

**К ЧИСЛЕННОЙ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ  
ОДНОЙ МОДИФИКАЦИИ  
R-АЛГОРИТМА<sup>1</sup>**

$f(x) \in R^n$ ,  $x \in R^n$ ,  $f(x)$ ,  $g(x) \in R^n$ ,  $\partial f(x)$  –  $x$ .

[1], [2].

$R_\alpha(\eta) = (\alpha - 1)\eta\eta^T + I$ ,  $\eta \in R^n$ ,  $\alpha -$

$\|\eta\| = 1$ ,  $\alpha \geq 1$ .

$R_\alpha^{-1}(\eta) = R_\beta(\eta)$ ,  $\beta = 1/\alpha$ .  $R_\alpha^*(\eta) = R_\alpha(\eta)$

$(R_\alpha(\eta) - \dots)$ ,  $f(x)$

$x_0 \in X_0$  ( $X_0 -$   
 $Y_0 = A_0 X_0$ ,  $X_0 = B_0 Y_0$ ,  $B_0 = A^{-1}$ .  
 1)  $g(x_0) \in \partial f(x_0)$  ( $x_0$ );  
 2)  $g_0^* = B_0^* g_0$  ( $Y_0 = A_0 X_0$ ,  
 $(k = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$   $x_k, g_k^*$  ( $B_k$  ( $(k = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$ .  
 1)  $h_{k+1} - , h_{k+1} \geq 0$ ;  
 2)  $x_{k+1} = x_k - h_{k+1} B_k g_k^* / \|g_k^*\|$ ;  
 $Y_k = A_k X_0$ );  
 3)  $g(x_{k+1}) \in \partial f(x_k)$  ( $x_{k+1} \in X_0$ );  
 4)  $\tilde{g}_{k+1}^* = B_k^* g(x_{k+1})$  ( $Y_k = A_k X_0$ );  
 5)  $y_{k+1} = y_k - h_{k+1} g_k^* / \|g_k^*\|$  ( $Y_k$ );  
 6)  $\alpha_{k+1} \geq 1, \beta_{k+1} = 1/\alpha_{k+1}$  ( $\alpha_k Y_k$ );  
 7)  $B_{k+1} = B_k R_{S_{k+1}}(Y_k)$ , ( $Y_{k+1} = A_{k+1} X_0$ );  
 8)  $g_{k+1}^* = R_{S_{k+1}}(Y_{k+1}) \tilde{g}_{k+1}^*$  ( $g_{k+1}^* = B_{k+1}^* g(x_k)$ . ( $Y_{k+1} = A_{k+1} X$ ).  
 $(k+2)$ -  
 $\alpha_k$   
 $\alpha_k = \alpha > 1$ .  $\alpha$ -  
 $\alpha$  2.0. ( $\ll \gg$ )  
 $p_k = -B_k g_k^* / \|g_k^*\|$ .  
 $p_k$ .  
 $\| \tilde{g}_{k+1}^* - g_k^* \| > 0$ ).  $(p_k, g(x_{k+1})) \geq 0$  ( $p_k$ .

$(k+1)$ - $x_k, p_k$   
 $\ll \tilde{h}_k > 0. \tilde{h}_0 - r -$   
 $0 < q_1 \leq 1, q_2 \geq 1 L \geq 2.$   
 $(q_1)$   
 $q_2 -$   
 $z_0 = x_k. : z_i = z_{i-1} + \tilde{h}_k p_k; g_i = g(z_i) \in \partial f(z_i), i=1,2,\dots,$   
 $i=l (g_i, p_k) \geq 0.$   
 $x_{k+1} = z_l. l=1, \tilde{h}_{k+1} := q_1 \tilde{h}_k.$

$q_1 = 0.9, q_2 = 1.1, L = 3.$

$r(\sigma) - r(\dagger) -$   
 $R_\alpha(\eta)$

$$\tilde{R}_\sigma(\tilde{\eta}) = \sigma \tilde{\eta} \tilde{\eta}^T + I. \tag{1}$$

$\tilde{\eta} - R^n, \sigma - , \sigma \in R^1, \sigma > 0.$   
 $R_\alpha(\eta), \tilde{\eta} , \dots \|\tilde{\eta}\| = 1$

$\sigma.$   
 $\tilde{R}_\sigma(\tilde{\eta})$

$$R_\alpha(\eta) \tilde{R}_\sigma^{-1}(\tilde{\eta}) :$$

$$\tilde{R}_\sigma^{-1}(\tilde{\eta}) = -(\sigma / (1 + \sigma \tilde{\eta}^2)) \tilde{\eta} \tilde{\eta}^T + I.$$

$\tilde{R}_\sigma(0) = I ($   
 $) . \|\tilde{\eta}\| \neq 0 \quad \eta = \tilde{\eta} / \|\tilde{\eta}\|. \quad \tilde{R}_\sigma(\tilde{\eta}) = R_\alpha(\eta),$

$$\alpha = 1 + \sigma \|\tilde{\eta}\|^2. \tag{2}$$



$$: f_1(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \rho_n^{i-1} x_i^2, \quad f_2(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \rho_n^{i-1} |x_i|, \quad \rho_n$$

$$n \quad \rho_n = 10^{6/(n-1)}.$$

(« »)

$$\rho_n^{n-1} = 10^6,$$

$$x_i = 1.0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

$$: f_k \leq 10^{-6}, \quad f_k - k.$$

[5].

10 :

$$f_3(x) = \max_{1 \leq k \leq 5} f_k(x) \rightarrow \min_x,$$

$$f_k(x) = x^T A_k(x) - b_k^T(x), \quad A_k - 10 \times 10 - , ,$$

$$A_{kij} = e^{ij} \cos(ij) \sin k, \quad i < j, \quad A_{kii} = i |\sin k| / 10 + \sum_{j \neq i} |A_{kij}|, -$$

$$b_k \quad b_{ki} = e^{ik} \sin(ik). -$$

$$x_0 = (1, \dots, 1)^T \in R^{10}, \quad f(x_0) = 5337.06643. -$$

$$f_3^*(x)$$

$$f_{\min}^* = -0.841408334596 ( \quad 10^{-12}, 12 \quad ).$$

1, 2, 3 -

, :

$n -$  ;

$k -$  , ;

$kg -$  ;

$\alpha_{\max} -$  ;

$\alpha_{avrg} -$  ;

$r -$   $r -$   $q_1 = q_2 = 1.$

( , “\*”, -

, “\*”, -

$r-$  .

1.  $f_1(x)$ 

	$n$	$k$	$k_g$	$\alpha_{\max}$	$\alpha_{\text{avg}}$
$r(\sigma_3)$	100	926	1136	4.90179	2.79076
$r^*(\sigma_3)$	100	999	1000	4.80209	2.547
$r$	100	1197	1382	2.00	2.00
$r(\sigma_3)$	300	2737	3301	4.65948	2.79623
$r^*(\sigma_3)$	300	2961	2962	4.76045	2.59546
$r$	300	3416	3898	2.00	2.00
$r(\sigma_3)$	1000	8784	9690	4.92057	2.73933
$r^*(\sigma_3)$	1000	9271	9272	4.62152	2.62127
$r$	1000	10926	11930	2.00	2.00

2.  $f_2(x)$ 

	$n$	$k$	$k_g$	$\alpha_{\max}$	$\alpha_{\text{avg}}$
$r(\sigma_3)$	100	2332	2343	3.47955	2.65213
$r^*(\sigma_3)$	100	2330	2331	3.26849	2.65078
$r$	100	3258	3267	2.00	2.00
$r(\sigma_3)$	300	7186	7197	3.25877	2.64139
$r^*(\sigma_3)$	300	7198	7199	3.13601	2.6406
$r$	300	10116	10123	2.00	2.00
$r(\sigma_3)$	1000	24651	24673	3.20645	2.63744
$r^*(\sigma_3)$	1000	28215	28216	2.43678	2.32715
$r$	1000	35186	35199	2.00	2.00

3.  $f_3(x)$

	$k$	$k_g$	$\alpha_{\max}$	$\alpha_{\text{avg}}$	$f_3^*(x)$
$r(\sigma_3)$	206	257	4.87506	2.73264	- 0.841408334593403
$r^*(\sigma_3)$	285	286	4.57635	2.46481	- 0.841408334596392
$r$	343	388	2.00	2.00	- 0.841408334596395

$r -$   
 $r(\sigma_3) -$   
 $r^*(\sigma_3) -$   
 $(q_1, q_2, L)$   
 $r -$   
 $r(\sigma_3) -$   
 $(q_1 = q_2 = 1).$   
 $R -$   
 $r -$

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ON THE NUMERICAL EFFICIENCY OF A MODIFICATION OF R-ALGORITHM

We consider a modification of the r-algorithm, the minimization algorithm using the operation of space dilation in the direction of the difference of two successive subgradients. In contrast to the r-algorithm, the proposed modification of the algorithm calculate the values of dilation coefficients. The algorithm can be used with a constant step. The results of the study of the numerical efficiency of the algorithm are given.

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