

Lect 13 Newton's method

一. 引言:

1. 基本方法:

直接法: 不可能; 迭代法: $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n, \dots$ 序列

2. 收敛阶:

设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \alpha$, $E_n = |x_n - \alpha|$

A. 线性收敛:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E_{n+1}/E_n = C, \quad 0 < C < 1$$

典例:

$$q^n, |q| < 1$$

B. 超线性收敛

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E_{n+1}/E_n = 0$$

次线性: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E_{n+1}/E_n = 1$

$$\frac{1}{n^\alpha}, \alpha > 0$$

C. p阶收敛:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E_{n+1}/E_n^p = C > 0; \quad p > 1$$

$$q^2, p=2$$

$$\text{超 } p \text{ 阶 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E_{n+1}/E_n^p = 0$$

$$q < 1$$

3. 有效位数:

$$n \text{ 充分大时, 有 } E_{n+1} = C \cdot E_n^p \quad n = n_0, n_0 + 1, \dots$$

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$$E_{n_0+k} = C^{\frac{p^k-1}{p-1}} E_{n_0} \quad k=0,1,2,\dots, \quad p>1$$

$$E_{n_0+k} = C^k E_{n_0} \quad p=1$$

设 $E_{n_0+k} = 10^{-\delta_k} E_{n_0}$, 则 δ_k 表征自 x_{n_0} 开始增加的有效位数, 则

$$k \gg 1, \quad \delta_k = \begin{cases} k \lg 1/C & p=1 \\ p^k \cdot \tilde{c} & p>1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则 } \delta_k \approx \begin{cases} C_1 k & p=1 \\ C_p p^k & p>1 \end{cases}$$

即 $p=1$ 时, 有效位数线性增加;

$p>1$, 指数增加.

二. 非线性方程组的条件数:

$$\text{设方程组 } F(\vec{x}, \vec{d}) = 0 \quad \vec{d} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$\vec{x} = G(\vec{d})$$

定义相对条件数:

$$K(\vec{d}) = \sup_{\delta \vec{d} \in D} \frac{\|\delta \vec{x}\| / \|\vec{x}\|}{\|\delta \vec{d}\| / \|\vec{d}\|}$$

$K \gg 1$, 坏条件; $K \sim O(1)$ 好条件.

$$\vec{x} + \delta \vec{x} = G(\vec{a} + \delta \vec{a})$$

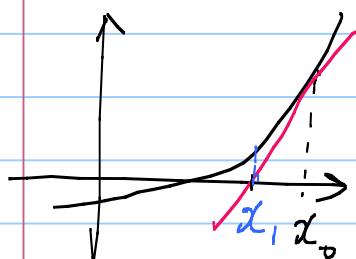
$$\approx G(\vec{a}) + G'(\vec{a}) \cdot \delta \vec{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow K(\vec{a}) \approx \|G'(\vec{a})\| \cdot \frac{\|\delta \vec{a}\|}{\|\vec{a}\|}$$

三. 牛顿法:

1. 1D 情形:

$$f(x) = 0$$



基本思想: 局部线性近似:

切线:

$$y = f'(x_k)(x - x_k) + f(x_k)$$

$$y = 0 \Rightarrow \tilde{x} = x_k - f(x_k) / f'(x_k)$$

Newton法:

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - f(x_k) / f'(x_k)$$

定理: 如 $f'(x^*) \neq 0$, $f''(x^*) \neq 0$, Newton法局部2阶收敛.

注: 1) 局部性要求 $|x_0 - x^*| < \delta$, δ 充分小.

2) $f'(x^*) = 0$ 重要, 否则不收敛或收敛极慢!

3) 证明取压缩映像原理.

2. 高维: $F(x)=0, \quad x, F \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - [DF(x_k)]^{-1} \cdot F(x_k)$$

$DF(x_k)$ 为 Jacobian 矩阵.

3. 收敛性:

定理1: 设 x^* 为 $x = \phi(x)$ 的不动点, $\phi: D \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$. 如存在 x^* 的邻域 $S = S(x^*, \delta) = \{x \mid \|x - x^*\| < \delta, \delta > 0\} \subset D$ 及 $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ s.t. $\forall x \in S$

$$\|\phi(x) - \phi(x^*)\| \leq \alpha \|x - x^*\|$$

则 $\forall x_0 \in S, \quad x_k \rightarrow x^*$.

证: $\forall x_0 \in S, \quad \|x_k - x^*\| \leq \alpha^k \|x_0 - x^*\| < \delta$

故 $x_k \in S$, 由压缩映像原理, $x_k \rightarrow x^*$.

定理2: 设 $\phi: D \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ 有不动点, x^* , 且 x^* 局部可微, 且 $\rho(D\phi(x^*)) = \sigma < 1$, 则 $\exists S = S(x^*, \delta) \subset D$ s.t.

$\forall x_0 \in S, \quad x_k \rightarrow x^*$.

证: 由 $\rho(D\phi(x^*)) < 1$, $\exists \|\cdot\|$ s.t. $\exists \varepsilon$ s.t.

$$\sigma + 2\varepsilon < 1, \quad \|D\phi(x^*)\| \leq \sigma + \varepsilon,$$

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且存在 $\mathcal{S}(x^*, \delta)$

$\forall x \in \mathcal{S}(x^*, \delta),$

$$\|\Phi(x) - \Phi(x^*) - D\Phi(x^*)(x - x^*)\| \leq \varepsilon \|x - x^*\|$$

$$\Rightarrow \|\Phi(x) - \Phi(x^*)\| \leq (\|D\Phi(x^*)\| + \varepsilon) \|x - x^*\|$$

$$\leq (0 + 2\varepsilon) \|x - x^*\|$$

$$\|D\|$$

$$\alpha < 1$$

由定理1得证.

定理3: 如 $DF(x^*)$ 非奇异, 且 $\exists r > 0$, s.t.

$$\|DF(x) - DF(y)\| \leq L \|x - y\| \quad \forall x, y \in B_r(x^*)$$

则 Newton 法局部2阶收敛.

证: 对 Newton 迭代 $\Phi(x) = x - (DF(x))^{-1} \cdot F(x)$

$\Rightarrow D\Phi(x^*) = 0$, 由定理2有收敛性.

$$X_{k+1} = X_k - [DF(X_k)]^{-1} \cdot F(X_k)$$

$$X^* = X^* - [DF(X_k)]^{-1} \cdot F(X^*)$$

$$\Rightarrow X_{k+1} - X^* = X_k - X^* - [DF(X_k)]^{-1} \cdot (F(X_k) - F(X^*))$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{k+1} = -[DF(X_k)]^{-1} \cdot [F(X_k) - F(X^*) - DF(X_k)(X_k - X^*)]$$

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$$\|E_{k+1}\| \leq \| [DF(X_k)]^{-1} \| \cdot \| DF(X_\theta) - DF(X_k) \| \cdot \|E_k\|$$

$$X_\theta = \theta X_k + (1-\theta) X^*$$

$$\leq \|DF(X_k)^{-1}\| \cdot L(1-\theta) \|E_k\|^2$$

即 $\|E_{k+1}\| / \|E_k\|^2 \leq L(1-\theta) \|DF(X_k)^{-1}\| < C \quad \#.$

四. Newton法的变化:

秩1拟牛顿法:

$$X_{k+1} = X_k - A_k^{-1} \cdot F(X_k) \quad \text{近似 } A_k \approx DF(X_k)$$

即上 $F(X_k) - F(X_{k-1}) \approx DF(X_k) \cdot (X_k - X_{k-1})$

对于 $g_{k-1} = A_k \cdot y_{k-1}$

令 $A_k = A_{k-1} + \Delta A_k$, ΔA_k 为修正

取 $\Delta A_k = N \cdot W^T$ 为秩1修正.

• Broyden方法:

令 $W = X_k - X_{k-1} = y_{k-1}$

故

$$N = (g_{k-1} - A_{k-1} y_{k-1}) / y_{k-1}^T \cdot y_{k-1}$$

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若 $y_{k-1} \neq 0$, 否则停机

• Broyden 第二方法:

在优化问题中 DF 对于 Hessian 是对称性, 能否保持对称性?

$$A_{k-1} y_{k-1} + \nu \cdot W^T y_{k-1} = g_{k-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nu = (g_{k-1} - A_{k-1} y_{k-1}) / W^T y_{k-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nu \cdot W^T = F(x_k) \cdot W^T / W^T y_{k-1}$$

取 $W = F(x_k)$, 则 $\nu \cdot W^T$ 对称!

五. 延拓法:

为求解 $F(x) = 0$, 取 $G(x) = 0$, 构造

$$H(x, \lambda) = \lambda F(x) + (1-\lambda) G(x)$$

$H(x, 0) = G(x)$, $H(x, 1) = F(x)$, $G(x) = 0$ 的 x_0 已知.

设 $H(x, \lambda_i) = 0$ 解为 x_i , 用 x_i 作 x_{i+1} 的初值!

“顺藤摸瓜”.

