

April 9, 2021

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

$$\nabla f(x) = 0$$

$$x_{k+1} = x_k + \alpha_k p_k$$



$$-H_k^{-1} g_k$$

$$-\tilde{A}_k^{-1} g_k$$

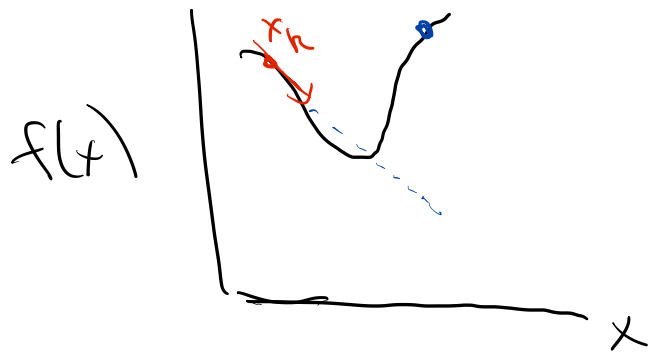
$$-B_k^{-1} g_k$$

$$-g_k$$

Exact line search

$$\alpha_k = \arg \min_{\alpha} f(x_k + \alpha p_k)$$

Inexact " " "



- ① Not too short (little progress)
- ② Not too long

# Backtracking

find\_step\_size( $f, x, p$ )

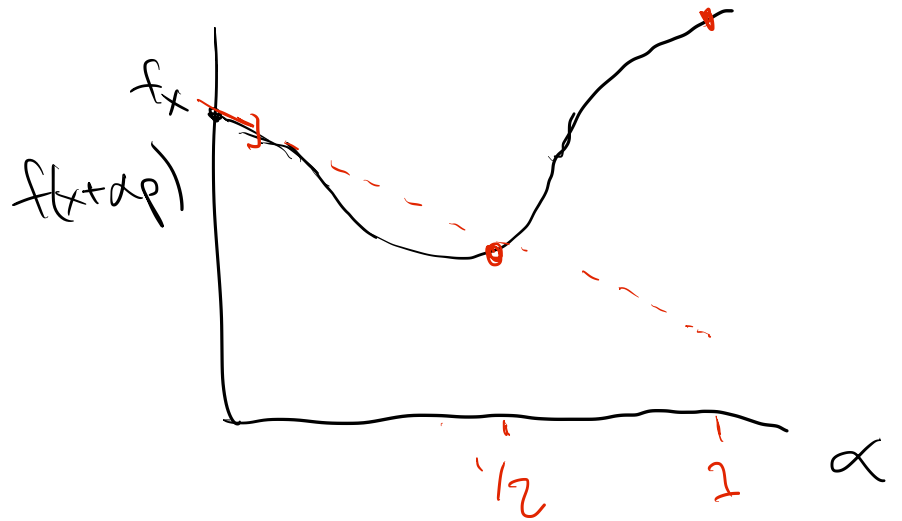
$$f_x = f(x)$$

$$\alpha = 1.0$$

while  $f(x + \alpha p) > f_x$

$$\alpha = \alpha / 2$$

return  $\alpha$



for  $k=1, 2, \dots$  Examples:  
Get  $p_k = (-g_k - H^{-1} g_k)$

$$\alpha_k = \text{find\_step\_size}(f, x_k, p_k)$$

$$x_{k+1} = x_k + \alpha_k p_k$$

## Armijo

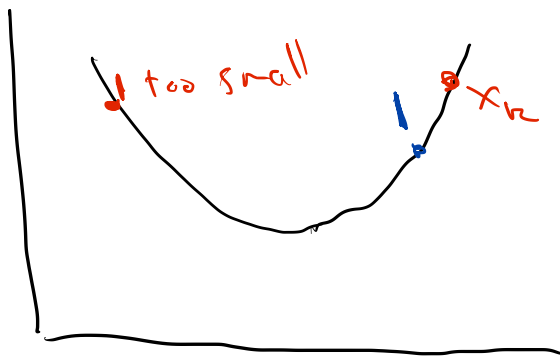
Idea: a "sufficient decrease"

Require:

$$f(x_k + \alpha_k p_k) \leq f(x_k) + c_1 \alpha_k \overbrace{g_k^T p_k}^{>0 \text{ } <0}$$

$c_1 \in (0, 1)$  fixed

(often small,  $1e^{-3}$ ,  $1e^{-4}$ )



## Curvature

Don't want steps too small

$$\phi'(\alpha_k) \geq c_2 \phi'(0)$$

$c_2 \in (c_1, 1)$  fixed

$$\phi'(\alpha)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \phi(\alpha) &= f(x_k + \alpha p_k) \\ \phi'(\alpha) &= \nabla f(x_k + \alpha p_k)^T p_k \\ \phi'(0) &= g_k^T p_k \end{aligned} \right\}$$

— ✓

