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19-01

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r-

... , ... , ...
 1. – : 2019. – 28 с.
 19-01 /
 ,
 r - ,
 r -
 $r_\mu(\alpha)$ -
 r(α) - α,
 ,
ralgb5a,
 .
 . 1. . 1. .: . 26–27 (22).

UDC 519.8

Authors

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Theory and program realizations of Shor’s r-algorithms. – Kyiv: 2019. – 28 p. Working papers. Issue 19-01 / V.M. Glushkov Institute of Cybernetics of NAS of Ukraine, Department of non-smooth optimization methods.

Three computational forms of *r*-algorithms that differ in the number of computations at iteration are considered. The results of convergence of the limit version of *r*-algorithm for convex smooth functions and $r_\mu(\alpha)$ -algorithm for convex piecewise-smooth functions are presented. The practical aspects of *r*(α)-algorithms with constant coefficient of space dilation α, and adaptive adjustment of step coefficient in the direction of the normalized antismooth gradient in the transformed space of variables are discussed. The research program **ralgb5a** to minimize smooth and non-smooth convex functions is described.

Fig. 1. Tab. 1. Ref.: p. 26–27 (22 references).

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[1, 2, 3].

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[4, 5, 6, 7].

1.

r-

n .
 $x^* \in X^*$.
 $f(x)$,
 $\lim_{\|x\| \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = +\infty$.
 $f^* = f(x^*)$,
 X^* ,

r- . $\{r_k\}_{k=0}^\infty$ -

$r_k > 1$.

r- $f(x)$

n- $\{x_k\}_{k=0}^\infty$

$n \times n$ - $\{B_k\}_{k=0}^\infty$:

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - h_k B_k \zeta_k, \quad B_{k+1} = B_k R_{s_k}(y_k), \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \quad (1)$$

$$\zeta_k = \frac{B_k^T g_f(x_k)}{\|B_k^T g_f(x_k)\|}, \quad h_k \geq h_k^* = \arg \min_{h \geq 0} f(x_k - h B_k \zeta_k), \quad (2)$$

$$s_k = \frac{1}{r_k} < 1, \quad y_k = \frac{B_k^T r_k}{\|B_k^T r_k\|}, \quad r_k = g_f(x_{k+1}) - g_f(x_k), \quad (3)$$

x_0 - ; $B_0 = I_n$ - $n \times n$ - ; h_k^* -
 $f(x)$

; $R_s(y) = I_n + (s-1)yy^T$ -
 y

$s = \frac{1}{r} < 1$; $g_f(x_k)$ $g_f(x_{k+1})$ - $f(x)$ x_k x_{k+1} .

k (1)-(3) ()

, $k^* = k, x_k^* = x_k$.

r-

$\{(y) = f(B_k y)$ $y = A_k x$,

$A_k = B_k^{-1}$.

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - h_k B_k \nabla_k$$

A_k ,

$$y_{k+1} = A_k x_{k+1} = A_k x_k - h_k \nabla_k = y_k - h_k \frac{B_k^T g_f(x_k)}{\|B_k^T g_f(x_k)\|} = y_k - h_k \frac{g_\zeta(y_k)}{\|g_\zeta(y_k)\|}, \quad (4)$$

$$g_\zeta(y_k) = B_k^T g_f(x_k) \quad \zeta(y) = f(B_k y)$$

$$y_k = A_k x_k \quad y = A_k x,$$

$$f(x) \quad x_k$$

$$f(x) \geq f(x_k) + (g_f(x_k))^T (x - x_k) \quad \forall x \in E^n,$$

$$, \quad x = B_k y,$$

$$\zeta(y) \geq \zeta(y_k) + (B_k^T g_f(x_k))^T (y - y_k) = \zeta(y_k) + (g_\zeta(y_k))^T (y - y_k) \quad \forall y \in E^n.$$

$$h_k = h_k^*, \quad (4)$$

$$\zeta(y) = f(B_k y)$$

$$y = A_k x; \quad h_k \approx h_k^*, \quad (4)$$

$$f(x) \quad x_k,$$

$$h_k = h_k^* = 0, \quad ,$$

$$r - \quad . \quad h_k = 0, \quad ,$$

$$x_k \quad .$$

$$x_{k+1} = x_k \quad , \quad B_{k+1}$$

$$g_f(x_{k+1}) \quad , \quad -$$

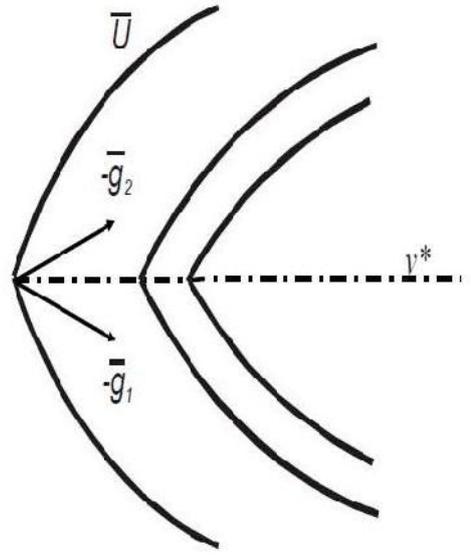
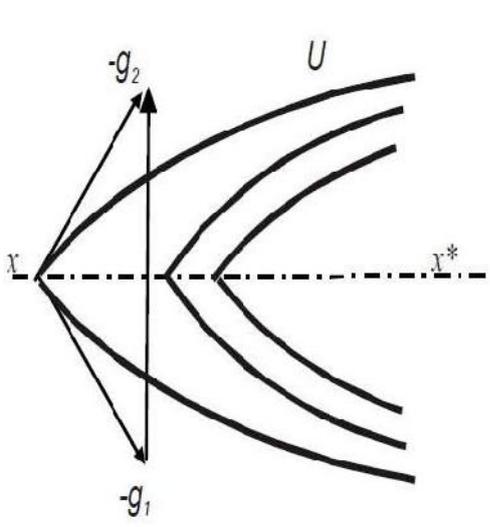
$$(\quad x_k)$$

$$x_k \cdot$$

$r -$

$r -$

$$- \quad (\quad \cdot \quad) \cdot$$



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 , « », ,
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 , $f/2$, -
 . ,
 « » .
 ,
 ().
 , $r -$
 $\{r_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$, $\{h_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$
 . ()
 ,

r - ()
 (1)–(3) B - r - ,
 $x = By$.
 $5n^2$,
 ($3n^2$)
 $B_k \langle_k, B_k^T g_f(x_k) \quad B_k^T r_k$ ($2n^2$)
 $B_{k+1} = B_k R_{S_k}(y_k)$,

$$B_{k+1} = B_k R_{S_k}(y_k) = B_k (I_n + (S_k - 1) y_k y_k^T) = B_k + (S_k - 1) (B_k y_k) y_k^T,$$

$y = B_k y_k$
 n^2 , yy_k^T .
 r - B - , (1)–(3),
 n^2 .

r -

$$\{x_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty} \quad \{B_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty} \quad :$$

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - h_k B_k \frac{\tilde{g}_k}{\|\tilde{g}_k\|}, \quad B_{k+1} = B_k R_{S_k}(y_k), \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \quad (5)$$

$$h_k \geq h_k^* = \arg \min_{h \geq 0} f(x_k - h B_k \frac{\tilde{g}_k}{\|\tilde{g}_k\|}), \quad g_{k+1}^* = B_k^T g_f(x_{k+1}), \quad (6)$$

$$S_k = \frac{1}{r_k}, \quad y_k = \frac{g_{k+1}^* - \tilde{g}_k}{\|g_{k+1}^* - \tilde{g}_k\|}, \quad \tilde{g}_{k+1} = R_{S_k}(y_k) g_{k+1}^*, \quad (7)$$

$x_0 \neq x^*$; $\tilde{g}_0 = B_0^T g_f(x_0)$, B_0 — $n \times n$ -матрица; $g_f(x_k) = g_f(x_{k+1}) - f(x_{k+1}) - f(x_k)$.
 $k^* = k$, $x_k^* = x_k$.

$$(5)-(7) \quad 4n^2$$

$2n^2$ $B_k \tilde{g}_k = B_k^T g_f(x_{k+1})$,

$$2n^2 \quad B_{k+1} = B_k R_{S_k}(Y_k).$$

n^2 , $\tilde{g}_{k+1} = B_{k+1}^T g_f(x_{k+1})$,

$$y = A_{k+1} x$$

$g_{k+1}^* = B_k^T g_f(x_{k+1}) - y = A_k x$.

$$\tilde{g}_{k+1}$$

$$\tilde{g}_{k+1} = B_{k+1}^T g_f(x_{k+1}) = R_{S_k}(Y_k) B_k^T g_f(x_{k+1}) = R_{S_k}(Y_k) g_{k+1}^* =$$

$$= (I_n + (S_k - 1) Y_k Y_k^T) g_{k+1}^* = g_{k+1}^* + (S_k - 1) (Y_k^T g_{k+1}^*) Y_k,$$

$$\langle_k = \frac{\tilde{g}_k}{\|\tilde{g}_k\|},$$

$$\langle_k = \frac{B_k^T g_f(x_k)}{\|B_k^T g_f(x_k)\|}, \quad (1)-(3).$$

r -

H -

$$H_k = B_k B_k^T \quad (\quad).$$

$$\{x_k\}_{k=0}^\infty$$

$$\{H_k\}_{k=0}^\infty \quad :$$

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - h_k \frac{H_k g_f(x_k)}{\sqrt{(g_f(x_k))^T H_k g_f(x_k)}}, \quad (8)$$

$$H_{k+1} = H_k + (S_k^2 - 1) \frac{H_k r_k r_k^T H_k}{r_k^T H_k r_k}, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots,$$

$$h_k \geq h_k^* = \arg \min_{h \geq 0} f \left(x_k - h \frac{H_k g_f(x_k)}{\sqrt{(g_f(x_k))^T H_k g_f(x_k)}} \right), \quad (9)$$

$$S_k = \frac{1}{r_k} < 1, \quad r_k = g_f(x_{k+1}) - g_f(x_k),$$

x_0 — ; $H_0 = I_n$ — $n \times n$ — ; h_k —
 x_k — ; h_k^* ; $g_f(x_k)$ — $g_f(x_{k+1})$ — $f(x)$
 x_{k+1} — ;
 $k^* = k$, $x_k^* = x_k$.
 H — r —
 x_{k+1}

$$\begin{aligned} B_k \frac{B_k^T g_f(x_k)}{\|B_k^T g_f(x_k)\|} &= \frac{B_k B_k^T g_f(x_k)}{\sqrt{(B_k^T g_f(x_k))^T B_k g_f(x_k)}} = \\ &= \frac{H_k g_f(x_k)}{\sqrt{(g_f(x_k))^T B_k B_k^T g_f(x_k)}} = \frac{H_k g_f(x_k)}{\sqrt{(g_f(x_k))^T H_k g_f(x_k)}}. \end{aligned}$$

H_{k+1}

$$\begin{aligned} H_{k+1} &= B_{k+1} B_{k+1}^T = B_k R_{S_k}(\mathbf{y}_k) (B_k R_{S_k}(\mathbf{y}_k))^T = B_k R_{S_k}(\mathbf{y}_k) R_{S_k}^T(\mathbf{y}_k) B_k^T = \\ &= B_k R_{S_k}(\mathbf{y}_k) R_{S_k}(\mathbf{y}_k) B_k^T = B_k R_{S_k^2}(\mathbf{y}_k) B_k^T = B_k (I_n + (S_k^2 - 1) \mathbf{y}_k \mathbf{y}_k^T) B_k^T = \\ &= B_k B_k^T + (S_k^2 - 1) B_k \mathbf{y}_k \mathbf{y}_k^T B_k^T = H_k + (S_k^2 - 1) \frac{B_k B_k^T r_k r_k^T B_k B_k^T}{\|B_k^T r_k\|^2} = \\ &= H_k + (S_k^2 - 1) \frac{H_k r_k r_k^T H_k}{(B_k^T r_k)^T B_k^T r_k} = H_k + (S_k^2 - 1) \frac{H_k r_k r_k^T H_k}{r_k^T B_k B_k^T r_k} = H_k + (S_k^2 - 1) \frac{H_k r_k r_k^T H_k}{r_k^T H_k r_k}. \end{aligned}$$

H - r , B - .
 , - , ,
 - 1,66 . H_k
 $n \times n$, (8)-(9)

$$3n^2 \cdot 2n^2$$

$$H_k g_f(x_k) \quad y = H_k r_k, \quad n^2 -$$

$$yy^T = H_k r_k r_k^T H_k, \quad H_{k+1}.$$

, H - r , B - .

, (8)-(9) ,

$$H_k \cdot (1)-(3) \quad (5)-(7)$$

,

$$H_k = B_k B_k^T.$$

r - ,

.

r - , , -

, , .

B - « » ,

(1)-(3) «+» . ,

,

B - ,

(1)-(3).

r - H -

« » . ,

, r - B - .

r - H - ,

$f(x)$.

r-

<i>r</i> -		,		
<i>B</i> -	(1)–(3)	$\sim n^2$	$\sim 5n^2$	(+)
<i>B</i> -	(5)–(7)	$\sim n^2$	$\sim 4n^2$	
<i>H</i> -	(8)–(9)	$\sim n^2 / 2$	$\sim 3n^2$	

2.

r-

,
 [1] $r_-(r)$ - [8].
 , *r*-
 $f(x)$
r-
 $f(x)$.
 , $r_-(r)$ -
 -
 ,
r-
 ($S_k = 0, k = 0, 1, \dots$),
 $f(x)$ ($h_k = k_k^*, k = 0, 1, \dots$).
 $S_k = 0,$ $R_{S_k}(y_k)$

$$R_0(y_k) = I_n - y_k y_k^T, \quad y_k = \frac{B_k r_k}{\|B_k r_k\|}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n. \quad (10)$$

(10) , $R_0(y_i)$
 , y_i $\prod_{i=1}^k R_0(y_i)$

$y_i, i=1,2,\dots,k$.

1. $r - k^* \leq n$

$B_{k^*}^T g_f(x_{k^*}) = 0$.

$r -$

x^*

$n -$

1

k^*

$r -$

$f(x)$

$r -$

$B_{k^*}^T g_f(x_{k^*}) = 0$

« » , n ,

« » B_k, I_n .

$r -$

2. $f(x), E^n$ -

S, x^* ,

$H(x)$

$\|H(x) - H(x')\| \leq L\|x - x'\|, x, x' \in S. \tag{11}$

, $H(x^*) - x^*$ -

$S' \subseteq S, x_0 \in S', c > 0,$

$$\|x_n - x^*\| \leq c \|x_n - x^*\|^2,$$

($x_n -$, n $k^* < n$ $B_{k^*}^T g_f(x_{k^*}) = 0$, $x_n = x_{k^*}$).

, $f(x)$ $r-$ B_k n

$f(x)$, 2.

$r-$

. $S_k = 1$ $h_k = k^*$, -

, $r-$. $S_k = 0$

$h_k = k^*$, $r-$,

, n . $S_k = S < 1$ $h_k = k^*$,

$r-$, B_k , -

, $r-$, ,

. . $r_-(r)-$ -

[9], , .

«Optimization Methods and Software» [10],

. . : « 1972 . .

« - ».

B-

1972

«

».

».

$r_-(r)$ -

[8] [4, . 102–113].

$$f(x) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq m} f_i(x), \quad f_i(x) - , \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m. \quad (12)$$

(12)

$r_-(r)$ -

$$G_f(x) = \left\{ \bigcup_{i \in I(x)} g_{f_i}(x) \right\}, \quad I(x) = \{i | f_i(x) = f(x)\}, \quad g_{f_i}(x) -$$

$f_i(x)$ x .

$r > 1 -$

; $\sim -$

$0 \leq \sim < 1; x_0 -$

; $g_f(x_0) -$

f x_0

($-$,

$G_f(x_0)$,

$g_f(x_0) \in G_f(x_0)$); $B_0 -$

$n \times n -$

. $r_-(r) -$

$\{x_k\}_{k=0}^\infty$

$\{B_k\}_{k=0}^\infty$,

$k -$

$(k+1) -$

:

1.

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \dots_k B_k g_{\zeta_k}(y_k), \quad (13)$$

$$g_{\zeta_k}(y_k) = B_k^T g_f(x_k),$$

\dots_k

:

$$a) \quad [0, \dots_k] \quad \zeta_k(\dots) = f(x_{k+1}(\dots)), \quad (13.a)$$

$$b) \quad g \in G_f(x_{k+1}), \quad \frac{(B_k^T g)^T g_{\zeta_k}(y_k)}{\|B_k^T g\| \|g_{\zeta_k}(y_k)\|} \leq \sim. \quad (13.b)$$

2.

$$B_{k+1} = B_k R_S(y_k) = B_k + (s - 1)(B_k y_k) y_k^T, \quad (14)$$

$$y_k = \frac{B_k^T r_k}{\|B_k^T r_k\|}, \quad r_k = g_f(x_{k+1}) - g_f(x_k), \quad s = \frac{1}{r} < 1. \quad (15)$$

3.

$$x_{k+1}, B_{k+1} \quad g_f(x_{k+1}) = g.$$

(13)

$$A_k = B_k^{-1},$$

$$y_{k+1} = A_k x_{k+1} = A_k x_k - \dots_k g_{\{k\}}(y_k) = y_k - \dots_k g_{\{k\}}(y_k).$$

(13)

$$\{ \dots_k(y) = f(B_k y), \quad \dots_k - \quad , \quad k - \quad (\quad -$$

$$) \quad \sim = 0 \quad \dots_k^* -$$

$$\quad , \quad h_k^* (\quad -$$

$$) \quad h_k^* = \dots_k^* \|B_k^T g_f(x_k)\|.$$

$$\sim \geq 0$$

r -

1

$$\sim \geq 0, \quad (13.b)$$

$$3. \quad f(x) - \quad (12), \quad , \quad \lim_{\|x\| \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = +\infty,$$

$$\{x_k\}_{k=0}^\infty, \quad r_-(r) - \quad ,$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|x_{k+1} - x_k\| = 0. \quad (16)$$

x^* — , x_0 ,
 $\{x: f(x^*) \leq f(x) \leq f(x^0)\}$, x_0 x^* , x^* ,
 z , $G_f(z)$, $\{x_k\}_{k=0}^\infty$
 x^* .

$r_-(r)$ -
 $r_-(r)$ - , ,
 (G_f) , -
 $r_-(r)$ - [11].

[12] $r_-(r)$ - .
 r - , -

$0 \in \partial f(x)$, $\partial f(x)$ — . $r_-(r)$ -
 . ,

$r_-(r)$ -
 , , ,

, , , -
 - . ,

. , $r_-(r)$ - , «
 », -

$r - h_k$, -
 $h_k > h_k^*$, h_k^* « -
 » -
 , -
 - .
 $r(r) -$

3. r9r:-

$r(r) -$,
 - , h_k -
 -
 : $h_0 > 0$ - (-
 , $q_1 -$ -
 $(q_1 \leq 1)$,
 $q_2 -$ $(q_2 \geq 1)$; -
 n_h $(n_h > 1)$

q_2 . ,
 x_{k+1} ,
 $(x_{k+1} - x_k)^T g_{k+1}(x_{k+1}) \geq 0.$ (17)

(17) , -
 $(B_k B_k^T g_f(x_k))^T g_f(x_{k+1}) \leq 0.$ (18)

$$\left(B_k B_k^T g_f(x_k) \right)^T g_f(x_{k+1}) \leq 0, \tag{19}$$

$$\left(g_{\zeta}(y_k) \right)^T g_{\zeta}(y_{k+1}) \leq 0, \tag{20}$$

$$g_{\zeta}(y_k) = B_k^T g_f(x_k) \quad g_{\zeta}(y_{k+1}) = B_k^T g_f(x_{k+1})$$

$$\zeta(y) = f(B_k y) \quad y_k = A_k x_k \quad y_{k+1} = A_k x_{k+1} \quad -$$

$$y = A_k x, \quad A_k = B_k^{-1}, \quad , \quad \lim_{\|x\| \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = +\infty, \quad -$$

, (19)–(20). -

$r(r)$ -

$$V_x \quad V_g .$$

$$x_{k+1}, \quad -$$

$$\|x_{k+1} - x_k\| \leq V_x \quad ($$

$$\|g_f(x_{k+1})\| \leq V_g \quad ,$$

$$), \quad , \quad : \quad -$$

$$, \quad , \quad , \quad -$$

$$, \quad f(x) \quad , \quad -$$

$$h_0 \quad . \quad r(r)$$

$$, \quad , \quad -$$

$$. \quad -$$

- [13].

$r(r)$ -

$$, \quad :$$

$$r = 2 \div 4, \quad h_0 = 1.0, \quad q_1 = 1.0, \quad q_2 = 1.1 \div 1.2, \quad n_h = 2 \div 3.$$

x_0 x^* h_0

$$\|x_0 - x^*\|.$$

q_1 ($q_1 = 0.8 \div 0.95$).

$$V_x, V_g \sim 10^{-6} \div 10^{-5}$$

x_k^*

x^* ,

$$\left(\frac{f(x_k^*) - f(x^*)}{|f(x^*)| + 1} \right) \sim 10^{-6} \div 10^{-5}$$

$$\frac{f(x_k^*) - f(x^*)}{|f(x^*)| + 1} \sim 10^{-12} \div 10^{-10}$$

$r(r)$ -

++, C# Octave. B-

r- B- (5)–(7)

ralg (, ++), ralgb4 (,

Octave), SolveOpt (,). B- (1)–(3)

ralgb5 (, Octave, ++ C#). r-

H-

.. .. 70–80 . **ralg** (-
 , .. (-
),
 1990 **ralg** -
ralgb4 (- ..),
r- [14]. **ralg** . . -
SolveOpt (-),
 $|f(x_{k+1}) - f(x_k)| \leq u_f |f(x_{k+1})|$ $|x_{k+1}^i - x_k^i| \leq u_x |x_{k+1}^i|$
 $u_x u_f$ [15].
ralg
 , ++ (-
).
 2007–2008 . **ralgb5** (-
), (1)–(3). ,
B- *r*- , $5n^2$
 . 2010
ralgb5 Octave ([16, . 384–385]).
 , Octave- **ralgb5**
 . , -
 BLAS (Basic Linear Algebra Subprograms) Octave
 - *r*- , -
 . **ralgb5**
 .. ++, C# -
 .

2016

ralgb4 [17].

ralgb5

(5)–(7),

Octave-

B-

r-

. Octave-

ralgb4

$4n^2$

ralgb5. O tave-

ralgb4 ralgb5

Octave

MATLAB

O tave-

ralgb4 ralgb5

BLAS

(Basic Linear Algebra Subprograms)

IntelR Math Kernel Library (IntelR MKL),

CUDA

r- [18],

1000–8000

14 18

r(α)-

().

4. OCTAVE- RALGB5A

ralgb5a [19]. **ralgb5a** (
) **ralgb5** [16, . 383–386], -
 (1)–(3) [3]. «b5» , -
 r - B - , $n \times n$ - B ,
 (1)–(3) $5n^2$, -
 (
). $3n^2$ -
 $B_k \langle_k, B_k^T g_f(x_k) B_k^T r_k$ (
), $2n^2$ -
 $B_{k+1} = B_k R_S(y_k)$, B_{k+1} -
 $B_{k+1} = B_k R_S(y_k) = B_k (I_n + (s - 1) y_k y_k^T) = B_k + (s - 1) (B_k y_k) y_k^T$,
 , $y = B_k y_k$ n^2 -
 ,
 $y y_k^T$.
ralgb5a -
 $q_2 = 1.1$ $n_h = 3$.
 10^6 . **ralgb5a**
intp (interval for print),
intp .
 ,
 . ε_x ε_g -
 $x_{k^*} \in [x_k, x_{k+1}]$, $\|x_{k+1} - x_k\| \leq \varepsilon_x$ (
),
 $\|g_f(x_{k^*})\| \leq \varepsilon_g$ (
) . -
maxitn , -

, $f(x)$, h_0
 x_0 ,
 $r(\alpha)$ - : $\alpha \in [2,4]$, $q_1 = 1.0$ (
 $), q_1 = 0.8 \div 0.95$ ($), h_0 \approx \|x_0 - x^*\| -$
 x_0 x^* ,
: $\epsilon_x \approx 10^{-6}$; $\epsilon_g \approx 10^{-12}$; **maxitn** $\approx 20n$.
 ϵ_g , $\epsilon_x -$

ralgb5a

$\|x_{k+1} - x_k\| \leq \epsilon_x = 10^{-8}$, , 14–15

f_r f^* .

ralgb5a.

ralgb5a, Octave- ralgb5a
sabs(100,1.2), -

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{100} (1.2)^{i-1} |x_i - 1|, \quad f^* = f(x^*) = 0, \quad x^* = (1, 1, \dots, 1)^T, \quad (21)$$

$|a| - a. (21) ,$

$|x_i - 1|, i = 1, \dots, 100 -$

$q = 1.2, (1.2)^0 = 1, -$

$(1.2)^{99} \approx 6.9015e+07.$

ralgb5a. Octave- ralgb5a x_r^* -

$f(x) \quad n .$

ctave- **function [f, g] = calcfg (x),**

$f = f(x) \quad g = g_f(x) \quad x .$

, , ctave.

```

# Input parameters:
#   calcfg - name of the function calcfg(x) for calculation of f and g
#   x - the starting point, x0(1:n) (it is modified in the program)
#   alpha - the value of coefficient of space dilation
#   h0, q1 - parameters of the adaptive step adjustment
#   epsx, epsg, maxitn - stop parameters
#   intp - print information every intp iteration
# Output parameters:
#   xr - a minimum point, which was found by the program, xr(1:n)
#   fr - the value of the function f at the point xr
#   itn - the number of iterations used by the program
#   nfg - the number of function calcfg calls
#   istop - exit code (2 = epsg, 3 = epsx, 4 = maxitn, 5 = error)
function [xr,fr,itn,nfg,istop] = ralgb5a(calcfg,x,alpha,h0,q1, #row001
                                     epsg,epsx,maxitn,intp);
itn = 0; B = eye(length(x)); hs = h0; lsa = 0; lsm = 0; #row002
xr = x; [fr,g0] = calcfg(xr); nfg = 1; #row003
printf("itn %4d f%15.6e fr%15.6e nfg %4d\n",itn,fr,fr,nfg); #row004
if(norm(g0) < epsg) istop = 2; return; endif #row005
for (itn = 1:maxitn) #row006
    dx = B * (g1 = B' * g0)/norm(g1); #row007
    d = 1; ls = 0; ddx = 0; #row008
    while (d > 0) #row009
        x -= hs * dx; ddx += hs * norm(dx); #row010
        [f, g1] = calcfg(x); nfg ++; #row011
        if (f < fr) fr = f; xr = x; endif #row012
        if(norm(g1) < epsg) istop = 2; return; endif #row013
        ls ++; (mod(ls,3) == 0) && (hs *= 1); #row014
        if(ls > 500) istop = 5; return; endif #row015
        d = dx' * g1; #row016
    endwhile #row017
    (ls == 1) && (hs *= q1); lsa=lsa+ls; lsm=max(lsm,ls); #row018
    if(mod(itn,intp)==0) #row019
        printf("itn %4d f %14.6e fr %14.6e", itn, f, fr); #row020
        printf(" nfg %4d lsa %3d lsm %3d\n", nfg, lsa, lsm); #row021
        lsa=0; lsm=0; #row022
    endif #row023
    if(ddx < epsx) istop = 3; return; endif #row024
    xi = (dg = B' * (g1 - g0) )/norm(dg); #row025
    B += (1 / alpha - 1) * B * xi * xi'; #row026
    g0 = g1; #row027
endfor #row028
istop = 4; #row029
endfunction #row030

```

: alpha = 2 ÷ 3,

$h_0 = 0, q_1 = 0.$

$q_1 = 0.8 \div 0.95.$

(21).

(21)

Octave-

```
function [f,g] = sabs(x)
global w
temp=x-ones(length(x),1); f=sum(abs(w.*temp)); g=w.*sign(temp);
endfunction
```

w

```
global w
n=100; temp=[0:(n-1)]'; w=2.**temp;
```

$$x_0 = (0,0,\dots,0)^T,$$

$$f(x_0) = 4.140899e+08.$$

$r(\alpha)$ -

: $\alpha = 4$ ($\alpha \in [2,4]$), $q_1 = 1.0$ (

), $h_0 = 10$ ($\|x_0 - x^*\|$ -

x_0 x^*).

$\epsilon_x = 10^{-8}$, $\epsilon_g = 10^{-12}$, **maxitn = 5000.**

ϵ_g

(

),

ϵ_x

ralgb5a

$$\|x_{k+1} - x_k\| \leq 10^{-8},$$

14–15

f_r

$$f^* = 0.$$

Octave- :

```

global w
n=100; temp=[0:(n-1)]'; w=2.**temp; # w(1,1), w(100,1),
x = zeros(n,1); alpha = 4.0, h0 = 10.0, q1 = 0,
epsx = e-8, epsg = e-12, maxitn = 5000, intp=500;
[xr,fr,itn,nfg,istop]=ralgb5a(@sabs,x,alpha,h0,q1,epsg,epsx,maxitn,intp);
printf("itn %4d fr %23.15e istop %d nfg %4d\n", itn, fr, istop,nfg);
dx = norm(xr-ones(n,1)),

```

Pentium 3GHz Windows7/32 GNU Octave 3.6.4.

ralgb5a intp = 500 :

```

alpha = 4 h0 = 10 q1 = 1
epsx = 0000e-008 epsg = 0000e-012 maxitn = 5000
itn 0 f 4.140899e+008 fr 4.140899e+008 nfg 1
itn 500 f 718525e+003 fr 273433e+003 nfg 532 lsa 531 lsm 4
itn 1000 f 409472e+000 fr 192802e+000 nfg 1032 lsa 500 lsm 1
itn 1500 f 258921e-003 fr 258921e-003 nfg 1532 lsa 500 lsm 1
itn 2000 f 422859e-006 fr 224438e-006 nfg 2032 lsa 500 lsm 1
itn 2046 fr 6.340398755873688e-007 istop 3 nfg 2078
dx = 9497e-008

```

 $r(r)$ - $2078/2046 < 3$

(21)

 $q_1 = 0.95,$ **920 1539****sabs.****ralgb5a**

Open Source-

GNU Octave [20].

Octave 3.0.0

$r -$

$r -$

,

, $r -$

$r(\Gamma) -$

().

[21, 22].

$r -$

f^*

\forall

n

$$N = O\left(n \log \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right),$$

..

1982

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«

».

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	1
1.	<i>r</i> -	2
2.	<i>r</i> -	9
3. $r(\alpha)$ -		
	15
4. OCTAVE-	RALGB5A	20
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r-

19-01

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