

HW1  
Sihong HE  
89483859

Problem1

(a) I used Golden Section Method to build the optimizer function `optimizer1D(func, x1, s)`. I selected  $\epsilon_x = 1e-4$  and  $\epsilon_F = 1e-6$ . We can calculate the machine precision  $\epsilon_m = 2.22e-16$  through the function `MEp()`. The input of the optimizer function are `func` (the function which we want to find its optimum), `x1` (the starting point), `s` (the step). The output is the optimum and the number of function used.

(a) I chosen  $f_1(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1$  and  $f_2(x) = e^{x+2} - x$  as my objective functions. I chosen 0.3 as the step. The starting point is randomly chosen from uniform distribution between -1 and 1. The true optimum of  $f_1(x)$  and  $f_2(x)$  are 1 and -2 respectively.

function	Number	Time	Relative distant
$f_1(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1$	15 + _2.042	0.01699 + _0.01224	0.00049 + _0.00122
$f_2(x) = e^{x+2} - x$	17 + _0.001	0.01815 + _0.00208	0.00037 + _0.00051

Problem2

(b) I used multidimensional coordinate descent method to build the optimizer function `optimizer2D(func, x1, y1, s)` basing on the function `optimizer1D(func, x1, s)`. The output is the optimum and the number of function used.

(c) I chosen  $f_1(x) = x^2 + y^2$  and  $f_2(x) = (x - 1)^2 + e^{y+2} - y$  as my objective functions. I chosen 0.3 as the step. The starting points are randomly chosen from uniform distribution between -1 and 1. The true optimum of  $f_1(x)$  and  $f_2(x)$  are (0,0) and (1,-2) respectively.

function	Number	Time	Relative distant
$f_1(x) = x^2 + y^2$	68 + _0	0.07171 + _0.00587	0.00031 + _0
$f_2(x) = (x - 1)^2 + e^{y+2} - y$	73 + _0.40822	0.07765 + _0.01205	0.00031 + _0