 函数是非凸的
- If function is nonconvex, its Hessian can be indefinite. We compute M on the fly through

$$oldsymbol{M}oldsymbol{d} = -
abla f(oldsymbol{x}), \ oldsymbol{M} = oldsymbol{L}oldsymbol{B}oldsymbol{L}^{ ext{T}}$$

where **B** is block diagonal matrix with block size 1x1 or 2x2. All 2x2 blocks contain nonpositive eigenvalues, which are easy to modify.

把所有 $2\times2$ 矩阵负的特征值都变为 $\varepsilon$ 的极小量

稀疏矩阵Hessian分解可以进一步加快