

О СХОДИМОСТИ $r_-(r)$ -АЛГОРИТМА

... $r_-(r)$ - ...
 ... $r_0(r)$ - ...
 « ... » $r_-(r)$ - ...
 ... $r_0(r)$ - ...
 « ... »

... $r_\mu(\alpha)$ - ... [1].
 ... 1975 [2].
 $r_\mu(\alpha)$ - ...
 [1, 2].
 [3].
 $r_\mu(\alpha)$ - ...
 « ... » $r_\mu(\alpha)$ - ...
 $r_\mu(\alpha)$ - ...
 1 - ...
 $r_\mu(\alpha)$ - ... 2
 ... 3
 $r_\mu(\alpha)$ - ...
 4 - $r_0(\alpha)$ - ...
 « ... »

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1. - [4].

1 [4]. $f(x)$, E^n , $f(x)$
 S n - $f(x)$;) $M \subseteq S$, $f(x)$ x
 2 [4]. $f(x)$ x

$g(x_1), g(x_2), \dots, g(x_k), \dots, \{x_k\}_{k=1}^\infty$ -
 x , $f(x)$
 $G_f(x)$ - x
 $f(x)$

1 [4]. $f(x)$, E^n , x

2 [4]. $f_1(x)$ $f_2(x)$ -
 $f_3(x) = f_1(x) + f_2(x)$ $f_4(x) = f_1(x) \cdot f_2(x)$ -

3 [4]. $f_1(x)$ $f_2(x)$ -
 $f(x) = \max(f_1(x), f_2(x))$ -

: $\varphi_i(x) = 0, x \in E^n, i = 1, \dots, m, \varphi_i(x)$ -

$$\Psi_1(x) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq m} |\varphi_i(x)|, \quad \Psi_2(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m |\varphi_i(x)|, \quad \Psi_3(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m \varphi_i^2(x).$$

$$(2 \quad 3), \quad \Psi_1(x), \Psi_2(x), \Psi_3(x)$$

$$\Psi_j(x^*) = 0, \quad j = 1, 2, 3,$$

2. $r_\mu(\cdot)$ -

[2] $r_\mu(\alpha)$ -

$R_\alpha(\xi) = I_n + (\alpha - 1)\xi\xi^T, \quad \xi \in E^n, \quad \|\xi\| = 1, \quad \alpha > 1,$

$(\cdot)^T, \quad I_n - \quad n \times n - \quad, \quad \alpha -$

$R_\alpha(\xi) \quad [1, \quad .68 - 69].$

B_k -

$R_\beta(\xi) = R_\alpha^{-1}(\xi) = I_n + (\beta - 1)\xi\xi^T, \quad \beta = \frac{1}{\alpha} < 1.$

$R_\beta(\xi) \quad R_\alpha(\xi)$

$B_{k+1} \quad :$

$B_{k+1} = B_k R_\beta(\xi) = B_k (I_n + (\beta - 1)\xi\xi^T) = B_k + (\beta - 1)(B_k \xi)\xi^T.$

$f(x) - \quad ; \quad G_f(x) -$

$f(x) \quad x; \quad \alpha > 1 -$

$;\quad \mu - \quad, \quad 0 \leq \mu < 1; \quad x_0 - \quad ; \quad g_f(x_0) -$

$x_0; \quad B_0 - \quad n \times n - \quad ($

$B_0 \quad I_n,$

$D_n \quad ,$

$)$.

$r_\mu(\alpha)$ -

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

$(k+1) - \quad :$

1) $x_{k+1} = x_k - h_k B_k g_{\varphi_k}(y_k), \quad (1)$

$g_{\varphi_k}(y_k) = B_k^T g_f(x_k), \quad h_k \quad :$

a) $[0, h_k] \quad \varphi_k(h) = f(x_{k+1}(h)) \quad ;$

b) $g \in G_f(x_{k+1}) \quad , \quad \frac{(B_k^T g, g_{\varphi_k}(y_k))}{\|B_k^T g\| \|g_{\varphi_k}(y_k)\|} \leq \mu;$

2)
$$B_{k+1} = B_k R_\beta(\xi_k) = B_k + (\beta - 1)(B_k \xi_k) \xi_k^T, \quad (2)$$

$$\xi_k = \frac{B_k^T r_k}{\|B_k^T r_k\|}, \quad r_k = g - g_f(x_k), \quad \beta = \frac{1}{\alpha} < 1;$$

3)
$$R_\beta(\xi) = I_n + (\beta - 1)\xi\xi^T$$

$$g_f(x_{k+1}) = g_f(x_k) - h_k (g_f(x_k) - \xi) \xi^T$$

$A_k = B_k^{-1}$

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

$$\varphi_k(y) = f(B_k y), \quad \mu = 0$$

4 [2].

$$\lim_{\|x\| \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = +\infty, \quad \{x_k\}_{k=0}^\infty,$$

$r_\mu(\alpha)$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \|x_{k+1} - x_k\| = 0. \quad (3)$$

$$\{x : f(x^*) \leq f(x) \leq f(x_0)\}, \quad x_0$$

$$G_f(z), \quad \{x_k\}_{k=0}^\infty, \quad x^*, \quad r_\mu(\alpha)$$

$f(x)$

$G_f(x)$

3. $r_\mu(\cdot)$ - [3]

« $r_\mu(\alpha)$ -

$\alpha = 3,$

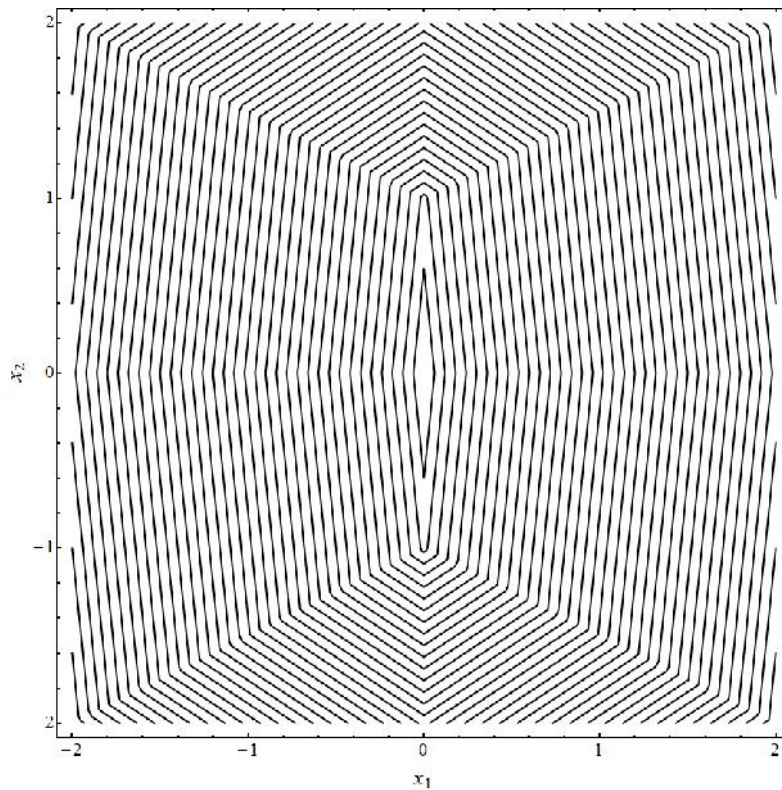
$$f(x_1, x_2) = \max_{i=1, \dots, 8} \{f_i(x_1, x_2)\} = \max \left\{ \max_{i=1, \dots, 4} \{f_i(x_1, x_2)\}, \max_{i=5, \dots, 8} \{f_i(x_1, x_2)\} \right\}, \quad (4)$$

$$f_i = f_i(x_1, x_2), \quad i = 1, \dots, 8, \quad :$$

$$f_1 = -10x_1 - x_2 - 1, \quad f_2 = 6x_1 - 9x_2 - 9, \quad f_3 = 10x_1 - x_2 - 1, \quad f_4 = -6x_1 - 9x_2 - 9,$$

$$f_5 = 10x_1 + x_2 - 1, \quad f_6 = -6x_1 + 9x_2 - 9, \quad f_7 = -10x_1 + x_2 - 1, \quad f_8 = 6x_1 + 9x_2 - 9.$$

. 1.



. 1. (4)

(4)

$$x^* = (0, 0)^T$$

$$z_1 = (0, 1)^T$$

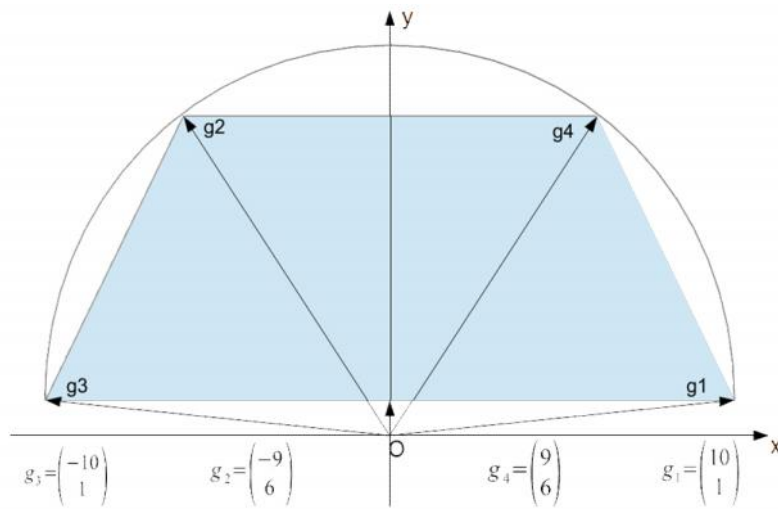
$$f^* = -1.$$

$$z_2 = (0, -1)^T : \quad f(z_1) = f(z_2) = 0,$$

$$G_f(z_1) \quad G_f(z_2).$$

$r_\mu(\alpha)$ -

$$G_f(z_1) : g_1 = (10, 1)^T; \\ g_2 = (-6, 9)^T; g_3 = (-10, 1)^T; g_4 = (6, 9)^T. \\ f_5, f_6, f_7, f_8, z_1 = (0, 1)^T \\ G_f(z_1) = \{g_1, g_2, g_3, g_4\} \cdot 2, \\ z_1 \quad (4),$$



. 2. $G_f(z_1) = \{g_1, g_2, g_3, g_4\}$ (4)

$$G_f(z_2) : \\ g_1 = (-10, -1)^T; g_2 = (6, -9)^T; g_3 = (10, -1)^T; g_4 = (-6, -9)^T, \\ f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4. G_f(z_2)$$

. 2. Ox .

$$x_0 = z_1 - r_\mu(\alpha) - , \alpha = 3, B_0 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$g_0 = g_1 - x_0.$$

$$\{g_1, g_2\}, \{g_2', g_3'\}, \\ \{g_3'', g_4''\}, \{g_4''', g_1'''\} \cdot \langle \quad \rangle$$

$$: - , r_\mu(\alpha) -$$

$$\alpha = 3 \quad \mu \geq 0 [3].$$

.....

..... x_0

..... $\alpha^2 = 9$

..... $r_\mu(\alpha)$ -

..... $\alpha = 3$ $x_0 = (0, 1)$,

..... (4). z_1 z_2

..... $r_\mu(\alpha)$ -

..... $r_\mu(\alpha)$ - $f(x), x \in E^n$, (4)

..... $f(x)$ - $x_0 = z_1$ $x_0 = z_2$

..... $G_f(x)$

..... $f(x)$ x

..... $\alpha > 1, x_0$ - ; $g_f(x_0)$ - $f(x)$

..... $x_0; B_0 = I_n$ - $n \times n$ - $r_0(\alpha)$ -

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

1) $x_{k+1} = x_k - h_k B_k g_{\varphi_k}(y_k)$, (5)

..... $g_{\varphi_k}(y_k) = B_k^T g_f(x_k)$, h_k

..... $h_k = \arg \min_{h \geq 0} f(x_k - h B_k g_{\varphi_k}(y_k))$

..... h_k

2) $G_f(x_{k+1}) = \{g_i\}_{i=1}^{m_k}$ -

..... $f(x)$ x_{k+1} $m_k = 1$ $g_1 = 0$, $x^* = x_{k+1}$

..... $g = g_j$, $j: 1 \leq j \leq m_k$,

..... $(B_k^T g_j, g_{\varphi_k}(y_k))$ -

3) ;

..... (.....)

..... $B_{k+1} = B_k + \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} - 1\right) (B_k \xi_k) \xi_k^T$, (6)

$$\xi_k = \frac{B_k^T r_k}{\|B_k^T r_k\|}, \quad r_k = g - g_f(x_k).$$

$$4) \quad \begin{aligned} & x_{k+1}, B_{k+1} \quad g_f(x_{k+1}) = g. \\ h_k & \quad , \quad h_k \geq 0, \quad g_f(x_k) \quad g_f(x_{k+1}) \quad - \quad - \\ & f(x) \quad x_k \quad x_{k+1}. \end{aligned}$$

$$5. \quad \begin{aligned} & f(x) - \quad , \quad , \quad \lim_{\|x\| \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = +\infty, \\ & \{x_k\}_{k=0}^\infty, \quad r_0(\alpha) - \quad , \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \|x_{k+1} - x_k\| = 0. \tag{7}$$

$$x^* - \quad , \quad x_0 - \quad , \\ \{x : f(x^*) \leq f(x) \leq f(x_0)\}, \quad x_0 \quad x^*,$$

$$, \quad x^*, \quad z, \quad G_f(z) \quad - \\ , \quad \{x_k\}_{k=0}^\infty \quad x^*.$$

$$4; \text{ (ii) } r_0(\alpha) - \quad - \quad : \text{ (i) } \quad 5$$

$$r_\mu(\alpha) - \quad . \\ \text{(i)} \quad , \quad f(x) - \\ - \quad (\quad . \quad 1). \\ (\quad 4) \quad , \quad - \quad -$$

$$(\quad 4), \quad f(x). \\ \text{(ii)} \quad , \quad (\quad 1 \quad . \quad 3) \\ r_0(\alpha) - \quad 2 \quad . \quad a) \quad b)$$

$$r_\mu(\alpha) - \quad \mu \geq 0. \quad , \\ 4, \quad . \quad 1 \quad a) \quad , \quad h_k \\ [0, h_k], \quad \varphi_k(h) = f(x_{k+1}(h)) \quad .$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} & (B_k^T g_j, g_{\varphi_k}(y_k)) \leq 0. \\ (B_k^T g_j, g_{\varphi_k}(y_k)) & \leq \mu, \quad \mu \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$5 \quad , \quad \{x : f(x^*) \leq f(x) \leq f(x_0)\}$$

$$\mathbf{6.} \quad \alpha = 3, \quad r_0(\alpha) -$$

$$x_0 = z_1 \quad x_0 = z_2 \quad (4).$$

$$x_0 = z_2.$$

$$(4) \quad x_0 \quad : \quad g_1 = (10, 1)^T,$$

$$g_2 = (-6, 9)^T, \quad g_3 = (-10, 1)^T, \quad g_4 = (6, 9)^T \quad (2). \quad g_f(x_0)$$

$$g_1, \quad h_0 = 0, \quad (g_1, g_3) = -99 < 0 \quad (3).$$

$$x_0 \quad g_1 \quad).$$

$$x_1 = x_0 \quad (3)$$

$$x_1 \quad g = g_3, \quad (g_1, g_3) = -99$$

$$(g_1, g_2) = -51 \quad (g_1, g_4) = 69.$$

$$r_0(3) -$$

$$\xi_1 = (-1, 0)^T \quad B_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}.$$

$$\varphi_1(y) = f(B_1 y) \quad y_1 = B_1^{-1} x_1$$

$$g_{\varphi_1}(y_1) = B_1^T g_f(x_1), \quad g_f(x_1) - f(x)$$

$$x_1. \quad g_1, g_2, g_3, g_4$$

$$Y_1 = B_1^{-1} X$$

$$: \quad g'_1 = (10/3, 1)^T, \quad g'_2 = (-2, 9)^T, \quad g'_3 = (-10/3, 1)^T, \quad g'_4 = (2, 9)^T.$$

$$\varphi_1(y) \quad g'_3$$

$$(g'_3, g'_1) = -91/9 < 0, \quad r_0(3) -$$

$$h_1 = 0. \quad x_2 = x_0$$

$$(3) \quad x_2 \quad g = g_1,$$

$$(g'_3, g'_1) = -91/9 \quad (g'_3, g'_2) = 47/3 \quad (g'_3, g'_4) = 7/3.$$

$$\xi_2 = (1, 0)^T \quad B_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1/9 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$Y_2 = B_2^{-1} X \quad : \quad g_1'' = (10/9, 1)^T, \quad g_2'' = (-2/3, 9)^T,$$

$$g_3'' = (-10/9, 1)^T \quad g_4'' = (2/3, 9)^T. \quad \Phi_2(y)$$

$$r_0(3) - \quad g_1'' \quad , \quad (g_1'', g_3'') = -19/81 < 0,$$

$$x_3 = x_0 \quad g = g_3, \quad h_2 = 0,$$

$$(g_1'', g_2'') = 223/27 \quad (g_1'', g_4'') = 263/27, \quad (g_1'', g_3'') = -19/81,$$

$$\xi_3 = (-1, 0)^T \quad B_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1/27 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$Y_3 = B_3^{-1} X \quad : \quad g_1''' = (10/27, 1)^T, \quad g_2''' = (-2/9, 9)^T,$$

$$g_3''' = (-10/27, 1)^T \quad g_4''' = (2/9, 9)^T. \quad \Phi_3(y)$$

$$r_0(3) - \quad g_3''' \quad , \quad (g_3''', g_1''') = 629/729 > 0,$$

$$(g_3''', g_2''') = 2261/243 > 0 \quad (g_3''', g_4''') = 2221/243 > 0,$$

$$x_4 = c \quad , \quad \dots \quad h_3 > 0.$$

(4).

$r_0(3)$

$x_0 = z_2$

).

$r_\mu(\alpha)$

μ .

$h_k \leq h_k^*$,

h_k^*

r

h_k

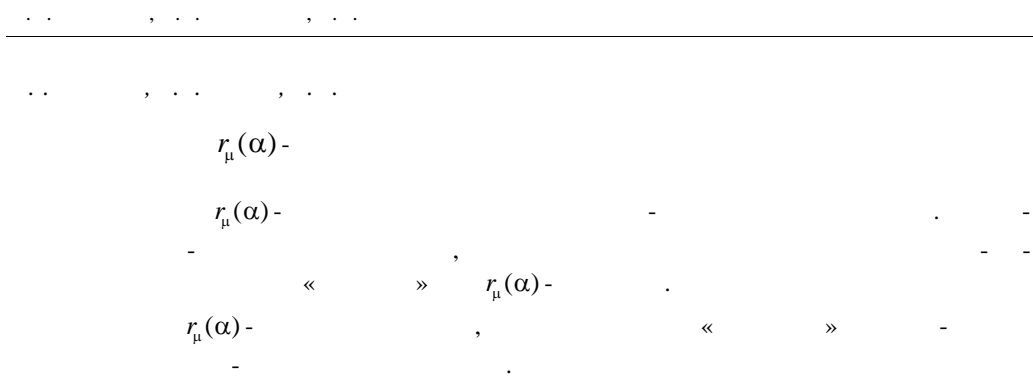
$h_k > h_k^*$.

« »

$r(\alpha)$

$r_\mu(\alpha)$

0114U001055.



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ON THE CONVERGENCE OF THE $r_\mu(\alpha)$ -ALGORITHM

A description of the $r_\mu(\alpha)$ -algorithm for minimizing the near-differentiable function is given. We consider piecewise-linear convex function, for which two points with linearly dependent almost-gradients can serve as the “traps” for the $r_\mu(\alpha)$ -algorithm. The $r_\mu(\alpha)$ -algorithm for minimizing a convex function is proposed. It is shown that $r_\mu(\alpha)$ -algorithm can not be “looped” at point-traps for the piecewise-linear convex function considered.

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