

Лекция 8. Темп. методы

Метод Ньютона

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

$$x^{k+1} = \arg \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d} \left\{ f(x^k) + \langle \nabla f(x^k), x - x^k \rangle + \frac{L}{2} \|x - x^k\|_2^2 \right\} \rightarrow \text{т.м. метод}$$

$$L = \lambda_{\max}(\nabla^2 f(x))$$

$$\nabla^2 f(x^k) \preceq L I_d, \text{ т.е. } \frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla^2 f(x^k)(x - x^k), x - x^k \rangle \rightarrow \text{метод Ньютона}$$

$$L I_d - \nabla^2 f(x^k) = \text{норм. вып.} \quad \|\nabla^2 f(y) - \nabla^2 f(x)\|_2 \leq$$

$$\|\nabla f(y) - \nabla f(x)\|_2 \leq L \|y - x\|_2 \leq M_2 \|y - x\|_2 \quad \{\|\nabla^3 f(x)\|_2 \leq M_3\}$$

$$\text{т.м.: } x^{k+1} = x^k - \frac{1}{L} \nabla f(x^k) \quad \|A\|_2 = \max_{\|x\|_2 \leq 1} \|Ax\|_2$$

$$\text{метод Ньютона: } x^{k+1} = x^k - [\nabla^2 f(x^k)]^{-1} \nabla f(x^k)$$

односторонний
направленный

$M_2 < \infty$, x^0 -точка сходимости метода
существует $\leftarrow x_\infty$

$$\lambda_{\min}(\nabla^2 f(x)) \geq M > 0 \Rightarrow [\nabla^2 f(x^k)]^{-1} \preceq \frac{1}{M} I_d \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \|[\nabla^2 f(x^k)]^{-1}\|_2 \leq \frac{1}{M}$$

$$\text{Числ.: Доказательство } \boxed{\|Df(x^{k+1})\|_2 \leq \frac{M_2}{M^2} \|Df(x^k)\|_2^2}$$

$$\frac{M_2^2}{M^2} \|\nabla f(x^k)\|_2 < 1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{M_2}{2} \|x - x_*\|_2^2 \leq f(x) - f(x_*) \leq \\ \leq \frac{1}{2M} \|\nabla f(x)\|_2^2 \leq \frac{M^2}{2M_2^2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\|\nabla f(x^{k+1})\|_2 < \|\nabla f(x^k)\|_2 \quad X = \{x : \|x - x_*\|_2^2 \leq \frac{M^2}{M_2^2}\}$$

Следуем $x^k \in X \subseteq \{x : \frac{M_2}{M^2} \|\nabla f(x)\|_2 < 1\} \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow x^{k+1} \in X$

$$C_k = \|\nabla f(x^k)\|_2$$

$$C_{kn} \leq \text{const} \cdot C_k^\gamma, \quad \gamma = 2$$

$$C_N \leq \varepsilon \quad \leftarrow \gamma > 1$$

$$N = O(\log \log (c_0/\varepsilon))$$

А. С. Некрасовский, конец доказательства

Пример не бывает
 (также для $\delta = 1$ и
 в случае некр.)
 в других формах.

Доказательство

$$x^{k+1} = x^k - [\nabla^2 f(x^k)]^{-1} \nabla f(x^k)$$

$$0 = \nabla f(x^k) + [\nabla^2 f(x^k)](x^{k+1} - x^k)$$

$$\|\nabla f(x^{k+1})\|_2 = \|\nabla f(x^{k+1}) - \underbrace{(\nabla f(x^k) + [\nabla^2 f(x^k)](x^{k+1} - x^k))}\|_2 =$$

$$= \underbrace{\|\nabla f(x^{k+1}) - \nabla f(x^k)\|_2}_{\|} - \|\nabla^2 f(x^k) \underbrace{(x^{k+1} - x^k)}_0\|_2 =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \underbrace{\|\nabla^2 f(\hat{x}^k)(x^{k+1} - x^k)\|_2}_{\hat{x}^k \in [x^k, x^{k+1}]} - \|\nabla^2 f(x^k)(x^{k+1} - x^k)\|_2 \leq \\
 &\leq \|\nabla^2 f(\hat{x}^k) - \nabla^2 f(x^k)\|_2 \|x^{k+1} - x^k\|_2 \leq \\
 &\leq M_2 \|\hat{x}^k - x^k\|_2 \|x^{k+1} - x^k\|_2 \leq M_2 \|x^{k+1} - x^k\|_2^2
 \end{aligned}$$

(*)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|\nabla f(x^{k+1})\|_2 &\leq M_2 \|x^{k+1} - x^k\|_2^2 = M_2 \|\nabla^2 f(x^k)\|_2 \|\nabla f(x^k)\|_2 \\
 &\leq \frac{M_2}{M^2} \|\nabla f(x^k)\|_2^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Б 2006 Нестеров

Квадратично-полиномиал. метод. Методика

$$x^{k+1} = \arg \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d} \{f(x^k) + \langle \nabla f(x^k), x - x^k \rangle$$

Nesterov
Implementable
2020

$$+ \frac{1}{2!} \langle \nabla^2 f(x^k)(x - x^k), x - x^k \rangle + \frac{M_2}{3!} \|x - x^k\|_2^3 \}$$

$$f(x^n) - f(x_*) \leq C \frac{M_2 R^3}{N}, \quad n=0$$

$$\text{Норма остатка} \quad C_{R,1} \leq \text{const} \cdot C_K^{4/3} \quad n>0$$

2018
Zentrale

Yurij Hlaviník meta-anopozn (YM)

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d} F(x) := f(x) + g(x) \quad \xleftarrow{\text{Bemerkung}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{F}_{\hat{x}^k}^p(x) &= f(\hat{x}^k) + \langle \nabla f(\hat{x}^k), x - \hat{x}^k \rangle + \\ &+ \frac{1}{2!} \langle \nabla^2 f(\hat{x}^k)(x - \hat{x}^k), x - \hat{x}^k \rangle + \dots + \\ &+ \frac{1}{p!} \nabla^p f(\hat{x}^k) \underbrace{(x - \hat{x}^k) \dots (x - \hat{x}^k)}_p \end{aligned}$$

 p-metropozn
Termapp

$$\sum_{i_1 + \dots + i_p = p} \frac{\partial^p f(\hat{x}^k)}{(\partial \hat{x}_1^{i_1}) \dots (\partial \hat{x}_p^{i_p})} [x - \hat{x}^k]_1^{i_1} \dots [x - \hat{x}^k]_p^{i_p}$$

YM

$$1: \quad A_0 = 0, \quad y^0 = x^0$$

$$\Omega^p(y)$$

2: Objektivants (lambda_k, y^{k+1}):

$$\text{(Line Search)} \quad \frac{1}{2} \leq \lambda_{k+1} \frac{M \|y^{k+1} - \hat{x}^k\|_2^{p+1}}{p!} \leq \frac{p}{p+1}, \quad \text{zg}$$

$$y^{k+1} = \arg \min_{y \in \mathbb{R}^d} \left\{ \tilde{F}_{\hat{x}^k}^p(y) + g(y) + \frac{M}{(p+1)!} \|y - \hat{x}^k\|_2^{p+1} \right\},$$

$$\alpha_{K+1} = \frac{\lambda_{K+1} + \sqrt{\lambda_{K+1}^2 + 4\lambda_{K+1}A_K}}{2}, \quad A_{K+1} = A_K + \alpha_K$$

$$\tilde{x}^K = \frac{A_K}{A_{K+1}} y^K + \frac{\alpha_{K+1}}{A_{K+1}} x^K$$

$$3: \quad x^{K+1} = x^K - \alpha_{K+1} \nabla f(y^{K+1}) - \alpha_{K+1} \nabla g(y^{K+1})$$

Теорема. Пусть $\|D^p f(y) - D^p f(x)\|_2 \leq M_p \|y-x\|_2$,
 (здесь $y \in M_n$)
 $H \geq (p+1) M_p$. Тогда

Nesterov 2018

$$F(y^*) - F(y_*) \leq \frac{c_p M R^{p+1}}{N^{\frac{3p+1}{2}}}, \quad \forall$$

$$c_p = 2^{p-1} (p+1)^{\frac{3p+1}{2}} / p!, \quad R = \|x^0 - x_*\|_2.$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{3p+1}{2} & \xrightarrow{p=1} & 2 \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \\ & p=2 & \frac{7}{2} \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \\ & p=3 & 5 \end{array} \quad \sim \quad \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{N^2} \\ \sim \frac{1}{N^{7/2}} \\ \sim \frac{1}{N^5} \end{array}$$

Если $p=1$, то (Line Search) останавливаем.

Записываем ближайшую точку y^{K+1} .

Nesterov'2018 при $p=2,3$ зажигае наше
 y^{KM} норма треб. не охота. Могут менять
 Несколько (если $\gamma \equiv 0$).

Замечание 1. $\nabla^2 f(x) V \simeq$

$$\simeq \frac{\nabla f(x + \tau V) - \nabla f(x)}{\tau}$$

$\nabla^3 f(x) V_1 V_2 \rightarrow$ НЕ линейно
 координаты
 $\nabla^3 f(x)$

Градиент (упрощение)

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

$$\begin{matrix} & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ Df(x) & & Dg(x) \\ L_f & & L_g \end{matrix}$$

аппрок
 $\rightarrow \# Df \rightarrow N \sim \sqrt{\frac{(L_f + L_g) R^2}{\epsilon}}$

гени. $\# Dg \rightarrow N_g \sim \sqrt{\frac{L_g R^2}{\epsilon}}$ $L_g \gg L_f$

$\# Df \rightarrow N_f \sim \sqrt{\frac{L_f R^2}{\epsilon}}$

$\# Dg \rightarrow N_g \sim \sqrt{\frac{L_g R^2}{\epsilon}}$

Примерлем $\mathcal{Y}M$ $p=1$

$$\min_y \left\{ F(\hat{x}^k) + \langle Df(\hat{x}^k), y - \hat{x}^k \rangle + g(y) + \frac{\lambda}{2} \|y - \hat{x}^k\|_2^2 \right\}$$

$\sqrt{\frac{\lambda R^2}{\epsilon}}$ - эанс умпакнн. $\rightarrow \# Df$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\lambda R^2}{\epsilon}} \text{ (бес. усн.)} * \sqrt{\frac{L_S}{\lambda}} \ln \frac{\lambda R^2}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \# g$$

$$\lambda = L_f$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{L_f R^2}{\epsilon}} \rightarrow \# Df$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{L_f R^2}{\epsilon}} \sqrt{\frac{L_S}{L_f}} \ln \frac{L_f R^2}{\epsilon} = \sqrt{\frac{L_S R^2}{\epsilon}} \ln \frac{L_f R^2}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \# Dg$$

Замечание 2.

\tilde{y}^{k+1} - уснлнн
пнн.

$$\begin{aligned} \|D\sum_{j=1}^p (\tilde{y}^{k+1})\|_2 &\leq \\ &\leq \frac{1}{4p(p+1)} \|DF(\tilde{y}^{k+1})\|_2 \end{aligned}$$

$P=1$

$$\|\tilde{y}^{k+1} - y^{k+1}\|_2 \leq \frac{H}{3H + 2L_g} \|x^k - y^{k+1}\|_2$$

\(\downarrow\) TORKE CORR
2nd FWD
METHODE

\(\underbrace{\hspace{10em}\) barmer.