

▶ Plot Functions

▶ Error Handle Functions

▶ Direct Search Functions

INSTITUTO TECNOLÓGICO DE AERONÁUTICA

MP-288 - Exercises on Conjugate Gradient Method

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1) Consider the function $f(\mathbf{x}) = f(x_1, x_2) = 10x_1^4 - 20x_1^2x_2 + 10x_2^2 - 2x_1 + 5 + x_1^2$

Starting from $\mathbf{x}^0 = (-1.5, 3)$, use both the steepest descent and conjugate gradient methods to find a minimum point of $f(\mathbf{x})$. Perform exact line search (use $df/d\alpha = 0$ at \mathbf{x}_k to find all the α^{*k}). Plot a graph showing $f(\mathbf{x})$ and the $\alpha^{*k}\mathbf{d}^k$ directions used over iterations of both methods.

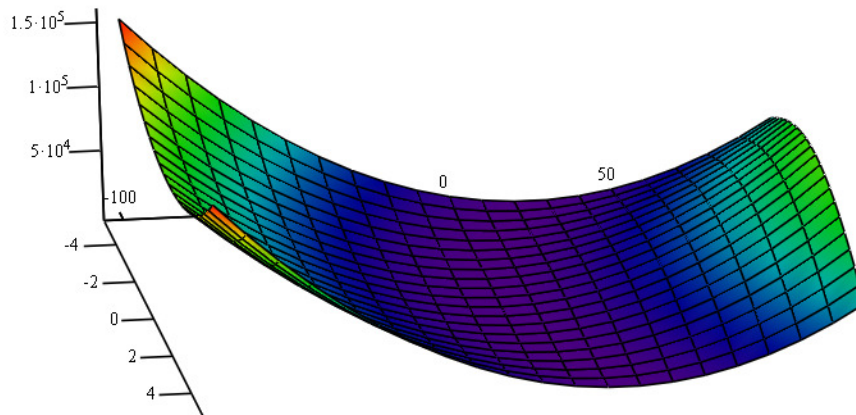
$$f(\mathbf{x}) := 10 \cdot (x_1)^4 - 20 \cdot (x_1)^2 \cdot x_2 + 10 \cdot (x_2)^2 + (x_1)^2 - 2 \cdot x_1 + 5$$

$$f^*(x_1, x_2) := f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

$$\mathbf{x}_0 := \begin{pmatrix} -1.5 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{zero}(x_1, x_2) := 0$$

Plotando a função :



f^*

Solução analítica :

$$G(x) := \nabla_x f(x) \quad G(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 40 \cdot (x_1)^3 - 40 \cdot x_1 \cdot x_2 + 2 \cdot x_1 - 2 \\ 20 \cdot x_2 - 20 \cdot (x_1)^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Resolvendo o gradiente :

$$\text{Extreme} := G(x) = 0 \text{ solve, } x_1, x_2 = (1 \ 1)$$

Calculamos o Hessiano :

$$H := \text{Hessian}(f, \text{Extreme}^T) = \begin{pmatrix} 82 & -40 \\ -40 & 20 \end{pmatrix}$$

Os autovalores do Hessiano são :

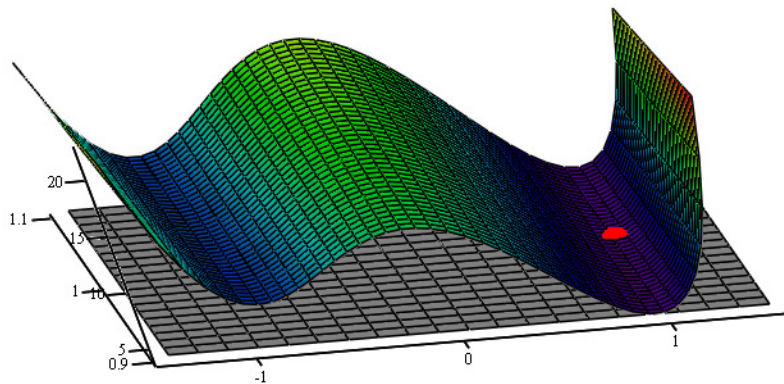
$$\text{eigenvals}(H) = \begin{pmatrix} 101.606 \\ 0.394 \end{pmatrix}$$

Como os autovalores são positivos, podemos dizer que o ponto é um ponto de mínimo :

Plotamos o ponto de mínimo :

$$P := \begin{bmatrix} \text{Extreme}^{(1)} \\ \text{Extreme}^{(2)} \\ (f(\text{Extreme}^T)) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f_{\min}(x_1, x_2) := f(\text{Extreme}^T)$$



f^*, P, f_{\min}

Método numérico "steepest descent" para encontrar o mínimo da função objetiva :

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steepest_descent(f, x0) := trace("...", 0)
trace("...", 0)
trace("...", 0)
trace("Start new |steepest_descent| function...", 0)
"Maximum number of iterations : "
max_iter ← 2000
"Parameters and tolerance : "
ε ← 10-5
"General variables to record values along function : "
Total_iter ← 0
Local_iter ← 0
TraceSteps ← 0
"At beginning : "
x_α* ← x0
f_α* ← f(x_α*)
"Trace Value : "
Total_iter ← 1
"Record x alfa* e f alfa* : "
TraceSteps ← LinePlot( $\begin{pmatrix} x_{\alpha^*} \\ f_{\alpha^*} \end{pmatrix}$ )
"Start looping : "
for k ∈ 1..max_iter
    "Calculate the gradient : "
    X_k ← x_α*
    x_k ← X_k
    ∇f_k ← ∇x_k f(x_k)
    "Calculate the length of the gradient : "
    ||∇fk|| ← |∇f_k|
    "Check if length is smaller than tolerance : "
    if ||∇fk|| < ε
        "Stop looping : "
        break
    otherwise
        "Set the search direction : "
        d_k ← -∇f_k
        "Normalize direction : "
        a.

```

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d_k ←  $\frac{c_k}{|d_k|}$ 
"Calculate the step size : "
trace("x.k = {0}", x_k)
trace("d.k = {0}", d_k)
trace("gradiente modulus = {0}", ||∇fk||)
f^(α) ← f(x_k + α·d_k)
f^(α) ←  $\frac{d}{d\alpha} f^{(\alpha)}$ 
α_guess ← 0
on error α*_k ← root(f^(α_guess), α_guess)
  "Error handle for built-in solver : "
  rc ← ERROR
trace("rc = {0}", rc)
trace("alfa* = {0}", α*_k)
"Check if result is not an error : "
if rc ≠ ERROR
  "Register X value for alfa* : "
  x_α* ← x_k + α*_k·d_k
  "Register objective function value for X alfa* : "
  f_α* ← f(x_α*)
  "Update the objective function evaluation counter : "
  Total_iter ← Total_iter + 1
  "Record the direction : "
  D^(k) ← d_k
  "Record x alfa* e f alfa* : "
  TraceSteps ← PlotAugment[TraceSteps, LinePlot( $\left(\begin{matrix} x_{\alpha^*} \\ f_{\alpha^*} \end{matrix}\right)$ )]
otherwise
  "Terminate function : "
  R ← stack(Error(4, 1), Total_iter)
  R ← stack_2(R, TraceSteps)
  return R
"Check tolerance : "
rc ← ERROR if ||∇fk|| > ε
"Function output : "
(x_α* X D rc Total_iter TraceSteps)^T

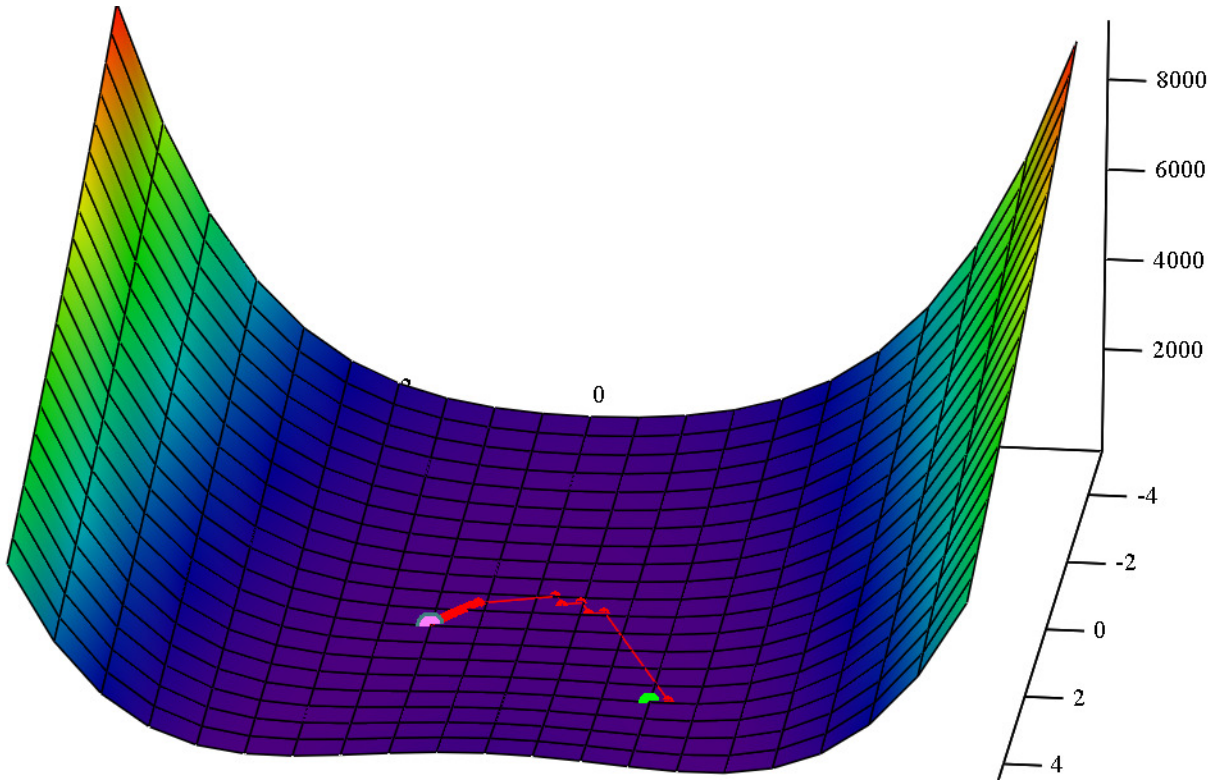
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$R := \text{steepest_descent}(f, x_0)$

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} \{2,1\} \\ \{1270,1\} \\ \{2,1269\} \\ 0 \\ 1.27 \times 10^3 \\ \{3,1\} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$L := R_6$



$$f^*, L, \begin{pmatrix} x_{0_1} \\ x_{0_2} \\ f(x_0) \end{pmatrix}, P, \begin{pmatrix} (R_1)_1 \\ (R_1)_2 \\ f(R_1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{\alpha^*} \\ X \\ D \\ rc \\ \text{Total}_{\text{iter}} \\ \text{TraceSteps} \end{pmatrix} := \text{steepest_descent}(f, x_0)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{\alpha^*} \\ X \\ D \\ rc \\ \text{Total}_{\text{iter}} \\ \text{TraceSteps} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \{2,1\} \\ \{1270,1\} \\ \{2,1269\} \\ 0 \\ 1.27 \times 10^3 \\ \{3,1\} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_{\alpha^*} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D =$$

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	-0.936	0.351	0.936	0.351	0.936	0.351	0.936	-0.351
2	-0.351	-0.936	0.351	-0.936	0.351	-0.936	0.351	...

```

steepest_descent_num(f, x0) := trace("...", 0)
trace("...", 0)
trace("...", 0)
trace("Start new |steepest_descent| function....", 0)
"Maximum number of iterations : "
max_iter ← 1000
"Parameters and tolerance : "
 $\varepsilon \leftarrow 10^{-3}$ 
 $I \leftarrow 10^{-5}$ 
 $\delta \leftarrow 0.00001$ 
"General variables to record values along function : "
Total_iter ← 0
Local_iter ← 0
Trace_Local ← 0
Trace_Global ← 0
Trace_Steps ← 0
"At beginning : "
 $x_{\alpha^*} \leftarrow x_0$ 
 $f_{\alpha^*} \leftarrow f(x_{\alpha^*})$ 
"Trace Value : "
Total_iter ← 1
Trace_Global ← LinePlot( $\left(\left(\begin{matrix} x_{\alpha^*} \\ f_{\alpha^*} \end{matrix}\right)\right)$ )
"Record x alfa* e f alfa* : "
Trace_Steps ← LinePlot( $\left(\left(\begin{matrix} x_{\alpha^*} \\ f_{\alpha^*} \end{matrix}\right)\right)$ )
"Start looping : "
for k ∈ 1 .. max_iter
    "Calculate the gradient : "
     $X_k \leftarrow x_{\alpha^*}$ 
     $x_k \leftarrow X_k$ 
     $\nabla f_k \leftarrow \nabla_{x_k} f(x_k)$ 
    "Calculate the length of the gradient : "
     $\|\nabla f_k\| \leftarrow |\nabla f_k|$ 

```

```

"Check if length is smaller than tolerance :"
if  $\|\nabla f_k\| < \epsilon$ 
    "Stop looping :"
    break
otherwise
    "Set the search direction :"
     $d_k \leftarrow -\nabla f_k$ 
    "Normalize direction :"
     $d_k \leftarrow \frac{d_k}{|d_k|}$ 
    "Calculate the step size :"
    trace("x.k = {0}",  $x_k$ )
    trace("d.k = {0}",  $d_k$ )
    trace("gradiente modulus = {0}",  $\|\nabla f_k\|$ )
    
$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha^*_k \\ l \\ \text{Local}_{\text{Iter}} \\ rc \\ \text{Trace}_{\text{Local}} \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \text{golden\_section}(f, x_k, d_k, \delta, l)$$

    trace("line section result = {0}", rc)
    "Trace Value :"
     $\text{Trace}_{\text{Global}} \leftarrow \text{Plot}_{\text{Augment}}(\text{Trace}_{\text{Global}}, \text{Trace}_{\text{Local}})$ 
    "Check if result is not an error :"
    if  $rc \neq \text{ERROR}$ 
        "Register X value for alfa* :"
         $x_{\alpha^*} \leftarrow x_k + \alpha^*_k \cdot d_k$ 
        "Register objective function value for X alfa* :"
         $f_{\alpha^*} \leftarrow f(x_{\alpha^*})$ 
        "Update the objective function evaluation counter :"
         $\text{Total}_{\text{iter}} \leftarrow \text{Total}_{\text{iter}} + \text{Local}_{\text{iter}} + 1$ 
        "Record the direction :"
         $D^{(k)} \leftarrow d_k$ 
        "Record x alfa* e f alfa* :"
         $\text{Trace}_{\text{Steps}} \leftarrow \text{Plot}_{\text{Augment}}\left[\text{Trace}_{\text{Steps}}, \text{LinePlot}\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_{\alpha^*} \\ f_{\alpha^*} \end{pmatrix}\right)\right]$ 
    otherwise
        "Terminate function :"
         $R \leftarrow \text{stack}(\text{Error}(4, 1), \text{Total}_{\text{iter}})$ 
         $R \leftarrow \text{stack}_2(R, \text{Trace}_{\text{Steps}})$ 
         $R \leftarrow \text{stack}_2(R, \text{Trace}_{\text{Global}})$ 

```



```
| | | return R
"Check tolerance :"  
rc ← ERROR if  $\|\nabla f_k\| > \epsilon$   
"Function output :"  
( $x_{\alpha^*}$  X D rc Totaliter TraceSteps TraceGlobal)T
```