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Supplementary Material for Learning Rate Adaptation by Line Search in Evolution Strategies with Recombination

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ABSTRACT

This is the supplementary material (proofs) for [1].

PROOF OF LEMMA 2.3 IN [1]. Let $t \in \mathbb{N}$. We know that $X_{t+1} = X_t + \kappa_{t+1} \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i U_{t+1}^{\varphi(i)}$, with $\kappa_{t+1} = \bar{\kappa}(X_t, \alpha \|X_t\| \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i U_{t+1}^{\varphi(i)})$. Then, by (A1)

$$Z_t = \frac{\|X_{t+1}\|}{\|X_t\|} = \left\| \frac{X_t}{\|X_t\|} + \alpha \bar{\kappa} \left(\frac{X_t}{\|X_t\|}, \alpha S_{U_{t+1}}^{\varphi} \right) S_{U_{t+1}}^{\varphi} \right\|.$$

But then, according to (A2), we have that Z_t has the same distribution than $\|e_1 + \alpha \bar{\kappa}(e_1, \alpha S_V^{\varphi}) S_V^{\varphi}\|$. Thus, all the $Z_t, t \in \mathbb{N}$ are identically distributed.

Let $s \in \mathbb{R}$, and denote $\psi^s: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ the measurable function such that $\psi^s(X_t) = \mathbb{E}[\exp is Z_t \mid X_t]$. Then, for $x \in \mathbb{R}$, according to (A2) applied to $X = x$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi^s(x) &= \mathbb{E} \exp is \left\| \frac{x}{\|x\|} + \alpha \bar{\kappa} \left(\frac{x}{\|x\|}, \alpha S_{U_{t+1}}^{\varphi} \right) S_{U_{t+1}}^{\varphi} \right\| \\ &= \psi^s(e_1). \end{aligned}$$

Thus, $\mathbb{E}[\exp is Z_t \mid X_t] = \psi^s(X_t) = \psi^s(e_1)$. Define \mathcal{F}_t the filtration induced by X_0, \dots, X_t . We get then

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbb{E}[\exp i(s_0 Z_0 + s_1 Z_1 + \dots + s_t Z_t)] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[\exp i(s_0 Z_0 + s_1 Z_1 + \dots + s_t Z_t) \mid \mathcal{F}_t]] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[\exp is(s_0 Z_0 + s_1 Z_1 + \dots + s_{t-1} Z_{t-1}) \times \mathbb{E}[\exp is_t Z_t \mid X_t]] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[\exp i(s_0 Z_0 + s_1 Z_1 + \dots + s_{t-1} Z_{t-1})] \times \psi^{s_t}(e_1) \\ &= \mathbb{E}[\exp i(s_0 Z_0 + s_1 Z_1 + \dots + s_{t-1} Z_{t-1})] \times \mathbb{E}[\exp is_t Z_t] \end{aligned}$$

Hence, Z_t is independent from $(Z_0, Z_1, \dots, Z_{t-1})$. By induction, we get that (Z_0, Z_1, \dots, Z_t) is mutually independent. \square

PROOF OF LEMMA 3.2 IN [1]. Assumption (A1) holds by [1, Lemma 2.1].

Let R be a rotation matrix. Then $\bar{\kappa}_{\text{PLS}}(Rx, Rv) = \arg \min_{\kappa \geq 0} \|Rx + \kappa Rv\| = \arg \min_{\kappa \geq 0} \|R(x + \kappa v)\| = \arg \min_{\kappa \geq 0} \|x + \kappa v\| = \bar{\kappa}_{\text{PLS}}(x, v)$. Hence $\bar{\kappa}_{\text{PLS}}$ is rotation-invariant and [1, Lemma 2.2] implies that (A2) holds.

Now, let us show that (A4) is satisfied. Let $U^1, \dots, U^{\lambda} \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{N}}$ be i.i.d. infinite dimensional standard Gaussian vectors. Then, when $n \rightarrow \infty$, the following limit holds a.s. by the strong LLN

$$\frac{1}{n} \left\| \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i [U^i]_{\leq n} \right\|^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left| \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i [U^i]_k \right|^2 \rightarrow \mu_w^{-1},$$

thus by [1, Lemma 3.1]

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\kappa}_{\text{PLS}} \left(e_1, \frac{\alpha}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i [U^i]_{\leq n} \right) &= -1_{\sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i [U^i]_1 < 0} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i [U^i]_1}{\frac{\alpha}{n} \left\| \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i [U^i]_{\leq n} \right\|^2} \\ &\rightarrow -1_{\sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i [U^i]_1 < 0} \alpha^{-1} \mu_w \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i [U^i]_1. \end{aligned}$$

Thus (A4) holds. \square

PROOF OF LEMMA 4.2 IN [1]. First, let us prove the scaling-invariance condition (A1) for $\bar{\kappa}_{\text{DLS}}^{\varepsilon, \beta}$. Consider $\bar{\kappa}_{\text{DLS}}^{\varepsilon, \beta}(x/r, v/r, \kappa_{\text{init}})$. Then, as in line 4 of [1, Algorithm 2], the condition $f(x + \kappa^0 v) < f(x + \kappa^1 v)$ is equivalent to $f(x/r + \kappa^0 v/r) < f(x/r + \kappa^1 v/r)$, as f is the sphere function is scaling-invariant, then $\bar{\kappa}_{\text{DLS}}^{\varepsilon, \beta}(x/r, v/r, \kappa_{\text{init}}) = \bar{\kappa}_{\text{DLS}}^{\varepsilon, \beta}(x, v, \kappa_{\text{init}})$. Thus, (A1) holds.

The function $\bar{\kappa}_{\text{DLS}}^{\varepsilon, \beta}$ is rotation-invariant. Indeed if R is a rotation matrix, then, as in line 4 of [1, Algorithm 2], the condition $f(x + \kappa^0 v) < f(x + \kappa^1 v)$ is equivalent to $f(Rx + \kappa^0 Rv) < f(Rx + \kappa^1 Rv)$, as f is the sphere function is invariant by rotation, then this implies that $\bar{\kappa}_{\text{DLS}}^{\varepsilon, \beta}(Rx, Rv, \kappa_{\text{init}}) = \bar{\kappa}_{\text{DLS}}^{\varepsilon, \beta}(x, v, \kappa_{\text{init}})$. Thus, by [1, Lemma 2.2], (A2) holds.

We prove now that (A4) is satisfied. Consider $U^1, \dots, U^{\mu} \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{N}}$ μ i.i.d. infinite dimensional standard Gaussian vectors, and denote $S_U^n = \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i [U^i]_{\leq n}$.

Consider the line search obtained with $\bar{\kappa}_{\text{DLS}}^{\varepsilon, \beta} \left(e_1, \frac{\alpha}{n} S_U^n, \kappa_{\text{init}} \right)$. We denote $(\kappa^{i,0}, \kappa^{i,1})_{i=0, \dots, C(\beta, \varepsilon) - 2}$ the value of κ^1 and κ^0 over the iterations of this line search.

We prove now by induction that for all $i = 0, 1, \dots$, the following limits when $n \rightarrow \infty$ hold a.s. $\kappa^{i,0} \rightarrow \kappa^{\infty, i, 0}$ and $\kappa^{i,1} \rightarrow \kappa^{\infty, i, 1}$, where $\kappa^{\infty, i, 0}, \kappa^{\infty, i, 1}$ are given in the line 5 and line 7 of [1, Algorithm 2] over iteration initialized with parameters $X = \alpha^{-1} \mu_w S_U^1 \in \mathbb{R}^1, v = 1 \in \mathbb{R}^1$, and given $\kappa_{\text{init}}, \varepsilon, \beta$. At iteration $i = 0$, this is trivially true as $\kappa^{i,0} = \kappa^{\infty, i, 0} = \kappa_{\text{init}}/2$, and $\kappa^{i,1} = \kappa^{\infty, i, 1} = 2\kappa_{\text{init}}$.

Now consider an arbitrary step i of the line search, and assume that $\kappa^{i,0} \rightarrow \kappa^{\infty, i, 0}$ and $\kappa^{i,1} \rightarrow \kappa^{\infty, i, 1}$. Then, $\kappa^{i+1,0} = \kappa^{i,0} + (1 - \beta) (\kappa^{i,1} - \kappa^{i,0}) \mathbf{1}_{\{h_{\alpha/n}(\kappa^{i,1} S_U^n) < h_{\alpha/n}(\kappa^{i,0} S_U^n)\}}$, where

$$h_{\alpha/n}(\kappa^{i,j} S_U^n) = 2 \underbrace{\kappa^{i,j}}_{\rightarrow \kappa^{\infty, i, j}} S_U^1 + \alpha \left(\kappa^{i,j} \right)^2 \underbrace{\frac{\|S_U^n\|^2}{n}}_{\rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i^2}$$

Hence, a.s. $h_{\alpha/n}(\kappa^{i,j} S_U^n)$ tends to $2\kappa^{\infty,i,j} S_U^1 + \alpha (\kappa^{\infty,i,j})^2 \mu_w^{-1}$ when $n \rightarrow \infty$, so that

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{1}_{\{h_{\alpha/n}(\kappa^{i,1} S_U^n) < h_{\alpha/n}(\kappa^{i,0} S_U^n)\}} \\ &= \mathbf{1}_{\{(\kappa^{\infty,i,1} - \kappa^{\infty,i,0}) (2S_U^n + (\kappa^{\infty,i,0} + \kappa^{\infty,i,1}) \alpha \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i^2) > 0\}}, \end{aligned}$$

hence $\kappa^{i+1,0} \rightarrow \kappa^{\infty,i+1,0}$. Similarly, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \kappa^{i+1,1} = \kappa^{\infty,i+1,1}$.

In the end, by induction, we get that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \bar{\kappa} \left(e_1, \frac{\alpha}{n} S_U^n, \kappa_{\text{init}} \right) = \bar{\kappa}^{\infty} \left(([U^i]_1)_{i=1, \dots, \lambda}, \kappa_{\text{init}} \right).$$

where $\bar{\kappa}^{\infty}$ is defined in [1, Lemma 4.2]. Hence (A4) holds. \square

LEMMA A.1. For $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, let U_1^n, \dots, U_n^n be i.i.d. standard multi-variate normal distribution of dimension n . Suppose that the functions $\bar{\kappa}_n: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ are either all equal to $\bar{\kappa}_{\text{PLS}}$ or all upperbounded by a positive constant κ^M . Then,

$$\left(n \ln \left\| e_1 + \bar{\kappa}_n \left(e_1, \alpha/n \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i U_n^i \right) \alpha/n \sum_{i=1}^n w_i U_n^i \right\|^2 \right)_{n \in \mathbb{N}^*}$$

is uniformly integrable.

PROOF. Suppose first that for all $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $\bar{\kappa}_n = \bar{\kappa}_{\text{PLS}}$. Note then that, as in the proof of [1, Theorem 3.3], we have

$$\begin{aligned} & n \ln \left\| e_1 + \bar{\kappa}_n \left(e_1, \alpha/n \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i U_n^i \right) \frac{\alpha}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n w_i U_n^i \right\|^2 \\ &= -8 \ln \left[\left(1 - \frac{[\sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i U_n^i]_1^2}{\|\sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i U_n^i\|^2} \right)^{-n/8} \right] \mathbf{1}_{[\sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i U_n^i]_1 < 0}. \end{aligned}$$

But it is proven in [2, Proof of Proposition 4, page 23] that

$$\left(\ln \left[\left(1 - \frac{[\sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i U_n^i]_1^2}{\|\sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i U_n^i\|^2} \right)^{-n/8} \right] \mathbf{1}_{[\sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i U_n^i]_1 < 0} \right)_{n \in \mathbb{N}^*}$$

is uniformly integrable.

Suppose now that there exists $\kappa^M > 0$ such that for all $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $\bar{\kappa}_n \leq \kappa^M$. We will prove the uniform integrability of the positive part and of the negative part of

$$\left(n \ln \left\| e_1 + \bar{\kappa}_n \left(e_1, \alpha/n \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i U_n^i \right) \alpha/n \sum_{i=1}^n w_i U_n^i \right\|^2 \right)_{n \in \mathbb{N}^*}.$$

For the negative part, note that, by definition of $\bar{\kappa}_{\text{PLS}}$, then

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| e_1 + \bar{\kappa}_n \left(e_1, \alpha/n \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i U_n^i \right) \alpha/n \sum_{i=1}^n w_i U_n^i \right\|^2 \\ & \geq \left\| e_1 + \bar{\kappa}_{\text{PLS}} \left(e_1, \alpha/n \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i U_n^i \right) \alpha/n \sum_{i=1}^n w_i U_n^i \right\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

In addition, the negative part of the logarithm \ln^- is a decreasing function, thus

$$\begin{aligned} & n \ln^- \left\| e_1 + \bar{\kappa}_n \left(e_1, \alpha/n \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i U_n^i \right) \alpha/n \sum_{i=1}^n w_i U_n^i \right\|^2 \\ & \leq n \ln^- \left\| e_1 + \bar{\kappa}_{\text{PLS}} \left(e_1, \alpha/n \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i U_n^i \right) \alpha/n \sum_{i=1}^n w_i U_n^i \right\|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

Note that, as $\|e_1 + \bar{\kappa}_{\text{PLS}}(e_1, \alpha/n \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i U_n^i) \alpha/n \sum_{i=1}^n w_i U_n^i\| \leq \|e_1 + 0\| = 1$, then $\ln \|e_1 + \bar{\kappa}_{\text{PLS}}(e_1, \alpha/n \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i U_n^i) \alpha/n \sum_{i=1}^n w_i U_n^i\| \leq \|e_1 + 0\| \leq 0$, thus is equal in absolute value to its negative part.

However, as

$$\left(n \ln^- \left\| e_1 + \bar{\kappa}_{\text{PLS}} \left(e_1, \alpha/n \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i U_n^i \right) \alpha/n \sum_{i=1}^n w_i U_n^i \right\|^2 \right)_{n \in \mathbb{N}^*}$$

is uniformly integrable (since it is equal to the sequence with \ln instead of \ln^- which is uniformly integrable as seen above), then according to Eq. (1) so is

$$\left(n \ln^- \left\| e_1 + \bar{\kappa}_n \left(e_1, \alpha/n \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i U_n^i \right) \alpha/n \sum_{i=1}^n w_i U_n^i \right\|^2 \right)_{n \in \mathbb{N}^*}.$$

We claim that for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, and $0 \leq \kappa \leq \kappa^M$, then

$$\ln^+ \|e_1 + \kappa x\| \leq \ln^+ \|e_1 + \kappa^M x\|.$$

Indeed, the above equation is equivalent to

$$\|e_1 + \kappa x\|^2 \mathbf{1}_{\|e_1 + \kappa x\| \geq 1} \leq \|e_1 + \kappa^M x\|^2 \mathbf{1}_{\|e_1 + \kappa^M x\| \geq 1}.$$

However, the derivative of the function $\kappa \mapsto \|e_1 + \kappa x\|^2$ is equal to $\kappa \mapsto 2[x]_1 + \kappa \langle x, x \rangle$, hence is nonnegative for any $\kappa \geq 0$ that also satisfies that $\|e_1 + \kappa x\|^2 = 1 + \kappa(2[x]_1 + \kappa \langle x, x \rangle)$ is greater than or equal to 1. Thus, the above condition is satisfied.

For the positive part, we have then

$$\begin{aligned} & n \ln^+ \left\| e_1 + \bar{\kappa}_n \left(e_1, \frac{\alpha}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i U_n^i \right) \frac{\alpha}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n w_i U_n^i \right\|^2 \\ & \leq n \ln^+ \left\| e_1 + \frac{\kappa^M \alpha}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i U_n^i \right\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

But it is proven in [2]¹ that the RHS of the above equation is uniformly integrable. All in all, we get that

$$\left(n \ln \left\| e_1 + \bar{\kappa}_n \left(e_1, \alpha/n \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i U_n^i \right) \alpha/n \sum_{i=1}^n w_i U_n^i \right\|^2 \right)_{n \in \mathbb{N}^*}$$

is uniformly integrable. \square

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¹replace σ^* by $\alpha \kappa^M$ in the proof of Proposition 4 of [2]