



大数据优化:理论、算法及其应用

——来源于《最优化计算方法》(高教社)

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研究兴趣: 1. 非凸非光滑优化算法与理论

2. 智能决策

3. 智能计算与机器学习

数学与计算机学院 2026年

课件资源: https://zhenhuapeng.github.io//coursematerials/





- 1. 大数据优化简介(3课时)
- 2. 基础知识 (7课时)
- 3. 无约束优化理论 (2课时)
- 4. 无约束优化算法 (15课时)
- 5. 约束优化理论 (6课时)
- 6. 约束优化算法 (3课时)
- 7. 复合优化算法 (9课时)

- 模型与基本概念 III. 应用实例
- IV. 求解器与大模型 II. 优化建模技术
- 范数与导数 III. 共轭函数与次梯度
- II. 凸集与凸函数
- 最优性问题解的存在性 Ⅲ. 无约束不可微问题的最优性理论
- II. 无约束可微问题的最优性理论
- IV. (拟)牛顿类算法 线搜索方法
- II. (次)梯度类算法 V. 信赖域算法
- III. 共轭梯度算法 VI.非线性最小二乘算法
- 对偶理论

- III. 凸优化问题的最优性理论
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- 罚函数法
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无约束优化算法

线搜索方法

梯度类算法

共轭梯度算法

(拟)牛顿算法

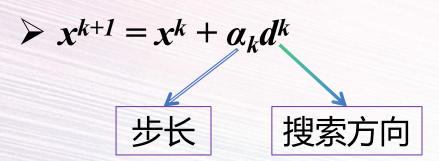
信赖域算法与最小二乘

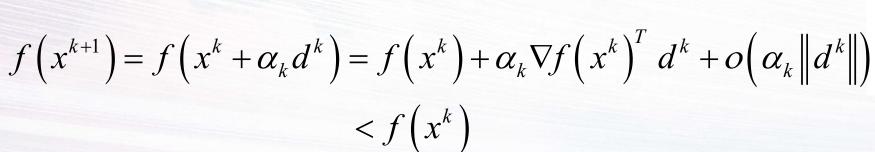
第四部分

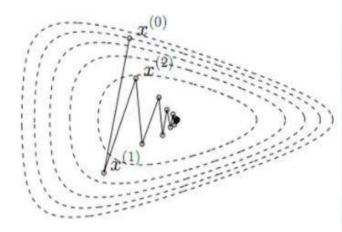




$$\min_{x} f(x)$$







ightharpoonup下降方向 d^k : $\nabla f(x^k)^T d^k < 0$.

下降方向 d^k 的选择千差万别,但步长 α_k 的选取方式非常相似

精确线搜索算法

非精确线搜索算法





> 精确线搜索算法

$$\min_{x} f(x)$$

$$\alpha_k = \arg\min_{\alpha>0} \phi(\alpha) = f(x^k + \alpha d^k) \longrightarrow \nabla f(x^k + \alpha_k d^k)^T d^k = 0$$

$$\min_{x} \frac{1}{2} x^{T} Q x + c^{T} x, \not \exists + Q \succ 0 \longrightarrow \alpha_{k} = \frac{-\nabla f \left(x^{k}\right)^{T} d^{k}}{\left(d^{k}\right)^{T} Q d^{k}}$$

> 非精确线搜索算法

是不是任何步长最终都能收敛,只是快慢的问题?

$$\min_{x} x^2, x^0 = 1$$

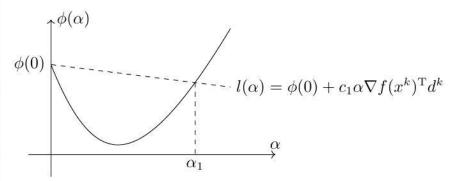
$$\alpha_{k,1} = \frac{1}{3^{k+1}} \longrightarrow x_{k,1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{3^k} \right)$$

$$\alpha_{k,2} = 1 + \frac{2}{3^{k+1}}$$
 $\Rightarrow x_{k,2} = \frac{(-1)^k}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{3^k}\right)$





- > 非精确线搜索算法
- > Armijo 准则



$$f\left(x^{k} + \alpha d^{k}\right) \leq f\left(x^{k}\right) + c_{1}\alpha \nabla f\left(x^{k}\right)^{T} d^{k}, c_{1} \in \left(0,1\right)$$

参数 c_1 通常选为一个很小的正数, 例如 $c_1 = 10^{-3}$

回退法选取 $\alpha_k = \gamma^{j\theta}\alpha$, 其中参数 $\gamma \in (0, 1)$

Algorithm 1 线搜索回退法

- 1: 选择初始步长 $\hat{\alpha}$, 参数 $\gamma, c \in (0,1)$. 初始化 $\alpha \leftarrow \hat{\alpha}$.
- 2: while $f(x^k + \alpha d^k) > f(x^k) + c\alpha \nabla f(x^k)^{\mathrm{T}} d^k$ do
- 3: $\Rightarrow \alpha \leftarrow \gamma \alpha$.
- 4: end while
- 5: 输出 $\alpha_k = \alpha$.

实际应用中通常也 会给α设置一下界, 防止步长过小



线搜索方法

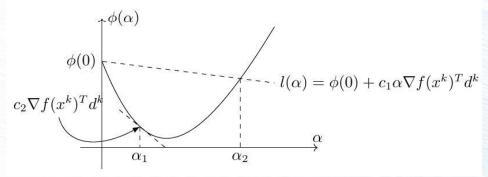


```
import numpy as np
def armijo line search(f, grad f, x, direction, alpha=1.0, beta=0.5, c1=1e-3, max iter=100):
    fx = f(x)
    grad = grad f(x)
    slope = np.dot(grad, direction)
>
    for in range(max_iter):
       candidate = x + alpha * direction
       if f(candidate) <= fx + c1 * alpha * slope:
         return alpha
       alpha *= beta
    return alpha
def h(t): return t**3 - 2*t + 1
def h grad(t): return 3*t**2 - 2
> t min = 0
direction = -h grad(t min)
> step size = armijo line search(h, h grad, t min, direction)
> print(f"最优步长: {step size:.6f}")
```





- > 非精确线搜索算法
- > Wolfe 准则



$$f(x^{k} + \alpha d^{k}) \leq f(x^{k}) + c_{1}\alpha \nabla f(x^{k})^{T} d^{k}, c_{1} \in (0,1)$$

$$\nabla f(x^k + \alpha d^k)^T d^k \ge c_2 \nabla f(x^k)^T d^k, c_2 \in (0,1), c_1 < c_2$$

- \rightarrow if np.logical_and(f(candidate) <= fx + c1 * alpha * slope, np.dot(grad_f(candidate), direction) >= c2 * slope):
- > 非单调线搜索准则(Grippo)

$$f\left(x^{k} + \alpha d^{k}\right) \leq \max_{0 \leq j \leq \min\{k, M\}} f\left(x^{k-j}\right) + c_{1}\alpha \nabla f\left(x^{k}\right)^{T} d^{k}, c_{1} \in \left(0, 1\right)$$



线搜索方法



```
import numpy as np
def grippo_line_search(f, grad_f, x, direction, m=10, alpha_init=1.0, beta=0.5, c=1e-3, max_iter=100):
  history = [f(x)] # 函数值历史记录
  grad = grad f(x)
  slope = np.dot(grad, direction)
  alpha = alpha init
  for in range(max iter):
    candidate = x + alpha * direction
    f current = f(candidate)
    f_max = max(history[-min(m, len(history)):])
    if f_current <= f_max + c * alpha * slope:
      history.append(f current)
      return alpha
    alpha *= beta
  return alpha
def quadratic(x):
  return x[0]**2 + 10*x[1]**2
def quadratic grad(x):
  return np.array([2*x[0], 20*x[1]])
x0 = np.array([5.0, 1.0])
direction = -quadratic grad(x0)
step_size = grippo_line_search(quadratic, quadratic_grad, x0, direction, m=5)
print(f"最优步长: {step_size:.6f}")
```





ightharpoonup Zoutendijk定理:考虑 $x^{k+1} = x^k + \alpha_k d^k$,在迭代过程中Wolfe准则满足.假 设目标函数 f 下有界、连续可微且梯度 L-利普希茨连续,则

Zoutendijk条件
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \cos^{2} \theta_{k} \left\| \nabla f\left(x^{k}\right) \right\|^{2} < +\infty, 其中 \cos \theta_{k} = \frac{-\nabla f\left(x^{k}\right)^{T} d^{k}}{\left\| \nabla f\left(x^{k}\right) \right\| \left\| d^{k} \right\|}$$
roof. Wolfe第二个条件
$$\nabla f\left(x^{k} + \alpha_{k} d^{k}\right)^{T} d^{k} \geq c_{2} \nabla f\left(x^{k}\right)^{T} d^{k}$$

$$\nabla f\left(x^{k} + \alpha_{k} d^{k}\right)^{T} d^{k} \geq c_{2} \nabla f\left(x^{k}\right)^{T} d^{k}$$

$$\left(\nabla f\left(x^{k+1}\right) - \nabla f\left(x^{k}\right)\right)^{T} d^{k} \ge \left(c_{2} - 1\right) \nabla f\left(x^{k}\right)^{T} d^{k} = 0$$

梯度L-利普希茨

$$\left(\nabla f\left(x^{k+1}\right) - \nabla f\left(x^{k}\right)\right)^{T} d^{k} \leq \alpha_{k} L \left\|d^{k}\right\|^{2} \frac{1}{\left\|d^{k}\right\|^{2}} \frac{1}{\left\|d^{k}\right\|^{2}}$$

$$\alpha_{k} \geq \frac{c_{2} - 1}{L} \frac{\left\|d^{k}\right\|^{2}}{\left\|d^{k}\right\|^{2}}$$

线搜索方法



Wolfe第一个条件

$$\alpha_k \ge \frac{c_2 - 1}{L} \frac{\nabla f(x^k)^T d^k}{\|d^k\|^2}$$

$$f(x^k + \alpha_k d^k) \le f(x^k) + c_1 \alpha_k \nabla f(x^k)^T d^k$$

$$\Rightarrow f\left(x^{k+1}\right) \leq f\left(x^{k}\right) + c_{1} \frac{c_{2} - 1}{L} \frac{\left(\nabla f\left(x^{k}\right)^{T} d^{k}\right)^{2}}{\left\|d^{k}\right\|^{2}}$$

$$f\left(x^{k+1}\right) \leq f\left(x^{k}\right) + c_{1} \frac{c_{2}-1}{L} \cos^{2} \theta_{k} \left\|\nabla f\left(x^{k}\right)\right\|^{2}$$

$$f(x^{k+1}) \le f(x^0) - c_1 \frac{1 - c_2}{L} \sum_{j=0}^k \cos^2 \theta_j \|\nabla f(x^j)\|^2$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{k} \cos^{2} \theta_{j} \left\| \nabla f(x^{j}) \right\|^{2} \leq \frac{L(f(x^{0}) - f(x^{k+1}))}{c_{1}(1 - c_{2})}$$

因为函数 ƒ 是下有界的,得证!





 \rightarrow (线搜索算法的收敛性) 假设对任意的k, 存在常数 $\gamma > 0$, 使得

$$\theta_k < \pi/2 - \gamma$$

则在Zoutendijk定理成立的条件下,有

$$\lim_{k\to\infty} \nabla f(x^k) = 0.$$

proof. 假设结论不成立, 即存在子列 $\{k_i\}$ 和正常数 $\delta > 0$, 使得

$$||\nabla f(x^{kl})|| \geq \delta$$

$$\cos\theta_{k} > \sin\gamma > 0 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \cos^{2}\theta_{k} \left\| \nabla f\left(x^{k}\right) \right\|^{2} \ge \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \cos^{2}\theta_{k_{l}} \left\| \nabla f\left(x^{k_{l}}\right) \right\|^{2} \ge \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \sin^{2}\gamma \, \delta^{2} \to +\infty$$





 $\min_{x} f(x)$

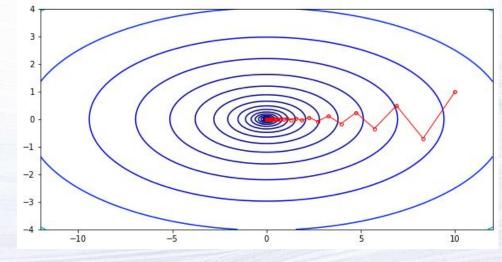
$$f(x^{k} + \alpha d^{k}) = f(x^{k}) + \alpha \nabla f(x^{k})^{T} d^{k} + o(\alpha ||d^{k}||)$$

$$\min_{d^{k}} f(x^{k}) + \alpha \nabla f(x^{k})^{T} d^{k} + o(\alpha ||d^{k}||)$$

$$s.t. \, \left\| d^k \right\| = 1.$$

- > 当 α 足够小时, $d^k = \nabla f(x^k)$
- > 梯度下降算法

$$x^{k+1} = x^k - \alpha_k \nabla f(x^k)$$



- 口 例题 $\min_{x,y} x^2 + 10y^2$ $\alpha_k = 0.085$ 初始点 $(x^0, y^0) = (10, 1)$
- 口 练习: $\min_{x,y} (x^2 + y^2) / 2$ $\alpha_k = 1$ 初始点 $(x^0, y^0) = (1, 1)$





```
import numpy as np
                                                        x0 = np.array([10, 1])
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
                                                        alpha = 0.085
def f(x):
                                                        gd_history, k = gradient_descent(x0, alpha)
  return x[0]**2 + 10*x[1]**2
def grad f(x):
                                                        x = np.linspace(-12, 12, 100)
  return np.array([2*x[0], 20*x[1]])
                                                        y = np.linspace(-4, 4, 100)
def gradient descent(x, alpha, iter = 300, tol = 1e-6):
                                                        X, Y = np.meshgrid(x, y)
  x history = [x]
                                                        Z = X**2 + 10*Y**2 # 定义目标函数
  k = 0
                                                        #绘制等高线图
  while k < iter:
                                                        plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
    x = x - alpha * grad f(x)
                                                        plt.contour(X, Y, Z, levels=np.logspace(-2, 3, 20), cmap='jet')
    x_history.append(x)
    k = k + 1
                                                        plt.plot([x[0] for x in gd_history], [x[1] for x in gd_history],
    if np.linalg.norm(grad f(x)) < tol:
      break
                                                        marker='o',markersize=4, linewidth=1, color = 'red',
  return x history, k
                                                        markerfacecolor='none', label='Gradient Descent')
                                                        plt.show()
```





> 精确线搜索方法

练习:
$$\min_{x} 2x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 2x_1x_2 - 4x_1 - 6x_2$$
, 初始点(1,1)

$$\min_{x} f(x)$$

$$\alpha_k = \arg\min_{\alpha>0} \phi(\alpha) = f(x^k + \alpha d^k) \longrightarrow \nabla f(x^k + \alpha_k d^k)^T d^k = 0$$

$$\min_{x} \frac{1}{2} x^{T} Q x + c^{T} x, \not \exists + Q \succ 0 \longrightarrow \alpha_{k} = \frac{-\nabla f \left(x^{k}\right)^{T} d^{k}}{\left(d^{k}\right)^{T} Q d^{k}}$$

$$d^k = - \nabla f(x^k)$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_k = \frac{\left\| \nabla f(x^k) \right\|^2}{\nabla f(x^k)^T Q \nabla f(x^k)}$$

对于正定二次函数,基于精确线搜索方法的梯度下降算法关于迭代点列{xk}是Q-线性收敛的

$$\|x^{k+1} - x^*\|_A^2 \le \left(\frac{\lambda_{\max} - \lambda_{\min}}{\lambda_{\max} + \lambda_{\min}}\right)^2 \|x^k - x^*\|_A^2$$



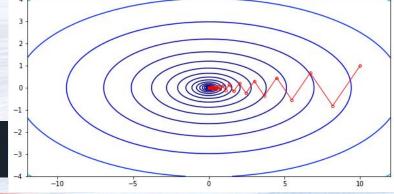


```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
def f(x):
  return x[0]**2 + 10*x[1]**2
def grad f(x):
  return np.array([2*x[0], 20*x[1]])
def step exact(x):
  return np.linalg.norm(grad f(x)) ** 2 /
np.dot(np.dot(np.array([2, 0], [0,
[20]],grad f(x),grad f(x)
def gradient descent(x, iter = 300, tol = 1e-6):
  x history = [x]
  k = 0
  while k < iter:
    alpha = step \ exact(x)
    x = x - alpha * grad f(x)
    x history.append(x)
    k = k + 1
    if np.linalg.norm(grad f(x)) < tol:
       break
  return x history, k
```

```
x0 = np.array([10, 1])
gd history, k = gradient descent(x0)
print("最优解为", gd_history[-1])
print("梯度范数值为", np.linalg.norm(grad f(gd history[-1])))
x = np.linspace(-12, 12, 100)
y = np.linspace(-4, 4, 100)
X, Y = np.meshgrid(x, y)
Z=X**2+10*Y**2 # 定义目标函数
#绘制等高线图
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
plt.contour(X, Y, Z, levels=np.logspace(-2, 3, 20), cmap='jet')
plt.plot([x[0] for x in gd history], [x[1] for x in gd history],
marker='o',markersize=4, linewidth=1, color = 'red', markerfacecolor='none',
label='Gradient Descent')
```

最优解为 [3.19952043e-07 3.19952043e-08] 梯度范数值为 9.049610381772918e-07

plt.show()







$$x^{k+1} = x^k - \alpha_k \nabla f(x^k)$$

- 口 设函数 f(x) 为凸的梯度L 利普希茨连续函数
- \Box 极小值 $f^* = f(x^*) = inf_x f(x)$ 存在且可达.
- 口 如果步长 α_k 取为常数 α 且满足 $0 < \alpha \le 1/L$

结论: 点列{xk}的函数值收敛到最优值,且在函数值的意义下收敛速度

为O(1/k).





\triangleright proof. $x^{k+1} = x^k - \alpha_k \nabla f(x^k)$

二次上界性

$$f(y) \le f(x) + \nabla f(x)^{T} (y - x) + \frac{L}{2} ||y - x||^{2}, \forall x, y \in dom f.$$

$$f(x-\alpha\nabla f(x)) \le f(x)-\alpha\left(1-\frac{L\alpha}{2}\right) \|\nabla f(x)\|^2$$
.

$0 < \alpha < 1/L$

$$f\left(x - \alpha \nabla f\left(x\right)\right) \le f(x) - \frac{\alpha}{2} \|\nabla f(x)\|^{2}$$

$$\le f^{*} + \nabla f\left(x\right)^{T} \left(x - x^{*}\right) - \frac{\alpha}{2} \|\nabla f(x)\|^{2}$$

$$= f^{*} + \frac{1}{2\alpha} \left(\left\|x - x^{*}\right\|^{2} - \left\|x - \alpha \nabla f(x) - x^{*}\right\|^{2}\right)$$

$$f(x^{i}) - f^{*} \le \frac{1}{2\alpha} (\|x^{i-1} - x^{*}\|^{2} - \|x^{i} - x^{*}\|^{2})$$





$$f(x^{i}) - f^{*} \leq \frac{1}{2\alpha} (\|x^{i-1} - x^{*}\|^{2} - \|x^{i} - x^{*}\|^{2})$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k} f(x^{i}) - f^{*} \leq \frac{1}{2\alpha} \sum_{i=1}^{k} (\|x^{i-1} - x^{*}\|^{2} - \|x^{i} - x^{*}\|^{2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\alpha} (\|x^{0} - x^{*}\|^{2} - \|x^{k} - x^{*}\|^{2})$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2\alpha} \|x^{0} - x^{*}\|^{2}$$

f(xi) 是非增的

$$f(x^{k}) - f^{*} \le \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^{k} f(x^{i}) - f^{*} \le \frac{1}{2k\alpha} ||x^{0} - x^{*}||^{2}$$





$$x^{k+1} = x^k - \alpha_k \nabla f(x^k)$$

- 口 设函数 f(x) 为凸的梯度L 利普希茨连续函数
- \Box 极小值 $f^* = f(x^*) = inf_x f(x)$ 存在且可达.
- □ 如果步长 α_k 取为Armijo步长, $\alpha_k \ge \alpha_{min} := min\{1, \gamma/L\}$

结论: 点列{xk}的函数值收敛到最优值,且在函数值的意义下收敛速度

为O(1/k).





$$f(x^{k} - \alpha_{i} \nabla f(x^{k})) \leq f(x^{k}) - c_{1} \alpha_{i} \|\nabla f(x^{k})\|^{2} \qquad f(x^{i}) - f^{*} \leq \frac{1}{2\alpha_{i}} (\|x^{i-1} - x^{*}\|^{2} - \|x^{i} - x^{*}\|^{2})$$

Armijo准则, $\alpha=0.5$

$$f(x-\alpha\nabla f(x)) \le f(x) - \frac{\alpha}{2} \|\nabla f(x)\|^2$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k} f(x^{i}) - f^{*} \leq \frac{1}{2\alpha_{\min}} \sum_{i=1}^{k} (\|x^{i-1} - x^{*}\|^{2} - \|x^{i} - x^{*}\|^{2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\alpha_{\min}} (\|x^{0} - x^{*}\|^{2} - \|x^{k} - x^{*}\|^{2})$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2\alpha_{\min}} \|x^{0} - x^{*}\|^{2}$$

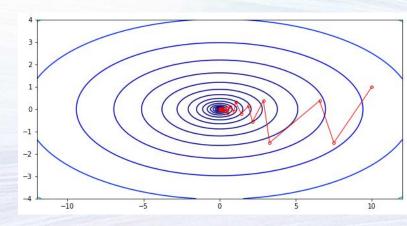
f(xi) 是非增的

$$f(x^{k}) - f^{*} \le \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^{k} f(x^{i}) - f^{*} \le \frac{1}{2k\alpha_{\min}} ||x^{0} - x^{*}||^{2}$$





- def armijo_line_search(f, grad_f, x, direction, alpha=0.5, beta=0.5, c1=1e-3, max_iter=100):
 fx = f(x)
- grad = grad_f(x)
- > slope = np.dot(grad, direction)
- > for in range(max iter):
- > candidate = x + alpha * direction
- \rightarrow if np.logical_and(f(candidate) <= fx + c1 * alpha * slope,alpha >= 1/40):
- > return alpha
- > alpha *= beta
- > if alpha < 1/40:
- > alpha = 1/40
- break
- > return alpha



> alpha = armijo_line_search(f, grad_f, x, -grad_f(x))

最优解为 [2.79941447e-07 -3.67867770e-08] 递度范数值为 9.245407719211133e-07



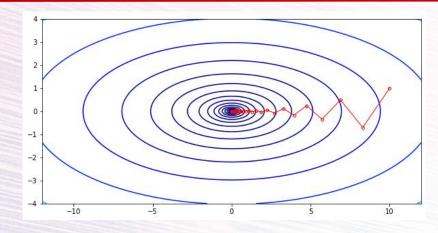


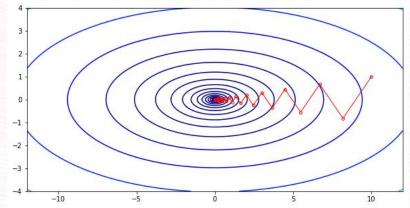
$$x^{k+1} = x^k - \alpha_k \nabla f(x^k)$$

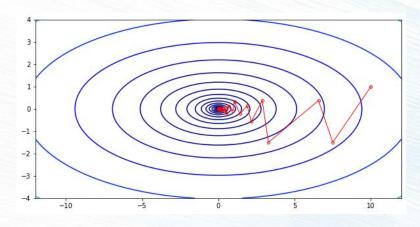
- 口 设函数 f(x) 为m-强口的梯度L- 利普希茨连续函数
- \Box 极小值 $f^* = f(x^*) = inf_x f(x)$ 存在且可达.
- □ 如果步长 α_k 取为常数 α 且满足 $0 < \alpha \le 2/(m+L)$
- 结论:点列 $\{x^k\}$ 收敛到 x^* ,且收敛速度为Q-线性收敛.







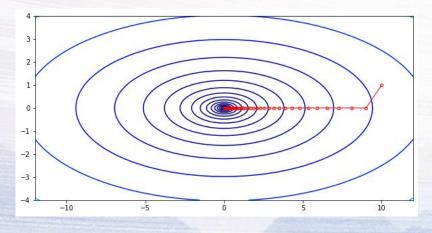


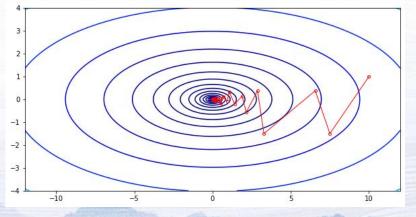


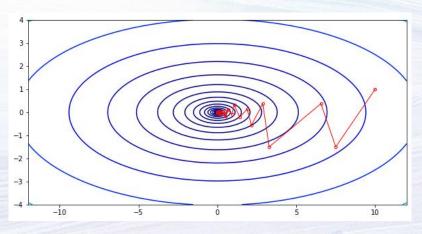
 $\alpha_k = 0.085$

精确线搜索

Armijo准则







 $\alpha_k = 0.05$

Wolfe准则

非单调线搜索准则(Grippo)



Barzilar-Borwein算法



- \triangleright Barzilar-Borwein (BB) 算法是一种特殊的梯度法,经常比一般的梯度法有着更好的效果. BB 方法的下降方向仍是点 x^k 处的负梯度方向 $-\nabla f(x^k)$,但步长 α^k 并不是直接由线搜索算法给出的.
- \triangleright BB 方法选取的 α^k 是如下两个最优问题之一的解:

$$\min_{\alpha} ||\alpha y^{k-1} - s^{k-1}||^2,$$

 $\min_{\alpha} ||y^{k-1} - \alpha^{-1} s^{k-1}||^2,$

其中引入记号 $S^{k-1} = x^k - x^{k-1}$ 以及 $y^{k-1} = \nabla f(x^k) - \nabla f(x^{k-1})$.

$$\alpha_{BB1}^{k} = \frac{\left(s^{k-1}\right)^{T} y^{k-1}}{\left(y^{k-1}\right)^{T} y^{k-1}} \qquad \alpha_{BB2}^{k} = \frac{\left(s^{k-1}\right)^{T} s^{k-1}}{\left(s^{k-1}\right)^{T} y^{k-1}}$$



Barzilar-Borwein算法



▶ 计算两种BB 步长的任何一种仅仅需要函数相邻两步的梯度信息和迭代点信息,不需要任何线搜索算法即可选取算法步长. BB 方法计算出的步长可能过大或过小,因此我们还需要将步长做上界和下界的截断,即选取

 $0 < \alpha_m < \alpha_M$ 使得 $\alpha_m \le \alpha_k \le \alpha_M$.

Algorithm 2 非单调线搜索的 BB 方法

- 1: 给定 x^0 , 选取初值 $\alpha > 0$, 整数 $M \ge 0$, $c_1, \beta, \varepsilon \in (0, 1)$, k = 0.
- 2: while $\|\nabla f(x^k)\| > \varepsilon$ do
- 3: while $f(x^k \alpha \nabla f(x^k)) \ge \max_{0 \le j \le \min(k, M)} f(x^{k-j}) c_1 \alpha \|\nabla f(x^k)\|^2$ do
- 4: $\Rightarrow \alpha \leftarrow \beta \alpha$.
- 5: end while
- 6: $\Rightarrow x^{k+1} = x^k \alpha \nabla f(x^k)$.
- 7: 根据 BB 步长公式之一计算 α , 并做截断使得 $\alpha \in [\alpha_m, \alpha_M]$.
- 8: $k \leftarrow k + 1$.
- 9: end while



Barzilar-Borwein算法



```
> import numpy as np
   import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
  def f(x):
      return x[0]**2 + 10*x[1]**2
def grad f(x):
      return np.array([2*x[0], 20*x[1]])
def grippo line search(f, grad f, x, direction, m=10,
   alpha init=1.0, beta=0.5, c=1e-3, max iter=100):
      history = [f(x)] # 函数值历史记录
     grad = grad f(x)
      slope = np.dot(grad, direction)
     alpha = alpha init
     for in range(max iter):
        candidate = x + alpha * direction
        f current = f(candidate)
        f max = max(history[-min(m, len(history)):])
        if f current <= f max + c * alpha * slope:
          history.append(f current)
          return alpha
        alpha *= beta
      return alpha
```

```
def Barzilar Borwein(x, iter = 300, tol = 1e-6):
  x history = [x]
  k = 0
  alpha = grippo line search(f, grad f, x, -grad f(x))
  x = x - alpha * grad f(x)
  x history.append(x)
  k = k + 1
  while k < iter:
    alpha = np.dot(x_history[-1]-x_history[-2],grad_f(x_history[-1])-grad_f(x_history[-1])
2])/np.dot(grad f(x history[-1])-grad f(x history[-2]),grad f(x history[-1])-grad f(x history[-2]))
    x = x - alpha * grad f(x)
    x history.append(x)
    k = k + 1
    if np.linalg.norm(grad f(x)) < tol:
      break
  return x history, k
x0 = np.array([10, 1])
gd history, k = Barzilar Borwein(x0)
print("最优解为", gd history[-1])
print("梯度范数值为", np.linalg.norm(grad f(gd history[-1])))
x = np.linspace(-12, 12, 100)
y = np.linspace(-4, 4, 100)
                                            最优解为 [0.00000000e+00 6.67909548e-16]
X, Y = np.meshgrid(x, y)
                                            梯度范数值为 1.3358190954231156e-14
Z=X**2+10*Y**2 # 定义目标函数
#绘制等高线图
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
plt.contour(X, Y, Z, levels=np.logspace(-2, 3, 20), cmap='jet')
plt.plot([x[0] for x in gd history], [x[1] for x in gd history], marker='o', markersize=4, linewidth=1,
color = 'red', markerfacecolor='none', label='Gradient Descent')
plt.show()
```



应用案例

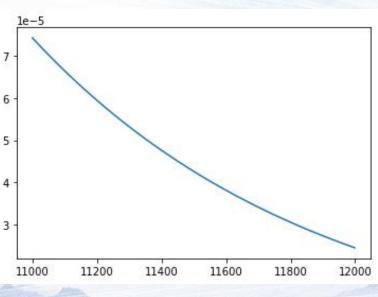


> LASSO问题

```
import numpy as np
def f(A, b, mu, n, x):
  res = 0.5 * np.linalg.norm(np.dot(A, x) - b) ** 2
  deta = 0.2
  for i in np.arange(n):
    if np.abs(x[i])<deta:
       res += mu * 1/(2 * deta) * x[i] ** 2
    else:
       res += mu * np.abs(x[i]) - deta/2
  return res
def grad f(A, b, mu, n, x):
  res grad = np.dot(A.T, np.dot(A, x) - b)
  deta = 0.2
  reg grad = np.zeros(n)
  for i in np.arange(n):
    if np.abs(x[i])<deta:
       reg grad[i] = x[i]/deta
    else:
       reg grad[i] = np.sign(x[i])
  return res grad + mu * reg grad
```

```
def gradient descent(A, b, mu, x, alpha, iter = 100000, tol = 1e-5):
  x history = [x]
  k = 0
  while k < iter:
    x = x - alpha * grad f(A, b, mu, n, x)
    x history.append(x)
    k = k + 1
    if np.linalg.norm(grad f(A, b, mu, n, x)) < tol:
       break
  return x history, k
m = 512
n = 1024
A = np.random.randn(m,n)
u = np.zeros(n)
for i in np.arange(10):
  u[10*i] = 1
b = np.dot(A, u) + 1e-5 * np.random.randn(m)
x0 = np.random.randn(n)
                                                               3
alpha = 0.0005
mu = 1
                                                                 11000
                                                                           11200
                                                                                    11400
gd history, k = gradient descent(A, b, mu, x0, alpha)
print("最优解为", gd history[-1])
```

print("梯度范数值为", np.linalg.norm(grad_f(A, b, mu, n, gd_history[-1])))







如果 f(x)不可微,该咋求解?梯度下降算法是否有效?

$$\min_{x} \max \left\{ \frac{1}{2} x_1^2 + (x_2 - 1)^2, \frac{1}{2} x_1^2 + (x_2 + 1)^2 \right\}$$

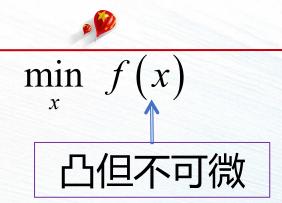
$$x^{k} = \begin{pmatrix} 2(1+|\varepsilon_{k}|) \\ \varepsilon_{k} \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \nabla f(x^{k}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2(1+|\varepsilon_{k}|) \\ 2(1+|\varepsilon_{k}|) sign(\varepsilon_{k}) \end{pmatrix}$$

精确线搜索

$$\Rightarrow x^{k+1} = x^k - \alpha_k \nabla f(x^k) = \begin{pmatrix} 2(1 + |\varepsilon_k|/3) \\ -\varepsilon_k/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

给定一个初始点 $x^0 = (2 + 2|\delta|, \delta)^T$,我们有 $x^k \to (2, 0)^T$. 然而 $(2, 0)^T$ 并不是稳定点.





> 可类似梯度法构造如下次梯度算法的迭代格式:

$$x^{k+1} = x^k - \alpha_k g^k, g^k \in \partial f(x^k)$$

- > 步长通常有如下四种选择:
- I. 固定步长 $\alpha_k = \alpha$
- II. 固定 $||x^{k+1}-x^k||$, 即 $\alpha_k||g^k||$ 为常数
- III. 选取 α_k 使其满足某种线搜索准则
- IV. 消失步长 $\alpha_k \to 0$ 且 $\sum_k \alpha_k = +\infty$







- > f为G-利普希茨连续的,当且仅当f(x)的次梯度是有界的
- ▶ proof. 充分性: 假设 $||g|| \le G$, $\forall g \in \partial f(x)$;
- \triangleright 取 $g_v \in \partial f(y), g_x \in \partial f(x), 有$

$$g_x^T(x-y) \ge f(x) - f(y) \ge g_y^T(x-y)$$

> 由柯西不等式得

$$|G||x - y|| \ge f(x) - f(y) \ge -G||x - y||$$

- > 必要性: 反设存在x 和 $g ∈ \partial f(x)$, 使得||g|| > G;
- > 取y = x + g / ||g||, 有

$$f(y) \ge f(x) + g^{T}(y - x) = f(x) + ||g|| > f(x) + G$$

▶ 这与 f(x) 是G- 利普希茨连续的矛盾.

次梯度算法



- I. f为凸函数;
- II. f至少存在一个有限的极小值点 x^* , 且 $f(x^*) > -\infty$;
- III. f为利普希茨连续的

设 $\{\alpha_k > 0\}$ 为任意步长序列,则对任意 $k \ge 0$,有

$$2\left(\sum_{i=0}^{k} \alpha_{i}\right) \left(\hat{f}^{k} - f^{*}\right) \leq \left\|x^{0} - x^{*}\right\|^{2} + \sum_{i=0}^{k} \alpha_{i}^{2} G^{2}$$

其中
$$\hat{f}^k = \min_{0 \le i \le k} f(x^i)$$

次梯度算法



$$\|x^{i+1} - x^*\|^2 = \|x^i - \alpha_i g^i - x^*\|^2$$

$$= \|x^{i} - x^{*}\|^{2} - 2\alpha_{i} \langle g^{i}, x^{i} - x^{*} \rangle + \alpha_{i}^{2} \|g^{i}\|^{2}$$

次梯度 + ||g|| ≤ G

$$\leq ||x^{i} - x^{*}||^{2} - 2\alpha_{i}(f(x^{i}) - f^{*}) + \alpha_{i}^{2}G^{2}$$

$$2\alpha_{i}\left(f(x^{i})-f^{*}\right) \leq \|x^{i}-x^{*}\|^{2} - \|x^{i+1}-x^{*}\|^{2} + \alpha_{i}^{2}G^{2}$$

$$2\sum_{i=0}^{k}\alpha_{i}\left(f\left(x^{i}\right)-f^{*}\right)\leq\left\|x^{0}-x^{*}\right\|^{2}-\left\|x^{k+1}-x^{*}\right\|^{2}+G^{2}\sum_{i=0}^{k}\alpha_{i}^{2}\leq\left\|x^{0}-x^{*}\right\|^{2}+G^{2}\sum_{i=0}^{k}\alpha_{i}^{2}$$

$$\hat{f}^{k} = \min_{0 \le i \le k} f(x^{i}) \longrightarrow 2 \left(\sum_{i=0}^{k} \alpha_{i} \right) \left(\hat{f}^{k} - f^{*} \right) \le \left\| x^{0} - x^{*} \right\|^{2} + \sum_{i=0}^{k} \alpha_{i}^{2} G^{2}$$





取 $\alpha_i = t$ 为固定步长,则

$$\hat{f}^k - f^* \le \frac{\|x^0 - x^*\|^2}{2kt} + \frac{G^2t}{2}$$

无法保证收敛

口 \mathbf{u}_{α_i} 使得 $||x^{i+1}-x^i||$ 固定, $\mathbf{u}_{\alpha_i}||g^i||=s$ 为常数,则

$$\hat{f}^k - f^* \le \frac{G \|x^0 - x^*\|^2}{2ks} + \frac{Gs}{2}$$

无法保证收敛

口 消失步长 $\alpha_k \to 0$ 且 $\sum_k \alpha_k = +\infty$

收敛





ightharpoonup 取 $\alpha_i = t$ 为固定步长,则

$$\hat{f}^k - f^* \le \frac{\|x^0 - x^*\|^2}{2kt} + \frac{G^2t}{2}$$

假设 $||x^{\theta}-x^{*}|| \leq R$,并且总迭代步数 k 是给定的,则 $t=R/(G\sqrt{k})$ 时,右端达到最小

$$\hat{f}^k - f^* \le \frac{GR}{\sqrt{k}} -$$

→ $abla ck = O(1/\epsilon^2)$ 步迭代后可以得到 ϵ 的精度





ightharpoonup 取 α_i 使得 $||x^{i+1}-x^i||$ 固定,即 $\alpha_i||g^i||=s$ 为常数,则

$$\hat{f}^k - f^* \le \frac{G \|x^0 - x^*\|^2}{2ks} + \frac{Gs}{2}$$

假设 $||x^{\theta}-x^{*}||\leqslant R$,并且总迭代步数 k 是给定的,取 $s=R/\sqrt{k}$

$$\hat{f}^k - f^* \le \frac{GR}{\sqrt{k}} -$$

→ $\mathbf{c} = O(1/\epsilon^2)$ 步迭代后可以得到 ϵ 的精度





> 一般情形

$$||x^{i+1} - x^*||^2 \le ||x^i - x^*||^2 - 2\alpha_i (f(x^i) - f^*) + \alpha_i^2 ||g^i||^2$$

> 当 $\alpha_i = (f(x^i) - f^*) / ||g^i||^2$ 时,不等式右端达到最小值。

$$\frac{\left(f\left(x^{i}\right) - f^{*}\right)^{2}}{\left\|g^{i}\right\|^{2}} \leq \left\|x^{i} - x^{*}\right\|^{2} - \left\|x^{i+1} - x^{*}\right\|^{2}$$

$$\hat{f}^k - f^* \le \frac{GR}{\sqrt{k}}$$

→ $abla k = O(1/\epsilon^2)$ 步迭代后可以得到 ϵ 的精度

表明: 步长的选取与最大迭代数无关





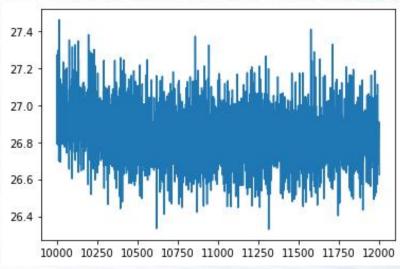


> LASSO问题

```
\min_{x} \frac{1}{2} \|Ax - b\|^{2} + \mu \|x\|_{1}
```

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
def f(A, b, mu, x):
  res = 0.5 * np.linalg.norm(np.dot(A, x) - b) ** 2 + mu * np.linalg.norm(x,ord=1)
  return res
def grad f(A, b, mu, x):
  res grad = np.dot(A.T, np.dot(A, x) - b)
  reg grad = np.zeros(n)
  for i in np.arange(n):
    reg grad[i] = np.sign(x[i])
  return res grad + mu * reg grad
def sub gradient(A, b, mu, x, iter = 12000, tol = 1e-5):
  x history = [x]
  k = 1
  while k < iter:
    alpha = 0.002/np.sqrt(k)
    x = x - alpha * grad f(A, b, mu, x)
    x history.append(x)
    k = k + 1
    if np.linalg.norm(grad f(A, b, mu, x)) < tol:
       break
  return x history, k
```

```
27.2
                                              27.0
                                              26.8
m = 512
                                              26.6
n = 1024
                                              26.4
A = np.random.randn(m,n)
u = np.zeros(n)
for i in np.arange(10):
  u[10*i] = 1
b = np.dot(A, u) + 1e-5 * np.random.randn(m)
x0 = np.random.randn(n)
mu = 1
gd history, k = sub gradient(A, b, mu, x0)
print("最优解为", gd history[-1])
print("梯度范数值为", np.linalg.norm(grad f(A, b, mu, gd history[-1])))
grad history = []
for i in np.arange(10000,12000):
  grad history.append(np.linalg.norm(grad f(A, b, mu, gd history[i])))
plt.plot(np.arange(10000,12000),grad history)
```





大模型在大数据优化研究中的应用



> AI+教育四维框架体系

口 基础智能层

I. 跨学科知识图谱

① 基础支撑: 哲学与伦理、历史演进、数学基础、计算工具

② 课程知识: 优化理论、优化算法

③ 跨学科应用: 社学科学、自然科学、工程应用、四新学科.....

II. 个性化学习计划

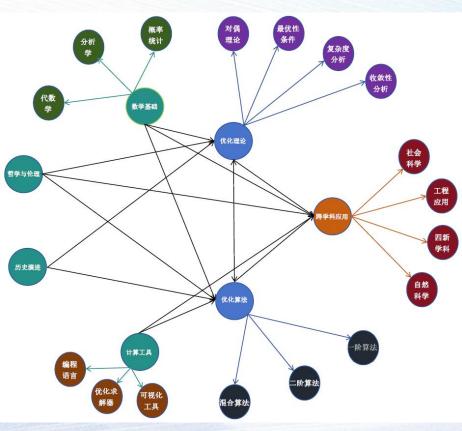
- ① 知识架构
- ② 学习风格

基础智能层

能力训练层

诊断优化层

系统整合层



注:大模型可以辅助提取核心知识点、阐释专业知识等,助力《大数据优化》知识梳理与跨学科知识理解



大模型在大数据优化研究中的应用



口 能力训练层

I. 理论推导

例: 帮我给出 $f(x) = sum(x_{i}) ln(x_{i}))$ 的凸性的论述,要求过程严谨和详细

Ⅱ. 建模训练

例: 帮我建立适合数据集((0,0),0),((0,1),0),((1,0),0),((1,1),1)的硬间隔支持向量机模型

III. 算法调试

例: 帮我修正如下代码, 要求框架不变

IV. 实验验证

例:对实验数据和结果的可视化

函数 $f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \ln x_i$ 的凸性分析

- 1. 定义域与二阶导数
- 定义域:由于 $\ln X_i$ 要求 $X_i > 0$,故 f(X) 的定义域为 $R_+^n = \{(X_1, \dots, X_n) \mid X_i > 0, \forall i\}$ 。
- 二阶导数 (Hessian矩阵):
 对任意 X_i, X_i (i 包 j), 有:

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial X_i^2} = \frac{1}{X_i}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial X_i \partial X_j} = 0.$$

因此,Hessian矩阵 H 为对角阵,其对角元素为 $\frac{1}{x}$,非对角元素均为0。

- 2. 凸性判定
- **正定性**: 对于任意 $X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n_+$,Hessian矩阵 H 的对角元素 $\frac{1}{x_i} > 0$,故 H 正定。
- **凸性结论**: f(x) 在 R_+^n 上是严格凸函数 1 2 。
- 3. 应用: Jensen不等式

由于 f(x) 是凸函数,对任意权重 $\lambda_i \geq 0$ ($\sum \lambda_i = 1$),满足:

$$f\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i x_i\right) \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i f(x_i).$$



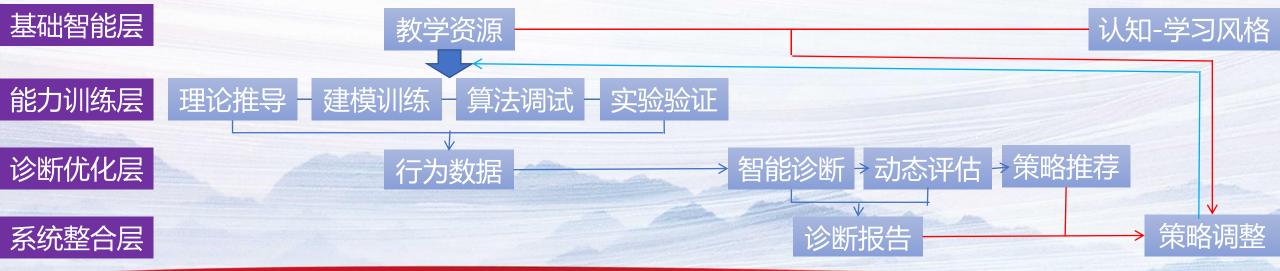
大模型在大数据优化研究中的应用



口诊断优化层



口 系统整合层









大数据优化:理论、算法及其应用

——来源于《最优化计算方法》(高教社)

★★★ 主讲人: 彭振华 ★★★



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研究兴趣:1. 非凸非光滑优化算法与理论

3. 智能计算与机器学习

数学与计算机学院