



Optimization Algorithms

Overview – Downhill Algorithms for
Unconstrained Optimization

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Winter 2024/25

Problem Formulation

- Unconstrained non-linear mathematical program:

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(x)$$

- for smooth function $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
- we can query $f(x)$, $\nabla f(x)$ (gradient methods), and sometimes $\nabla^2 f(x)$ (2nd order methods)



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- Application examples in robotics, model fitting, parameter optimization, etc.

We aim for methods that are:

- **monotone**

- generates a sequence of points x_i that gradually reduce the value $f(x_i) \leq f(x_{i-1})$

- **convergent**

- under bounded positive curvature assumptions we want exponential convergence rates guaranteed

- **invariant to rescaling of f**

- **invariant to rescaling of x (or to linear transform of x)**



Note on local vs. global optimization

- Part I and II focus on local optimization – the key challenge is to converge to local optima as fast as possible
- Global optimization requires to search for various local optima
 - Restart local downhill solvers from various points
 - Use Bayesian Optimization or other explicit global search concepts
 - Global Optimization lecture

Note on convex vs. non-convex optimization

- The methods we discuss equally apply to convex and non-convex problems
 - If convex (with bounded curvature) they have strong convergence guarantee
 - If non-convex, they still run downhill to local minima, but without the same guarantee



Outline

- Gradient descent, **stepsize** adaptation, & backtracking line search
- Steepest descent **direction**, Newton, damping & non-convex fallback, trust region
- Quasi-Newton, Gauss-Newton, BFGS, conjugate gradient