

一个具有 n 步二次收敛性的直接法算法

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一、引言

在非线性最优化的直接法算法中, Powell 算法^[1]具有一定的代表性, 但我们已知 Powell 算法对正定二次函数一般不具有二次终结性, 为此围绕着改善 Powell 算法的算法特性, 出现了一系列 Powell 算法的改进型^[2-6]. 其中俞文飏教授提出了一个新的方法——PY 算法^[7], 其基本思想基于, 对正定二次的目标函数算法迭代过程中每一轮迭代的搜索方向组的共轭性程度, 比起它上一轮迭代的搜索方向组的共轭性程度是不减的, 因此算法具有对正定二次函数的 n 步二次终结性. 但是对非二次正定函数, 例如一致凸函数, 算法是否仍具有二次收敛性, 这是一个有待解决的问题. 本文的工作是对 PY 方法进行修改, 使算法不仅保持有对目标函数为正定二次函数的 n 步二次终结性, 而且对一致凸的函数具有 n 步二次收敛性.

二、算法搜索方向组的修改过程

设在算法的第 i 步, 起始点为 x , 搜索方向组为 $d_1, \dots, d_{n-i}, d_{n-i+1}, \dots, d_n$. 我们用记号 $y = S(x; d)$ 表示目标函数以 x 为起点, 沿方向 d 进行线搜索而得到点 y . 并记 $S(x; d_1, d_2) = S(S(x; d_1); d_2)$. 定义 $y_0 = x, y_j = S(y_{j-1}; d_j), j = 1, 2, \dots, n-i, y = y_{n-i}, a = y - x, z = S(y; d_{n-i+1}, \dots, d_n)$, 那么

$$y_j = y_{j-1} + \lambda_j d_j, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n-i, \quad (2.1)$$

$$a = y - x = \sum_{j=1}^{n-i} \lambda_j d_j; \quad z - x = \sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j d_j. \quad (2.2)$$

设 $a \neq 0$, 并定义

$$l_j = \begin{cases} \lambda_j, & \lambda_j \geq \|a\|, \\ \|a\|, & \lambda_j < \|a\|, \end{cases} \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n-i, \quad (2.3)$$

$$\beta_j = l_j [2(f(y_j - l_j d_j) - f(y_j))]^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n-i, \quad (2.4)$$

$$v_j = \beta_j d_j, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n-i, \quad (2.5)$$

得到向量组

$$\{v_1, \dots, v_{n-i}, d_{n-i+1}, \dots, d_n\} = \{V, D'\}. \quad (2.6)$$

易知当 $a \neq 0$, 且函数 f 一致凸时, $\|v_j\| > 0 \forall j$. 作 n 阶正交矩阵

$$A_{j,k} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & & \\ & & 1 & & & \\ & & \cos \theta_{j,k} & & \sin \theta_{j,k} & \\ & & & \ddots & & \\ & & & & 1 & \\ & & \sin \theta_{j,k} & & \cos \theta_{j,k} & \\ & & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & & 1 & \\ & & & & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & & & & 1 & \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} j \\ \\ \\ k, \end{matrix} \quad (2.7)$$

其中,

$$\cos \theta_{j,k} = \frac{\langle (a_j, a_k)^T, (v_j, v_{k1})^T \rangle}{\|(a_j, a_k)^T\| \cdot \|(v_j, v_{k1})^T\|}, \quad 1 \leq j < k \leq n, \quad (2.8)$$

$$(a_1, \cdots, a_n)^T = a, \quad (v_{11}, v_{21}, \cdots, v_{n1})^T = v_1.$$

并令

$$A = \prod_{1 \leq j < k \leq n} A_{j,k}, \quad (2.9)$$

$$R = (V^T V)^{-1} V^T A V, \quad (2.10)$$

那么

$$VR = AV, \quad (2.11)$$

对 R 按 Gram-Schmidt 过程正交化:

$$b_k = r_k - \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \langle r_k, q_j \rangle q_j, \quad (2.12)$$

$$q_k = b_k / \|b_k\|, \quad k = 1, 2, \cdots, n-i,$$

得正交矩阵 $Q = (q_1, \cdots, q_{n-i})$. 过程(2.12)等价于对 R 右乘以某一上三角正阵矩阵 Π , 即 $R\Pi = Q$. 所以

$$VQ = VR\Pi = AV\Pi = U = (u_1, \cdots, u_{n-i}), \quad (2.13)$$

$$u_i \|a_i.$$

将 $u_j (j = 1, 2, \cdots, n-i)$ 单位化, 得向量组

$$\bar{D} = (\bar{d}_1, \cdots, \bar{d}_n), \quad (2.14)$$

其中,

$$\bar{d}_j = u_{j+1} / \|u_{j+1}\|, \quad j = 1, 2, \cdots, n-i-1,$$

$$\bar{d}_j = d_{j+1}, \quad j = n-i, \cdots, n-1,$$

$$\bar{d}_n = (x-x) / \|x-x\|.$$

并令

$$\bar{x} = S(x; \bar{d}_n). \quad (2.15)$$

我们称由 x 和 $D = \{d_1, \cdots, d_n\}$ 经过 (2.1)–(2.15) 而得到 \bar{x} 和 $\bar{D} = \{\bar{d}_1, \cdots, \bar{d}_n\}$ 的过程为算法的第 i 步操作过程, 并用映射 T_i 表示.

定义 2.1. $(\bar{x}; \bar{d}_1, \dots, \bar{d}_n) = T_i(x; d_1, \dots, d_n)$.

三、算法的共轭性程度

定理 3.1. 设 f 为正定二次函数, $\|d_i\| = 1$ ($j = 1, 2, \dots, n-i$), 那么

i) v_j ($j = 1, 2, \dots, n-i$) 为关于 $\nabla^2 f$ 的单位向量,

ii) β_j 与 l_j 的取值无关.

证明从略.

假定

(A1) $f \in C^2$, 存在常数 $m, M > 0$, 使得对任意 $x, y \in R^n$, 有

$$my^T y \leq y^T \nabla^2 f(x) y \leq My^T y. \quad (3.1)$$

(A2) $f \in C^2$, 存在常数 $L > 0$, 使得对任意 $x \in R^n$, 有

$$\|\nabla^2 f(x) - \nabla^2 f(x^*)\| \leq L\|x - x^*\|, \quad (3.2)$$

其中 x^* 是 $f(x)$ 的极小值点.

定理 3.2. 若 f 满足假设 (A1), (A2), $\|d_i\| = 1$ ($j = 1, 2, \dots, n-i$), 那么对 $j = 1, 2, \dots, n-i$ 有

$$M^{-2} \leq \beta_j \leq m^{-2}. \quad (3.3)$$

证明从略.

向量组 $\{d_1, \dots, d_n\}$ 关于 n 阶正定矩阵 G 的共轭性程度定义为

$$\Delta_G(d_1, \dots, d_n) = (\det G)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot |\det(d_1, \dots, d_n)| \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n (d_i^T G d_i)^{-\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (3.4)$$

定理 3.3. 设目标函数 f 为正定二次函数, $\{d_1, \dots, d_n\}$ 为一独立向量组, $\{d_{n-i+1}, \dots, d_n\}$ 关于 $\nabla^2 f$ 互相共轭, 如果 $y = S(x; d_1, \dots, d_{n-i})$, 并且

$$(\bar{x}; \bar{d}_1, \dots, \bar{d}_n) = T_i(x; d_1, \dots, d_n),$$

那么

$$\Delta_{\nabla^2 f}(\bar{d}_1, \dots, \bar{d}_n) \geq \Delta_{\nabla^2 f}(d_1, \dots, d_n). \quad (3.5)$$

参见 [1, 2, 7] 本定理易证, 证明从略.

四、算法模型及二次终结性

$$(P) \quad \min [f(x) | x \in R^n] \quad (4.1)$$

算法 (Ag):

i) 给定点 x^0 和单位向量组 $\{d_1^1, \dots, d_n^1\}$, 令 $x^1 := S(x^0; d_n^1)$, $k := 1$.

ii) 下面的过程从 $i = 1$ 进行到 $i = n-1$, 称为算法的第 k 轮,

$$(x^{i+1}; d_1^{i+1}, \dots, d_n^{i+1}) = T_i(x^i; d_1^i, \dots, d_n^i), \quad (4.2)$$

并称 (4.2) 为算法第 k 轮的第 i 步. 如果存在某一 i 使得

$$x^i = S(x^i; d_1^i, \dots, d_{n-i}^i), \quad (4.3)$$

则令第 k 轮终止, $i[k] := i$; 否则第 k 轮在 $(n-1)$ 步后终止, $i[k] := n$.

iii) 如果 $i[k] < n$, $x^i = x^{i(k)}$, $\{d_1^i, \dots, d_n^i\} = \{d_1^{i(k)}, \dots, d_n^{i(k)}\}$; 否则 $i[k] = n$ 时, $x^i = x^n$, $\{d_1^i, \dots, d_n^i\} = \{d_1^{n-1}, \dots, d_n^{n-1}\}$; $k := k + 1$ 转回 ii), 进行下一轮迭代.

注 1° 算法本身并没有给出终止准则.

注 2° 算法一般只适于一致凸函数, 这是为了保证(2.4)式 $\beta_i > 0$.

定理 4.1. 设 f 为正定二次函数, x^* 为极小值点, 那么对于算法(Ag), 下述结论成立:

i) 在第一轮终止时, 已得到了 x^* ;

ii) $\Delta(d_1^i, \dots, d_n^i) \leq \Delta(d_1^{i+1}, \dots, d_n^{i+1})$; (4.4)

iii) 当 $i[1] = n$ 时, $\Delta(d_1^{n-1}, \dots, d_n^{n-1}) = 1$. (4.5)

证. 结论 ii) 显然是定理 3.3 的推论.

现证结论 i). 设算法第一轮在第 i 步时终止, $i \leq n$. 由(4.3), $x^i = S(x^i; d_1^i, \dots, d_{n-i}^i)$, 得

$$(\nabla f(x^i))^T d_j^i = 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n - i. \quad (4.6)$$

另一方面, 根据 (Ag) ii) 的(4.2)和(2.14), 可知 $\{d_{n-i+2}^i, \dots, d_n^i = d_{n-1}^i, d_n^i\}$ 互相共轭, 而 x^i 是在前一步经这些方向的逐次线搜索而得, 所以根据扩张子空间定理^[9]得

$$(\nabla f(x^i))^T d_j^i = 0, \quad j = n - i + 1, \dots, n. \quad (4.7)$$

再根据(4.4), $\Delta_i \geq \Delta_1 > 0$, 综合(4.6), (4.7)便得结论.

当 $i[1] = n$ 时, 根据 (Ag) ii) 轮次终止准则, 得 $x^i - x^{i-1} \cong 0$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$). 所以由引理 3.1 可知 $\{d_1^{n-1}, \dots, d_n^{n-1}\}$ 互相共轭, 这便证明了结论 iii). 证毕.

五、二次收敛性预备引理

设本节所讨论的函数均满足假设 (A1), (A2). 不失普遍性, 可设函数的极小值点 $x^* = 0$, 极小值 $f(x^*) = 0$. 并记 $g = \nabla f$, $h = \nabla^2 f$, $C = \nabla^2 f(0)$. 定义函数

$$\tilde{f}(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T C x, \quad (5.1)$$

称之为对应于 $f(x)$ 的二次逼近函数. 我们将在所有的参数上冠以“~”, 表示以 \tilde{f} 为目标时相应的算法过程中的参数.

引理 5.1. i) $|f(x) - \tilde{f}(x)| \leq \frac{\Lambda}{6} \|x\|^3$; (5.2)

ii) $\|g(x) - \tilde{g}(x)\| \leq \frac{\Lambda}{2} \|x\|^2$; (5.3)

iii) $\|h(x) - \tilde{h}(x)\| \leq \Lambda \|x\|$, (5.4)

其中 Λ 为正实数.

证明从略.

引理 5.2 如果 $f(x^1) \leq f(x^2)$, 那么

$$\|x^1\| \leq \left(\frac{M}{m}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \|x^2\|. \quad (5.5)$$

证明从略.

引理 5.3. 如果 $x^2 = S(x^1; d)$, $x^2 = x^1 + \lambda d$, 那么

$$\lambda = -g(x^1)^T d / d^T h(x^1 + \theta d) d, \quad 0 \leq |\theta| \leq |\lambda|. \quad (5.6)$$

证. $-g(x^1)^T d = g(x^2)^T d - g(x^1)^T d = (g(x^2) - g(x^1))^T d$

$$= \int_0^\lambda d^T h(x^1 + \tau d) d \cdot d\tau = \lambda d^T h(x^1 + \theta d) d, \quad 0 < |\theta| < |\lambda|,$$

$$\lambda = -g(x^1)^T d / d^T h(x^1 + \theta d) d.$$

证毕.

引理 5.4. 设 $\bar{x} = S(x; d_1, \dots, d_n)$, 那么

$$\tilde{f}(\bar{x}) \leq [1 - \Delta_c^2(d_1, \dots, d_n)] \tilde{f}(x). \quad (5.7)$$

证明参见[8].

引理 5.5. $\|\tilde{x}^i - \tilde{x}^{i-1}\| \geq \xi_1 \|\tilde{x}^{i-1}\|,$ (5.8)

其中 ξ_1 仅与 $m, M, \Delta(d_1, \dots, d_n)$ 有关.

证. 由(5.6)式 $\|\tilde{x}^i - \tilde{x}^{i-1}\| = |\lambda| = |\tilde{g}(\tilde{x}^{i-1})^T \tilde{d} / d^T C d|$, 而 $\tilde{d} = (\tilde{x}^i - \tilde{x}^{i-1}) / \|\tilde{x}^i - \tilde{x}^{i-1}\|$, 因此

$$\begin{aligned} \|\tilde{x}^i - \tilde{x}^{i-1}\|^2 &= |(\tilde{x}^{i-1T} C \tilde{x}^i - \tilde{x}^{i-1T} C \tilde{x}^{i-1}) / \tilde{d}^T C \tilde{d}| \\ &= |(\tilde{x}^i - \tilde{x}^{i-1})^T C (\tilde{x}^i - \tilde{x}^{i-1}) + \tilde{x}^{i-1T} C \tilde{x}^{i-1} - \tilde{x}^{iT} C \tilde{x}^i| / 2 \tilde{d}^T C \tilde{d} \\ &\geq \frac{1}{2M} (\tilde{x}^{i-1T} C \tilde{x}^{i-1} - \tilde{x}^{iT} C \tilde{x}^i). \end{aligned}$$

这是根据假设(A2), 再由(5.7)和(3.5)便得结论. 证毕.

引理 5.6. $\|\tilde{u}_j^i\| \leq M_1, \quad \forall i, j,$ (5.9)

其中 M_1 仅与 m, M 有关.

证. 由(2.13) $\|\tilde{u}_j^i\|^2 = \|\tilde{v}^i \tilde{q}_j^i\|^2 = \tilde{q}_j^{iT} \tilde{v}^i \tilde{v}^{iT} \tilde{q}_j^i \leq \lambda_{\max}$, 这里 λ_{\max} 是 $\tilde{v}^{iT} \tilde{v}^i$ 的最大特征值, 其余为 $\lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_{n-i}$. 因此

$$\lambda_{\max} + \sum_{j=2}^{n-i} \lambda_j = \sum_{j=1}^{n-i} \tilde{v}_j^{iT} \tilde{v}_j^i = \sum_{j=1}^{n-i} (\beta_j)^2 \leq (n-i)m^{-1}.$$

证毕.

引理 5.7. $(\Delta(D^1))^2 \leq \det(\tilde{D}_i^T \tilde{D}_i) \leq 1,$ (5.10)

其中 $\tilde{D}_i = (\tilde{d}_1^i, \dots, \tilde{d}_n^i)$, $D^1 = (d_1^1, \dots, d_n^1)$.

证. 设 $D_j^i = (\tilde{d}_1^i, \dots, \tilde{d}_j^i)$, $1 \leq j < n$, 则有

$$\det(D_j^i, \tilde{d}_{j+1}^i)^T (D_j^i, \tilde{d}_{j+1}^i) = \det D_j^{iT} D_j^i (1 - \tilde{d}_{j+1}^i D_j^i (D_j^{iT} D_j^i)^{-1} D_j^{iT} \tilde{d}_{j+1}^i).$$

因 $D_j^i (D_j^{iT} D_j^i)^{-1} D_j^{iT}$ 的特征值为 0 或为 1, 所以

$$\det(D_j^i, \tilde{d}_{j+1}^i)^T (D_j^i, \tilde{d}_{j+1}^i) \leq \det D_j^{iT} D_j^i$$

对 $j = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$ 成立. 再根据(3.5)便得结论. 证毕.

引理 5.8. 设 $\tilde{a}^i \neq 0$, 则

$$\|\tilde{a}^i\| \geq \xi_2 \|\tilde{x}^{i-1}\|, \quad (5.11)$$

其中常数 ξ_2 仅与 $m, M, \Delta(D^1)$ 有关.

证. 设(5.1)中的 $C = P^T P$, 由(5.6)经整理得

$$P\tilde{y}_i^i = P\tilde{y}_0^i - \frac{(P\tilde{y}_0^i)^T(P\tilde{d}_i^i)}{\tilde{d}_i^{i^T}C\tilde{d}_i^i} P\tilde{d}_i^i = \left(E - \frac{P\tilde{d}_i^i \cdot (P\tilde{d}_i^i)^T}{\|P\tilde{d}_i^i\| \|P\tilde{d}_i^i\|} \right) P\tilde{y}_0^i.$$

因此

$$P\tilde{y}_{n-i}^i = \left(E - \frac{P\tilde{d}_{n-i}^i \cdot (P\tilde{d}_{n-i}^i)^T}{\|P\tilde{d}_{n-i}^i\| \|P\tilde{d}_{n-i}^i\|} \right) \cdots \left(E - \frac{P\tilde{d}_i^i \cdot (P\tilde{d}_i^i)^T}{\|P\tilde{d}_i^i\| \|P\tilde{d}_i^i\|} \right) P\tilde{y}_0^i. \quad (5.12)$$

如果设

$$\begin{aligned} G_K &= (P\tilde{d}_i^i/\|P\tilde{d}_i^i\|, \cdots, P\tilde{d}_{n-K}^i/\|P\tilde{d}_{n-K}^i\|), \\ B_K &= \prod_{j=1}^K \left(E - \frac{P\tilde{d}_j^i \cdot (P\tilde{d}_j^i)^T}{\|P\tilde{d}_j^i\| \|P\tilde{d}_j^i\|} \right), \\ S_K &= \sum_{j=1}^K \alpha_j (P\tilde{d}_j^i), \quad K=1, 2, \cdots, n-i, \end{aligned} \quad (5.13)$$

那么下面不等式成立,即

$$\max_{z \in S_K, \|z\|=1} \{\|B_K z\|^2\} \leq (1 - \det C_K^T C_K), \quad K=1, \cdots, n-i. \quad (5.14)$$

因为 $\{\tilde{d}_{n-i+2}^{i-1}, \cdots, \tilde{d}_n^{i-1}, \tilde{x}_n^{i-1} - \tilde{x}^{i-2}\}$ 互相共轭, 所以 $g(\tilde{y}_0^i) \perp L(\tilde{d}_{n-i+2}^{i-1}, \cdots, \tilde{d}_n^{i-1}, \tilde{x}_n^{i-1} - \tilde{x}^{i-2})$, 即

$$P\tilde{y}_0^i \in L(P\tilde{d}_i^i, \cdots, P\tilde{d}_{n-i}^i). \quad (5.15)$$

由(5.14), (5.12)便得

$$\|P\tilde{y}_{n-i}^i\|^2 \leq (1 - \det C_{n-i}^T C_{n-i}) \|P\tilde{y}_0^i\|^2. \quad (5.16)$$

而根据(5.10), $\det C_{n-i}^T C_{n-i} \geq \left(\frac{m}{M}\right)^{n-i} (\Delta(D^i))^2$, 即可得

$$\tilde{f}(\tilde{y}_{n-i}^i) \leq \left[1 - \left(\frac{m}{M}\right)^{n-i} (\Delta(D^i))^2 \right] \tilde{f}(\tilde{y}_0^i).$$

如引理 5.5 的证明方法, 即可证得

$$\|\tilde{a}^i\| = \|\tilde{y}_{n-i}^i - \tilde{y}_0^i\| \geq \xi_i \|\tilde{x}^{i-1}\|.$$

证毕.

$$\text{引理 5.9.} \quad \|\tilde{a}_i\| \geq m_i, \quad (5.17)$$

其中 m_i 仅与 m, M 有关.

证. 由(2.13),

$$\|\tilde{a}_i\|^2 = \|\tilde{V}^i \tilde{q}_i\|^2 \geq \lambda_{\min}.$$

这里 λ_{\min} 是 $\tilde{V}^{i^T} \tilde{V}^i$ 的最小特征值, 其余为 $\lambda_1, \cdots, \lambda_{n-i-1}$. 由(2.5), (3.3)和(5.10), 得

$$\lambda_{\min} \cdot \lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_{n-i-1} = \det(\tilde{V}^{i^T} \tilde{V}^i) = \prod_{j=1}^{n-i} \beta_j^2 \det(\tilde{D}^{i^T} \tilde{D}^i) \geq \left(\frac{\Delta(D^i)}{M}\right)^2.$$

再结合条件 $\lambda_j \leq (n-i)m^{-4}$ ($j=1, 2, \cdots, n-i$), 便得结论. 证毕.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{引理 5.10.} \quad \|S(f, x; d) - S(\tilde{f}, \tilde{x}; \tilde{d})\| &\leq \delta_1 \|\Delta x\| + \delta_2 \|\tilde{x}\| \|\Delta d\| \\ &+ \delta_3 \|\Delta g\| + \delta_4 \|\tilde{x}\|^2 + \delta_5 \|\tilde{x}\| \|x\|, \end{aligned} \quad (5.18)$$

其中 $\delta_1, \cdots, \delta_5$ 仅依赖于 m, M, Λ .

$$\text{证. } S(f, x; d) - S(\tilde{f}, \tilde{x}; \tilde{d}) = (x - \lambda d) - (\tilde{x} - \tilde{\lambda} \tilde{d}) = \Delta x - \Delta \lambda \cdot d - \tilde{\lambda} \Delta d.$$

其中

$$\Delta\lambda \triangleq \tilde{\lambda} - \lambda = (\Delta g)^T d/D + (\tilde{g}(\tilde{x}))^T d/D - \tilde{g}(\tilde{x})^T \tilde{d}/D \cdot \tilde{D} \cdot \Delta D, \quad (5.19)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta D \triangleq D - \tilde{D} &= d^T h(x - \theta d) d - \tilde{d}^T C d = \Delta d^T h(x - \theta d) d \\ &\quad + \tilde{d}^T \Delta h d + \tilde{d}^T C \Delta d, \end{aligned} \quad (5.20)$$

$$\Delta h = h(x - \theta d) - C, \quad 0 \leq |\theta| < \lambda.$$

由(5.4),(5.5)知

$$\|\Delta h\| \leq A\|x - \theta d\| \leq A \max\{\|x\|, \|x - \lambda d\|\} \leq A \left(\frac{M}{m}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \|x\|, \quad (5.21)$$

而由假设(A1)及 $\|d\| = \|\tilde{d}\| = 1$ 可知

$$\|g(x)\| \leq M\|x\|, \quad \|\tilde{g}(\tilde{x})\| \leq M\|\tilde{x}\|, \quad (5.22)$$

$$\|h(x - \theta d)\| \leq M, \quad \|D\| \geq m, \quad \|\tilde{D}\| \geq m. \quad (5.23)$$

将(5.23),(5.21)代入(5.20)得

$$\|\Delta D\| \leq 2M\|\Delta d\| + A \left(\frac{M}{m}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \|x\|. \quad (5.24)$$

将(5.23),(5.22),(5.24)代入(5.19)得

$$|\Delta\lambda| \leq \frac{1}{m} \|\Delta y\| + \frac{M}{m} \|\tilde{x}\| + \frac{M}{m^2} \|\tilde{x}\| \left[M\|\Delta d\| + A \left(\frac{M}{m}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \|x\| + M\|\Delta d\| \right]. \quad (5.25)$$

综合(5.25),(5.23),(5.22)再经整理可得结论. 证毕.

引理 5.11.

$$|\beta_j^i - \tilde{\beta}_j^i| \leq \frac{\xi_3}{\|\tilde{x}^{i-1}\|} (\|\Delta l_j^i\| + \|\Delta y_j^i\|), \quad (5.26)$$

其中 $\Delta l_j^i = l_j^i - \tilde{l}_j^i$, $\Delta y_j^i = y_j^i - \tilde{y}_j^i$, ξ_3 仅与 M, m, A 有关.

证. 由(2.6)经整理可得不等式

$$\begin{aligned} |\beta_j^i - \tilde{\beta}_j^i| &\leq \frac{|\Delta l_j^i|}{2|l_j^i|} + \frac{\beta_j^i | [f(y_j^i - l_j^i d_j) - f(y_j^i)]^{\frac{1}{2}} - [\tilde{f}(\tilde{y}_j^i - \tilde{l}_j^i \tilde{d}_j) - \tilde{f}(\tilde{y}_j^i)]^{\frac{1}{2}} |}{2[\tilde{f}(\tilde{y}_j^i - \tilde{l}_j^i \tilde{d}_j) - \tilde{f}(\tilde{y}_j^i)]^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\ &\leq \frac{|\Delta l_j^i|}{2|l_j^i|} + \frac{\beta_j^i | f(y_j^i - l_j^i d_j) - f(y_j^i) - \tilde{f}(\tilde{y}_j^i - \tilde{l}_j^i \tilde{d}_j) + \tilde{f}(\tilde{y}_j^i) |}{2[\tilde{f}(\tilde{y}_j^i - \tilde{l}_j^i \tilde{d}_j) - \tilde{f}(\tilde{y}_j^i)]}. \end{aligned} \quad (5.27)$$

根据(5.1),(3.1),(2.3),(5.11)知,

$$\tilde{f}(\tilde{y}_j^i - \tilde{l}_j^i \tilde{d}_j) - \tilde{f}(\tilde{y}_j^i) \geq \frac{1}{2} m \tilde{l}_j^{i2} \geq \frac{1}{2} m \|\tilde{x}^{i-1}\|^2. \quad (5.28)$$

根据(5.2),

$$\begin{aligned} &|f(y_j^i - l_j^i d_j) - f(y_j^i) - \tilde{f}(\tilde{y}_j^i - \tilde{l}_j^i \tilde{d}_j) + \tilde{f}(\tilde{y}_j^i)| \\ &\leq \frac{A}{6} \|y_j^i - l_j^i d_j\|^3 + \frac{A}{6} \|y_j^i\|^3 + \|\nabla \tilde{f}(\theta_1)\| \|\Delta(y_j^i - l_j^i d_j)\| + \|\nabla \tilde{f}(\theta_2)\| \|\Delta y_j^i\|, \end{aligned} \quad (5.29)$$

其中 $\theta_1 = (y_j^i - l_j^i d_j) + \lambda_1 \Delta(y_j^i - l_j^i d_j)$, $\theta_2 = y_j^i + \lambda_2 \Delta y_j^i$, $0 < |\lambda_1|, |\lambda_2| < 1$. 而且由(5.1),(3.1)可知,

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla \tilde{f}(\theta_1)\| &= \|\theta_1^T C\| \leq M\|\theta_1\| \leq 2M(\|y_j^i\| + \|\tilde{y}_j^i\| + l_j^i + \tilde{l}_j^i) \\ \|\nabla \tilde{f}(\theta_2)\| &\leq 2M(\|y_j^i\| + \|\tilde{y}_j^i\|). \end{aligned} \quad (5.30)$$

将(5.30),(5.29),(5.28)代入(5.27),得

$$|\beta_j - \tilde{\beta}_j| \leq \frac{|\Delta l_j^i|}{2|\tilde{l}_j^i|} + \frac{\xi_3^i}{\|\tilde{x}^{i-1}\|^2} [\|y_j^i - l_j^i d_j^i\|^2 + (\|y_j^i\| + \|\tilde{y}_j^i\| + |l_j^i + \tilde{l}_j^i|)(\|y_j^i - \tilde{y}_j^i\| + |l_j^i - \tilde{l}_j^i|)].$$

再根据(5.5),(2.3),(5.11),经过整理便可得(5.26).

引理 5.12.

$$\|\Delta A^i\| \leq \xi_4(\|\Delta d_i^i\| + \|\Delta a^i\|/\|\tilde{x}^{i-1}\|), \quad (5.31)$$

其中 $\Delta A^i = A^i - \tilde{A}^i$, $\Delta d_i^i = d_i^i - \tilde{d}_i^i$, $\|\Delta a^i\| = a^i - \tilde{a}^i$, ξ_4 仅与 ξ_2 有关.

证. 由(2.10)及 $\|A_{jk}^i\| \leq 1$, $\|\tilde{A}_{jk}^i\| \leq 1$ 可知,

$$\|\Delta A^i\| \leq \sum_{1 \leq j < k \leq n-i} \|A_{jk}^i - \tilde{A}_{jk}^i\|. \quad (5.32)$$

由于

$$\begin{aligned} |\cos \theta_{jk}^i - \cos \tilde{\theta}_{jk}^i| &\leq |\theta_{jk}^i - \tilde{\theta}_{jk}^i| \leq |\theta^i - \tilde{\theta}^i| \\ &\leq \|(d_j^i - a^j/\|a^j\|) - (\tilde{d}_j^i - \tilde{a}^j/\|\tilde{a}^j\|)\| \leq \|\Delta d_j^i\| + 2\|\Delta a^j\|/\|\tilde{a}^j\| \end{aligned} \quad (5.33)$$

同理

$$|\sin \theta_{jk}^i - \sin \tilde{\theta}_{jk}^i| \leq \|\Delta d_j^i\| + 2\|\Delta a^j\|/\|\tilde{a}^j\|. \quad (5.34)$$

因此将(5.34),(5.33)代入(5.32),再结合(5.11)即得(5.31). 证毕.

引理 5.13.

$$\|R^i\| = 1. \quad (5.35)$$

证. 由(2.10)知

$$\det R^i = (\det(V^T V))^{-1} \cdot \det(V^T A V).$$

选 W 为 $L(V)$ 的正交补空间中的单位正交基, 由于 A 为 $L(V)$ 内的旋转变换, 所以 $AW = W$. 因此

$$\begin{aligned} \det(V^T A V) &= \det(V^T A V \downarrow E) = \det(V, W)^T A(V, W) \\ &= \det(V^T V \downarrow W^T W) \end{aligned}$$

故结论成立. 证毕.

引理 5.14.

$$\|R^i - \tilde{R}^i\| \leq \xi_5 \left(\|\Delta d^i\| + \sum_{j=1}^{n-i} \|\Delta \beta_j^i\| + \|\Delta A^i\| \right), \quad (5.36)$$

其中 $\Delta d^i = d^i - \tilde{d}^i$, $\Delta \beta_j^i = \beta_j^i - \tilde{\beta}_j^i$, $\Delta A^i = A^i - \tilde{A}^i$, ξ_5 与 $M, m, \Delta(D^1)$ 有关.

证. 由(2.11)得

$$\|\tilde{V}(R - \tilde{R})\| \leq \|R\| \|V - \tilde{V}\| + \|AV - \tilde{A}\tilde{V}\|, \quad (5.37)$$

而根据(2.5),(5.10),有

$$\|\tilde{V}(R - \tilde{R})\| \geq \|R - \tilde{R}\| \det^{\frac{1}{2}}(V^T V) \geq \|R - \tilde{R}\| \prod_{j=1}^{n-i} \tilde{\beta}_j \cdot \Delta(D), \quad (5.38)$$

根据(5.35) $\|R\| = 1$, 有

$$\|R\| \|V - \tilde{V}\| + \|AV - \tilde{A}\tilde{V}\| \leq \prod_{j=1}^{n-i} \tilde{\beta}_j \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{n-i} \|\Delta d_j^i\|$$

$$+ \sum_{j=1}^{n-i} |\Delta\beta_j| + \prod_{j=1}^{n-i} \beta_j \|\Delta A^i\|. \quad (5.39)$$

综合(5.37)–(5.39)便可得结论. 证毕.

引理 5.15.

$$\Delta_E(\tilde{R}^i) \geq \xi_6 > 0, \quad (5.40)$$

其中 ξ_6 仅与 m, M 有关.

证. 由(3.4), (2.10)以及(5.35),

$$\Delta_E(\tilde{R}^i) = |\det(\tilde{R})| \prod_{j=1}^{n-i} \|\tilde{r}_j\|^{-1} = \prod_{j=1}^{n-i} \|\tilde{r}_j\|^{-1}.$$

设 λ_{\min} 为 $\tilde{V}^T \tilde{V}$ 的最小特征值, 并根据(2.11), (3.3)知,

$$\lambda_{\min} \|\tilde{r}_j\|^2 \leq \tilde{r}_j^T \tilde{V}^T \tilde{V} \tilde{r}_j = \tilde{v}_j^T \tilde{A}^T \tilde{A} \tilde{v}_j = \|\tilde{v}_j\|^2 \leq \beta_j^2 \leq m^{-4}.$$

同时根据引理 5.9 的证明, 可知

$$\lambda_{\min} \geq m_1.$$

因此(5.40)成立. 证毕.

引理 5.16.

$$1 \leq \|\tilde{r}_j\| / \|\tilde{b}_j\| \leq \xi_7, \quad (5.41)$$

其中 ξ_7 仅与 ξ_6 有关.

证. 由(2.12)式知,

$$\begin{aligned} \|\tilde{r}_j\|^2 &= (\cos^2(\widehat{\tilde{r}_j, \tilde{q}_1}) + \cdots + \cos^2(\widehat{\tilde{r}_j, \tilde{q}_{i-1}})) \|\tilde{r}_j\|^2 + \|\tilde{b}_j\|^2, \\ \|\tilde{r}_j\|^2 / \|\tilde{b}_j\|^2 &= \left[1 - \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} \cos^2(\widehat{\tilde{r}_j, \tilde{q}_k}) \right]^{-1} = \cos^{-2}(\widehat{\tilde{r}_j, \tilde{q}_i}). \end{aligned}$$

这是因为 $\tilde{r}_j \in L(\tilde{q}_1, \cdots, \tilde{q}_i)$. 又因 $\tilde{r}_j \in L(\tilde{q}_1, \cdots, \tilde{q}_{i-1})$, 所以

$$(\widehat{\tilde{r}_j, \tilde{q}_i}) \leq \frac{\pi}{2} - (\widehat{\tilde{r}_j, L(\tilde{q}_1, \cdots, \tilde{q}_{i-1})}) = \frac{\pi}{2} - (\widehat{\tilde{r}_j, L(\tilde{r}_1, \cdots, \tilde{r}_{i-1})}).$$

由(5.40), $\Delta(\tilde{R}^i) \geq \xi_6 > 0$, 故存在 $\theta > 0$, 使得

$$\begin{aligned} (\widehat{\tilde{r}_j, L(\tilde{r}_1, \cdots, \tilde{r}_j)}) &\geq \theta > 0, \\ \cos^2(\widehat{\tilde{r}_j, \tilde{q}_i}) &\geq \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \xi_7^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

证毕.

引理 5.17.

$$\|\Delta D^{i+1}\| \leq \xi_8 \left[\|\Delta D^i\| + \frac{\|\Delta x^i\| + \|\Delta x^{i-1}\|}{\|\tilde{x}^{i-1}\|} + \sum_{j=1}^{n-i} |\Delta\beta_j^i| + \|\Delta R^i\| \right], \quad (5.42)$$

其中 $\Delta D^i = D^i - \tilde{D}^i$, $\Delta R^i = R^i - \tilde{R}^i$, ξ_8 仅与 m, M, m_1, ξ_1, ξ_7 有关.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证. } \|\Delta D^{i+1}\| &\leq \sum_{j=2}^{n-i} \left\| \frac{u_j^i}{\|u_j^i\|} - \frac{\tilde{u}_j^i}{\|\tilde{u}_j^i\|} \right\| + \left\| \frac{x^i - x^{i-1}}{\|x^i - x^{i-1}\|} - \frac{\tilde{x}^i - \tilde{x}^{i-1}}{\|\tilde{x}^i - \tilde{x}^{i-1}\|} \right\| \\ &\quad + \|(d_{n-i+1}^i, \cdots, d_n^i) - (\tilde{d}_{n-i+1}^i, \cdots, \tilde{d}_n^i)\|. \end{aligned} \quad (5.43)$$

(5.43)右端第三项

$$\|(d_{n-i+1}^i, \dots, d_n^i) - (\tilde{d}_{n-i+1}^i, \dots, \tilde{d}_n^i)\| \leq \|\Delta D^i\|, \quad (5.44)$$

(5.43)右端第二项

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \frac{x^i - x^{i-1}}{\|x^i - x^{i-1}\|} - \frac{\tilde{x}^i - \tilde{x}^{i-1}}{\|\tilde{x}^i - \tilde{x}^{i-1}\|} \right\| &\leq \frac{\|x^i - x^{i-1}\| + \|\tilde{x}^i - \tilde{x}^{i-1}\|}{\|\tilde{x}^i - \tilde{x}^{i-1}\|} \\ &+ \frac{\|(x^i - x^{i-1}) - (\tilde{x}^i - \tilde{x}^{i-1})\|}{\|\tilde{x}^i - \tilde{x}^{i-1}\|} \leq \frac{2}{\xi_i \|\tilde{x}^{i-1}\|} (\|\Delta x^i\| + \|\Delta x^{i-1}\|). \end{aligned} \quad (5.45)$$

考查(5.43)右端第一项,根据(5.17)得

$$\begin{aligned} \|u_i^j / \|u_i^j\| - \tilde{u}_i^j / \|\tilde{u}_i^j\|\| &\leq \frac{2}{m_1} \|u_i^j - \tilde{u}_i^j\| \\ &\leq \frac{2}{m_1} [\|V^i\| \|q_i - \tilde{q}_i\| + \|q_i\| \|V^i - \tilde{V}^i\|] \\ &\leq \frac{2}{m_1} \left[\prod_{k=1}^{n-i} \beta_k \cdot \frac{2\|b_i^j - \tilde{b}_i^j\|}{\|\tilde{b}_i^j\|} + \sum_{k=1}^{n-i} (|\Delta \beta_k| + \beta_k \|\Delta d_k^i\|) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (5.46)$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned} \|b_i - \tilde{b}_i\| / \|\tilde{b}_i\| &\leq \|r_i - \tilde{r}_i\| / \|\tilde{b}_i\| + \frac{1}{\|\tilde{b}_i\|} \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} \left\| \frac{(r_i, b_k)}{(b_k, b_k)} b_k - \frac{(\tilde{r}_i, \tilde{b}_k)}{(\tilde{b}_k, \tilde{b}_k)} \tilde{b}_k \right\| \\ &\leq \|r_i - \tilde{r}_i\| / \|\tilde{b}_i\| + \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} \left[\frac{\|\tilde{r}_i\|}{\|\tilde{b}_i\|} \cdot \frac{\|b_k - \tilde{b}_k\|}{\|\tilde{b}_k\|} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\|b_k\|}{\|\tilde{b}_i\|} \cdot \frac{|\|\tilde{b}_k\|^2 (r_i, b_k) - \|b_k\|^2 (\tilde{r}_i, \tilde{b}_k)|}{\|b_k\|^2 \cdot \|\tilde{b}_k\|^2} \right] \\ &\leq \frac{\|r_i - \tilde{r}_i\|}{\|\tilde{b}_i\|} + \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} \frac{\|\tilde{r}_i\|}{\|\tilde{b}_i\|} \frac{\|b_k - \tilde{b}_k\|}{\|\tilde{b}_k\|} + \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} \frac{\|b_k\| - \|\tilde{b}_k\|}{\|\tilde{b}_i\| \cdot \|b_k\|^2} \cdot |(r_i, b_k)| \\ &\quad + \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} \left[\frac{|(\tilde{r}_i, \tilde{b}_k - b_k)| \|b_k\|}{\|\tilde{b}_i\| \cdot \|\tilde{b}_k\|^2} + \frac{|(r_i - \tilde{r}_i, \tilde{b}_k)| \|b_k\|}{\|\tilde{b}_i\| \|\tilde{b}_k\|^2} \right] \\ &\leq \xi_8' \sum_{k=1}^j \frac{\|\tilde{r}_k - r_k\|}{\|\tilde{r}_k\|} + \xi_8'' \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} \frac{\|b_k - \tilde{b}_k\|}{\|\tilde{b}_k\|}. \end{aligned} \quad (5.47)$$

(5.47)的成立是根据不等式

$$(n-j)^{-1} \left(\frac{m}{M}\right)^4 \leq \|r_k\|, \|\tilde{r}_k\| \leq m_1 \cdot m^{-4} \quad (5.48)$$

和(5.41),因此 ξ_8' 仅与 m, M, m_1, ξ_7 有关. 对 j 用归纳法便可得

$$\|b_i^j - \tilde{b}_i^j\| / \|\tilde{b}_i^j\| \leq \xi_8'' \|\Delta R^i\|. \quad (5.49)$$

综合(5.49), (5.46)–(5.43)便可得(5.42). 证毕.

六、算法的二次收敛性

我们称算法具有 n_0 步二次收敛性,如果存在常数 C 及正整数 n_0 ,使得

$$\|x^{n_0} - x^*\| \leq C \|x^0 - x^*\|^2, \quad (6.1)$$

其中 $\{x^k\}$ 为算法产生的点列, x^0 为初始点, x^* 为函数的极小值点.

定理 6.1. 设 f 满足假设 (A1), (A2), $\{x^k\}$ 是算法 (Ag) 以 f 为目标函数得到的点列, 那么 $\{x^k\}$ n 步二次收敛于 f 的极小值点 $x^* = 0$, 即

$$\|x^n\| \leq C \|x^0\|^2,$$

其中 x^0 为起始点, C 仅与 $m, M, \Lambda, \Delta(D^1)$ 有关.

证. 设 \tilde{f} 如 (5.1) 为 f 的二次逼近函数, $\tilde{x}^0 = x^0$, $\tilde{D}^1 = D^1$, 并设

$$\begin{aligned} x^0 &= y_0^0, \\ y_j^i &= S(y_{j-1}^i; d_j^i), \quad j=1, 2, \dots, n, \quad i=0, 1, 2, \dots, \\ x^{i+1} &= y_0^{i+1} = S(y_n^i; d_n^{i+1}), \quad i=0, 1, 2, \dots. \end{aligned} \quad (6.2)$$

根据定理 4.1, 算法对 \tilde{f} 至多一轮就收敛到 \tilde{f} 的极小值点, 所以我们只须对 $i \leq n$ 证明

$$\|\Delta y_j^i\| \leq \zeta \|x^0\|^2 \quad (i, j=0, 1, \dots, n) \quad (6.3)$$

$$\|\Delta D^{i+1}\| \leq \eta \|x^0\|^2 / \|\tilde{x}^i\| \quad (i, j=0, 1, \dots, n) \quad (6.4)$$

成立. 将数对 (i, j) 按字典序排列, 易知 (6.3), (6.4) 在 $(0, 0)$ 时成立, 故设在小于或等于 (i, j) 时 (6.3), (6.4) 仍成立. 在大于 (i, j) 时, 分两种情况讨论:

i) $j < n$. 故只须证 (6.3), (6.4) 在 $(i, j+1)$ 时成立. 由归纳假设 (6.4) 已经成立, 下证 (6.3). 由 (5.18),

$$\|\Delta y_{j+1}^i\| \leq \delta_1 \|\Delta y_j^i\| + \delta_2 \|\tilde{y}_j^i\| \|\Delta d_j^i\| + \delta_3 \|\Delta g_j^i\| + \delta_4 \|\tilde{y}_j^i\|^2 + \delta_5 \|y_j^i\| \|\tilde{y}_j^i\|. \quad (6.5)$$

由 (5.3) 与 (5.5), 知

$$\|\Delta g_j^i\| \leq \|g(y_j^i) - \tilde{g}(y_j^i)\| + \|\tilde{g}(y_j^i) - \tilde{g}(\tilde{y}_j^i)\| \leq \frac{\Lambda}{2} \|y_j^i\|^2 + M \|\Delta y_j^i\|, \quad (6.6)$$

$$\|y_j^i\| \leq \left(\frac{M}{m}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \|x^0\|, \quad \|\tilde{y}_j^i\| \leq \left(\frac{M}{m}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\tilde{x}^{i-1}\|. \quad (6.7)$$

将 (6.6), (6.7), (6.4) 代入 (6.5), 并根据归纳假设, 得证 (6.3), 其中 ζ 只与 M, m, Λ 有关.

ii) $j = n$. 要证 (6.3), (6.4) 在 $(i+1, 0)$ 时成立. 先证 (6.4). 由 (5.42), (5.36), (5.31), (5.26) 得

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Delta D^{i+1}\| &\leq \frac{\zeta_1 + \zeta_2 + \zeta_3 + \zeta_4}{\|\tilde{x}^{i-1}\|} \left[\|\Delta D^i\| + \|\Delta x^i\| + \|\Delta x^{i-1}\| + \|\Delta a^i\| \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{j=1}^{n-i} \|\Delta y_j^i\| + \sum_{j=1}^{n-i} |\Delta l_j^i| \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (6.8)$$

由归纳假设 (6.3) 对 i 成立, 因此

$$\|\Delta x^i\| + \|\Delta x^{i-1}\| + \|\Delta a^i\| + \sum_{j=1}^{n-i} \|\Delta y_j^i\| \leq 4n\zeta \|x^0\|^2. \quad (6.9)$$

下面我们分四种情况对 $|\Delta l_j^i| = |l_j^i - \tilde{l}_j^i|$ 进行讨论:

i) $|\Delta l_j^i| = \|a^i\| - \|\tilde{a}^i\| \leq \|\Delta x^i\| + \|\Delta y_{n-i}^i\|;$

ii) $|\Delta l_j^i| = |\lambda_j^i - \tilde{\lambda}_j^i| = \|y_j^i - y_{j-1}^i\| - \|\tilde{y}_j^i - \tilde{y}_{j-1}^i\| \leq \|\Delta y_j^i\| + \|\Delta y_{j-1}^i\|;$

iii) $|\Delta l_j^i| = |\lambda_j^i - \|\tilde{a}^i\||;$

此时, $\lambda_j^i \geq \|a^i\|$, $\|\tilde{a}^i\| \geq \tilde{\lambda}_j^i$. 如果 $\lambda_j^i \geq \|\tilde{a}^i\|$, 那么

$$|\Delta l_j^i| = \lambda_j^i - \|\tilde{a}^i\| \leq \lambda_j^i - \tilde{\lambda}_j^i,$$

归结为 ii). 如果 $\|\tilde{a}^i\| \geq \lambda_j^i$, 那么

$$|\Delta l_i^j| = \|\tilde{a}^i\| - \lambda_i^j \leq \|\tilde{a}^i\| - \|a^i\|$$

归结为 i).

iv) $|\Delta l_i^j| = |\lambda_i^j - \|a^i\||$. 类似 iii), 仅归为 i) 或 ii). 综合这四种情况与 (6.9), 再根据归纳假设, 即得证 (6.4), 其中 η 只与 L, m, M, Λ 与 $\Delta(D^1)$ 有关.

又因为 $\|\Delta y_i^{j+1}\| = \|S(y_i^j; d_i^{j+1}) - S(\tilde{y}_i^j; \tilde{d}_i^{j+1})\|$, 根据 (5.18) 及归纳假设, 即得 (6.3). 至此我们归纳证明了 (6.3), (6.4) 对 (i, j) 成立.

由于算法对 \bar{j} 至多 n 步终结, 即存在 $0 \leq n_0 \leq n$, 使得 $\tilde{x}^{n_0} = 0$, 所以由 (6.3) 得到

$$\|x^{n_0}\| = \|\Delta x^{n_0}\| \leq C \|x^0\|^2.$$

证毕.

定理 6.2. 设 f 满足假设 (A1), (A2), 对 f 应用算法 (Ag) 得点列 $\{x^i\}$, 那么 $\{x^i\}$ n 步二次收敛于 f 的极小值点 x^* , 即

$$\|x^n - x^*\| \leq C \|x^0 - x^*\|,$$

其中 x^0 为起始点, C 为仅与 $L, m, M, \Lambda, \Delta(D^1)$ 有关的常数.

证. 由定理 6.1 即得. 证毕.

致谢: 本文是在俞文毓教授的指导下完成, 在此谨表谢意.

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A DIRECT ALGORITHM WITH n -STEP QUADRATIC CONVERGENCE

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ABSTRACT

A modified PY method is proposed. Its main character is that the rotation transformation and Gram-Schmidt orthogonalizing process are used to rectify the set of search directions. Hence, the algorithm remains not only the quadratic termination, but also the n -step quadratic convergence for the objective function which is uniform convex.