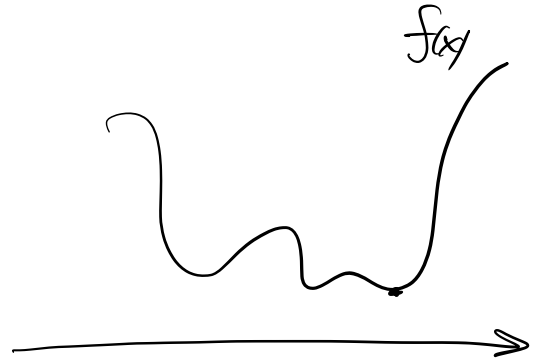


Лекция 7. Глобальный минимум

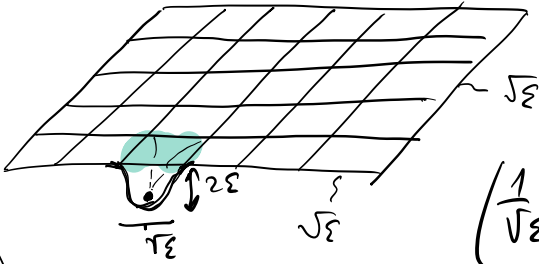
$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d} f(x)$$

$$f(x_\varepsilon) - f(x_*) \leq \varepsilon$$

$$\sim \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right)^{\frac{d-1}{2}}$$



$d=2$



$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}, \frac{1}{\varepsilon}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \rightarrow \text{быстр. осн.}$$

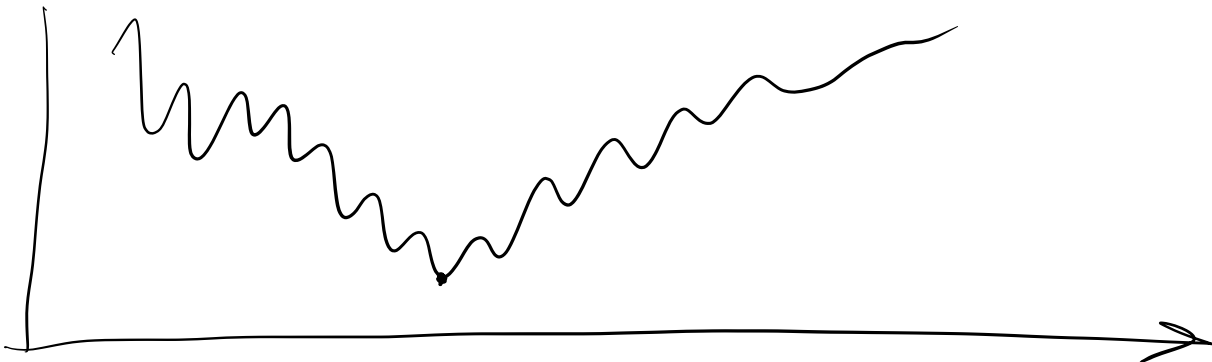
$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}\right)^2 = d$$

$$\sim \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}\right)^d$$

$$d=100$$

$$\varepsilon = 0.01 = 10^{-2}$$

число точек $\sim 10^{100}$



$$x^{k+1} = x^k - h \nabla f(x^k), \quad h = \frac{1}{L}$$

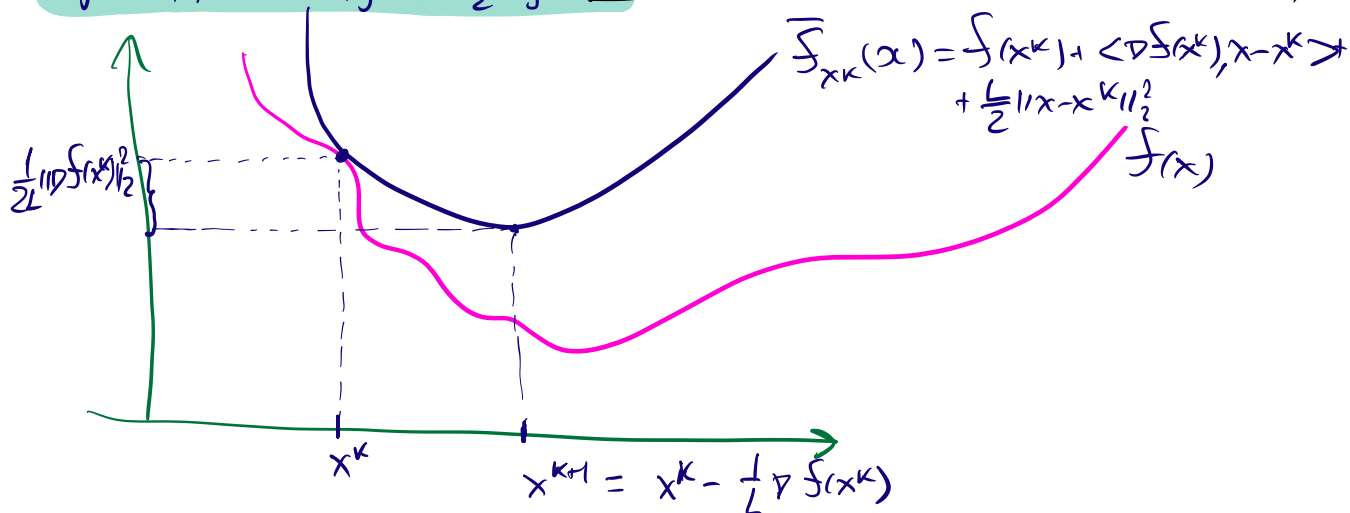
Можно застрять в ложной точке $\overset{0}{\parallel}$

$$\|\nabla f(x^k)\|_2 \leq \bar{\Sigma} \quad (0)$$

уменьшение
φ-функции

$$\|Df(y) - Df(x)\|_2 \leq L\|y-x\|_2$$

$$f(y) \leq f(x) + \langle Df(x), y-x \rangle + \frac{L}{2}\|y-x\|_2^2$$



$$f(x^k) - f(x^{k+1}) \geq \frac{1}{2L} \|\nabla f(x^k)\|_2^2$$

$$\bar{f}_{x^k}(x^k) - \bar{f}_{x^k}(x^{k+1}) = \frac{1}{2L} \|\nabla f(x^k)\|_2^2$$

$$f(x^k) - f(x^{k+1}) \geq \bar{f}_{x^k}(x^k) - \bar{f}_{x^k}(x^{k+1}) = \frac{1}{2L} \|\nabla f(x^k)\|_2^2$$

$$f(x^k) - f(x^{k+1}) \geq \frac{\bar{\Sigma}^2}{2L} \quad \text{по формуле (0)}$$

$$f(x^0) - f(x^*) = \Delta f$$

За N итераций

$$\frac{\bar{\Sigma}^2}{2L} N \approx \Delta f$$

$$N \leq \frac{2L\Delta f}{\bar{\Sigma}^2}$$

N - оценка сверху на
число итер. по формуле (0)

$\nabla f(x)$
Миним. шаг.

$$N \approx \frac{L \Delta f}{\epsilon^2}$$

$\|\nabla f(x^N)\|_2 \leq \tilde{\epsilon}$
неверн.

если опт. шаг.

$$\sim \frac{1}{\epsilon} \text{ шаг}$$

век. (услов.)
 $\|\nabla f(x^N)\|_2 \leq \tilde{\epsilon}$
 $N \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}$
в негладком
от. степенном
шаге

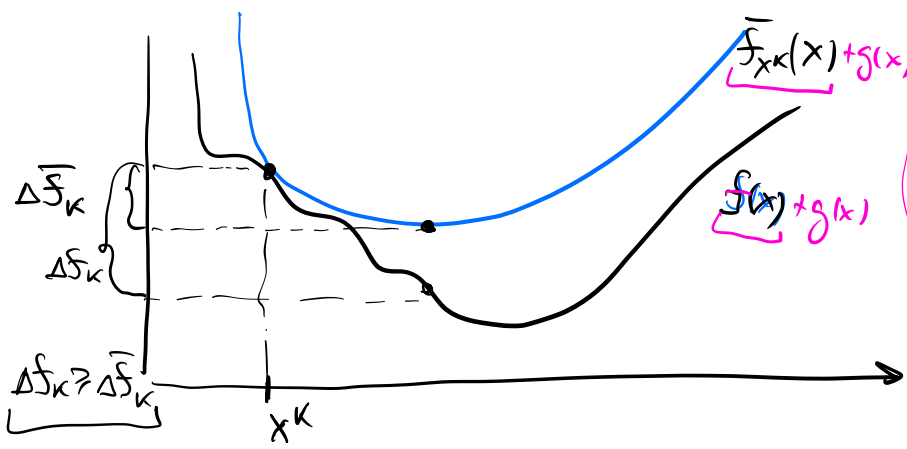
если использовать p-свойства

$$\sim \frac{1}{\epsilon^{1/p}}$$

Композитная оптимизация

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d} f(x) + g(x)$$

простая
функция



$\lambda \|x\|_1$
 $\frac{\lambda}{2} \|x\|_2^2$

$$x^{k+1} = \arg \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d} \left\{ f(x^k) + \langle \nabla f(x^k), x - x^k \rangle + \frac{\lambda}{2} \|x - x^k\|_2^2 + g(x) \right\} \quad (1)$$

Пример. LASSO

$$Ax = b$$

$$\|x\|_0 \rightarrow \min$$

В качестве

$$g(x)$$

можно брать

миним. квадрат.

$\|Ax - b\|_2$

$$\|x\|_1 \rightarrow \min$$

$$Ax = b$$

$$\|Ax - b\|_2^2 = 0$$

\rightarrow миним. разности

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

\Downarrow

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d} f(x) + g(x)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \|Ax - b\|_2^2 + \lambda \|x\|_1 \rightarrow \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d}$$

(Q) - перемещение, т.е. $Q = \{0\}$

Упрощ. мет. ос. (каскад)

$$y^0 = z^0; \quad A_0 = \alpha_0 = 0$$

$$\alpha_{k+1} = \frac{1}{2L} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4L^2} + \alpha_k^2}$$

$$A_{k+1} = A_k + \alpha_{k+1}$$

$$x^{k+1} = \frac{\alpha_{k+1} z^k + A_k y^k}{A_{k+1}}$$

$$z^{k+1} = \operatorname{argmin}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d} \left\{ \alpha_{k+1} (f(x^{k+1}) + \langle \nabla f(x^{k+1}), x - x^{k+1} \rangle + g(x)) + \frac{1}{2} \|x - z^k\|_2^2 \right\}$$

$x \in Q$

$$y^{k+1} = \frac{\alpha_{k+1} z^{k+1} + A_k y^k}{A_{k+1}}$$

б. шаг
каскада
 $V(x, z^k)$

если не
уменьш.
каскад.
 $f(y^m) - f(x_0) \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}}$

$$f(y^m) - f(x_0) \leq \frac{4LR^2}{m^2}, \quad R^2 = \|y^0 - x_0\|_2^2$$

Пример (Tomography model)

$$\sum_{k=1}^d x_i \ln x_i \rightarrow \min \quad Ax=b, x \in S_f(1)$$

$$F(x) = \left[\underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \|Ax-b\|_2^2}_f + \lambda \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^d x_i \ln x_i}_{g(x)} \rightarrow \min_{x \in S_f(1)} \right]$$

Wage
bun.

He kunnu. 1-unnno bun.
b 1-requme to $S_f(1)$

$$\frac{dg(x)}{dx_i} = \ln x_i + 1$$

$$\downarrow x_i \rightarrow 0+$$

$$\frac{ds}{dx_i} \uparrow -$$

$$D^2g(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 1/x_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & 1/x_d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\min_{\|h\|_2 \leq 1} \langle h, D^2g(x)h \rangle = 1 \quad \sum_{i=1}^d x_i = 1$$

$$h = (y_1, \dots, y_d)$$

$$\frac{1}{x_i} \geq 0$$

$$N = \mathcal{O} \left(\sqrt{\frac{L_f}{m_g}} \right)$$

$$L_f = \max_{\|h\|_2 \leq 1} \langle h^T A^T A h \rangle =$$

$$= \max_{i=1, \dots, d} \|A^{(i)}\|_2^2$$

i-срэдэн

$$\frac{1}{2} \|y^0 - x_0\|_2^2 \leq F(y^0) - F(x_0) \leq \frac{4L_f V(x_0, y^0)}{N^2} \leq \frac{4L_f C \cdot \ln d \cdot \|x_0 - y^0\|_2^2}{N^2}$$

← value. ← even prob. \leq \checkmark

$$\|y^{\sim} - x\|_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} \|y^0 - x\|_1^2$$

$$N \approx \sqrt{\frac{L_F}{\lambda}} \ln d$$

$y^0 := y^{\sim}$
 \downarrow
 угел перапраш

Умно перапраш
 $\sim \log_2 \frac{1}{\epsilon}$

Условие Попова - Левицкого

Минимум функции \rightarrow over param.

$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d} f(x)$ - небыл.

$$f(x_1) - f(x_0) \leq \frac{1}{2\mu} \|Df(x)\|_2^2 \quad (PL)$$

$f(x)$ - μ -сильно вып.

$$f(y) \geq f(x) + \langle \nabla f(x), y-x \rangle + \frac{\mu}{2} \|y-x\|_2^2 \quad \nearrow \text{вып. условие}$$

$$g: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m, \quad m \leq d$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = \left\| \frac{\partial g_i(x)}{\partial x_j} \right\|_{\substack{i=1, \dots, m \\ j=1, \dots, d}}$$

Услов: $g(x) = 0$ - обязательно.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \|g(x)\|_2^2$$

$$f(x_*) = 0$$

Предполож. $\lambda_{\min} \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)^T \right) \geq \mu \quad (*)$

$$\nabla f(x) = \nabla \frac{1}{2} \|g(x)\|_2^2 = \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \right)^T g(x)$$

$$\|\nabla f(x)\|_2^2 = \nabla f(x)^T \nabla f(x) = g(x)^T \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \right)^T g(x)$$

$(U_2) \quad \|\nabla f(x)\|_2^2 \geq \mu \|g(x)\|_2^2 \geq 2\mu f(x)$

$$f(x) - \underbrace{f(x_*)}_0 \leq \frac{1}{2\mu} \|\nabla f(x)\|_2^2$$

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d} f(x)$$

$$f(x) - f(x_*) \leq \frac{1}{2\mu} \|\nabla f(x)\|_2^2$$

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

$$\|\nabla f(x^N)\|_2^2 \leq \varepsilon^2 = \frac{2L\Delta f}{N}$$

$$N = \frac{2L\Delta f}{\varepsilon^2} \Rightarrow \varepsilon^2 = \frac{2L\Delta f}{N}$$

$$\|\nabla f(x^N)\|_2^2 \leq \frac{2L}{N} \underbrace{(f(x^0) - f(x_*))}_{\text{значение } \mu(P_L)} \leq$$

$$\leq \frac{2L}{N} \cdot \frac{1}{2\mu} \|\nabla f(x^0)\|_2^2$$

$$\varepsilon \text{ cum } N = 2 \frac{L}{\mu}, \quad m_0$$

$$\|\nabla f(x^N)\|_2^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} \|\nabla f(x^0)\|_2^2$$

$$r \sim \log_2 \bar{\varepsilon}^{-1}$$

$$\|\nabla f(x^N, r)\|_2^2 \leq \bar{\varepsilon}$$

$$\# \nabla f(x^k) \rightarrow 2 \frac{L}{\mu} \log_2 \bar{\varepsilon}^{-1}$$

Пример. (Методов-Косов)

$$g(x) = 0 \quad ; \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 2x_1^2 - 1 \\ x_3 = 2x_2^2 - 1 \\ \dots \\ x_d = 2x_{d-1}^2 - 1 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} x^0 = (-1, 1, \dots, 1) \\ x^* = (1, 1, \dots, 1) \\ x_1 = x_2 = \dots \\ = x_d = 1 \end{array}$$

$$\|\nabla f(x^N)\|_2 \approx 10^{-9}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \|\nabla f(x)\|_2^2 \rightarrow \min$$

Углуб м-спуску

$$\frac{f(x^N) - f(x^*)}{f(x^0) - f(x^*)} = 0,98$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{4} (x_1 - 1)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{d-1} (x_{i+1} - 2x_i^2 + 1)^2 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (x_1 - 1)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{d-1} (x_{i+1} - \underbrace{P_2(x_i)}_{\text{мног. член}})^2$$

$$P_n(P_m(x)) = P_{nm}(x)$$

$$P_{\text{учк}} \quad x_i = c, \quad x_{i+1}(c) = P_{2i}(x_1) = P_{2i}(c)$$