

A THREE-PARAMETER FAMILY OF NONLINEAR CONJUGATE GRADIENT METHODS

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ABSTRACT. In this paper, we propose a three-parameter family of conjugate gradient methods for unconstrained optimization. The three-parameter family of methods not only includes the already existing six practical nonlinear conjugate gradient methods, but subsumes some other families of nonlinear conjugate gradient methods as its subfamilies. With Powell's restart criterion, the three-parameter family of methods with the strong Wolfe line search is shown to ensure the descent property of each search direction. Some general convergence results are also established for the three-parameter family of methods. This paper can also be regarded as a brief review on nonlinear conjugate gradient methods.

1. INTRODUCTION

Consider the unconstrained optimization problem

$$(1.1) \quad \min_{x \in R^n} f(x),$$

where f is a smooth function and its gradient is available. Conjugate gradient methods are a class of important methods for solving (1.1), especially for large scale problems, which have the following form:

$$(1.2) \quad x_{k+1} = x_k + \alpha_k d_k,$$

$$(1.3) \quad d_k = \begin{cases} -g_k, & \text{for } k = 1, \\ -g_k + \beta_k d_{k-1}, & \text{for } k \geq 2, \end{cases}$$

where $g_k = \nabla f(x_k)$, α_k is a stepsize obtained by a one-dimensional line search and β_k is a scalar. The strong Wolfe conditions, namely,

$$(1.4) \quad f(x_k + \alpha_k d_k) - f_k \leq \delta \alpha_k g_k^T d_k,$$

$$(1.5) \quad |g(x_k + \alpha_k d_k)^T d_k| \leq -\sigma g_k^T d_k,$$

where $0 < \delta < \sigma < 1$, are often imposed on the line search (in this case, we call the line search the strong Wolfe line search). The scalar β_k is chosen so that the method (1.2)–(1.3) reduces to the linear conjugate gradient method in the case when f is convex quadratic and exact line search ($g(x_k + \alpha_k d_k)^T d_k = 0$) is used.

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For general functions, however, different formulae for scalar β_k result in distinct nonlinear conjugate gradient methods. Several famous formulae for β_k are the Fletcher-Reeves (FR), Polak-Ribière-Polyak (PRP), and Hestenes-Stiefel (HS) formulae (see [15; 26, 27; 18]), which are given by

$$(1.6) \quad \beta_k^{FR} = \frac{\|g_k\|^2}{\|g_{k-1}\|^2},$$

$$(1.7) \quad \beta_k^{PRP} = \frac{g_k^T y_{k-1}}{\|g_{k-1}\|^2},$$

$$(1.8) \quad \beta_k^{HS} = \frac{g_k^T y_{k-1}}{d_{k-1}^T y_{k-1}},$$

respectively, where $\|\cdot\|$ means the Euclidean norm and $y_{k-1} = g_k - g_{k-1}$. The convergence properties of the FR, PRP, and HS methods have been studied in many references, for example [1, 5, 7, 16, 17, 21, 25, 28, 31]. However, if the condition imposed on σ in (1.5) is only that $\sigma < 1$, neither of the above three famous nonlinear conjugate gradient methods with the strong Wolfe line search can ensure a descent search direction even if f is quadratic (see [3, 7]).

The conjugate descent (CD) method of Fletcher [14], where

$$(1.9) \quad \beta_k^{CD} = \frac{\|g_k\|^2}{-d_{k-1}^T g_{k-1}},$$

ensures a descent direction for general functions if the line search satisfies the strong Wolfe conditions (1.4)–(1.5) with $\sigma < 1$. But the global convergence of the CD method is proved (see [8]) only for the case when the line search satisfies (1.4) and

$$(1.10) \quad \sigma g_k^T d_k \leq g(x_k + \alpha_k d_k)^T d_k \leq 0.$$

For any positive constant $\bar{\sigma}$, an example is constructed in [8] showing that the conjugate descent method with α_k satisfying (1.4) and

$$(1.11) \quad \sigma g_k^T d_k \leq g(x_k + \alpha_k d_k)^T d_k \leq -\bar{\sigma} g_k^T d_k$$

need not converge.

Recently, Dai and Yuan [6] proposed a new conjugate gradient method, in which

$$(1.12) \quad \beta_k^{DY} = \frac{\|g_k\|^2}{d_{k-1}^T y_{k-1}}.$$

A remarkable property of the DY method is that it provides a descent search direction at every iteration and converges globally provided that the stepsize satisfies the Wolfe conditions, namely, (1.4) and

$$(1.13) \quad g(x_k + \alpha_k d_k)^T d_k \geq \sigma g_k^T d_k.$$

Some other properties of the DY method were set forth in [4, 9, 11, 12].

In [11], Dai and Yuan proposed a family of globally convergent conjugate methods, in which

$$(1.14) \quad \beta_k = \frac{\|g_k\|^2}{\lambda \|g_{k-1}\|^2 + (1 - \lambda) d_{k-1}^T y_{k-1}},$$

where $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ is a parameter. [12] further studied the case when $\lambda \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, and proved that the family of methods using line searches that satisfy (1.4) and (1.11) converges globally if the parameters σ , $\bar{\sigma}$, and λ are such that

$$(1.15) \quad \sigma - 1 \leq (\sigma + \bar{\sigma})\lambda \leq 1.$$

Another marginal but interesting note on the DY method is that the formula (1.12) for β_k has the same numerator as (1.6) and the same denominator as (1.8) (see [6]). In [23], Nazareth regarded the FR, PRP, HS, and DY formulae as the four leading contenders for the scalar β_k , and proposed a two-parameter family of conjugate gradient methods:

$$(1.16) \quad \beta_k = \frac{\lambda_k \|g_k\|^2 + (1 - \lambda_k)g_k^T y_{k-1}}{\mu_k \|g_{k-1}\|^2 + (1 - \mu_k)d_{k-1}^T y_{k-1}},$$

where $\lambda_k, \mu_k \in [0, 1]$ are parameters.

In this paper, we will propose a three-parameter family of conjugate gradient methods, which includes the five nonlinear conjugate gradient methods mentioned above and the one in [22]. The three-parameter family of methods also has several other families of conjugate gradient methods and some hybrid methods as its special cases (see the next section). In Section 3, we study the descent property of the three-parameter family of methods. We prove that, if Powell’s restart criterion [24] is used, the three-parameter family of methods with the strong Wolfe line search produces a descent search direction at every iteration unless the current point is a stationary point. In Section 4, some general convergence results are established for the three-parameter family of methods. Brief discussions are given in the last section.

2. A THREE-PARAMETER FAMILY OF CONJUGATE GRADIENT METHODS

In [22], Liu and Storey presented the following formula for the scalar β_k :

$$(2.1) \quad \beta_k^{LS} = \frac{g_k^T y_{k-1}}{-d_{k-1}^T g_{k-1}}.$$

A useful property of formulae (1.8) and (2.1) in computations is observed in [22]. Namely, the next direction d_{k+1} in (1.2) is independent of the length of d_k when β_k takes the form of (1.8) or (2.1).

Many authors have presented other choices for the scalar β_k , for example Buckley and Lenir [2], Daniel [13], Gilbert and Nocedal [16], Qi *et al.* [28], Shanno [29], and Touati-Ahmed and Storey [30]. Observing that the formulae (1.6)–(1.9), (1.12) and (2.1) share two numerators and three denominators, we can use combinations of these numerators and denominators to obtain the following three-parameter family:

$$(2.2) \quad \beta_k = \frac{(1 - \lambda_k)\|g_k\|^2 + \lambda_k g_k^T y_{k-1}}{(1 - \mu_k - \omega_k)\|g_{k-1}\|^2 + \mu_k d_{k-1}^T y_{k-1} - \omega_k d_{k-1}^T g_{k-1}},$$

where $\lambda_k \in [0, 1]$, $\mu_k \in [0, 1]$ and $\omega_k \in [0, 1 - \mu_k]$ are parameters. Because

$$(2.3) \quad g_k^T y_{k-1} = \|g_k\|^2 - g_k^T g_{k-1}$$

and

$$(2.4) \quad g_{k-1}^T d_{k-1} = -\|g_{k-1}\|^2 + \beta_{k-1} g_{k-1}^T d_{k-2},$$

we can rewrite (2.2) as

$$(2.5) \quad \beta_k = \frac{\|g_k\|^2 - \lambda_k g_k^T g_{k-1}}{\|g_{k-1}\|^2 + \mu_k g_k^T d_{k-1} - \omega_k \beta_{k-1} g_{k-1}^T d_{k-2}}.$$

If the objective function is convex quadratic and the stepsize is the exact one-dimensional minimizer, the above formula for β_k clearly reduces to the FR formula (1.6), since in this case we have that

$$(2.6) \quad g_k^T d_{k-1} = 0$$

and

$$(2.7) \quad g_k^T g_{k-1} = 0.$$

However, for general functions, relations (2.6) and (2.7) need not hold. Therefore the methods (1.2), (1.3) and (2.5) with different values of λ_k , μ_k and ω_k form a three-parameter family of nonlinear conjugate gradient methods.

It is easy to see from (2.2) that the three-parameter family of methods includes the six already known simple and practical nonlinear conjugate gradient methods as an extreme case. If $\omega_k \equiv 0$, then the family reduces to the two-parameter family of conjugate gradient methods in [23]. Further, if $\lambda_k \equiv 0$, $\mu_k = \mu$ and $\omega_k \equiv 0$, then the family reduces to the one-parameter family in [11]. Therefore the three-parameter family has the one-parameter family in [11] and the two-parameter family in [23] as its subfamilies.

In addition, the hybrid methods in [6, 16, 19] can also be regarded as special cases of the three-parameter family. For example, to combine the nice global convergence properties of the FR method and the good numerical performances of the PRP method, Hu and Storey [19] proposed a hybrid method, where

$$(2.8) \quad \beta_k = \max\{0, \min\{\beta_k^{PRP}, \beta_k^{FR}\}\}.$$

One can easily see that formula (2.8) corresponds to (2.5) with

$$(2.9) \quad \lambda_k = \begin{cases} \frac{\|g_k\|^2}{g_k^T g_{k-1}}, & \text{if } g_k^T g_{k-1} \geq \|g_k\|^2; \\ 1, & \text{if } g_k^T g_{k-1} \in (0, \|g_k\|^2); \\ 0, & \text{if } g_k^T g_{k-1} \leq 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\mu_k \equiv 0,$$

$$\omega_k \equiv 0.$$

3. POWELL'S RESTART CRITERION AND DESCENT PROPERTY

As mentioned in the first section, if we only require that $\sigma < 1$, any of the FR, PRP, and HS methods with the strong Wolfe line search may produce ascent search directions even if the objective function is quadratic. Thus, special attention must be given to the problem of how to keep the descent property of conjugate gradient methods. In this section, we will prove that, if Powell's restart criterion [24] is applied, the three-parameter family of methods with the strong Wolfe line search can guarantee the descent property of each search direction.

When dealing with Beale's three-term conjugate gradient method, Powell [24] suggested a restart with $d_k = -g_k$ if the following condition is satisfied:

$$(3.1) \quad |g_k^T g_{k-1}| \leq \xi \|g_k\|^2,$$

where $\xi > 0$ is some positive constant. As Powell [24] observed, such a restart criterion can ensure that Beale’s recurrence does not converge to a non-stationary point (a strict convergence result was given in [10] for Beale’s method with Powell’s restart criterion), and improve the numerical behavior of Beale’s method. In fact, for standard conjugate gradient methods, if the function is convex quadratic and the line search is exact, then relation (2.7) implies that no restarts would take place and finite termination could occur. Thus, the quantity $|g_k^T g_{k-1}|/\|g_k\|^2$ would indicate strong local nonquadratic behavior and hence would be indicative of a need for restarting. In the implementations of conjugate gradient methods, Powell’s restart criterion has been used by many authors, for example Buckley and Lenir [2] and Khoda *et al.* [20].

In the following, to show the importance of Powell’s restart criterion in keeping the descent property of conjugate gradient methods, we first take the HS method as an illustrative example. For this purpose, we define

$$(3.2) \quad r_k = -\frac{g_k^T d_k}{\|g_k\|^2}.$$

It is obvious that d_k is a descent direction if and only if $r_k > 0$. For the HS method (1.2), (1.3) and (1.8), direct calculations yield

$$(3.3) \quad r_k = \frac{-g_{k-1}^T d_{k-1}}{d_{k-1}^T y_{k-1}} \left[1 - \frac{g_k^T g_{k-1}}{\|g_k\|^2} \frac{g_k^T d_{k-1}}{g_{k-1}^T d_{k-1}} \right].$$

Suppose that d_{k-1} is a descent direction and the $(k - 1)$ -th line search satisfies the strong Wolfe conditions (1.4)–(1.5). Then we have that $g_{k-1}^T d_{k-1} < 0$ and $d_{k-1}^T y_{k-1} > 0$. Furthermore, it follows from (1.5) that

$$(3.4) \quad \left| \frac{g_k^T d_{k-1}}{g_{k-1}^T d_{k-1}} \right| \leq \sigma.$$

Therefore by (3.3), if Powell’s restart criterion (3.2) is used, the HS method can ensure the descent property of the next direction d_k provided that the parameters ξ and σ are such that

$$(3.5) \quad \xi \sigma < 1.$$

For the three-parameter family of conjugate gradient methods, we can prove the following general theorem.

Theorem 3.1. *Consider any method in the form (1.2), (1.3) and (2.2) with $\lambda_k \in [0, 1]$, $\mu_k \in [0, 1]$ and $\omega_k \in [0, 1 - \mu_k]$, with the search condition (1.5), and with Powell’s restart criterion (3.1). If the parameters ξ and σ satisfy*

$$(3.6) \quad (1 + \xi)\sigma \leq \frac{1}{2},$$

then, for all $k \geq 1$,

$$(3.7) \quad 0 < r_k < \frac{1}{1 - (1 + \xi)\sigma}.$$

Proof. Without loss of generality, assume that (3.1) holds for all k . We prove (3.7) by induction. Noting that $d_1 = -g_1$ and hence $r_1 = 1$, we see that (3.7) is true for

$k = 1$. We now suppose that (3.7) holds for $k - 1$, namely,

$$(3.8) \quad 0 < r_{k-1} < \frac{1}{1 - (1 + \xi)\sigma}.$$

By (1.3) and (2.5), direct calculations show that

$$(3.9) \quad r_k = 1 - \left[1 - \lambda_k \frac{g_k^T g_{k-1}}{\|g_k\|^2} \right] b_k,$$

where

$$(3.10) \quad b_k = \frac{g_k^T d_{k-1}}{(1 - \mu_k - \omega_k)\|g_{k-1}\|^2 + \mu_k g_k^T d_{k-1} - (\mu_k + \omega_k)g_{k-1}^T d_{k-1}}.$$

Using (1.5), (3.8) and the fact that $\mu_k, \omega_k \geq 0$ in (3.9), we get that

$$\begin{aligned} b_k &\leq \frac{-\sigma g_{k-1}^T d_{k-1}}{(1 - \mu_k - \omega_k)\|g_{k-1}\|^2 - \sigma \mu_k g_{k-1}^T d_{k-1} - (\mu_k + \omega_k)g_{k-1}^T d_{k-1}} \\ &= \frac{\sigma r_{k-1}}{(1 - \mu_k - \omega_k) + [(1 + \sigma)\mu_k + \omega_k]r_{k-1}} \\ &< \frac{\sigma [1 - (1 + \xi)\sigma]^{-1}}{(1 - \mu_k - \omega_k) + [(1 + \sigma)\mu_k + \omega_k][1 - (1 + \xi)\sigma]^{-1}} \\ &\leq \frac{\sigma}{[1 - (1 + \xi)\sigma] + (2 + \xi)\sigma \mu_k + (1 + \xi)\sigma \omega_k} \\ (3.11) \quad &\leq \frac{\sigma}{1 - (1 + \xi)\sigma}. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, we can prove that

$$(3.12) \quad b_k > -\frac{\sigma}{1 - (1 + \xi)\sigma}.$$

Thus from (3.9), (3.11), (3.12), (3.1), (3.6) and the fact that $\lambda_k \in [0, 1]$, we obtain

$$(3.13) \quad 0 \leq 1 - \frac{(1 + \xi)\sigma}{1 - (1 + \xi)\sigma} < r_k < 1 + \frac{(1 + \xi)\sigma}{1 - (1 + \xi)\sigma} = \frac{1}{1 - (1 + \xi)\sigma}.$$

Therefore (3.7) is also true for k . By induction, (3.7) holds for all $k \geq 1$. □

In real computations, Powell [24] suggested the value of ξ in (3.1) could be $\xi = 0.2$. Here we should point out that condition (3.6) allows relatively large values of ξ and hence is flexible, because the parameter σ in (1.5) is generally set to a small value, normally $\sigma = 0.1$.

4. CONVERGENCE PROPERTIES

In this section, we study the global convergence properties of the three-parameter family of nonlinear conjugate gradient methods. For convenience, we assume that $g_k \neq 0$ for all k , for otherwise a stationary point has been found. We also assume that $\beta_k \neq 0$ for all k . This is because the direction in (1.3) reduces to $-g_k$ if $\beta_k = 0$. Then either as the new starting point, we can take $x_{\bar{k}}$ where \bar{k} is the largest index for which $\beta_{\bar{k}} = 0$, or the convergence relation $\liminf \|g_k\| = 0$ holds.

The following assumption is imposed on the objective function throughout this section.

Assumption 4.1. (i) The level set $\mathcal{L} = \{\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n : \{(\xi) \leq \{(\xi_\infty)\}\}$ is bounded.

(ii) In some neighborhood \mathcal{N} of \mathcal{L} , f is differentiable and its gradient g is Lipschitz continuous, namely, there exists a positive constant L such that

$$(4.1) \quad \|g(x) - g(y)\| \leq L\|x - y\|, \quad \text{for all } x, y \in \mathcal{N}.$$

The above assumption implies that there exists a positive constant $\bar{\gamma}$ such that

$$(4.2) \quad \|g(x)\| \leq \bar{\gamma}, \quad \text{for all } x \in \mathcal{L}.$$

To give the first convergence result for the three-parameter family of methods, we need the following lemma, which can be proved similarly to Theorem 3.3 in [11].

Lemma 4.2. *Suppose that x_1 is a starting point for which Assumption 4.1 holds. Consider the method (1.2)–(1.3), where d_k is a descent direction and α_k satisfies the Wolfe conditions (1.4) and (1.13). If there exists a positive sequence $\{\phi_k\}$ such that*

$$(4.3) \quad |\beta_k| \leq \frac{\phi_k}{\phi_{k-1}}$$

and

$$(4.4) \quad \sum_{k \geq 1} \frac{\|g_k\|^2}{\phi_k^2} = +\infty,$$

then the method converges in the sense that

$$(4.5) \quad \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|g_k\| = 0.$$

By Lemma 4.2, we can prove the following general result for the three-parameter family of nonlinear conjugate gradient methods.

Theorem 4.3. *Suppose that x_1 is a starting point for which Assumption 4.1 holds. Consider any method in the form (1.2), (1.3) and (2.2) with $\lambda_k \in [0, 1]$, $\mu_k \in [0, 1]$ and $\omega_k \in [0, 1 - \mu_k]$, with the strong Wolfe line search (1.4)–(1.5), and with Powell’s restart criterion (3.1). Denote $l_k = |\beta_k / \beta_k^{FR}|$. If (3.6) holds, and if the parameters λ_k , μ_k and ω_k are such that the inequality*

$$(4.6) \quad \prod_{j=2}^k l_j \leq \tau \sqrt{k}$$

holds for some constant $\tau > 0$ and all $k \geq 2$, then the method converges in the sense that (4.5) holds.

Proof. Since the parameters ξ and σ satisfy (3.6), we have by Theorem 3.1 that (3.7) holds for all k , which implies that each d_k is a descent direction. Define

$$(4.7) \quad \phi_k = \left(\prod_{j=2}^k l_j \right) \|g_k\|^2.$$

Then by (1.6) and the definition of l_k , we can write

$$(4.8) \quad |\beta_k| = \frac{\phi_k}{\phi_{k-1}}.$$

It follows from (4.2), (4.6) and (4.7) that

$$(4.9) \quad \frac{\|g_k\|^2}{\phi_k^2} \geq \frac{1}{\tau^2 \bar{\gamma}^2 k},$$

which implies the truth of (4.4). Therefore, by Lemma 4.2, (4.5) holds. □

Now we discuss some special choices that satisfy condition (4.6). As mentioned in the last paragraph of Section 2, the hybrid methods in [16] and [19] can be regarded as special cases of the three-parameter family of conjugate gradient methods. Using the above theorem, we can again deduce the global convergence of the hybrid methods. For example, for the hybrid method (2.8) we have $0 \leq l_k \leq 1$, which indicates that (4.6) holds with $\tau = 1$. Hence (4.5) holds.

Assume that $\prod_{j=2}^{k-1} l_j \leq \tau\sqrt{k-1}$ for some $k \geq 3$. Then at the k -th iteration, (4.6) must hold if

$$(4.10) \quad l_k \leq \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{k-1}}.$$

Note that if $\lambda_k = \mu_k = \omega_k = 0$, then β_k reduces to β_k^{FR} , and hence $l_k = 1$. Thus even for large k , we can see from (4.10) that there exists some interval in $[0, 1]$ for each of the parameters λ_k, μ_k and ω_k such that (4.6) holds. Though there always exists choices of λ_k, μ_k and ω_k that satisfy (4.6) (as stated above), this restriction may reduce the admissible intervals for $\lambda_k \in [0, 1], \mu_k \in [0, 1]$, and $\omega_k \in [0, 1 - \mu_k]$. Generally, for some k the value of l_k may be less than 1, and as a result, this will allow relatively large values of the consequent l_k . For example, if the step $\|x_k - x_{k-1}\|$ is very small and λ_k is close to 1 at some iteration far away from the solution, then β_k and hence l_k may be much smaller than 1. Another point that should be mentioned here is that we can also enlarge the admissible intervals for λ_k, μ_k and ω_k by setting τ in (4.6) equal to a large value. Inequality (4.6) suggests that one possibility is to choose λ_k, μ_k and ω_k such that the absolute value of the right hand side of (2.2) is as small as possible.

By Lemma 4.2, we can also prove the following convergence result.

Theorem 4.4. *Suppose that x_1 is a starting point for which Assumption 4.1 holds. Consider any method in the form (1.2), (1.3) and (2.2) with $\lambda_k \in [0, 1], \mu_k \in [0, 1]$ and $\omega_k \in [0, 1 - \mu_k]$, with the strong Wolfe line search (1.4)–(1.5), and with Powell’s restart criterion (3.1). If (3.6) holds, and if the parameters λ_k, μ_k and ω_k are such that*

$$(4.11) \quad 0 \leq \lambda_k g_k^T g_{k-1} \leq \|g_k\|^2$$

and

$$(4.12) \quad \mu_k g_k^T d_{k-1} - \omega_k \beta_{k-1} g_{k-1}^T d_{k-2} \geq -\lambda_{k-1} g_{k-1}^T g_{k-2}$$

for all $k \geq 2$, then the method converges in the sense that (4.5) holds.

Proof. Since the parameters ξ and σ satisfy (3.6), we have by Theorem 3.1 that (3.7) holds for all k , which implies that each d_k is a descent direction. From (4.11), (4.12) with k replaced by $k + 1$, and the equivalent formula (2.5) of β_k , we see that (4.3) holds with

$$(4.13) \quad \phi_k = (1 - \mu_{k+1} - \omega_{k+1}) \|g_k\|^2 + \mu_{k+1} d_k^T y_k - \omega_{k+1} d_k^T g_k.$$

Using (1.5) and (3.7) in (4.13), we can prove that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi_k &\leq [(1 - \mu_{k+1} - \omega_{k+1}) + (1 + \sigma)\mu_{k+1}r_k + \omega_{k+1}r_k]\|g_k\|^2 \\
 (4.14) \quad &\leq [1 + (2 + \sigma)(1 - (1 + \xi)\sigma)^{-1}]\|g_k\|^2 \\
 &= \frac{3 - \xi\sigma}{1 - (1 + \xi)\sigma}\|g_k\|^2
 \end{aligned}$$

for any $\mu_{k+1} \in [0, 1]$ and $\omega_{k+1} \in [0, 1 - \mu_{k+1}]$. The above relation and (4.2) imply that

$$(4.15) \quad \sum_{k \geq 1} \frac{\|g_k\|^2}{\phi_k^2} = +\infty.$$

Thus, by Lemma 4.2, (4.5) holds. □

If $\xi \leq 1$, the second inequality in (4.11) clearly holds, since by (3.1) and the fact that $\lambda_k \in [0, 1]$ we have

$$(4.16) \quad \lambda_k g_k^T g_{k-1} \leq |g_k^T g_{k-1}| \leq \xi \|g_k\|^2 \leq \|g_k\|^2.$$

It is easy to see that the FR method ($\lambda_k = \mu_k = \omega_k = 0$) satisfies the two conditions (4.11) and (4.12). However, for other methods it is not clear whether these conditions hold, as these conditions depend on the sequences of points generated by the methods. For example, in the extreme case $g_k^T g_{k-1} < 0$, $g_k^T d_{k-1} < 0$ and $\beta_{k-1} g_{k-1}^T d_{k-2} > 0$, we need to choose $\lambda_k = \mu_{k+1} = \omega_{k+1} = 0$. If $g_k^T g_{k-1} > 0$, there always exist admissible intervals for λ_k , μ_{k+1} and ω_{k+1} .

The following lemma is drawn from Gilbert and Nocedal [16].

Lemma 4.5. *Suppose that x_1 is a starting point for which Assumption 4.1 holds. Consider any method in the form (1.2)–(1.3) with the following three properties:*

- (i) $\beta_k \geq 0$.
- (ii) *The Wolfe conditions (1.4) and (1.13) and the sufficient descent condition $g_k^T d_k \leq -c \|g_k\|^2$ hold for all k and some positive constant c .*
- (iii) *Property (*) holds; namely, there exist constants $b > 1$ and $\lambda > 0$ such that $|\beta_k| \leq b$ for all k , and if $\|x_k - x_{k-1}\| \leq \lambda$, then $|\beta_k| \leq (2b)^{-1}$.*

Then the method converges in the sense that (4.5) holds.

By Lemma 4.5, we can prove the following general result for our three-parameter family of nonlinear conjugate gradient methods.

Theorem 4.6. *Suppose that x_1 is a starting point for which Assumption 4.1 holds. Consider any method in the form (1.2), (1.3) and (2.2), where $\lambda_k \in [0, 1]$, $\mu_k \in [0, 1]$ and $\omega_k \in [0, 1 - \mu_k]$, where the stepsize satisfies the strong Wolfe conditions (1.4)–(1.5), and where the restart criterion*

$$(4.17) \quad -\xi \|g_k\|^2 \leq g_k^T g_{k-1} \leq \|g_k\|^2$$

is used. If the parameters are such that

$$(4.18) \quad (1 + \xi)\sigma < \frac{1}{2}$$

and

$$(4.19) \quad \lambda_k \geq 1 - c_1 \|x_k - x_{k-1}\|,$$

where $c_1 > 0$ is constant, then the method converges in the sense that (4.5) holds.

Proof. We proceed by contradiction. Assume that

$$(4.20) \quad \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|g_k\| \neq 0.$$

Then there exists a positive constant γ such that

$$(4.21) \quad \|g_k\| \geq \gamma, \quad \text{for all } k \geq 1.$$

Using (4.17) and (4.18), we can see from (3.13) in the proof of Theorem 3.1 that, for all $k \geq 1$,

$$(4.22) \quad r_k \geq \frac{1 - 2(1 + \xi)\sigma}{1 - (1 + \xi)\sigma} \triangleq c_2,$$

where r_k is given in (3.2). Thus the sufficient descent condition holds. From (1.5), (3.7), (4.1), (4.2), (4.21) and the fact that $\lambda_k \leq 1$, we can show that

$$(4.23) \quad \begin{aligned} |\beta_k| &\leq \frac{(c_1 \|g_k\|^2 + L \|g_k\|) \|x_k - x_{k-1}\|}{\|g_{k-1}\|^2 [(1 - \mu_k - \omega_k) + \mu_k(1 - \sigma)c_2 + \omega_k c_2]} \\ &\leq \frac{(c_1 \|g_k\|^2 + L \|g_k\|) \|x_k - x_{k-1}\|}{c_2 \|g_{k-1}\|^2} \\ &\leq c_3 \|x_k - x_{k-1}\|, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$(4.24) \quad c_3 = \frac{c_1 \bar{\gamma}^2 + L \bar{\gamma}}{c_2 \gamma^2}.$$

Since Assumption 4.1 implies that there exists a positive constant ρ such that

$$(4.25) \quad \|x\| \leq \rho, \quad \text{for all } x \in \mathcal{L},$$

for $b = 2c_3\rho$ and $\lambda = (4c_3^2\rho)^{-1}$, we have from (4.23) and (4.25) that

$$(4.26) \quad |\beta_k| \leq b$$

and, if $\|x_k - x_{k-1}\| \leq \lambda$,

$$(4.27) \quad |\beta_k| \leq (2b)^{-1}.$$

Thus Property (*) holds. In addition, (3.7) and (4.17) imply that $\beta_k \geq 0$. Therefore the conditions of Lemma 4.5 are all satisfied, and hence (4.5) holds. \square

Theorems 4.3, 4.4 and 4.6 provide some general convergence results for the three-parameter family of nonlinear conjugate gradient methods. If the parameters in (2.2) are specifically chosen, then better global convergence results can be expected. We will end this section with such an illustrative example.

Such an example stems from the following fact. For any method of the form (1.2)–(1.3) with d_k satisfying $g_k^T d_k < 0$ and with the strong Wolfe line search (1.4)–(1.5), Corollary 2.4 in [5] tells us that the method converges globally provided that the norm of d_k does not increase faster than linearly. Specifically, the method gives (4.5) if the following condition holds:

$$(4.28) \quad \sum_{k \geq 1} \frac{1}{\|d_k\|^2} = +\infty.$$

Therefore, in the three-parameter family of nonlinear conjugate gradient methods, to shorten the length of d_k , it is reasonable to choose the parameters so that $|\beta_k|$ reaches its smallest value. Namely, let

$$(4.29) \quad (\bar{\lambda}_k, \bar{\mu}_k, \bar{\omega}_k) = \operatorname{argmin}_{\lambda_k, \mu_k \in [0,1], \omega_k \in [0,1-\mu_k]} |\beta_k|,$$

where β_k is defined in (2.2). In this case, we can obtain the following global convergence result, in which the line search only needs to satisfy the Wolfe conditions.

Theorem 4.7. *Suppose that x_1 is a starting point for which Assumption 4.1 holds. Consider the method of the form (1.2), (1.3) and*

$$(4.30) \quad \bar{\beta}_k = \frac{(1 - \bar{\lambda}_k) \|g_k\|^2 + \bar{\lambda}_k g_k^T y_{k-1}}{(1 - \bar{\mu}_k - \bar{\omega}_k) \|g_{k-1}\|^2 + \bar{\mu}_k d_{k-1}^T y_{k-1} - \bar{\omega}_k d_{k-1}^T g_{k-1}},$$

where $\bar{\lambda}_k, \bar{\mu}_k, \bar{\omega}_k$ are given in (4.29). If the stepsize satisfies the Wolfe conditions (1.4) and (1.13), then each d_k generated by the method is a descent direction. Further, the method converges in the sense that (4.5) holds.

Proof. From the choices of $\bar{\lambda}_k, \bar{\mu}_k$ and $\bar{\omega}_k$, it is easy to see that

$$(4.31) \quad 0 \leq \bar{\beta}_k \leq \beta_k^{DY},$$

where β_k^{DY} is given in (1.12). Thus the statements follow by Theorem 3.1 in [6]. \square

5. CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this paper, we have proposed a three-parameter family of nonlinear conjugate gradient methods, and studied the global convergence of these methods. The three-parameter family not only includes the six already known simple and practical conjugate gradient methods, but has some other families of conjugate gradient methods as subfamilies. The three-parameter family also includes some hybrid methods as special cases.

With Powell’s restart criterion, we proved that the three-parameter family can ensure a descent search direction at every iteration. Then, under suitable conditions, we established some general convergence results, namely, Theorems 4.3, 4.4 and 4.6, for the three-parameter family of nonlinear conjugate gradient methods. If the parameters are specifically chosen, better global convergence results could be achieved.

It has been pointed out that condition (3.6) is not strict, because the parameter σ in (1.5) is generally chosen to be relatively small, which implies that ξ in (3.1) could be relatively large. However, it still remains to explore how to find new and efficient conjugate gradient methods among the three-parameter family. Specifically, it would be interesting to find the practical performance of the method (4.29).

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