Superquadratically convergent methods for minimization functions

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Abstract

In the paper locally superquadratically convergent methods for minimization functions are considered. Threefold symmetric approximations to partial derivatives of the third order are constructed.

1. Introduction

Let \( f : D \subset \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}, \ f \in C^3 (D), \ D \) - open set. We want to find \( x^* \in D \) such that \( \nabla f(x^*) = 0 \). For a given \( x_0 \in D \) the Newton method defines the sequence \( \{ x_k \} \) in the following way

\[
\nabla^2 f(x_k)s_k = -\nabla f(x_k), \quad x_{k+1} = x_k + s_k, \quad k = 0,1,2,\ldots
\]

If the matrix \( \nabla^2 f(x^*) \) is nonsingular then Newton method is locally quadratically convergent to \( x^* \), i.e. there exist \( c > 0 \) and \( \varepsilon > 0 \) such that, if \( \| x^* - x_0 \| < \varepsilon \), then

\[
\| x_{k+1} - x^* \| \leq c \| x_k - x^* \|^2.
\]

To assure global convergence of the method one should consider a sequence

\[
x_{k+1} = x_k + t_k s_k, \quad t_k \in \mathbb{R}, \quad k = 0,1,2,\ldots
\]

and the parameter \( t_k \) should satisfy the global convergence conditions. If the matrix \( \nabla^2 f(x^*) \) is singular, then the Newton method is divergent or at most linearly convergent to \( x^* \). To assure a great speed of convergence for singular problems one applies the method of the third rate of convergence: for a given \( x_0 \in D \) the sequence \( \{ x_k \} \) is defined as

\[
x_{k+1} = x_k + s_k, \quad k = 0,1,2,\ldots
\]

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where \( s_k \) is the solution of the system of quadratic equations
\[
\nabla f(x_k) + \nabla^2 f(x_k) s_k + \frac{1}{2} (\nabla^3 f(x_k) s_k) = 0.
\]

When the calculation of the operator \( \nabla^3 f(x_k) \) is too expensive or is not attainable for computation then we propose a new class of the methods which are locally superquadratically convergent to \( x^* \), i.e.
\[
\lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{\|x_{k+1} - x^*\|}{\|x_k - x^*\|^2} = 0.
\]

Let \( B_k = (B^1_k, B^2_k, \cdots, B^n_k) \), \( B^i_k \in R^{n \times n} \), \( B^i_k = (B^i_k)^T \), \( i = 1, 2, \cdots, n \). The sequence \( \{x_k\} \) is defined by (1.4) and
\[
\nabla f(x_k) + \nabla^2 f(x_k) s_k + \frac{1}{2} (B_k s_k, s_k) = 0.
\]

If the problem \( \min_{x \in D} f(x) \) is regularly singular at \( x^* \), i.e.,
\[
\det(\nabla^2 f(x^*)) = 0, \quad \text{and} \quad \|\nabla f(x)\| \geq c \|x - x^*\|^2, \quad c > 0, \quad x \in D,
\]
then the sequence \( \{x_k\} \) defined by (1.4) and (1.7) is locally superlinearly convergent to \( x^* \), if the operators \( B_k \) are constructed in an adequate way. In this paper such algorithms are given.

2. The BFGS method

The DFP (Davidon [1], Fletcher and Powell [2]) method is very well known as the method of approximation to the Hessian \( \nabla^2 f(x_k) \). This formula has the form
\[
B_{k+1} = B_k - \frac{B_k s_k s_k^T B_k}{s_k^T B_k s_k} + y_k y_k^T, \quad y_k = \nabla f(x_{k+1}) - \nabla f(x_k).
\]

The DFP formula, for nonsingular problems, guarantees local superlinear convergence of the method
\[
x_{k+1} = x_k + s_k, \quad B_k s_k = -\nabla f(x_k), \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots
\]

We may use the DFP formula to approximate the operator \( \nabla^3 f(x_k) \). Namely, let
\[
B_k = (B^1_k, B^2_k, \cdots, B^n_k) \quad \text{and} \quad B^i_k = (B^i_k)^T, \quad i = 1, 2, \cdots, n
\]
and let \( \nabla_i^2 f(x_k) \) denote i-th column of the matrix \( \nabla^2 f(x_k) \), \( y_k' = \nabla_i^2 f(x_{k+1}) - \nabla_i^2 f(x_k) \). Then
\[
B_{k+1}^i = B_k^i - \frac{B_k^i s_k s_k^T B_k^i}{s_k^T B_k^i s_k} + y_k^i (y_k^i)^T, \quad i = 1, 2, \cdots, n.
\]
Note that the operators $B_{k+1}$ satisfy the equation

$$B_{k+1}s_k = \nabla^2 f(x_{k+1}) - \nabla^2 f(x_k), \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$$  \hspace{1cm} (13)

Now, from the general theory for the systems of nonlinear equations [3], [4] local superquadratic convergence of the method results (4), (7) with the update (12). On the other hand, the DFP updates do not satisfy the following properties of the partial derivatives

$$\frac{\partial^3 f(x)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j \partial x_l} = \frac{\partial^3 f(x)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j \partial x_l} = \ldots = \frac{\partial^3 f(x)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j \partial x_l}, \quad i, j, l = 1, 2, \ldots, n.$$  \hspace{1cm} (14)

In this case, we say the operator $\nabla^3 f(x)$ is threefold symmetric (T-symmetric).

It is worth remarking that the operator $\nabla^3 f(x)$ has only $P(n) = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(n+2)$ different elements and the DFP approximations have $Q(n) = \frac{1}{2}n^2(n+1)$ different elements, which means that the BFGS formula is not adequate for approximation to $\nabla^3 f(x)$. In the next Section we give a new formula for the update of $B_k$ and $B_k$ will be T-symmetric.

3. New approximation to $\nabla^3 f(x)$

The approximation $B_k$ to $\nabla^3 f(x)$ satisfies secant equation (13) and operators $B_k$ should be threefold symmetric. If we take

$$B_{k+1} = B_k + E,$$  \hspace{1cm} (15)

then

$$E s_k = \nabla^2 f(x_{k+1}) - \nabla^2 f(x_k) - B_k s_k = Y.$$  \hspace{1cm} (16)

In that case we have to solve the problem

$$\min \|E\|^2, \quad \|E\|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \mathbf{E}_{ijk}^2$$  \hspace{1cm} (17)

under constraints

$$Es = Y, \quad s \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad Y \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, \quad Y = Y^T$$  \hspace{1cm} (18)

and

$$E_{gk} = E_{sk} = E_{jik} = E_{kis} = E_{skj} = E_{kj}, \quad i, j, k = 1, 2, \ldots, n.$$  \hspace{1cm} (19)

Remark. If we take another norm of the operator $E$, then we get another formula for the update $B_k$.

Let $\Lambda \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$. In our case the lagrangian has the form

$$L(E, \Lambda) = \frac{1}{2} \|E\|^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \Lambda_{ij} (\sum_{k=1}^{n} E_{gk}s_k - Y_{ij}).$$  \hspace{1cm} (20)
From this we have
\[
\frac{\partial L(E, \Lambda)}{\partial E_{pq r}} = E_{pq r} + \Lambda_{pq} s_r = 0. \quad (21)
\]
The fact \( E_{pq r} = E_{qpr} \) implies \( \Lambda = \Lambda^T \). Since the operator \( E \) is threefold symmetric then equation (21) may be written as
\[
E_{pq r} = -\frac{1}{3} (\Lambda_{pq} s_r + \Lambda_{pr} s_q + \Lambda_{qr} s_p) \quad \text{for} \ 1 \leq p \leq q \leq r \leq n. \quad (22)
\]
Now, the equation \( E s = Y \) has the form
\[
\sum_{i=1}^{n} (\Lambda_{ij} s_i + \Lambda_{ji} s_j + \Lambda_{ji} s_j) s_i = -3 Y \quad 1 \leq i \leq j \leq n \quad \text{(23)}
\]
or is in the matrix form
\[
\Lambda \|s\|^2 + \Lambda s s^T + s s^T \Lambda = -3Y. \quad \text{(24)}
\]
Therefore
\[
s^T \Lambda s = -\frac{1}{\|s\|^2} s^T Y s, \quad u = \Lambda s = \frac{1}{2\|s\|^2} (-3Y + \frac{s^T Y s}{\|s\|^2} s). \quad \text{(25)}
\]
Finally
\[
\Lambda = -\frac{1}{\|s\|^2} (3Y + us^T + su^T). \quad \text{(26)}
\]
To calculate the new threefold symmetric update \( B_{k+1} = B_k + E \) we use the formulae (22), (25) and (26).

4. Remarks on the local superquadratic convergence of the method

At first we describe the proposed algorithm:

a) Let \( x_0 \in R^n \) and \( B_0 = (B_0^1, B_0^2, \ldots, B_0^n) \) - threefold operator be given. Let \( k = 0 \),

b) Solve, using for example the Newton method, the system of quadratic equations
\[
\nabla f(x_k) + \nabla^2 f(x_k) s_k + \frac{1}{2} (B_k s_k, s_k) = 0,
\]

c) Calculate \( x_{k+1} = x_k + s_k, \ \nabla f(x_{k+1}), \ \nabla^2 f(x_{k+1}) \),

d) Update the operator \( B_k \) using the formulae from Section 3,

e) If a stop criterion is not satisfied, then \( k := k + 1 \) and return to point b.

To explain a character of convergence of the method we introduce some notations. Let
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\[ H_k = \frac{1}{0} \nabla^3 f(x_k + t(x_{k+1} - x_k))dt , \tag{27} \]

\[ L_k = \{ X \in R^{n \times n \times n} : Xs_k = \nabla^2 f(x_{k+1}) - \nabla^2 f(x_k) \}, \tag{28} \]

\[ Q = \{ X \in R^{n \times n \times n} : X \text{ is threefold symmetric operator} \}. \tag{29} \]

The set \( Q \) is linear subspace in \( R^{n \times n \times n} \) and \( H_k \in Q \). Applying Theorem 3.2.7 [5] we have

\[ H_k s_k = \nabla^2 f(x_{k+1}) - \nabla^2 f(x_k) , \tag{30} \]

which means that \( Q \cap L_k \) is a nonempty linear set. The proposed norm is generated by inner product, so the operator \( B_{k+1} \) is defined as the orthogonal projection of the operator \( B_k \) onto the set \( Q \cap L_k \), and from Pitagoras Theorem (see [3]) we get

\[ \| B_{k+1} - H_k \|^2 + \| B_k - B_{k+1} \|^2 = \| B_k - H_k \|^2 \quad k = 0,1,2,\ldots \tag{31} \]

The inequality \( \| B_{k+1} - H_k \| \leq \| B_k - H_k \| \) implies local linear convergence of the sequence \( \{ x_k \} \). From equations (31) it results additionally

\[ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \| B_{k+1} - B_k \|^2 < \infty . \tag{32} \]

The last inequality and the secant equation (13) assure local superquadratic convergence of the proposed algorithm [4].

**References**


