

Optimization Technique for Optimal Separation:

முன்வரை Optimal separation என்று எல். $\tilde{z}^* \in \mathcal{C}$ = Conv($X_+ - X_-$)

$$\text{நிலை } \| \tilde{z}^* \|_{\infty} \min_{z \in \mathcal{C}} \| z \|_{\infty} = \text{dist}(\mathcal{C}_+, \mathcal{C}_-)$$

$$\mathcal{C}_{\pm} = \text{Conv}(X_{\pm}), \quad \mathcal{C}_+ \cap \mathcal{C}_- = \emptyset.$$

$$(\text{ஆக. } 0 \in \mathcal{C} = \text{Conv}(X_+ - X_-))$$

செயல்கள்: Line search algorithm:

விரைவுமிகுங்களை ext(\mathcal{C}), $\mathcal{C} = \text{Conv}(X_+ - X_-)$.

முறைமூலம் $E \subset \mathcal{C}$ மற்றும் $\text{ext}(\mathcal{C}) \subset E$.

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

முறைமூலம் $E = \{z_1, z_2, \dots, z_M\}$,

முறைமூலம் \tilde{z}^* என்று விரைவுமிகுங்கள் என்று.

கீழ: இரண்டு $\xi(k) := f(z_k, 0) \in E$ மற்றும் $k > 0$, $\delta > 0$ மற்றும்

கீழ: முறைமூலம் $z_j \in E$.

$$\text{minimize } \|tz_j + (1-t)\xi(k, j-1)\| \quad \text{முறைமூலம் } t \in [0, 1]$$

முறைமூலம் t மற்றும் கீழ தரப்பட்டுள்ள மிகுங்கள் என்று.

$$\xi(k, j) := t' z_j + (1-t') \xi(k, j-1).$$

முறைமூலம் $\xi(k, 1), \xi(k, 2), \dots, \xi(k, M)$

S2: set $\xi(k+1) := \xi(k+1, 0) = \xi(k, M)$

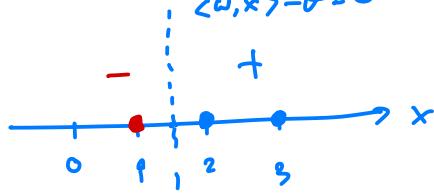
If $\|\xi(k+1) - \xi(k)\| < \delta$ stop.

Else $k = k+1$ Goto S1.

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Ex: Line Search algorithm:

$$\langle w, x \rangle - \theta = 0$$



$$x - 1.5 = 0 \Rightarrow w = 1, \theta = 1.5$$

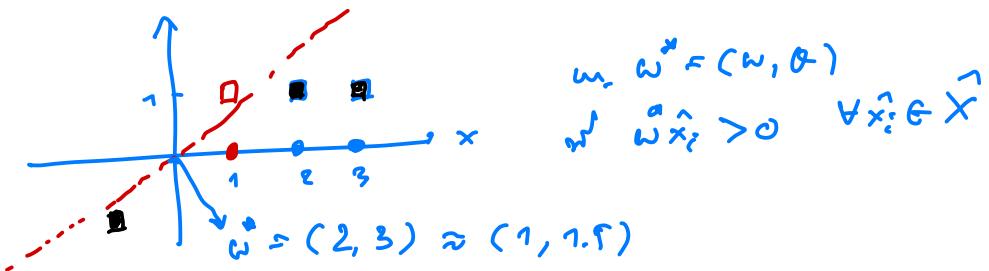
$$X = \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}, \quad x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2, x_3 = 3$$

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

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

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

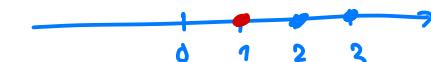
$$\hat{X} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$



Line Search:

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

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



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

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

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

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

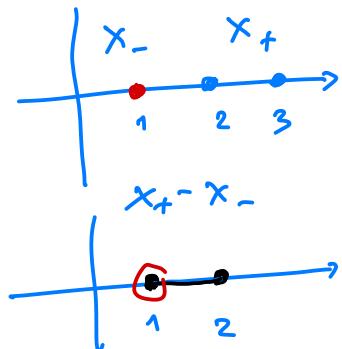
so: $\exists \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ s.t. $\xi(0) = \xi(\alpha, 0) = 2 \in E$, $k=0, \dots, 5 \times 10^5$

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

$$\Rightarrow \text{find } j=1: z_1 = 1$$

$$\text{w.t. minimize.} \quad \| t z_1 + (1-t) \xi(0,0) \|$$

$$\text{and } t^* = 1.$$

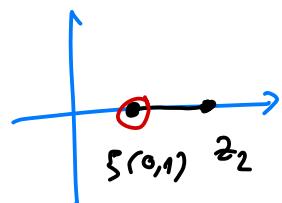


$$\text{where } \xi(0, 1) = 1 z_1 + (1-1) \xi(0, 0)$$

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

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

$$\text{w.t. minimize.} \quad \| t z_2 + (1-t) \xi(0,1) \|$$



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

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

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

82: for $\xi(k+1) = \xi(k+1, 0) \approx \xi(k, M)$

($k=0$)

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

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

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

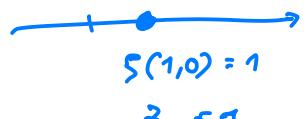
for $k = k+1$, Goto S1:

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

81: $\xi(1, 0) \approx 1$: $z_1 \approx 1$, $\xi(1, 0) = 1$

or t^* minimize,

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



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

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

\Rightarrow for $j=2$: $z_2 = 2$, $\xi(1, 1) = 1$

or t^* minimize

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



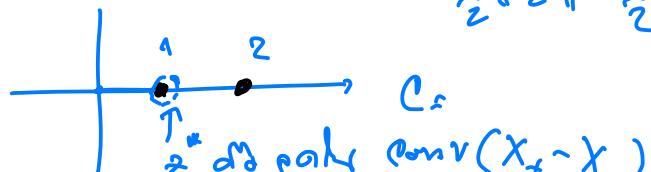
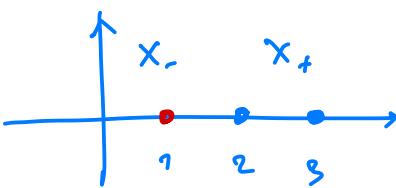
$$\text{so } t^* = 0$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{S2: } & \text{ If } \cdot \quad g(k+1) - g(k+1, 0) = g(k, M) \\ (k=1) \quad & \Rightarrow g(2) \times g(2, 0) \times g(1, 2) = 1. \end{aligned}$$

check $\|g(2) - g(1)\| = \|1 - 1\| \approx 0 < \delta = 10^{-5}$

$$\text{stop} \Rightarrow \boxed{z^* = 1.} \rightarrow \text{mean, } \theta_w = \frac{1}{2} \text{dist}(C, 0) = \frac{1}{2} \|z^*\| = \frac{1}{2}$$



z^* dsgnates $\text{conv}(X_+ - X_-)$ and $\theta_w = \|z^*\| = \min \|z\|$.

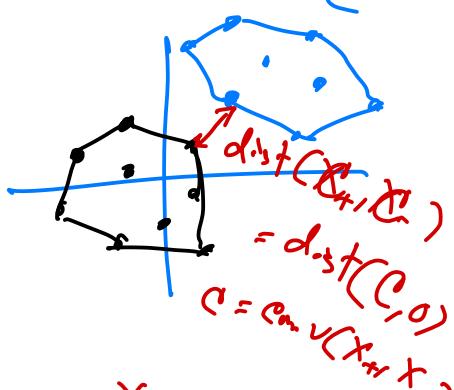
$\Rightarrow \text{RSR}, \omega^* \text{ odds}.$

$$z^* = a - b, \text{ and } a \in X_+, b \in X_-$$

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

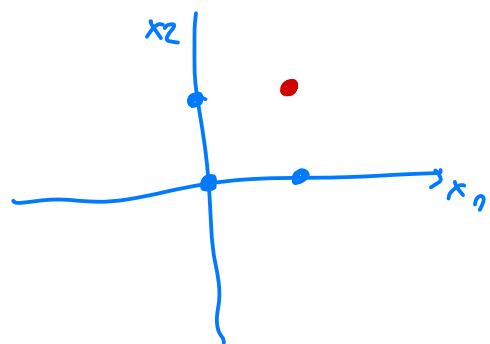
$$z^* = z_1 = \underline{2-1} \rightarrow x-1, x \in X_+$$

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



answ: From z^* to AND operator. Faeto
line search alg.

x_1	x_2	$\text{AND}(x_1, x_2)$
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1



증명: $\|\xi^{(k+1)}\| \leq \|\xi^{(k)}\|$ $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}$ \Rightarrow line search algorithm. (83).

$$\|\xi^{(k+1)}\| \leq \|\xi^{(k)}\|$$

$$\text{이 때 } \|\xi^{(k+1)}\| = \|\xi^{(k)}\| \quad (\text{증명})$$

$$\xi^{(k)} = z^* \text{ 를 찾은 } \|z^*\| = \min_{z \in C} \|z\|, \quad C = \text{Conv}(x_{k+1})$$

위와 같이: $\|\xi^{(k+1)}\| = \|\xi^{(k)}\|$

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

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

$$\leq \|\xi^{(k)}\|$$

증명 완료.

$$\|\xi^{(k+1)}\| = \|\xi^{(k, m)}\| \leq \|\xi^{(k, m-1)}\| \leq \dots \leq \|\xi^{(k, 0)}\| = \|\xi^{(k)}\|$$

$$\text{d.h. } \|\xi^{(k+1)}\| \leq \|\xi^{(k)}\|$$

$$\text{증명 } \|\xi^{(k+1)}\| = \|\xi^{(k)}\| \text{ 를 보이자.}$$

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

이면 t^* 를 찾았을 때 $t^* = 0$.

$$\text{d.h. } \xi^{(k,j)} = \xi^{(k,j-1)}.$$

$$\text{증명. } \xi^{(k+1)} = \xi^{(k,M)} = \dots = \xi^{(k,0)} = \xi^{(k)}$$

$$\text{증명. } \|\xi^{(k)}\| = \min_{t \in [0,1]} \|tz_j + (1-t)\xi^{(k)}\|$$

증명

$$\|\xi^{(k)}\|^2 \leq \|tz_j + (1-t)\xi^{(k)}\|^2$$

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

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

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

எனு ; $i = 1, \dots, M$ என்று

$$\langle z_i, \xi^{(k)} \rangle \geq \langle \xi^{(k)}, \xi^{(k)} \rangle.$$

இங்கே ஒரு முக்கியமான தீர்வு $z \in C = \text{Conv} \{z_1, \dots, z_M\}$

எனவே $\|z\| \|\xi^{(k)}\| \geq \|\xi^{(k)}\| \|\xi^{(k)}\|$

$$\Rightarrow \|z\| \geq \|\xi^{(k)}\| \quad \text{முடிந்த } z \in C.$$

எனவே $\|\xi^{(k)}\| = \min_{z \in C} \|z\|$ என்றால் $\xi^{(k)} = z$

எனில் என்ன என்று போய். $\xi^{(0)} \in C$ என்று

ஏதாவது சம்பந்தமான 80-82 முறை வேற்றுவது என்று பொறுத்துக் கொள்ளலாம்.

எனில் $\xi^{(0)}$ என்று

