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Newton-like method for singular 2-regular system of nonlinear equations

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Abstract

In this article the problem of solving a system of singular nonlinear equations will be discussed. The theory of local and Q-superlinear converegence for the nonlinear operators is developed.

1. Introduction

Let $F : D \subset R^n \to R^m$ be a nonlinear operator. The problem of solving a system of nonlinear equations consist in finding a solution $x^* \in D$ of the equation

$$F(x) = 0. \tag{1}$$

Definition 1

A linear operator $\Psi_2(h): R^n \to R^m$, $h \in R^n$ is called 2-factoroperator, if

$$\Psi_2(h) = F'(x^*) + P^{\perp} F''(x^*) h, \tag{2}$$

where

$P^{\perp}$ - denotes the orthogonal projection on $\left(\operatorname{Im} F'(x)\right)^{\perp}$ in R^n [1].

Definition 2

Operator F is called 2-regular in x^* on the element $h \in R^n$, $h \neq 0$, if the operator $\Psi_2(h)$ has the property:

$$\operatorname{Im} \Psi_2(h) = R^m.$$

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Definition 3

Operator F is called 2-regular in x^*, if F is 2-regular on the set $K_2(x^*)\backslash\{0\}$, where

$$K_2\left(x^*\right) = KerF'\left(x^*\right) \cap Ker^2 P^{\perp} F''\left(x^*\right), \tag{3}$$

$$Ker^2 P^{\perp} F''\left(x^*\right) = \left\{h \in R^n : P^{\perp} F''\left(x^*\right)[h]^2 = 0\right\}.$$

We need the following assumption on F:

A1) completely degenerated in x^*:

$$\operatorname{Im} F'\left(x^*\right) = 0. \tag{4}$$

A2) operator F is 2-regular in x^*:

$$\operatorname{Im} F''\left(x^*\right)h = R^m \quad \text{for } h \in K_2(x^*),\ h \neq 0. \tag{5}$$

A3)

$$KerF''\left(x^*\right) \neq \{0\}. \tag{6}$$

If F satisfies A1 in x^*, then

$$K_2\left(x^*\right) = Ker^2 F''\left(x^*\right) = \left\{h \in R^n : F''\left(x^*\right)[h]^2 = 0\right\}. \tag{7}$$

In [1] it was proved, that if n=m, then the sequence

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \left\{\hat{F}'\left(x_k\right) + P_k^{\perp} F''\left(x_k\right) h_k\right\}^{-1} \cdot \left\{F\left(x_k\right) + P_k^{\perp} F'\left(x_k\right) h_k\right\}, \tag{8}$$

where

$P_k^{\perp}$ - denotes orthogonal projection on $\left(\operatorname{Im} \hat{F}'\left(x_k\right)\right)^{\perp}$ *in* R^n,

$$h_k \in Ker\hat{F}'\left(x_k\right), \quad \left\|h_k\right\| = 1$$

converges Q-quadratically to x^*.

The matrices $\hat{F}'\left(x_k\right)$ obtained from $F'\left(x_k\right)$ by replacing all elements, whose absolute values do not increase $\nu>0$, by zero, where $n = n_k = \left\|F\left(x_k\right)\right\|^{(1-a)/2}$, $0<\alpha<1$.

In the case n = m+1 the operator

$$\left\{\hat{F}'\left(x_k\right) + P_k^{\perp} F''\left(x_k\right) h_k\right\}^{-1}$$

in method (8) is replaced by the operator

$$\left[\hat{F}'\left(x_k\right) + P_k^{\perp} F''\left(x_k\right) h_k\right]^{+} \tag{9}$$

and then the method converges Q-linearly to the set of solutions [2].

Under the assumptions A1-A3, the system of equation (1) is undetermined (n>m) and degenerated in x^*.

2. Extending of the system of equation

Now we construct the operator $\Phi : R^n \to R^{n-1}$ with the properties (4), (5) and such that $\Phi(x^*)=0$ [2].

Assume

A4) Let $F(x)=[f_1(x), f_2(x), ..., f_m(x)]^T$, n>m is two continuously differentiable in some neighbourhood $U\subset R^n$ of the point x^*.

Denote:

$$H=\mathrm{lin}\{h\} \qquad \text{for } h\in Ker^2 F''\left(x^*\right),\ h\neq 0.$$

$P = P_{H^\perp}$ denotes the orthogonal projection R^n on $H^\perp$

$$\tilde{f}_i'(x) = P\left(f_i'(x)\right)^T \text{ for } i=1,2,...,m.$$

For each system of indices $i_1, i_2, ..., i_{n-m-1} \subset \{1, 2, ..., m\}$ and vectors $h_1, h_2, ..., h_{n-m-1} \subset R^n$ we define

$$\Phi(x) = \begin{bmatrix} F'(x)h \\ j(x) \end{bmatrix}, \tag{10}$$

where

$$j(x) : R^n \to R^r, \qquad r=n-m-1,$$

$$j(x) = PF'(x)\tilde{h}, \quad \tilde{h} = [h_1, h_2, ..., h_r]^T,$$

$$j(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{f}_{i_1}'(x)h_1 \\ \vdots \\ \tilde{f}_{i_r}'(x)h_r \end{bmatrix}. \tag{11}$$

In [2] it was proved, that the sequence

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \left[\Phi'(x_k)\right]^+ \cdot \Phi(x_k), \qquad k=0,1,2,.... \tag{12}$$

quadraticaly converges to the solution of (1).

3. New method

We propose the Newton-like method, where the sequence $\{x_k\}$ is defined by:

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \{B_k\}^+ \cdot \Phi(x_k). \tag{13}$$

The operator Φ' will by approximated by matrices $\{B_k\}$.

Let

$$s_k = x_{k+1} - x_k. \tag{14}$$

We propose matrices B_k which satisfy the secant equation:

$$B_{k+1}s_k = \Phi(x_{k+1}) - \Phi(x_k) \qquad \text{for } k=0,1,2,... \tag{15}$$

For example, to obtain the sequence $\{B_k\}$ we can apply the Broyden method:

$$B_{k+1} = B_k - \frac{r_k s_k^T}{s_k^T s_k} \qquad \text{for k=0,1,2,...} \tag{16}$$

where

$$r_k = \Phi(x_{k+1}) - \Phi(x_k) - B_k s_k. \tag{17}$$

We will prove for this method:

Q-linear convergence to x^* i.e. there exists $q \in (0,1)$ such, that

$$\|x_{k+1} - x^*\| \le q \|x_k - x^*\| \qquad \text{for k = 0,1,2,...} \tag{18}$$

and next Q-superlinear convergence to x^*, i.e.:

$$\lim_{k\to\infty} \frac{\|x_{k+1} - x^*\|}{\|x_k - x^*\|} = 0\,. \tag{19}$$

We present the theorem which is an analogue of the Bounded Deterioration Theorem (Broyden, Dennis and More - [3]) for the Newton-like methods, when the operator $F^{'}(x^*)$ is nonsingular.

Theorem 1 (The Bounded Deterioration Theorem)

Let F satisfies the assumptions A1-A4. If exist constants $q_1 \ge 0$ and $q_2 \ge 0$ such that matrices $\{B_k\}$ satisfy the inequality:

$$\left\|B_{k+1} - \Phi^{'}\left(x^*\right)\right\| \le \left(1 + q_1 r_k\right)\left\|B_k - \Phi^{'}\left(x^*\right)\right\| + q_2 r_k\,, \tag{20}$$

then there are constants e >0 i d >0 such, that if

$$\|x_0 - x^*\| \le e \quad \text{and} \quad \|\, B_0 - \Phi^{'}(x^*)\,\| \le d\,,$$

then the sequence

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - B_k^+ \Phi\left(x_k\right)$$

converges Q-linearly to x^*.

When the system of equation is rectangular, the proof of the theorem is analogous to that for the nonsingular and quadratic system and we neglect it.

Theorem 2 (Linear convergence)

Let F satisfies the assmuptions A1-A4. Then the method

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \left\{B_k\right\}^+ \cdot \Phi\left(x_k\right),$$

$$B_{k+1} = B_k - \frac{\left\{\Phi\left(x_{k+1}\right) - \Phi\left(x_k\right) - B_k s_k\right\} s_k^T}{s_k^T s_k}$$

locally and Q-linearly converges to x^*.

Proof.

To prove the Theorem we should prove the inequality (20) from Theorem 1. Now we notice:

$$\left\| B_{k+1} - \Phi'\left(x^*\right) \right\| = \left\| B_k - \frac{\left\{ \Phi\left(x_{k+1}\right) - \Phi\left(x_k\right) - B_k s_k \right\} s_k^T}{s_k^T s_k} - \Phi'\left(x^*\right) \right\| \le$$

$$\le \left\| B_k - \Phi'\left(x^*\right) \right\| + \left\| \frac{\left\{ \Phi\left(x_{k+1}\right) - \Phi\left(x_k\right) - B_k s_k \right\} s_k^T}{s_k^T s_k} \right\| \le \left\| B_k - \Phi'\left(x^*\right) \right\| +$$

$$+ \left\| \frac{\left\{ \Phi\left(x_{k+1}\right) - \Phi\left(x_k\right) - \Phi'\left(x^*\right) s_k + \Phi'\left(x^*\right) s_k - B_k s_k \right\} s_k^T}{s_k^T s_k} \right\| \le \left\| B_k - \Phi'\left(x^*\right) \right\| +$$

$$+ \left\| \frac{(\Phi(x_{k+1}) - \Phi'(x^*)(x_{k+1} - x^*)) s_k^T}{s_k^T s_k} \right\| + \left\| \frac{(\Phi(x_k) - \Phi'(x^*)(x_k - x^*)) s_k^T}{s_k^T s_k} \right\| +$$

$$+ \left\| \frac{(\Phi'(x^*) - B_k) s_k s_k^T}{s_k^T s_k} \right\| \le \left\| \Phi'(x^*) - B_k \right\| (1 + q_1 r_k) + c_1 \frac{\left\| x_{k+1} - x^* \right\|^2 \left\| s_k \right\|}{\left\| s_k^T s_k \right\|} +$$

$$+ c_2 \frac{\left\| x_k - x^* \right\|^2 \left\| s_k \right\|}{\left\| s_k^T s_k \right\|} \le \left\| \Phi'\left(x^*\right) - B_k \right\| \left(1 + q_1 r_k\right) + q_2 r_k,$$

where $c_1>0$, $c_2>0$, $q_1>0$, $q_2>0$, $r_k = \max\{\|x_{k+1}-x^*\|, \|x_k-x^*\|\}$. □.

Theorem 3 (Q-superlinear convergence)

Let F satisfies the assmuptions A1-A4 and the sequence

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \left\{ B_k \right\}^{-1} \cdot \Phi\left(x_k\right),$$

$$B_{k+1} = B_k - \frac{\left\{ \Phi\left(x_{k+1}\right) - \Phi\left(x_k\right) - B_k s_k \right\} s_k^T}{s_k^T s_k}$$

linearly converges to x^*. Then the sequence $\{x_k\}$ Q-superlinearly converges to x^*.

Proof.

Matrices B_k satisfy secant equation (15), so

$$B_{k+1} = P_{L_k}^{\perp} B_k \tag{21}$$

where

$$L_k = \left\{ X : X s_k = y_k, \text{ where } y_k = \Phi'\left(x_{k+1}\right) - \Phi'\left(x_k\right) \right\} \tag{22}$$

Denote

$$H_k = H\left(x_k, x_{k+1}\right) = \int_0^1 \Phi'\left(x_k + t\left(x_{k+1} - x_k\right)\right) dt .$$

We have $H_k \in L_k$ [4].

From (21) and [3] it follows:

$$\left\|B_{k+1} - B_k\right\|^2 + \left\|B_{k+1} - H_k\right\|^2 = \left\|B_k - H_k\right\|^2, \quad \text{for i = 0, 1, 2, ...}$$

By lemma 2 [5] we get $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\left\|B_{k+1} - B_k\right\|^2 < \infty$, thus we obtain

$$\| B_{k+1} - B_k \| \to 0.$$

This denotes that the method (13)-(17) is Q-superlinearly convergent [6], which ends the proof. □

4. Summary

The proposed method is Q-superlinearly convergent and easier to apply than the method (12), without calculation of $F''(x_k)$.

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