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19-03

• • , • •

AMSG2P

519.8

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2019. – 28 c. . 19-03 / **amsg2p**¹. – :

.. , .

(**B**, **amsg2p**)

Octave: –

(**PolyakA**); **B** –

(**PolyakB**); **amsg2p** –

(

amsg2p).

.4. .5. .: .26–27 (13).

UDC 519.8

Authors

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Subgradient methods with Polyak’s step and program amsg2p. – Kyiv: 2019. – 28 p. Working papers. Issue 19-03 / V.M. Glushkov Institute of Cybernetics of NAS of Ukraine, Department of non-smooth optimization methods.

Three subgradient methods (methods **A** and **B**, method **amsg2p**) to find the minimum point of a convex function with known optimal values of a function and their program implementations in Octave are considered: method **A** is a subgradient method using Polyak’s step in the original space of variables (program **PolyakA**); method **B** is a subgradient method using Polyak’s step in the transformed space of variables (program **PolyakB**); **amsg2p** is a subgradient algorithm with Polyak’s step and transformation of space using two successive subgradients and the aggregate vector (program **amsg2p**).

Fig. 4. Tab. 5. Ref.: p. 26–27 (13 references).

1

(**B** [1, 2],

amsg2p)

B

amsg2p,

1.

$f(x) -$, $x \in R^n$.

$f^* = f(x^*)$

$x^* -$

$g_f(x)$

:

$$(x - x^*, g_f(x)) \geq f(x) - f^*, \forall x \in R^n. \quad (1)$$

$(x, y) -$

$x \in R^n \quad y \in R^n$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & f(x) - \bar{x}, \\
 & g_f(\bar{x}) \quad \nabla f(\bar{x}) - f(x) \\
 & \bar{x}. \quad , \quad f(x) \quad , \quad g_f(\bar{x}) \\
 & \cdot \\
 & (1) \quad g_f(x) -
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & f(x) \quad , \quad g_f(x) \quad x \\
 & f(y) - f(x) \geq (g_f(x), y - x), \forall y \in R^n, \quad (2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x^* - \quad \cdot \quad x^* \quad (2)$$

$$f(x^*) - f(x) \geq (g_f(x), x^* - x),$$

$$, \quad , \quad f(x^*) = f^*, \quad (1).$$

$$f^* \quad , \quad x^*$$

[1]:

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - h_k \frac{g_f(x_k)}{\|g_f(x_k)\|}, h_k = \frac{f(x_k) - f^*}{\|g_f(x_k)\|}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (3)$$

$$h_k \quad (\quad - \quad - \quad).$$

$$\cdot \quad , \quad 1954 \quad [2] \quad [3]$$

$$\cdot \quad 1965 \quad \dots \quad [4]$$

$$(3) \quad \cdot \quad f(x)$$

$$\tilde{f}(x) = f(x_k) + (g_f(x_k), x - x_k),$$

$$, \quad f^* \quad (\quad \tilde{f}(x_{k+1}) = f^*).$$

$$f(x) \quad h_k$$

$$(1) \quad x_k, \quad x_k, \quad x_{k+1}, \quad x^*, \quad x_k, \quad x^*, \quad x_{k+1}.$$

$$(A, 2) \quad (B, 3, \text{amsg2p}, 4)$$

$$f(x_k) - f^* \leq v; \quad v > 0$$

$$x_v^* = x_k, \quad f(x_v^*) \leq f^* + v.$$

A B

$$f(x), \quad g_f(x) :$$

$$(x - x^*, g_f(x)) \geq m(f(x) - f^*), \quad \forall x \in R^n, \quad (4)$$

$$m \geq 1, \quad m,$$

;

$$m = 1, \quad m = 2,$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^k \left| \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j - b_i \right|^p, \quad p > 1, \quad m = p.$$

m

†

$$\dagger (f(x) - f^*) = (x - x^*, g_f(x)), \quad m \quad m = \dagger > 1.$$

2.

$$\mathbf{A.} \quad f(x) \quad (4) \quad f^*$$

$$, \quad x_v^* \in R^n, \quad f(x_v^*) \leq f^* + v,$$

$$\cdot \quad f^* \quad m \geq 1 \quad .$$

$$x_0 \in R^n, \quad v > 0 \quad x_0.$$

$$\cdot \quad x_k \in R^n \quad k-$$

$$(k+1)-, \quad .$$

$$\mathbf{A1.} \quad f(x_k) \quad g_f(x_k). \quad f(x_k) - f^* \leq v, \quad \text{STOP}$$

$$(k^* = k, x_v^* = x_k).$$

A2.

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - h_k \frac{g_f(x_k)}{\|g_f(x_k)\|}, \quad h_k = \frac{m(f(x_k) - f^*)}{\|g_f(x_k)\|}.$$

$$\mathbf{A3.} \quad (k+1)- \quad x_{k+1}.$$

$$\mathbf{1.} \quad \{x_k\}_{k=0}^{k^*-1}, \quad ,$$

:

$$\|x_{k+1} - x^*\|^2 \leq \|x_k - x^*\|^2 - \frac{m^2(f(x_k) - f^*)^2}{\|g_f(x_k)\|^2}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (5)$$

$$\cdot \quad \mathbf{2} \quad k \quad (0 \leq k \leq k^* - 1)$$

$$\|x_{k+1} - x^*\|^2 = \left\| x_k - x^* - h_k \frac{g_f(x_k)}{\|g_f(x_k)\|} \right\|^2 = \|x_k - x^*\|^2 - 2h_k \frac{(x_k - x^*, g_f(x_k))}{\|g_f(x_k)\|} + h_k^2.$$

, (4)

$$\frac{(x_k - x^*, g_f(x_k))}{\|g_f(x_k)\|} \geq \frac{m(f(x_k) - f^*)}{\|g_f(x_k)\|} = h_k,$$

$$\|x_{k+1} - x^*\|^2 \leq \|x_k - x^*\|^2 - h_k^2 = \|x_k - x^*\|^2 - \left(\frac{m(f(x_k) - f^*)}{\|g_f(x_k)\|} \right)^2, \quad (5).$$

$$(x^* - x_{k+1}, -g_f(x_k)) \geq 0, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots \quad (6)$$

$$(x^* - x_{k+1}, -g_f(x_k)) = (x_{k+1} - x^*, g_f(x_k)) = (x_k - x^* - h_k \frac{g_f(x_k)}{\|g_f(x_k)\|}, g_f(x_k)) = (x_k - x^*, g_f(x_k) - h_k \|g_f(x_k)\|) = (x_k - x^*, g_f(x_k)) - m(f(x_k) - f^*) \geq 0. \quad (6)$$

$$(4), \quad h_k$$

(4), h_k

Octave- PolyakA. Octave- PolyakA
 x_v^* $f(x)$ n ,
 $x_0; f^* -$
 $; m \geq 1 -$,
 (4),

V_f maxitn.

octave- **function [f, g] = calcfg (x),**
 $f = f(x)$ $x, g_f(x) \in \partial f(x).$

calcfg (x)

octave.

PolyakA

:

```

# Input parameters:
# calcfg - reference to function for calculation of f(x) and g(x)
# x0 - the starting point, x0(1:n)
# fstar - value of the function at the minimum point
# m - length of shift along anti-subgradient (m>=1)
# epsf, maxitn - stop parameters
# intp - print information every intp iteration
# Output parameters:
# x - the minimum point, which was found by the program, x(1:n)
# f - the value of the function f at the point x
# itn - the number of iterations used by the program
# info - exit code (0 = epsf, 4 = maxitn).

```

```

          x                               info
itn = k: info = 0 -           ,           xk,           f(xk) - f* ≤ Vf;
info = 4 -           ,           itn > maxitn (           -
          ).

```

PolyakA octave- , .

```

function [x,f,itn,info] = PolyakA(calcfg,x0,fstar,m,           #row01
                                epsf,maxitn,intp);           #.....
itn=0; x=x0; [f,g] = calcfg(x); dg=norm(g);                 #row02
if(intp>0)                                                   #row03
    printf("itn %4d f %14.6e \n", itn, f); # xprint = x',   #.....
endif                                                         #.....
for(itn = 1:maxitn)                                         #row04
    if(f-fstar < epsf) info = 0; return; endif             #row05
    g1=g/dg; hs=m*(f-fstar)/dg;                             #row06
    x -= hs * g1;                                           #row07
    [f,g] = calcfg(x); dg=norm(g);                          #row08
    if(mod(itn,intp)==0)                                     #row09
        printf("itn %4d f %14.6e \n",itn,f); # xprint = x', #.....
    endif                                                    #.....
endfor                                                       #row10
info = 4;                                                    #row11
endfunction                                                  #row12

```

14

```

octave-           .
k -           gf(xk) -           g, -
           gf(xk) -           g1.   for
           ,           ,
Vf (           5).

```

PolyakA,

).

$$f_1(x_1, x_2) = |x_1| + t|x_2|, t > 1 \quad f_2(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + tx_2^2, t \gg 1.$$

PolyakA.

$$f_2(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + tx_2^2, t \gg 1, f^* = 0, x^* = (0, 0)^T \quad (\text{quad})$$

$$f_1(x_1, x_2) = |x_1| + t|x_2|, t > 1, f^* = 0, x^* = (0, 0)^T \quad (\text{sabs}).$$

Pentium 2.5 GHz

Windows XP/32

GNU Octave

3.0.0.

quad sabs

octave-

 $f(x)$ $g_f(x)$

:

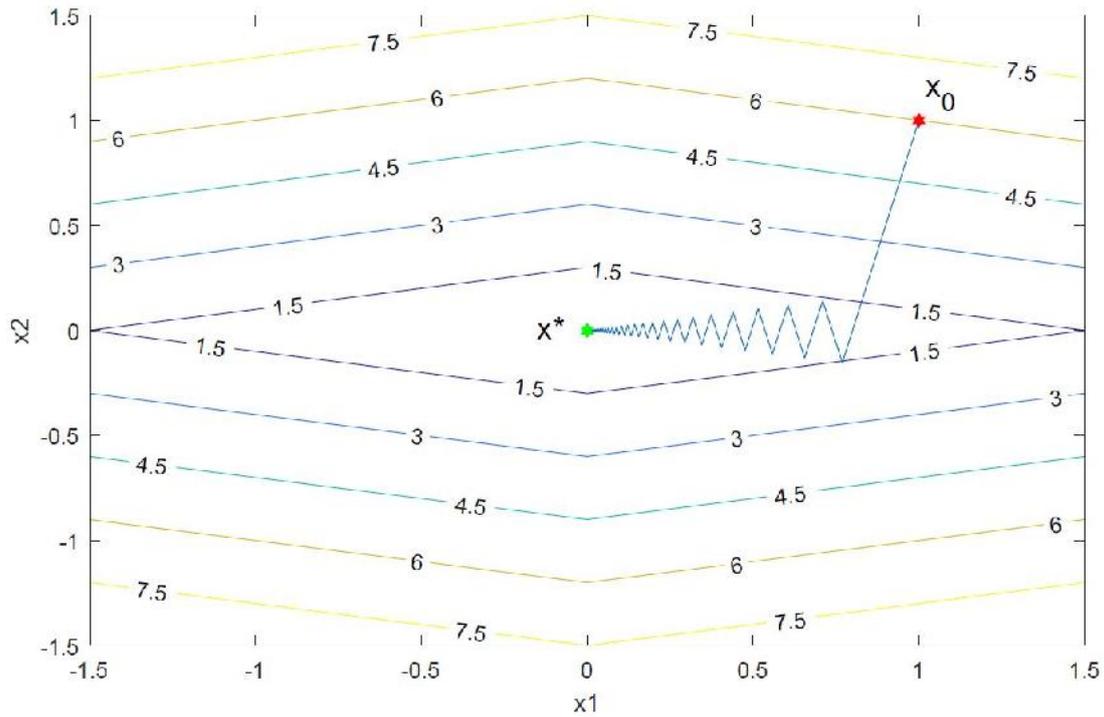
function [f,g] = squad(x)		function [f,g] = sabs(x)
global t;		global t;
f=x(1,1)*x(1,1)+t*x(2,1)*x(2,1);		f=abs(x(1,1))+t*abs(x(2,1));
g(1,1) = 2*x(1,1);		g(1,1) = sign(x(1,1));
g(2,1) = 2*t*x(2,1);		g(2,1) = t*sign(x(2,1));
endfunction		endfunction

$$f_1(x_1, x_2) = |x_1| + t|x_2|, t > 1$$

$$q = \sqrt{1 - 1/t^2} \tag{7}$$

t ,

$$f_1(x_1, x_2) = |x_1| + 5|x_2| \tag{1}$$



1 –

$$f_1(x_1, x_2) = |x_1| + 5|x_2| : m = 1, f^* = 0, x^* = (1,1)^T$$

. 2, 3

$$f_2(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + tx_2^2. \quad t = 6, m = 2 \quad v = 0.01,$$

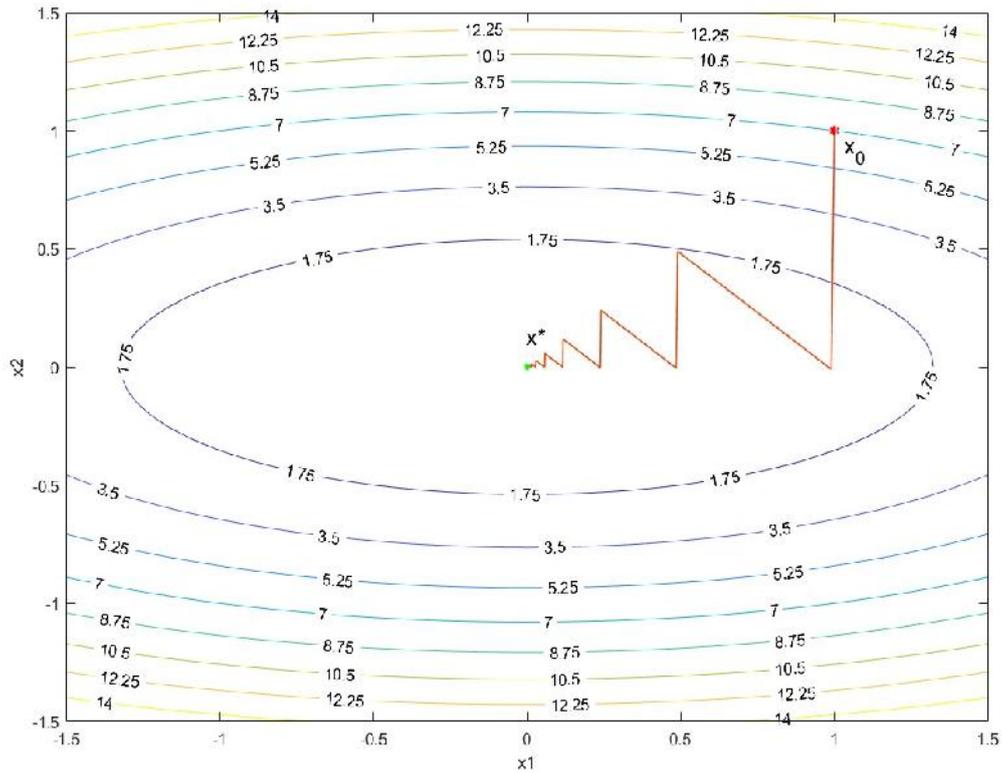
(. . 2),

$$x_0 = (1.00, 1.00)^T, \quad x_1 = (0.811, -0.135)^T, \quad x_2 = (0.338, 0.338)^T,$$

$$x_3 = (0.274, -0.046)^T, \quad x_4 = (0.114, 0.114)^T, \quad x_5 = (0.093, -0.015)^T \quad (. . 2).$$

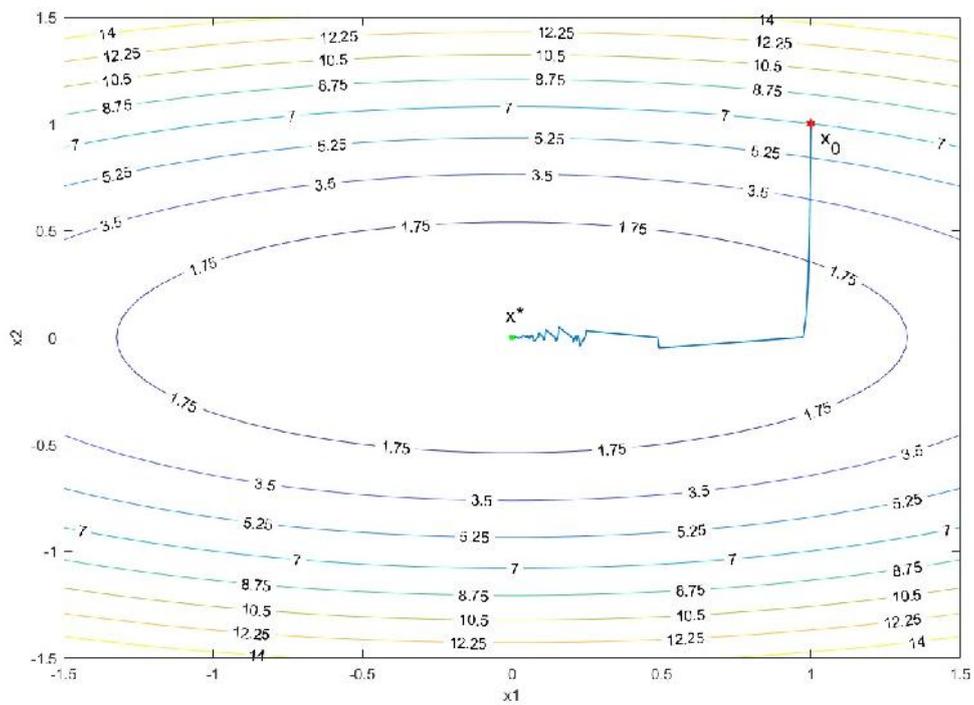
$$t = 6 \quad m = 1,$$

(. . 3).



2 –

$$f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + 6x_2^2 : m = 2, f^* = 0, x_0 = (1, 1)^T$$



3 –

$$f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + 6x_2^2 : m = 1, f^* = 0, x_0 = (1, 1)^T$$

. 1

$$f_1(x_1, x_2) = |x_1| + t|x_2| \quad f_2(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + tx_2^2$$

10^{-10} , 10^{-1} , 2, 3, 4

$$f_1(x_1, x_2) = |x_1| + t|x_2| \quad t = 100, 50, 25 \quad 5, 6, 7$$

$$f_2(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + tx_2^2$$

$t = 10000, 1000, 100$,

$m = 1$ $m = 2$ 5 - 7 . 1

$m = 1$ $m = 2$

1 -

x_v^*

$$f_1(x_1, x_2) = |x_1| + t|x_2| \quad f_2(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + tx_2^2 : f^* = 0, x^* = (1, 1)^T$$

v_f	$f_1(x_1, x_2) = x_1 + t x_2 $			$f_2(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + tx_2^2$		
	$t = 100$	$t = 50$	$t = 25$	$t = 10000$	$t = 1000$	$t = 100$
1.0e-01	14930	3721	925	6(139)	6(97)	6(9)
1.0e-02	26443	6600	1645	10(295)	10(127)	10(29)
1.0e-03	37956	9478	2365	12(551)	12(194)	12(51)
1.0e-04	49469	12356	3084	16(646)	16(230)	16(68)
1.0e-05	60982	15234	3804	20(885)	20(324)	20(86)
1.0e-06	72495	18113	4523	22(1003)	22(390)	22(98)
1.0e-07	84008	20991	5243	26(1135)	26(418)	26(121)
1.0e-08	95521	2386	5962	30(1332)	30(485)	28(135)
1.0e-09	107034	26747	6682	32(1518)	32(513)	32(150)
1.0e-10	118547	29625	7401	36(1947)	36(543)	36(169)

. 1

$f_1(x_1, x_2)$

$f_2(x_1, x_2)$

t ,

$f_1(x_1, x_2)$, 10^{-10} , $t = 100$
 118547

4, -
 - 7401. -
 : $m = 2$

10^{-10} 36
 $m = 1$,
 t .

$$f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^4 + 10000x_2^4$$

$f(x_1, x_2) = (x_1 + 1.001x_2)^4 + (1.001x_1 + x_2)^4$, $m = 4$,
 $\varepsilon_f = 10^{-20}$ 4 -

$m = 4$ 50 $m = 1$, - 2
 $m = 4$ 45 $m = 1$.

3.

[5]

$r-$ () [6, 7, 8].

$$\begin{aligned}
 & x = By, \quad B \quad n \times n - \\
 & (\quad A = B^{-1}). \quad g_{\zeta}(x) \\
 & \{ (y) = f(By) \quad y = Ax \quad : \\
 & (y - y^*, g_{\zeta}(y)) \geq m(\{ (x) - \{^*), \forall y \in R^n, \quad (8)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & g_{\zeta}(y) = B^T g_f(x), \{^* = \{ (y^*) = y^* = Ax^*. \quad , \quad A = B^{-1} \quad x = By, \\
 & (4)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (A(x - x^*), B^T g_f(x)) \geq m(f(By) - f(By^*)), \forall By \in R^n, \\
 & (8).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & C \quad (\quad - \\
 & \quad B) \quad :
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - h_k B \frac{B^T g_f(x_k)}{\|B^T g_f(x_k)\|}, \quad h_k = \frac{m(f(x_k) - f^*)}{\|B^T g_f(x_k)\|}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & h_k \quad (\quad - \quad - \quad), \quad - \\
 & y = Ax. \quad ,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (9) \\
 & y_{k+1} = y_k - h_k \frac{g_{\zeta}(y_k)}{\|g_{\zeta}(y_k)\|}, \quad h_k = \frac{m(\{ (y_k) - \{^*)}{\|g_{\zeta}(y_k)\|}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (10)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\{^* \quad (8).$$

$$\mathbf{B.} \quad x_v^* \in R^n, \quad f(x_v^*) \leq f^* + v, \quad -$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cdot \quad f^* \quad m \geq 1. \quad x_0 \in R^n, \quad - \\
 & n \times n - \quad B \quad v > 0. \\
 & x_0.
 \end{aligned}$$

• $x_k \in R^n$ k- •
 (k+1)- , •

B1. $f(x_k)$ $g_f(x_k)$. $f(x_k) - f^* \leq \nu$, **STOP**

$(k^* = k, x_v^* = x_k)$.

B2.

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - h_k B \frac{B^T g_f(x_k)}{\|B^T g_f(x_k)\|}, \quad h_k = \frac{m(f(x_k) - f^*)}{\|B^T g_f(x_k)\|}.$$

B3. (k+1)- x_{k+1} .

2. $\{x_k\}_{k=0}^{k^*-1}$, **B,**

$$\|A(x_{k+1} - x^*)\|^2 \leq \|A(x_k - x^*)\|^2 - \frac{m^2(f(x_k) - f^*)^2}{\|B^T g_f(x_k)\|^2}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (11)$$

• **B2** k ($0 \leq k \leq k^* - 1$)

$$\begin{aligned} \|A(x_{k+1} - x^*)\|^2 &= \left\| A(x_k - x^*) - h_k \frac{B^T g_f(x_k)}{\|B^T g_f(x_k)\|} \right\|^2 = \\ &= \|A(x_k - x^*)\|^2 - 2h_k \frac{(x_k - x^*, g_f(x_k))}{\|B^T g_f(x_k)\|} + h_k^2. \end{aligned}$$

, (4)

$$\frac{(x_k - x^*, g_f(x_k))}{\|B^T g_f(x_k)\|} \geq \frac{m(f(x_k) - f^*)}{\|B^T g_f(x_k)\|} = h_k,$$

$$\|A(x_{k+1} - x^*)\|^2 \leq \|A(x_k - x^*)\|^2 - h_k^2 = \|A(x_k - x^*)\|^2 - \left(\frac{m(f(x_k) - f^*)}{\|B^T g_f(x_k)\|} \right)^2,$$

(11).

2

:

$$(A(x^* - x_{k+1}), -B^T g_f(x_k)) \geq 0, k = 0, 1, \dots \tag{12}$$

$$(y^* - y_{k+1}, -g_{\zeta}(y_k)) \geq 0, k = 0, 1, \dots \tag{13}$$

$$(12) \tag{8}$$

(10), :

$$\begin{aligned} (x^* - x_{k+1}, -g_f(x_k)) &= (x_{k+1} - x^*, g_f(x_k)) = (x_k - x^* - h_k B \frac{B^T g_f(x_k)}{\|B^T g_f(x_k)\|}, g_f(x_k)) = \\ &= (x_k - x^*, g_f(x_k)) - h_k \|B^T g_f(x_k)\| = (x_k - x^*, g_f(x_k)) - m(f(x_k) - f^*) \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$(13) \tag{8}$$

$$(8), h_k$$

$$y_k \quad y_{k+1} \quad y^*$$

Octave-

PolyakB

. Octave-

PolyakB

x_v^*

$f(x)$,

B

: $B - n \times n -$

; $x_0 -$

; $f^* -$

; $m \geq 1 -$

(4);

V_f

maxitn.

```
# Input parameters:
# calcfg - name of the function for calculation of f(x) and g(x)
# B - n*n-matrix for transformation of space
# x0 - the starting point, x0(1:n)
# fstar - value of the function at the minimum point
# m - length of shift along anti-subgradient (m>=1)
# epsf, maxitn - stop parameters
# intp - print information every intp iteration
# Output parameters:
```

```

# x - the minimum point, which was found by the program, x(1:n)
# f - the value of the function f at the point x
# itn - the number of iterations used by the program
# info - exit code (0 = epsf, 4 = maxitn)

function [x,f,itn,info] = PolyakB(calcfg,B,x0,fstar,m,      #row01
    epsf,maxitn,intp);                                     #.....
itn=0; x=x0; [f,g] = calcfg(x);                           #row02
if(intp>0)                                                 #row03
printf("itn %4d f %14.6e \n", itn, f); # xprint = x',    #.....
endif                                                     #.....
for((itn = 1:maxitn)                                       #row04
    if(f-fstar < epsf) info = 0; return; endif           #row05
g1=B'*g; dg1=norm(g1);                                     #row06
g2=g1/dg1; hs=m*(f-fstar)/dg1;                           #row07
x -= hs * B * g2;                                         #row08
[f,g] = calcfg(x); dg=norm(g);                            #row09
if(mod(itn,intp)==0)                                       #row10
printf("itn %4d f %14.6e \n",itn,f); # xprint = x',    #.....
endif                                                     #.....
endfor                                                    #row11
info = 4;                                                 #row12
endfunction                                               #row13

```

PolyakB,

-

. B ,

, B ,

. $B = \text{diag}(1;0.5)$,

$f_1(x_1, x_2) = |x_1| + t|x_2|, t > 1$ B -

$q = \sqrt{1 - 4/t^2},$, $q = \sqrt{1 - 1/t^2}$

(. (7)). $m = 2, B = \text{diag}(1;0.7)$ $v = 0.01,$ -

$f_2(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + 6x_2^2$, B

$x_0 = (1.00, 1.00)^T, \quad x_1 = (0.624, -0.104)^T, \quad x_2 = (0.136, 0.136)^T,$

$x_3 = (0.085, -0.014)^T.$

-

(B) ,

(). B

$$f_1(x_1, x_2) = |x_1| + 10|x_2|$$

. 2.

B ,

B

x_2

$$r = 1; 1.5; 2; 3; 4; 5.$$

B

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{r} \end{pmatrix},$$

i, $r = 1$,

$r = 1$

2 -

B

$$f_1(x_1, x_2) = |x_1| + 10|x_2|, x_0 = (1, 1)^T$$

V_f	$r = 1$	$r = 1.5$	$r = 2$	$r = 3$	$r = 4$	$r = 5$
1.0e-01	147	63	33	6	10	9
1.0e-02	262	114	62	19	17	13
1.0e-03	377	165	91	31	24	18
1.0e-04	492	216	119	44	31	22
1.0e-05	607	268	148	57	38	27
1.0e-06	722	319	177	70	45	31
1.0e-07	837	370	206	82	53	36
1.0e-08	952	421	234	95	60	40
1.0e-09	1068	472	263	108	67	45
1.0e-10	1183	523	292	121	74	49

. 2 ,

$$f_1(y_1, y_2) = |y_1| + \frac{10}{r}|y_2|$$

(-

r).

$$f_3(x_1, x_2) = \max \{x_1^2 + (2x_2 - 2)^2 - 3, x_1^2 + (x_2 + 1)^2\}.$$

. 3 ,

r ,

x_2 ,

$r = 2$ (

$r = 2$).

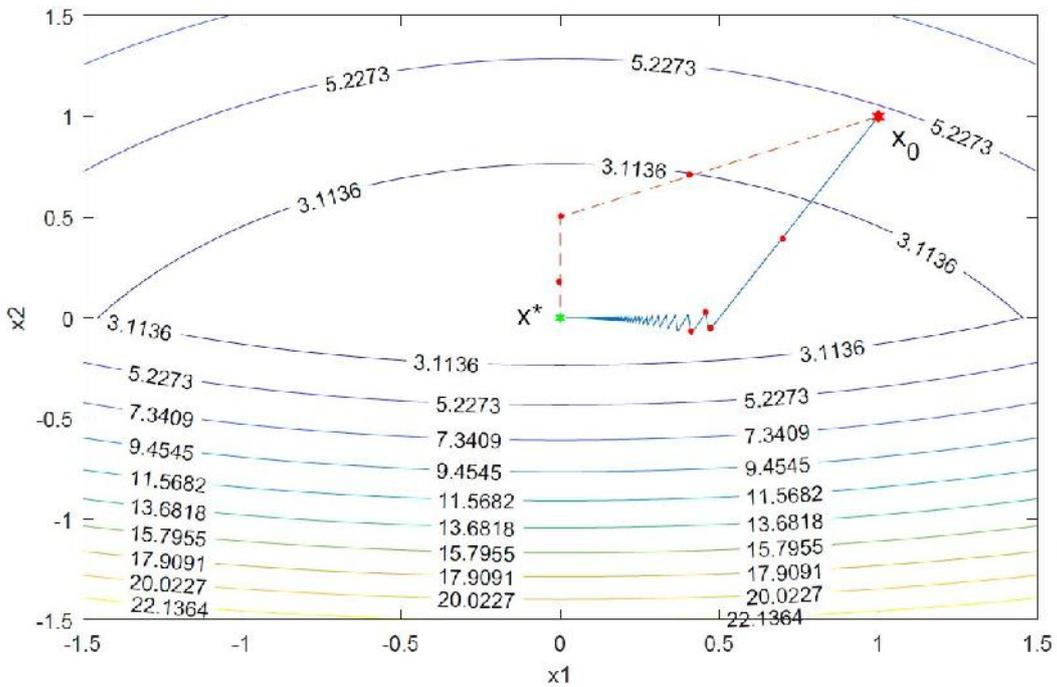
3 - B

$$f_3(x_1, x_2) = \max \{x_1^2 + (2x_2 - 2)^2 - 3, x_1^2 + (x_2 + 1)^2\}, x_0 = (1, 1)^T, \text{maxitn} = 100\ 000$$

V_f	$r = 1$	$r = 1.5$	$r = 2$	$r = 3$	$r = 4$	$r = 5$
1.0e-01	16	4	4	5	7	8
1.0e-02	162	37	4	6	7	9
1.0e-03	1604	679	5	6	8	9
1.0e-04	16004	7079	5	6	9	46
1.0e-05	-	71079	6	8	8061	6206
1.0e-06	-	-	6	-	98061	63806
1.0e-07	-	-	6	-	-	-

4 (r=1) B (r=2)

B



4 - () B

()

- $f_3(x_1, x_2): m=1, f^* = 1, x_0 = (1, 1)^T, B = \text{diag}(1; 0.5), x^* = (0, 0)$

PolyakA PolyakB

$$f_4(x) = \|Ax - b\|^2 \quad x \in R^n, \quad A = \|a_{ij}\|_{i,j=1}^{l,n}$$

– $l \times n$ - l - b ,

$$b_i = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}, i = 1, \dots, l. \quad f^* = 0 \quad , \quad A \quad ,$$

$$x^* = (1, 1, \dots, 1)^T .$$

Octave-

$f_4(x)$

:

```
function [f,g] = fgfun4(x)
global A b;
temp=A*x- b;
f = temp'*temp;
g=2*A'*temp;
endfunction
```

500×100- ,

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 100 & 0 & 0 \dots 0 \\ 0 & 100 & 0 \dots 0 \\ & & A_1 \end{pmatrix},$$

A_1 – 498×100- ,

[0, 3].

octave-

B,

$B = \text{diag}(0.1; 0.1; 1; \dots; 1),$:

```
global A b;
n=100; x0 = zeros(n,1); B=diag([0.1 0.1 ones(1,n-2)]);
rand("seed", 2018); A1=3*rand(498,n);
A=[diag([100 100]) zeros(2,n-2); A1]; b=sum(A')';
m=2; fstar=0.d0; epsf = 0.0001; maxitn = 50000; intp=1000;
for(itn = 1:6)
    [xA,fA,itnA,infoA]=PolyakA(@fgfun4,x0,fstar,m,epsf,maxitn,intp);
    [xB,fB,itnB,infoB]=PolyakB(@fgfun4,B,x0,fstar,m,epsf,maxitn,intp);
    epsf, itnA, dnA=norm(xA-ones(n,1)), itnB, dnB=norm(xB-ones(n,1)),
    epsf=epsf/100;
endfor
```

:

epsf=1.0e-04	itnA= 695	dnA=8.0612e-04	itnB= 86	dnB=1.2175e-04
epsf=1.0e-06	itnA=1085	dnA=8.2861e-05	itnB=108	dnB=1.1773e-05
epsf=1.0e-08	itnA=1491	dnA=8.3470e-06	itnB=130	dnB=1.1353e-06
epsf=1.0e-10	itnA=1901	dnA=8.3881e-07	itnB=150	dnB=1.3526e-07
epsf=1.0e-12	itnA=2313	dnA=8.3994e-08	itnB=172	dnB=1.3018e-08
epsf=1.0e-14	itnA=2725	dnA=8.4440e-09	itnB=194	dnB=1.2523e-09

,

B

,

10^{-14}

,

B

,

194

,

.

2725

4.

AMSG2P

amsg2p

$f(x)$ [10, 386–387].

f^* [11].

c «ams»

,

() , «g2p»

, ams-

(g2) (p).

amsg2p

[12, 13]

$f(x)$ – $x \in R^n$,

$g_f(x)$

$$(x - x^*, g_f(x)) \geq \gamma(f(x) - f^*), \quad \forall x \in R^n, \forall x^* \in X^*, \quad \gamma \geq 1. \quad (14)$$

X^* – $f(x)$; f^* –

$f(x): f^* = f(x^*), x^* \in X^*.$ γ

$$(4), \quad X^* = x^* \quad (14)$$

amsq2p

$$f(x) \quad f_{min} + \varepsilon_f,$$

$$f(x) \quad f_{min},$$

amsq2p

$$x_\varepsilon^* \in \{x : f(x) - f_{min} \leq \varepsilon_f\}$$

$$k_\varepsilon^*,$$

« ».

amsq2p

$$k = 0 : x_0 \in R^n;$$

$$r_0, \quad \|x_0 - x^*\| \leq r_0; \quad \varepsilon_f > 0. \quad f(x_0) \quad g_f(x_0).$$

$$f(x_0) - f_{min} \leq \varepsilon, \quad x_\varepsilon^* = x_0, \quad k_\varepsilon^* = 0,$$

$$h_0 = \frac{\gamma(f(x_0) - f_{min})}{\|g_f(x_0)\|}, \quad \xi_0 = \frac{g_f(x_0)}{\|g_f(x_0)\|} \in R^n, \quad p_0 = 0 \in R^n, \quad B_0 = I$$

$n \times n$ -

$$k - x_k \in R^n, \quad h_k, \quad r_k, \quad \xi_k \in R^n, \quad p_k \in R^n, \quad B_k -$$

$n \times n$.

$(k+1)$ -

$$1. \quad t_k = h_k / r_k. \quad t_k > 1, \quad " \quad "$$

$$r_{k+1} = r_k \sqrt{1 - t_k^2}$$

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

$$2. \quad f(x_{k+1}) \quad g_f(x_{k+1}). \quad f(x_{k+1}) - f_{min} \leq \varepsilon, \quad x_\varepsilon^* = x_{k+1},$$

$$k_\varepsilon^* = k + 1$$

$$\xi_{k+1} = \frac{B_k^T g_f(x_{k+1})}{\|B_k^T g_f(x_{k+1})\|}, \quad h_{k+1} = \frac{\gamma(f(x_{k+1}) - f_{min})}{\|B_k^T g_f(x_{k+1})\|}.$$

$$3. \quad \lambda_1 = -p_k^T \xi_{k+1} \quad \lambda_2 = -\xi_k^T \xi_{k+1}.$$

$$p_{k+1} = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda_1}{\sqrt{\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2}} p_k + \frac{\lambda_2}{\sqrt{\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2}} \xi_k, & \lambda_1 > 0 \quad \lambda_2 > 0, \\ p_k, & \lambda_1 > 0 \quad \lambda_2 \leq 0, \\ \xi_k, & \lambda_1 \leq 0 \quad \lambda_2 > 0, \\ 0, & \lambda_1 \leq 0 \quad \lambda_2 \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

$$4. \quad \mu_k = p_{k+1}^T \xi_{k+1}. \quad -1 < \mu_k < 0,$$

$$B_{k+1} = B_k + (B_k \eta) \xi_{k+1}^T, \quad \eta = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \mu_k^2}} - 1 \right) \xi_{k+1} - \frac{\mu_k}{\sqrt{1 - \mu_k^2}} p_{k+1}$$

$$h_{k+1} = \frac{h_{k+1}}{\sqrt{1 - \mu_k^2}}, \quad p_{k+1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \mu_k^2}} (p_{k+1} - \mu_k \xi_{k+1}).$$

$$- \quad B_{k+1} = B_k \quad p_{k+1} = 0.$$

$$5. \quad x_{k+1}, h_{k+1}, r_{k+1}, \xi_{k+1}, p_{k+1}, B_{k+1}.$$

$$3 \text{ [11].} \quad A_k = B_k^{-1}, \quad A_{k+1} = B_{k+1}^{-1}. \quad f_{min} \geq f^* \quad X^* = x^*,$$

, **amsq2p**,

$$\|A_{k+1}(x_{k+1} - x^*)\|^2 \leq \|A_k(x_k - x^*)\|^2 - \left(\frac{\gamma(f(x_k) - f_{min})}{\|B_k^T g_f(x_k)\|} \right)^2, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, \quad (15)$$

3 ,

$k > 1$

$$\|A_k(x_k - x^*)\|^2 \leq \|x_0 - x^*\|^2 - \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \left(\frac{\gamma(f(x_i) - f_{min})}{\|B_i^T g_f(x_i)\|} \right)^2 = r_0^2 - \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} h_i^2 = r_k^2,$$

x_ε^*

$$f_{min} < f^* - \varepsilon_f ($$

1

amsq2p).

, $r -$,
ams2p

. x_0
 ε_f ($\varepsilon_f \approx 10^{-14} \div 10^{-10}$).

, **ams2p**
 :

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - h_k \frac{g_f(x_k)}{\|g_f(x_k)\|}, \quad h_k = \frac{\gamma(f(x_k) - f^*)}{\|g_f(x_k)\|}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (16)$$

2. h_k

— — ,

, .

4 [11]. (16),

$$\|x_{k+1} - x^*\|^2 \leq \|x_k - x^*\|^2 - \left(\frac{\gamma(f(x_k) - f^*)}{\|g_f(x_k)\|} \right)^2, \quad \forall x^* \in X^*, k = 0, 1, \dots, \quad (17)$$

ams2p

Octave.

ams2p

x_ε^* ,

$$f(x_\varepsilon^*) \leq f_{\min} + \varepsilon_f$$

:

x_0 ;

r_0 ,

$\gamma ($) ,

$\varepsilon_g, \varepsilon_x$ **maxitn.**

octave-

function [f,g] = calcfg(x),

x

$$f = f(x)$$

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

calcfg(x)

,

Octave.

```

amsg2p :
%
%      :
%      calcfg - '          calcfg(x)          f   g
%      x0  --
%      fmin -          (          )
%      gamma -
%      rad -          x0
%      epsf, epsg, maxitn -
%      :
%      x --
%      f --          f          x
%      itn --
%      istop --          (0=epsf, 1=epsg, 2=maxitn, 3=error).

```

x_{itn} -

istop

itn:

1. $f(x_{itn}) \leq f_{\min} + \varepsilon_f$ (**istop=0**);
2. $\|g_f(x_{itn})\| \leq \varepsilon_g$ (**istop=1**);
3. **itn > maxitn** (
) (**istop=2**);
4. $f(x)$, f_{\min} , ε_f , ε_g , γ , rad , maxitn , istop , itn , epsf , epsg , maxitn (**istop=3**)
(
fmin
rad).

amsg2p

octave-

:

```

# octave-function of amsg2p-method
function [x,f,itn,istop]=amsg2p(calcfg,x0,fmin,gamma,rad, # row001
                                epsf,epsg,maxitn);
itn=0; radl=rad; B=eye(length(x0)); x=x0; # row002
[f,g]=calcfg(x); if(f-fmin<epsf) istop=0; return; endif # row003
dg=norm(g); if(dg<epsg) istop=1; return; endif # row004
hs=gamma*(f-fmin)/dg; g1=g/dg; p=zero=zeros(length(x),1); # row005
printf("itn %4d f %21.13e rad %10.2e \n",itn, f, radl); # row006
for (itn = 1:maxitn) # row007
    tmp=hs/radl; if(tmp>1.d0) istop=3; return; endif # row008
    radl=radl*sqrt(1.d0-tmp)*sqrt(1.d0+tmp); # row009
    x -= hs * B * g1; [f,g] = calcfg(x); # row010
    if(f-fmin < epsf) istop=0; return; endif # row011
    if(norm(g) < epsg) istop=1; return; endif # row012
    g2=B'*g; dg2=norm(g2); g2=g2/dg2; t1=-p'*g2; t2=-g1'*g2; # row013

```

```

if(t1>0.d0) if(t2>0.d0) tmp=sqrt(t1*t1+t2*t2); # row014
    t1=t1/tmp; t2=t2/tmp; p=t1*p+t2*g1; endif # row015
else if(t2>0.d0) p=g1; else p=zero; endif endif # row016
hs=gamma*(f-fmin)/dg2; tcos=p'*g2; tmp=1.d0; # row017
if(-1.d0<tcos)&&(tcos<0.d0) tmp=sqrt((1-tcos)*(1+tcos)); # row018
    g1=(1.d0/tmp-1.d0)*g2-(tcos/tmp)*p; B+=B*g1*g2'; # row019
    hs=hs/tmp; p=(p-tcos*g2)/tmp; else p=zero; endif # row020
g1=g2; # row021
printf("itn %4d f %21.13e rad %9.1e cos %9.1e dB %9.1e\n", # row022
    itn, f, rad1, tcos,tmp);
endfor # row023
istop=2; # row024
endfunction # row025

```

. 4 5

A, B amsg2p

$$f_4(x) = \|Ax - b\|^2,$$

ctave- **fgfun4(x)** (. 3).

500×100-

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 100 & 0 & 0\dots0 \\ 0 & 100 & 0\dots0 \\ & & A_1 \end{pmatrix},$$

A_1 - 498×100-

[0, 3] [0, 5], .

4 -

A, B, amsg2p

$$f_4(x) = \|Ax - b\|^2, A_1 \in [0, 3]^{498 \times 100}$$

Epsf	A		B		Me o amsg2p	
	itn	$\ x_{itn} - x^*\ $	itn	time	itn	time
1.00E-04	695	8.0612E-04	86	1.2175E-04	12	2.4107E-04
1.00E-06	1085	8.2861E-05	108	1.1773E-05	14	3.6769E-05
1.00E-08	1491	8.3470E-06	130	1.1353E-06	19	2.1710E-06
1.00E-10	1901	8.3881E-07	150	1.3526E-07	22	3.1324E-07
1.00E-12	2313	8.3994E-08	172	1.3018E-08	24	4.2297E-08
1.00E-14	2725	8.4439E-09	194	1.2523E-09	27	3.8820E-09
1.00E-16	3139	8.4141E-10	216	1.2040E-10	30	3.1344E-10
1.00E-18	3553	8.3820E-11	238	1.1637E-11	33	2.6745E-11
1.00E-20	3967	8.4642E-12	260	1.1283E-12	35	5.0263E-12

5 –

A, B, amsg2p

$$f_4(x) = \|Ax - b\|^2, A_1 \in [0,5]^{498 \times 100}$$

epsf	A		B		Me o amsg2p	
	itn	$\ x_{itn} - x^*\ $	itn	time	itn	time
1.00E-04	265	4.9693E-04	352	1.0379E-04	12	2.1617E-04
1.00E-06	399	5.2130E-05	438	1.0776E-05	15	2.5641E-05
1.00E-08	539	5.2116E-06	526	1.0616E-06	20	1.3339E-06
1.00E-10	681	5.1205E-07	614	1.0459E-07	23	1.9892E-07
1.00E-12	821	5.2309E-08	700	1.0862E-08	26	1.8676 E-08
1.00E-14	963	5.1901E-09	788	1.0704E-09	28	2.4180E-09
1.00E-16	1105	5.1594E-10	876	1.0541E-10	31	1.9506E-10
1.00E-18	1247	5.1462E-11	964	1.0372E-11	33	2.1189E-11
1.00E-20	1389	5.1388E-12	1052	1.0594E-12	36	2.1323E-12

$$\gamma = 2, \quad f_{min} = f^* = 0,$$

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

. 4 5 , , -
 , A_1
 [0, 5], [0, 3]. ,
 ,
 [0, 3]. **amsg2p**
 -
 .
amsg2p ,
A B. amsg2p -
 , -
 .
 -
 (GPU).

$$f_i(x) \leq 0, i = 1, \dots, l, x \in R^n.$$

$$\mathbb{E}(x) = \max \left\{ 0, \max_{1 \leq i \leq l} f_i(x) \right\}, \quad \mathbb{E}^* = 0.$$

(,).

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4.	AMSG2P.....	19
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AMSG2P

19-03

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