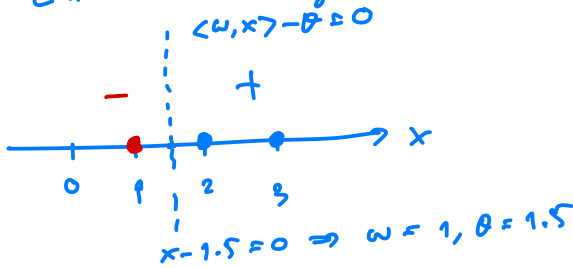


δ_2 : set $\xi(k+1) = \xi(k+1, 0) = \xi(k, M)$

If $\|\xi(k+1) - \xi(k)\| < \delta$ stop.

Else $k = k+1$ Goto δ_1 .

Ex: Line Search algorithm:



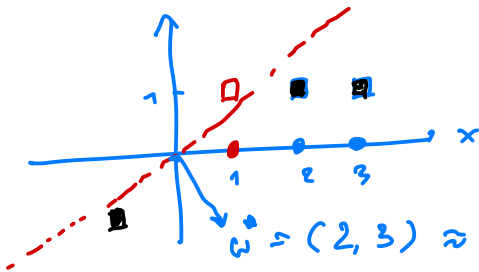
$$X = \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}, \quad x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2, x_3 = 3$$

$$X_+ = \{2, 3\}, \quad X_- = \{1\}$$

PL: $\Rightarrow \hat{X}_+ = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}, \quad \hat{X}_- = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

$$\hat{X} = \hat{X}_+ \cup \{ -\hat{x} : \hat{x} \in \hat{X}_- \} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \cup \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\hat{X} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$



$$w, w^* = (w, \theta)$$

$$w^T \hat{x}_i > 0 \quad \forall \hat{x}_i \in \hat{X}$$

$$w^* = (2, 3) \approx (1, 1.5)$$

Line search:

$$X = \{1, 2, 3\}$$



$$X_+ = \{2, 3\}, \quad X_- = \{1\}$$

$$\Rightarrow X_+ - X_- = \{a - b \mid a \in X_+, b \in X_-\}$$

$$= \{2-1, 3-1\} = \{1, 2\}$$

$$\text{לכן } E = X_+ - X_- = \{1, 2\}, \quad C = \text{conv}(X_+ - X_-).$$

$$\text{בנוסף } \text{ext}(C) = \{1, 2\} = E.$$

$$\text{לכן } \xi(0) = \xi(0, 0) = 2 \in E, \quad k = 0, \quad \delta = 10^{-5}$$

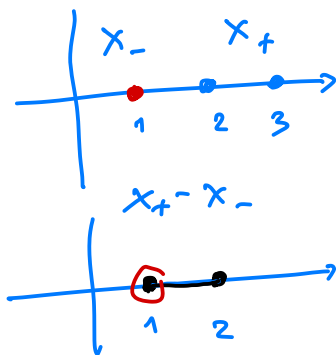
$$\text{מ. } k = 0: \quad E = \{z_1, z_2\} = \{1, 2\}.$$

$$\text{שלב } j=1: \quad z_1 = 1$$

מ. t^* מ. minimize

$$\|t z_1 + (1-t) \xi(0, 0)\|$$

$$\text{לכן } t^* = 1.$$



$$\text{לכן } \xi(0, 1) = 1 z_1 + (1-t) \xi(0, 0)$$

$$= 1(1) + (1-1)(2) = 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{שלב } j=2: \quad z_2 = 2.$$

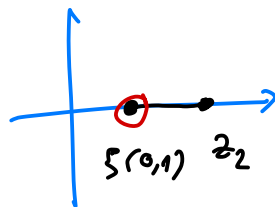
מ. t^* מ. minimize

$$\|t z_2 + (1-t) \xi(0, 1)\|$$

$$\text{לכן } t^* = 0$$

$$\text{לכן } \xi(0, 2) = 0 z_2 + (1-0) \xi(0, 1)$$

$$= 0(2) + (1)(1) = 1.$$



$$S2: \text{for } \xi(k+1) = \xi(k+1, 0) = \xi(k, M)$$

(k=0)

$$\xi(1) = \xi(0+1) = \xi(0+1, 0) = \xi(0, 2) = 1$$

$$\text{and } \xi(1) = \xi(1, 0) = 1.$$

$$\text{check: } \|\xi(1) - \xi(0)\| = \|1 - 2\| = 1 \not\leq \delta = 10^{-5}$$

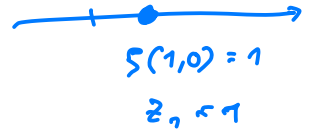
for $k = k+1$, goto S1:

$$\Rightarrow I2: (k=1) \quad E = \{z_1, z_2\} = \{1, 2\}$$

$$S1: \text{find } j=1: z_1 = 1, \xi(1, 0) = 1$$

we try to minimize,

$$\|t z_1 + (1-t) \xi(1, 0)\|$$



$$t^* = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{and } \xi(1, 1) = \frac{1}{2}(1) + (1 - \frac{1}{2})(1) = 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{find } j=2: z_2 = 2, \xi(1, 1) = 1$$

we try to minimize

$$\|t z_2 + (1-t) \xi(1, 1)\|$$



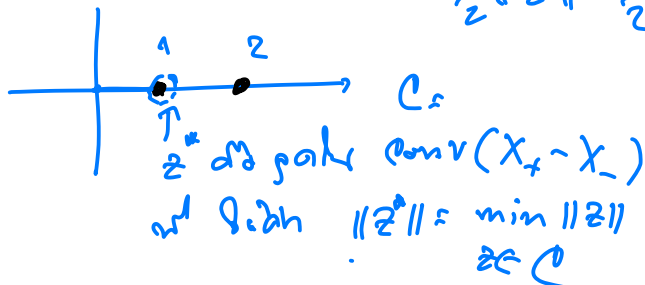
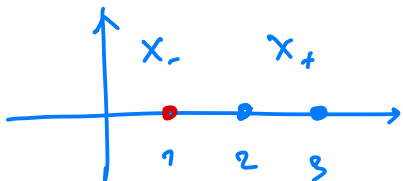
$$\text{and } t^* = 0$$

$$\text{and } \xi(1, 2) = 0 \cdot 1 + (1-0)(1) = 1.$$

$\xi_{(k=1)}: \mathbb{R} \cdot \xi(k+1) - \xi(k+1, 0) = \xi(k, M)$
 $\Rightarrow \xi(2) = \xi(2, 0) = \xi(1, 2) = 1$

check $\|\xi(2) - \xi(1)\| = \|1 - 1\| = 0 < \delta = 10^{-r}$

STOP $\Rightarrow \boxed{z^* = 1}$ \Rightarrow $\omega, \theta_\omega = \frac{1}{2} \text{dist}(C, 0)$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \|z^*\| = \frac{1}{2}$



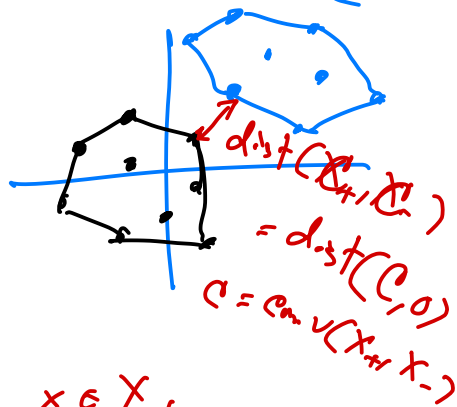
\Rightarrow z^* dan ω^* adalah.

$z^* = a - b$, (and $a \in X_+$
 $b \in X_-$)

$X_+ = \{2, 3\}$, $X_- = \{1\}$

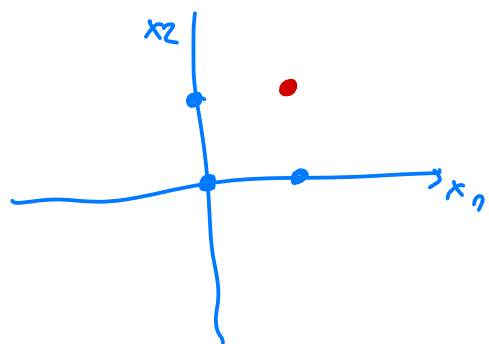
$z^* = 2, = \underline{2-1} \rightarrow x-1, x \in X_+$

$h(x) = \underbrace{(x-1)}_{z^* - \theta_\omega} - 0.5 \Rightarrow \underline{x-1.5}$



misal: form z^* AND operator. θ_ω linear search alg.

x_1	x_2	AND(x_1, x_2)
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1



צורה: $\{z^k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ \rightarrow line search algorithm. $\{z^k\}$ \rightarrow $\{z^k\}$ \rightarrow $\{z^k\}$

$$\|z^{k+1}\| \leq \|z^k\|$$

וזה $\|z^{k+1}\| = \|z^k\|$ \rightarrow $\{z^k\}$ \rightarrow $\{z^k\}$

$$z^k = z^* \text{ מלבד } \|z^*\| = \min_{z \in C} \|z\|, C = \text{Conv}(x_i)$$

מקרה: $\{z^k\}$ \rightarrow $\{z^k\}$ \rightarrow $\{z^k\}$

$$\|z^k, j\| = \min_{t \in [0,1]} \|tz_j + (1-t)z^k, j-1\|$$

$$\leq \min_{t \in [0,1]} \underbrace{t\|z_j\|}_{< 1} + \underbrace{(1-t)\|z^k, j-1\|}_{< 1}$$

$$\leq \|z^k, j-1\|$$

מלבד $\{z^k\}$ \rightarrow $\{z^k\}$

$$\|z^{k+1}\| = \|z^k, M\| \leq \|z^k, M-1\| \leq \dots \leq \|z^k, 0\| = \|z^k\|$$

ଅର୍ଥାତ୍. $\| \xi(k+1) \| \leq \| \xi(k) \|$

ସମାପ୍ତି ହେବ - $\| \xi(k+1) \| = \| \xi(k) \|$ ସମ୍ଭବ୍ୟ.

$\min_{t \in [0,1]} \| t z_j + (1-t) \xi(k, j-1) \| = \| \xi(k, j-1) \|$

ଅର୍ଥାତ୍. ଯଦି t^* ଅନୁକ୍ରମିକ ସମୀକରଣର ସମାପ୍ତି ହେବ $t^* = 0$.

ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ $\xi(k, j) = \xi(k, j-1)$.

ଏହାପାଇଁ. $\xi(k+1) = \xi(k, M) = \dots = \xi(k, 0) = \xi(k)$

ଅର୍ଥାତ୍. $\| \xi(k) \| = \min_{t \in [0,1]} \| t z_j + (1-t) \xi(k) \|$

ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ସମୀକରଣ

$$\begin{aligned} \| \xi(k) \|^2 &\leq \| t z_j + (1-t) \xi(k) \|^2 \\ &< t(z_j - \xi(k), \xi(k)) >^2 \| \xi(k) + t(z_j - \xi(k)) \|^2 \\ &= \underbrace{t^2 \| z_j - \xi(k) \|^2}_{> 0} + 2t \langle z_j - \xi(k), \xi(k) \rangle \\ &\quad + \| \xi(k) \|^2. \end{aligned}$$

ଅର୍ଥାତ୍. $0 \leq \underbrace{t^2 \| z_j - \xi(k) \|^2}_{> 0} + 2t \langle z_j - \xi(k), \xi(k) \rangle$

$\Rightarrow 0 \leq \langle z_j - \xi(k), \xi(k) \rangle = \langle z_j, \xi(k) \rangle - \langle \xi(k), \xi(k) \rangle$

