

文章编号:1008-1542(2018)02-0142-07

doi:10.7535/hbkd.2018yx02007

HS

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摘要:为了提高大规模非光滑优化问题的求解效率,克服其他方法存储需求大、算法复杂等缺点,提出求解非光滑优化问题的一种修正 HS 共轭梯度算法。在经典 HS 三项共轭梯度法的基础上提出一种新的搜索方向,并利用 Moreau-Yosida 正则化技术和 Armijo-type 线搜索技术进行设计。新算法满足充分下降条件,搜索方向属于信赖域,在适当条件下证明了新算法全局收敛。初步的数值实验表明新算法在求解非光滑无约束优化问题方面比 LMBM 方法更有效。新算法不仅具有较好的收敛性质,而且数值表现良好,为更加高效地求解非光滑优化问题提供了新的方法。

关键词:最优化;非光滑优化;共轭梯度法;充分下降条件;信赖域;全局收敛性

中图分类号:O224

MSC(2010)主题分类:49J25

文献标志码:A

A modified three-term HS conjugate gradient method for solving nonsmooth minimizations

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Abstract: To improve the efficiency for large-scale nonsmooth optimization problems and overcome the large storage requirements and complex computation of other algorithms, a modified HS conjugate gradient algorithm for nonsmooth optimization problems is proposed. A new search direction based on the classical HS conjugate gradient method is given, then the Moreau-Yosida regularization technique and the Armijo-type line search technique are used to design the algorithm. The sufficient descent condition and the trust region are satisfied for this algorithm. Under suitable conditions, the global convergence of the new algorithm is proved. The preliminary numerical experiments show that the new algorithm is more efficient than the LMBM method for nonsmooth unconstrained optimization problems. The presented algorithm is efficiently for solving nonsmooth optimization problems since it has good convergence property and good numerical performance.

Keywords: optimization; nonsmooth optimization; conjugate gradient method; sufficient descent; trust region; global convergence

:2017-08-21; :2017-12-10; :
: (11661001,11661009); (YB2014389); (KY2016YB417)
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LI Yong, WANG Songhua. A modified three-term HS conjugate gradient method for solving nonsmooth minimizations[J]. Journal of Hebei University of Science and Technology, 2018, 39(2): 142-148.

PRP^[1-2], HS^[3], LS^[4], FR^[5]

[6-10]

WEI^[11] WYL

YAO^[12] WYL

HS

$$\beta_k^{MHS} = \frac{\mathbf{g}_k^T (\mathbf{g}_k - \frac{\|\mathbf{g}_k\|}{\|\mathbf{g}_{k-1}\|} \mathbf{g}_{k-1})}{(\mathbf{g}_k - \mathbf{g}_{k-1})^T \mathbf{d}_{k-1}}$$

ZHANG^[13]

PRP

$$\mathbf{d}_k = \begin{cases} -\mathbf{g}_k, & \text{if } k=0, \\ -\mathbf{g}_k + \beta_k^{PRP} \mathbf{d}_{k-1} - \theta_k \mathbf{y}_{k-1}, & \text{if } k \geq 1, \end{cases}$$

$$\theta_k = \frac{\mathbf{g}_k^T \mathbf{d}_{k-1}}{\|\mathbf{g}_{k-1}\|^2}, \mathbf{y}_{k-1} = \mathbf{g}_k - \mathbf{g}_{k-1}, \mathbf{x}_{k+1} = \mathbf{x}_k + t_k \mathbf{d}_k, t_k$$

[14]

[15]

Polak-Ribière-Polyak

Hestenes-Stiefel

Moreau-Yosida

Armijo-type

[16]

Moreau-Yosida

LS

WYL

[12]

[13]

[14-16]

Hestenes-Stiefel

1 预备知识

$$\min\{f(x) \mid x \in \mathbf{R}^n\}, \tag{1}$$

$f: \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$

f Moreau-Yosida

$F: \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$,

$$F(x) = \min_{z \in \mathbf{R}^n} \{f(z) + \frac{1}{2\mu} \|z - x\|^2\}, \tag{2}$$

$$\|\cdot\|, \mu > 0. \quad Q(z, x) = f(z) + \frac{1}{2\mu} \|z - x\|^2, \quad h(x) = \arg \min_z Q(z, x),$$

$$Q(z, x) \quad x, \quad h(x) \quad F(x) = f(h(x)) + \frac{1}{2\mu} \|h(x) - x\|^2.$$

[17-19]

$F(x)$

i) $F(x)$

$$g(x) = \nabla F(x) = \frac{x - h(x)}{\mu}, \tag{3}$$

$g(x)$ Lipschitz

$$\|g(x) - g(y)\| \leq \frac{1}{\mu} \|x - y\|, \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbf{R}^n. \tag{4}$$

ii) x (1)

$$\nabla F(x) = 0, \quad h(x) = x.$$

$$\arg \min_z Q(z, x), \quad F(x) = g(x)$$

$$\arg \min_z Q(z, x) = h(x)$$

$$h(x) = F(x) - g(x). \quad [20]$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbf{R}^n, \varepsilon > 0, \quad \mathbf{h}^\alpha(x, \varepsilon) \in \mathbf{R}^n, \quad :$$

$$f(\mathbf{h}^\alpha(x, \varepsilon)) + \frac{1}{2\mu} \|\mathbf{h}^\alpha(x, \varepsilon) - x\|^2 \leq F(x) + \varepsilon, \quad (5)$$

$$\varepsilon \quad \mathbf{h}^\alpha(x, \varepsilon) \quad F(x) - g(x) \quad :$$

$$\mathbf{F}^\alpha(x, \varepsilon) = f(\mathbf{h}^\alpha(x, \varepsilon)) + \frac{1}{2\mu} \|\mathbf{h}^\alpha(x, \varepsilon) - x\|^2, \quad (6)$$

$$\mathbf{g}^\alpha(x, \varepsilon) = \frac{x - \mathbf{h}^\alpha(x, \varepsilon)}{\mu}. \quad (7)$$

$$[20] \quad \mathbf{F}^\alpha(x, \varepsilon) - \mathbf{g}^\alpha(x, \varepsilon) \quad .$$

命题 1 (5) — (7) , :

$$F(x) \leq \mathbf{F}^\alpha(x, \varepsilon) \leq F(x) + \varepsilon, \quad (8)$$

$$\|\mathbf{h}^\alpha(x, \varepsilon) - h(x)\| \leq \sqrt{2\mu\varepsilon}, \quad (9)$$

$$\|\mathbf{g}^\alpha(x, \varepsilon) - g(x)\| \leq \sqrt{2\varepsilon/\mu}. \quad (10)$$

$$, \quad \varepsilon \quad , \mathbf{F}^\alpha(x, \varepsilon) - \mathbf{g}^\alpha(x, \varepsilon) \quad F(x) - g(x). \quad [20].$$

2 修正 HS 三项共轭梯度法

$$[12-15] \quad , \quad (1) \quad \text{HS} \quad ,$$

:

$$\mathbf{d}_{k+1} = \begin{cases} -\mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_{k+1}, \varepsilon_{k+1}) + \frac{\mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_{k+1}, \varepsilon_{k+1})^\top \mathbf{y}_k^* \mathbf{d}_k - \mathbf{d}_k^\top \mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_{k+1}, \varepsilon_{k+1}) \mathbf{y}_k^*}{\max\{2c \|\mathbf{d}_k\| \|\mathbf{y}_k^*\|, |\mathbf{d}_k^\top \mathbf{y}_k^*|\}}, & \text{if } k \geq 1, \\ -\mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_{k+1}, \varepsilon_{k+1}), & \text{if } k = 0, \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

$$: \mathbf{d}_k \quad , \quad \mathbf{y}_k^* = \mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_{k+1}, \varepsilon_{k+1}) - \frac{\|\mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_{k+1}, \varepsilon_{k+1})\|}{\|\mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_k, \varepsilon_k)\|} \mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_k, \varepsilon_k), \mathbf{y}_k = \mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_{k+1}, \varepsilon_{k+1}) - \mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_k, \varepsilon_k), \quad c > 0.$$

1

$$\text{Step1} \quad \mathbf{x}_0 \in \mathbf{R}^n, \quad \sigma \in (0, 1), c > 0, s > 0, \mu > 0, \mathbf{d}_0 = -\mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_0, \varepsilon_0), \gamma \in [0, 1], \quad k = 0.$$

$$\text{Step2} \quad \|\mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_k, \varepsilon_k)\| < \gamma, \quad , \quad .$$

$$\text{Step3} \quad \varepsilon_{k+1}, \quad 0 < \varepsilon_{k+1} < \varepsilon_k, \quad \text{Armijo-type} \quad [21] \quad t_k :$$

$$\mathbf{F}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_k + t_k \mathbf{d}_k, \varepsilon_{k+1}) - \mathbf{F}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_k, \varepsilon_k) \leq \sigma t_k \mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_k, \varepsilon_k)^\top \mathbf{d}_k, \quad (12)$$

$$t_k = s 2^{-i_k}, i_k \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}.$$

$$\text{Step4} \quad \mathbf{x}_{k+1} = \mathbf{x}_k + t_k \mathbf{d}_k, \quad \|\mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_{k+1}, \varepsilon_{k+1})\| < \gamma, \quad ; \quad , \quad .$$

$$\text{Step5} \quad (11) \quad \mathbf{d}_{k+1}.$$

$$\text{Step6} \quad k := k + 1, \quad \text{Step2}.$$

引理 1 $k \in \mathbf{N} \cup \{0\}$, :

$$\mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_k, \varepsilon_k)^\top \mathbf{d}_k = -\|\mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_k, \varepsilon_k)\|^2. \quad (13)$$

证明

$$k = 0 \quad , \mathbf{d}_0 = -\mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_0, \varepsilon_0), \quad .$$

$$k \geq 1 \quad , \quad (11) \quad \mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_{k+1}, \varepsilon_{k+1}) \quad :$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{d}_{k+1}^\top \mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_{k+1}, \varepsilon_{k+1}) &= -\|\mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_{k+1}, \varepsilon_{k+1})\|^2 + \\ &\quad \left[\frac{\mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_{k+1}, \varepsilon_{k+1})^\top \mathbf{y}_k^* \mathbf{d}_k - \mathbf{d}_k^\top \mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_{k+1}, \varepsilon_{k+1}) \mathbf{y}_k^*}{\max\{2c \|\mathbf{d}_k\| \|\mathbf{y}_k^*\|, |\mathbf{d}_k^\top \mathbf{y}_k^*|\}} \right]^\top \mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_{k+1}, \varepsilon_{k+1}) = \\ &\quad -\|\mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_{k+1}, \varepsilon_{k+1})\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

.

$$, \quad k \in \mathbf{N} \cup \{0\} \quad .$$

引理 2 $\forall k \in \mathbf{N} \cup \{0\}$, :

$$\| \mathbf{d}_k \| \leq (1 + \frac{1}{c}) \| \mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_k, \epsilon_k) \|. \quad (14)$$

证明 $\max\{2c \| \mathbf{d}_k \| \| \mathbf{y}_k^* \|, | \mathbf{d}_k^\top \mathbf{y}_k | \} \geq 2c \| \mathbf{d}_k \| \| \mathbf{y}_k^* \|$, (11) :

$$\begin{aligned} \| \mathbf{d}_{k+1} \| &= \left\| -\mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_{k+1}, \epsilon_{k+1}) + \frac{\mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_{k+1}, \epsilon_{k+1})^\top \mathbf{y}_k^* \mathbf{d}_k - \mathbf{d}_k^\top \mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_{k+1}, \epsilon_{k+1}) \mathbf{y}_k^*}{\max\{2c \| \mathbf{d}_k \| \| \mathbf{y}_k^* \|, | \mathbf{d}_k^\top \mathbf{y}_k | \}} \right\| \leq \\ &\| \mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_{k+1}, \epsilon_{k+1}) \| + \left\| \frac{\mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_{k+1}, \epsilon_{k+1})^\top \mathbf{y}_k^* \mathbf{d}_k - \mathbf{d}_k^\top \mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_{k+1}, \epsilon_{k+1}) \mathbf{y}_k^*}{\max\{2c \| \mathbf{d}_k \| \| \mathbf{y}_k^* \|, | \mathbf{d}_k^\top \mathbf{y}_k | \}} \right\| \leq \\ &\| \mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_{k+1}, \epsilon_{k+1}) \| + \frac{\| \mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_{k+1}, \epsilon_{k+1}) \| \| \mathbf{y}_k^* \| \| \mathbf{d}_k \| + \| \mathbf{d}_k \| \| \mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_{k+1}, \epsilon_{k+1}) \| \| \mathbf{y}_k^* \|}{\max\{2c \| \mathbf{d}_k \| \| \mathbf{y}_k^* \|, | \mathbf{d}_k^\top \mathbf{y}_k | \}} \leq \\ &\| \mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_{k+1}, \epsilon_{k+1}) \| + \frac{\| \mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_{k+1}, \epsilon_{k+1}) \| \| \mathbf{y}_k^* \| \| \mathbf{d}_k \| + \| \mathbf{d}_k \| \| \mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_{k+1}, \epsilon_{k+1}) \| \| \mathbf{y}_k^* \|}{2c \| \mathbf{d}_k \| \| \mathbf{y}_k^* \|} \leq \\ &(1 + \frac{1}{c}) \| \mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_{k+1}, \epsilon_{k+1}) \|. \end{aligned}$$

1

2

3 全局收敛性

$$\text{A i) } \forall \xi_k \in [\mathbf{x}_k, \mathbf{x}_{k+1}] \quad \forall k \in \mathbf{N}, \quad \rho, \quad : \quad \| \nabla^2 F(\xi_k) \| \leq \rho, \quad (15)$$

F f Moreau-Yosida .

ii) F .

iii) $\{\epsilon_k\}$ 0.

引理 3 $\{\mathbf{x}_k\}$ 1 , A , $\epsilon_k = o(t_k^2 \| \mathbf{d}_k \|^2)$, k , l ,

$$t_k \geq l. \quad (16)$$

证明 .

$$, \quad t'_k = \frac{t_k}{2}, \quad (12) \quad , \quad :$$

$$\mathbf{F}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_k + t'_k \mathbf{d}_k, \epsilon_{k+1}) - \mathbf{F}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_k, \epsilon_k) > \sigma t'_k \mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_k, \epsilon_k)^\top \mathbf{d}_k.$$

(8) A, , :

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma t'_k \mathbf{g}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_k, \epsilon_k)^\top \mathbf{d}_k &< \mathbf{F}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_k + t'_k \mathbf{d}_k, \epsilon_{k+1}) - \mathbf{F}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_k, \epsilon_k) \leq \\ &F(\mathbf{x}_k + t'_k \mathbf{d}_k) + \epsilon_{k+1} - \mathbf{F}^\alpha(\mathbf{x}_k, \epsilon_k) \leq \\ &F(\mathbf{x}_k + t'_k \mathbf{d}_k) - F(\mathbf{x}_k) + \epsilon_{k+1} = \\ &F(\mathbf{x}_k) + t'_k \mathbf{d}_k^\top \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}_k) + \frac{\nabla F^2(\xi_k)(t'_k \mathbf{d}_k)^2}{2} - F(\mathbf{x}_k) + \epsilon_{k+1} = \\ &t'_k \mathbf{d}_k^\top \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}_k) + \frac{(t'_k)^2 \mathbf{d}_k^\top \nabla F^2(\xi_k) \mathbf{d}_k}{2} + \epsilon_{k+1} \leq \\ &t'_k \mathbf{d}_k^\top \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}_k) + \frac{\rho}{2} (t'_k)^2 \| \mathbf{d}_k \|^2 + \epsilon_{k+1}, \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

$$\xi_k = \mathbf{x}_k + a t'_k \mathbf{d}_k, \quad a \in (0, 1). \quad (17) \quad , \quad (10), \quad (13) \quad (14) \quad \epsilon_{k+1} \leq \epsilon_k, \quad \epsilon_k = o(t_k^2 \| \mathbf{d}_k \|^2), \quad :$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{t_k}{2} = t'_k &\geq \frac{\sigma \mathbf{g}^a(\mathbf{x}_k, \varepsilon_k)^T \mathbf{d}_k - \mathbf{d}_k^T \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}_k) - \frac{\varepsilon_{k+1}}{t'_k}}{\frac{\rho}{2} \|\mathbf{d}_k\|^2} > \\ & \left[\frac{(\mathbf{g}^a(\mathbf{x}_k, \varepsilon_k) - \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}_k))^T \mathbf{d}_k - (1-\sigma) \mathbf{g}^a(\mathbf{x}_k, \varepsilon_k)^T \mathbf{d}_k - \frac{\varepsilon_{k+1}}{t'_k}}{\|\mathbf{d}_k\|^2} \right] \frac{2}{\rho} \geq \\ & \left[\frac{(1-\sigma) \|\mathbf{g}^a(\mathbf{x}_k, \varepsilon_k)\|^2 - \sqrt{\frac{2\varepsilon_k}{\mu}} \|\mathbf{d}_k\| - \frac{\varepsilon_k}{t'_k}}{\|\mathbf{d}_k\|^2} \right] \frac{2}{\rho} = \\ & \left[\frac{(1-\sigma) \|\mathbf{g}^a(\mathbf{x}_k, \varepsilon_k)\|^2}{\|\mathbf{d}_k\|^2} - \frac{o(t_k)}{\sqrt{\mu}} - o(t_k) \right] \frac{2}{\rho}, \\ & t_k, \quad : \\ & \frac{1}{2} \geq \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2(1-\sigma)}{\rho(1+\frac{1}{c})^2} - o(t_k) \right) \frac{1}{t_k} \geq +\infty, \end{aligned}$$

定理 1 $\{\mathbf{x}_k\}, \{t_k\}$ 1, A, $\varepsilon_k = o(t_k^2 \|\mathbf{d}_k\|^2)$, $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}_k)\| = 0$,

$\{\mathbf{x}_k\}$ (1) .

证明 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}_k)\| = 0$,

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|\mathbf{g}^a(\mathbf{x}_k, \varepsilon_k)\| = 0 \tag{18}$$

, (18), $\eta_0, k_0, \forall k > k_0, :$

$$\|\mathbf{g}^a(\mathbf{x}_k, \varepsilon_k)\| \geq \eta_0. \tag{19}$$

(12), (13)、(16)、(19), :

$$\mathbf{F}^a(\mathbf{x}_{k+1}, \varepsilon_{k+1}) - \mathbf{F}^a(\mathbf{x}_k, \varepsilon_k) \leq \sigma t_k \mathbf{g}^a(\mathbf{x}_k, \varepsilon_k)^T \mathbf{d}_k = -\sigma t_k \|\mathbf{g}^a(\mathbf{x}_k, \varepsilon_k)\|^2 \leq -\sigma l \eta_0, \forall k > k_0,$$

$$: \sum_{k > k_0} (\mathbf{F}^a(\mathbf{x}_k, \varepsilon_k) - \mathbf{F}^a(\mathbf{x}_{k+1}, \varepsilon_{k+1})) \geq \sum_{k > k_0} \sigma l \eta_0, \quad , \quad k \rightarrow \infty, \mathbf{F}^a(\mathbf{x}_k, \varepsilon_k) \rightarrow \infty, \quad \text{A}$$

ii) (18) .

2 .

(10) :

$$\|\mathbf{g}^a(\mathbf{x}_k, \varepsilon_k) - \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}_k)\| \leq \sqrt{\frac{2\varepsilon_k}{\mu}},$$

A iii), :

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}_k)\| = 0. \tag{20}$$

$\mathbf{x}^* \in \{\mathbf{x}_k\}$, $\{\mathbf{x}_k\}_K :$

$$\lim_{k \in K, k \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{x}_k = \mathbf{x}^*. \tag{21}$$

$$(3) \quad F(x) \quad \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}_k) = \frac{\mathbf{x}_k - h(\mathbf{x}_k)}{\mu}, \quad (20) \quad (21) \quad \mathbf{x}^* = h(\mathbf{x}^*),$$

\mathbf{x}^* (1) .

4 数值结果

Windows7+Fortran90, 2.0 GB, $s = \mu = 1, \sigma = 0.8, \varepsilon_k = 1/(k+2)^2$;
 $\|\mathbf{g}^a(\mathbf{x}, \varepsilon)\| \leq 10^{-15}$ $N_i > 10^4$. [12], Fortran
 [12], [22] LMBM (limited memory
 bundle method) N_i, N_f $f(x)$. N_i , N_f

$f(x)$, x_0 , 1 , 2 , 2 , Problem , Dim

表 1 测试问题
Tab.1 Test problems

No.	Problem	x_0
1	Generalization of MAXQ	$(1, 2, \dots, n/2, \dots, -(n/2+1), \dots, -n)$
2	Generalization of MXHILB	$(1, 1, \dots)$
3	Chained LQ	$(-0.5, -0.5, \dots)$
4	Number of active faces	$(1, 1, \dots)$
5	Nonsmooth generalization of Brown function 2	$(1, 0, \dots)$
6	Chained Mifflin2	$(-1, -1, \dots)$

表 2 数值结果
Tab.2 Numerical results

No.	Dim	MHS	LMBM
		$N_i/N_f/f(x)$	$N_i/N_f/f(x)$
1	1 000	133/2 735/2.760×10 ⁻⁷	21 492/22 259/6.710×10 ⁻⁶
	3 000	149/2 990/1.485×10 ⁻⁶	94 144/96 680/1.134×10 ⁻⁵
	5 000	167/3 381/3.107×10 ⁻⁷	191 470/196 034/3.450×10 ⁻⁵
	10 000	152/3 060/ 2.021×10 ⁻⁵	512 415/523 351/5.835×10 ⁻⁵
2	1 000	67/1 086/4.280×10 ⁻²	441/861/6.166×10 ⁻³
	3 000	88/1 392/3.013 5×10 ⁻⁷	209/579/5.872×10 ⁻²
	5 000	104/1 564/1.238×10 ⁻¹¹	1 258/2 487/3.521×10 ⁻²
	10 000	107/1 681/1 .797×10 ⁻¹²	7 027/7 810/5.116×10 ⁻²
3	1 000	4/30/1.129×10 ⁻⁸	300/1 824/- 1.413×10 ⁵
	3 000	7/51/- 1.096×10 ⁻²	275/1 373/- 4.241×10 ⁵
	5 000	2/11/1.201×10 ⁻⁴	365/2 198/- 7.070×10 ⁵
	10 000	3/152/ -9.655×10 ⁻³	376/2 281/- 1.414×10 ⁶
4	1 000	35/583/2.458×10 ⁻⁴	523/569/1.377×10 ⁻¹⁴
	3 000	51/778/4.076×10 ⁻⁸	1 576/1 577/1.555×10 ⁻¹⁰
	5 000	50/782/1.599×10 ⁻³	2 585/2 586/1.213×10 ⁻¹⁰
	10 000	59/945/9 .789×10 ⁻⁹	5 069/5 073/5.384×10 ⁻¹⁰
5	1 000	4/30/2.258×10 ⁻⁸	467/3 873/4.058×10 ⁻⁹
	3 000	7/40/2.118×10 ⁻⁷	542/5 245/6.227×10 ⁻⁸
	5 000	2/12/5.273×10 ⁻⁹	453/4 073/1.080×10 ⁻⁸
	10 000	3/20/1 .083×10 ⁻¹⁰	736/7 453/2.522×10 ⁻⁸
6	1 000	4/30/- 2.498×10 ⁴	1 254/7 355/- 7.065×10 ⁴
	3 000	7/51/- 7.498×10 ⁴	411/2 353/- 2.121×10 ⁵
	5 000	2/11/- 1.250×10 ⁵	219 /7 382/- 3.535×10 ⁵
	10 000	3/125/ - 2.500×10 ⁵	267/743/ - 7.070×10 ⁵

6 LMBM 4 , 2 ,

5 结 论

, HS , HS , Moreau-Yosida , HS , [21] Armijo-type , HS

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