

Лекция 5. Приложение УМ_a

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Nesterov' 2010

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

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

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

$$f(x) \text{ } \mu\text{-сильно вып.} : \forall x, y \rightarrow f(y) \geq f(x) + \langle \nabla f(x), y - x \rangle + \frac{\mu}{2} \|y - x\|_2^2$$

$$\mu I_d \preceq \nabla^2 f(x) \preceq L I_d$$

$$f(x^N) - f(x_*) \leq \varepsilon, \quad N = O\left(\frac{L}{\mu} \ln \frac{L f}{\varepsilon}\right)$$

$$\forall i=1, \dots, d \rightarrow \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x + h e_i) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x) \right| \leq L_i h, \quad h \geq 0.$$

$$e_i = (0, 0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$$

$$\max_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i^2}(x)$$

Пример.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \langle x, Ax \rangle - \langle b, x \rangle$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} L_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & L_d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p_i = \frac{L_i}{\sum_{j=1}^d L_j}$$

$$\mathbb{P}(i = i') = p_i, \quad i' = 1, \dots, d$$

RCD шаг k :

1: Выбр. бод. i_k компонента пр. $\{p_i\}_{i=1}^d$

$$2: x_{i_k}^{k+1} = x_{i_k}^k - \frac{1}{L_{i_k}} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{i_k}}(x^k)$$

$$x_j^{k+1} = x_j^k, \quad j \neq i_k$$

Лемма

Если $f(x)$ — μ -сильно вып., то

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

$$f(y) \geq f(x) + \langle \nabla f(x), y - x \rangle + \frac{\mu}{2} \|y - x\|_2^2$$

$$f(x_*) = \min_y f(y) \geq \min_y \left\{ \underbrace{f(x) + \langle \nabla f(x), y - x \rangle}_{\substack{\nabla f(x) + \mu(y-x) = 0 \\ y = x - \frac{1}{\mu} \nabla f(x)}} + \frac{\mu}{2} \|y - x\|_2^2 \right\} =$$
$$= f(x) - \frac{1}{2\mu} \|\nabla f(x)\|_2^2$$

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

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

$$(1) + (2) \Rightarrow$$

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

$$\stackrel{(1)}{\leq} -\frac{\mu}{L} (f(x^k) - f(x_*))$$

$$f(x^{k+1}) - f(x_*) \leq \left(1 - \frac{\mu}{L}\right) (f(x^k) - f(x_*))$$

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

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

$$x = x^k, y = x^{k+1}$$

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

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

$$f(x^N) - f(x_*) \leq \left(1 - \frac{\mu}{L}\right)^N (f(x^0) - f(x_*))$$

$$f(x^N) - f(x_*) \leq \varepsilon, \quad N = O\left(\frac{L}{\mu} \ln \frac{\Delta f}{\varepsilon}\right)$$

■

$$\begin{aligned} \text{2) } f(x^k) - \mathbb{E}_{i_k} f(x^{k+1}) &= \sum_{i=1}^d p_i (f(x^k) - f(x^{k+1})) \geq \\ &\geq \sum_{i=1}^d \frac{p_i}{2L_i} \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x^k) \right|^2 = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2 \left(\sum_{j=1}^d L_j\right)} \|\nabla f(x^k)\|_2^2$$

↓
погреш.
вычисления
RCD

Due
RCD

$$\mathbb{E} f(x^N) - f(x_*) \leq \varepsilon$$

$$\text{Due RCD : } N = O\left(\frac{\sum_{j=1}^d L_j}{\mu} \ln \frac{\Delta f}{\varepsilon}\right)$$

Due GM :
↑
усп. шаг

$$N = O\left(\frac{L}{\mu} \ln \frac{\Delta f}{\varepsilon}\right)$$

$$L_j \leq L$$

Выбор:	смысл имеет условие	N (число итер.)
RCD	T/d	$\tilde{O}\left(\frac{\sum L_j}{\mu}\right)$
GM	T	$\tilde{O}\left(\frac{L}{\mu}\right)$

$$L = \lambda_{\max}(A) \geq \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{1}_d \mathbf{1}^T) = d \quad L_j \leq L$$

$$A = A^T \longrightarrow 1 \leq A_{ij} \leq 2$$

$A \succ 0$

$$L_j \leq 2, \quad L \geq d$$

" A_{jj}

$$\frac{1}{d} \sum_{j=1}^d L_j \leq 2, \quad L \geq d$$

Задача: Преположить условие RCD.
(Nesterov'10)

Узел: использовать GM

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d} f(x) \leftarrow \mu\text{-сильно вып}$$

самая хорошая точка GM

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d} \left\{ f(x) + \frac{\mu}{2} \|x - x^k\|_2^2 \right\} \quad (*)$$

(*) Как решать
(реставрационный
УМ)

$$\sqrt{\frac{H}{M}} \ln \frac{\Delta f}{\varepsilon} \text{ раз.}$$

решать
с нуля
загру → RCD

$$\frac{\sum_{j=1}^d (L_j + H)}{M + H} \ln \frac{\Delta f'}{\varepsilon'(\varepsilon)}$$

$$\varepsilon'(\varepsilon) \sim \varepsilon^2$$

Общая масса
итераций

$$M \ll H$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{H}{M}} \cdot \frac{\sum_{j=1}^d (L_j + H)}{M + H} \rightarrow \min_H$$

{ }

$$\sqrt{\frac{H}{M}} \cdot \frac{\sum_{j=1}^d (L_j + H)}{H} \rightarrow \min_H$$

$$H = \frac{1}{d} \sum_{j=1}^d L_j = \bar{L}$$

Общая
масса
итераций

$$\sqrt{\frac{\bar{L}}{M}} \cdot \frac{2d\bar{L}}{\bar{L}} \sim d \sqrt{\frac{\bar{L}}{M}}$$

$$\text{Умно } N = O\left(d \sqrt{\frac{\bar{L}}{M}} \ln^2 \frac{\Delta f}{\varepsilon}\right)$$

Дад
ARCD

$$N = \tilde{O}\left(d \sqrt{\frac{\bar{L}}{M}}\right)$$

Дад AGM

$$N = \tilde{O}\left(\sqrt{\frac{\bar{L}}{M}}\right)$$

$L \geq \bar{L}$

$$\bar{L} \leq 2, \quad L \geq d$$

$$\frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_i} \approx \frac{f(x + \tau e_i) - f(x)}{\tau}$$