

تخمین و شناسایی و سیستم ها

Estimation & System Identification

بابک نجار اعرابی

دانشکده مهندسی برق و کامپیوتر دانشگاه تهران

نیم سال دوم سال تحصیلی 1400-01



موضوع این جلسه

مروری بر روش های بهینه سازی

جلسه دوم

Babak Nadjar Araabi

School of Electrical & Computer Eng
University of Tehran

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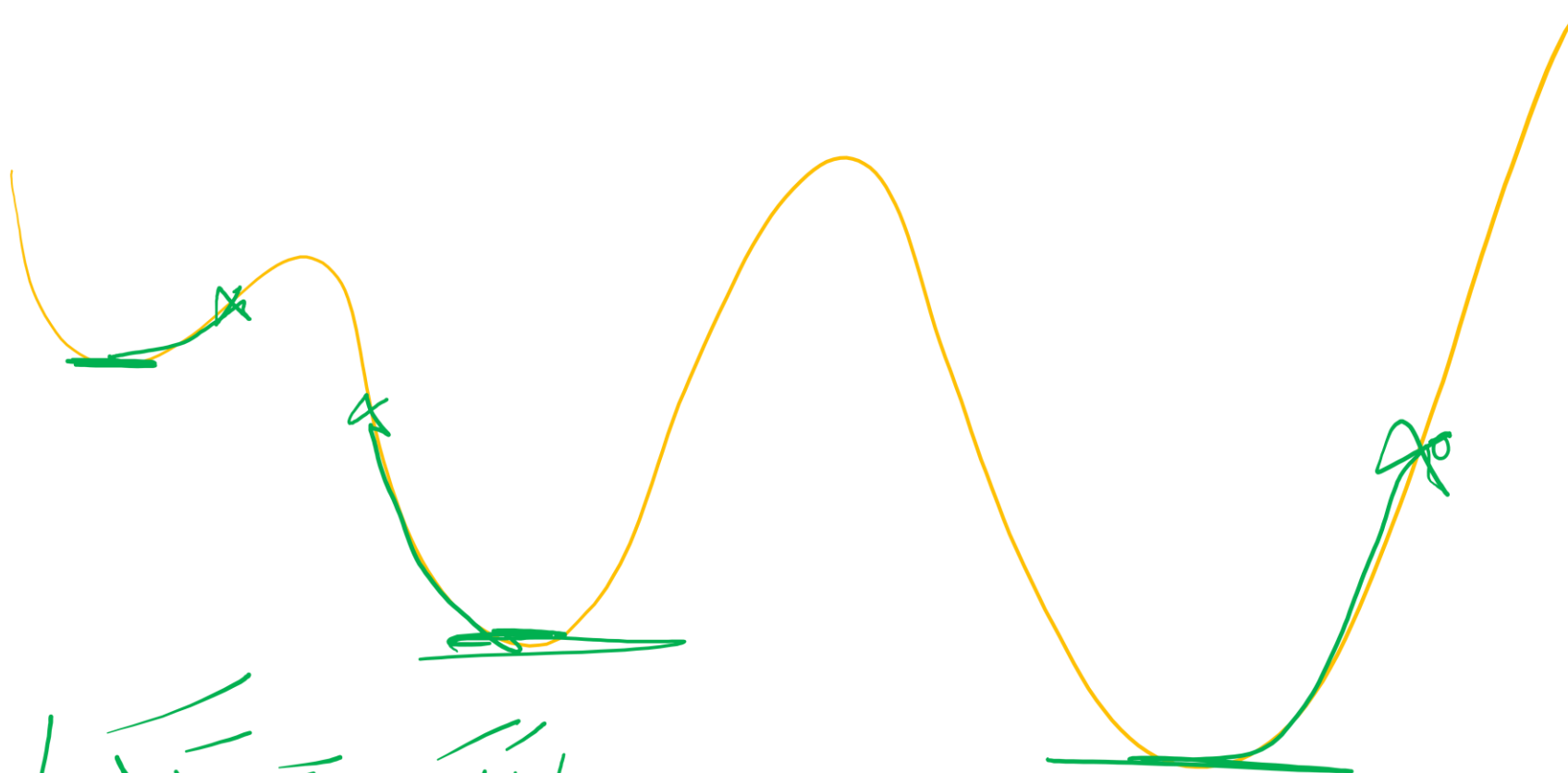


Optimization

- local opt.
- Global opt.

local
optimum

→ Exhaustive
Search
→ Random search



الگوریتم تکراری

تعداد تکرار
حجم می به در هر تکرار

trade-off

Direct Search Methods



$$I(\theta) \quad \theta^* = \arg \min_{\theta} I(\theta)$$

تعیین θ^* از $I(\theta)$ با روش

- Simplex search (Nelder-Mead Method)
- Hooke & Jeeves Method

Gradient-based Search

* Steepest descent Methods
 سبب تند، حل $\underline{\theta}_0$

$$I(\underline{\theta}) = I(\underline{\theta}_0) + (\underline{\theta} - \underline{\theta}_0)^T \nabla I \Big|_{\underline{\theta} = \underline{\theta}_0} + \frac{1}{2} (\underline{\theta} - \underline{\theta}_0)^T \nabla^2 I \Big|_{\underline{\theta} = \underline{\theta}_0} (\underline{\theta} - \underline{\theta}_0) + \dots$$

$$\nabla I = \frac{\partial I}{\partial \underline{\theta}} = \left[\frac{\partial I}{\partial \theta_i} \right]_{n \times 1}$$

$$\nabla^2 I = \frac{\partial^2 I}{\partial \underline{\theta}^2} = \left[\frac{\partial^2 I}{\partial \theta_i \partial \theta_j} \right]_{n \times n}$$

تقریب خطی تابع $I(\underline{\theta})$ حول $\underline{\theta}_0$

$$I(\underline{\theta}) = I(\underline{\theta}_0) + (\underline{\theta} - \underline{\theta}_0)^T \nabla I|_{\underline{\theta}=\underline{\theta}_0}$$

$$I(\underline{\theta}) \approx I(\underline{\theta}_0)$$

منفی

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\theta}_1 - \underline{\theta}_0 &\nearrow \\ \nabla I(\underline{\theta}_0) &\nearrow \end{aligned}$$

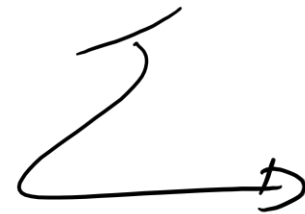
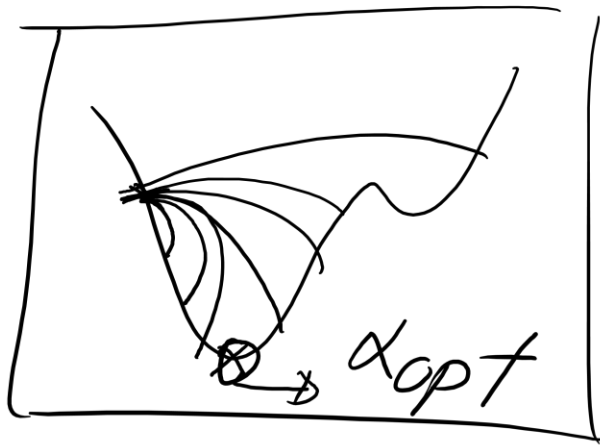
$$\underline{\theta}_1 - \underline{\theta}_0 = -\alpha \nabla I(\underline{\theta}_0)$$

$$\underline{\theta}_1 = \underline{\theta}_0 - \alpha \nabla I(\underline{\theta}_0)$$

$$I(\underline{\theta}_1) = I(\underline{\theta}_0) - \alpha \|\nabla I(\underline{\theta}_0)\|^2$$

step size α

$$I(\underline{\theta}_1) = I(\underline{\theta}_0 - \alpha \nabla I(\underline{\theta}_0)) = I(\alpha)$$



step size α

Line search α

$$\frac{\partial I}{\partial \alpha} = \underbrace{\nabla I(\underline{\theta}_1)^T}_{\text{وکت ۲م}} \underbrace{\nabla I(\underline{\theta}_0)}_{\text{وکت ۱م}} = 0$$

اگر Line Search نمی توانیم حرکت کنیم



Newton Method



$$I(\underline{\theta}) = I(\underline{\theta}_0) + (\underline{\theta} - \underline{\theta}_0)^T \nabla I(\underline{\theta}_0) + \frac{1}{2} (\underline{\theta} - \underline{\theta}_0)^T \nabla^2 I(\underline{\theta}_0) (\underline{\theta} - \underline{\theta}_0) + \dots$$

$\underline{H}_I(\underline{\theta}_0)$ هessian $I(\underline{\theta})$ في $\underline{\theta}_0$ $\nabla I(\underline{\theta}_0)$ هessian

$$\nabla I(\underline{\theta}_1) = 0 \rightarrow \nabla I(\underline{\theta}_0) + \nabla^2 I(\underline{\theta}_0) (\underline{\theta}_1 - \underline{\theta}_0) = 0$$

$$\underline{\theta}_1 = \underline{\theta}_0 - \underline{H}_I^{-1}(\underline{\theta}_0) \nabla I(\underline{\theta}_0)$$

$$\underline{H}_I(\underline{\theta}_0)$$

Quasi-Newton Method

$$\underline{\theta}_{i+1} = \underline{\theta}_i - \alpha_i \underline{S}_i \underline{g}_i$$

Step size α_i \underline{S}_i \underline{g}_i $\nabla J(\underline{\theta}_i)$

مقدار α_i و \underline{S}_i و \underline{g}_i و $\nabla J(\underline{\theta}_i)$

BFGS

$$\underline{S}_{i+1} = \underline{S}_i + \underline{g}_i \underline{g}_i^T$$

$\underline{S}_0 = \underline{I}$

$$\underline{S}_{i+1} = \left(\underline{I} - \frac{\underline{\Delta \theta}_i \underline{\Delta g}_i^T}{\underline{\Delta \theta}_i^T \underline{\Delta g}_i} \right) \underline{S}_i \left(\underline{I} - \frac{\underline{\Delta \theta}_i \underline{\Delta g}_i^T}{\underline{\Delta \theta}_i^T \underline{\Delta g}_i} \right)^T + \frac{\underline{\Delta x}_i \underline{\Delta x}_i^T}{\underline{\Delta x}_i^T \underline{\Delta \theta}_i}$$

BFGS

$$\underline{\underline{S_i}} \succ 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{S_{i+1}}} \succ 0$$

اگر I ماتریس q uadratic
متراس در n گام تعیین می‌شود

$$\underline{\underline{S_n}} = H_I^{-1}(\theta^*)$$