

一种新共轭梯度法的全局收敛性*

A New Conjugate Gradient Method with a Global Convergent Property

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摘要: 在文献[4,5]的基础上, 提出求解无约束优化问题的共轭梯度公式中 β_k 参数的一种新的计算公式: $\beta_{k+1} = \mu \frac{\|g_{k+1}\|^2}{d_k^T y^k}, 0 < \mu < 1$; 对标准 Wolf 搜索条件进行推广, 得到一种新的算法, 并证明了算法的全局收敛性。

关键词: 无约束优化 共轭梯度法 线搜索 全局收敛性

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Abstract: We propose a new formula about β_k based on the paper [4] and [5], that is $\beta_{k+1} = \mu \frac{\|g_{k+1}\|^2}{d_k^T y^k}, 0 < \mu < 1$. This paper presents a wider line search than the standard Wolf search and give a new conjugate gradient method with global convergence.

Key words: unconstrained optimization, conjugate gradient method, line search, global convergence

考虑无约束优化问题:

$$\min_{x \in R^n} f(x) \quad (1)$$

其中 $f: R^n \rightarrow R^1$ 连续可微. 共轭梯度法是求解问题(1)的一类重要方法^[1~3], 其迭代公式为:

$$x_{k+1} = x_k + \alpha_k d_k, \quad (2)$$

$$d_k = \begin{cases} -g_k, & k = 1; \\ -g_k + \beta_k d_{k-1}, & k > 1. \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

其中 $g_k = \nabla f(x_k), d_k$ 为搜索方向, α_k 为步长因子, β_k 为参数. β_k 可由以下著名公式给出:

$$\beta_{k+1} = \frac{g_{k+1}^T g_{k+1}}{d_k^T g_k} \quad (\text{Dixon 公式}),$$

$$\beta_{k+1} = \frac{g_{k+1}^T g_{k+1}}{g_k^T g_k} \quad (\text{Fletcher-Reeves 公式}), \quad (4)$$

在文献[4,5]的基础上, 本文提出一种新的 β_k 的计算公式:

$$\beta_{k+1} = \mu \frac{\|g_{k+1}\|^2}{d_k^T y^k}, 0 < \mu < 1, \quad (5)$$

其中 $y^k = g_{k+1} - g_k$, 且在文献[6]的基础上对标准

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Wolf 搜索条件进行推广, 在一定条件下证明算法的全局收敛性。

1 推广的线搜索和新算法

我们知道, 步长因子 α_k 的选取应满足一定的下降条件. 设 d_k 为下降方向, 即满足 $g_k^T d_k < 0$. 精确线性搜索要求步长因子 α_k 满足正交条件:

$$g(x_k + \alpha_k d_k)^T d_k = 0;$$

非精确线性搜索的 Wolf 搜索要求步长因子 α_k 满足条件:

$$f(x_k + \alpha_k d_k) - f(x_k) \leq \lambda \alpha_k g_k^T d_k, \quad (6)$$

$$g(x_k + \alpha_k d_k)^T d_k > \sigma g_k^T d_k, 0 < \lambda < \sigma < 1; \quad (7)$$

而强 Wolf 搜索要求步长因子 α_k 满足式(6)和

$$|g(x_k + \alpha_k d_k)^T d_k| \leq -\sigma g_k^T d_k, 0 < \lambda < \sigma < 1;$$

若步长因子 α_k 满足式(6)和搜索条件:

$$\sigma_1 g_k^T d_k \leq g(x_k + \alpha_k d_k)^T d_k \leq -\sigma_2 g_k^T d_k, \quad (8)$$

其中 $0 < \lambda < \sigma_1 < 1, \sigma_2$ 是任意非负数, 则称为放宽了的强 Wolf 搜索。

我们将式(6), (7)换成式(8)和下式:

$$f(x_k + \alpha_k d_k) - f(x_k) \leq -\gamma \alpha_k^2 \|d_k\|^2, 0 < \gamma < 1, \quad (9)$$

其中 $0 < \gamma \leq \sigma_1 < 1, 0 < \sigma_2 < +\infty$. 与式(6)相比,

不成立,则存在 $\rho > 0$,使

$$\|g_k\| \geq \rho, \forall k. \quad (20)$$

由引理 2 知

$$g_{k+1}^T d_{k+1} = \frac{\|g_{k+1}\|^2 g_k^T d_k}{\delta_k} = \frac{1}{\mu} \beta_k g_k^T d_k, \quad (21)$$

则

$$\beta_k = \mu \frac{g_{k+1}^T d_{k+1}}{g_k^T d_k}. \quad (22)$$

将式(3)写成

$$d_{k+1} + g_{k+1} = \beta_k d_k,$$

故

$$\|d_{k+1}\|^2 = \beta_k^2 \|d_k\|^2 - 2g_k^T d_{k+1} - \|g_{k+1}\|^2.$$

上式两端同除以 $(g_{k+1}^T d_{k+1})^2$, 利用式(21)得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\|d_{k+1}\|^2}{(g_{k+1}^T d_{k+1})^2} &= \mu^2 \frac{(g_{k+1}^T d_{k+1})^2 \|d_k\|^2}{(g_k^T d_k)^2 (g_{k+1}^T d_{k+1})^2} - \frac{2}{g_{k+1}^T d_{k+1}} \\ - \frac{\|g_{k+1}\|^2}{(g_{k+1}^T d_{k+1})^2} &= \mu^2 \frac{\|d_k\|^2}{(g_k^T d_k)^2} - \left(\frac{1}{\|g_{k+1}\|} + \frac{\|g_{k+1}\|}{g_{k+1}^T d_{k+1}} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{\|g_{k+1}\|^2} \leq \mu^2 \frac{\|d_k\|^2}{(g_k^T d_k)^2} + \frac{1}{\|g_{k+1}\|^2}. \end{aligned}$$

又因

$$\frac{\|d_1\|^2}{(g_1^T d_1)^2} = \frac{1}{\|g_1\|^2}, \|g_k\| \geq \rho, 0 < \mu < 1,$$

故

$$\frac{\|d_k\|^2}{(g_k^T d_k)^2} \leq \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \mu^{2i} \frac{1}{\|g_{k+i}\|^2} \leq \frac{1}{\rho^2} \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \mu^{2i} \approx \frac{1}{\rho^2}$$

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所以,文献[14]提出的杂交共轭梯度公式是本文所给一类新的 DY-型共轭梯度公式的特例。

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$$\frac{1}{1-\mu^2}.$$

上式表明

$$\sum_{k \geq 1} \frac{(g_k^T d_k)^2}{\|d_k\|^2} = \infty, \quad (23)$$

这与引理 2 矛盾, 故定理成立. 证毕.

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