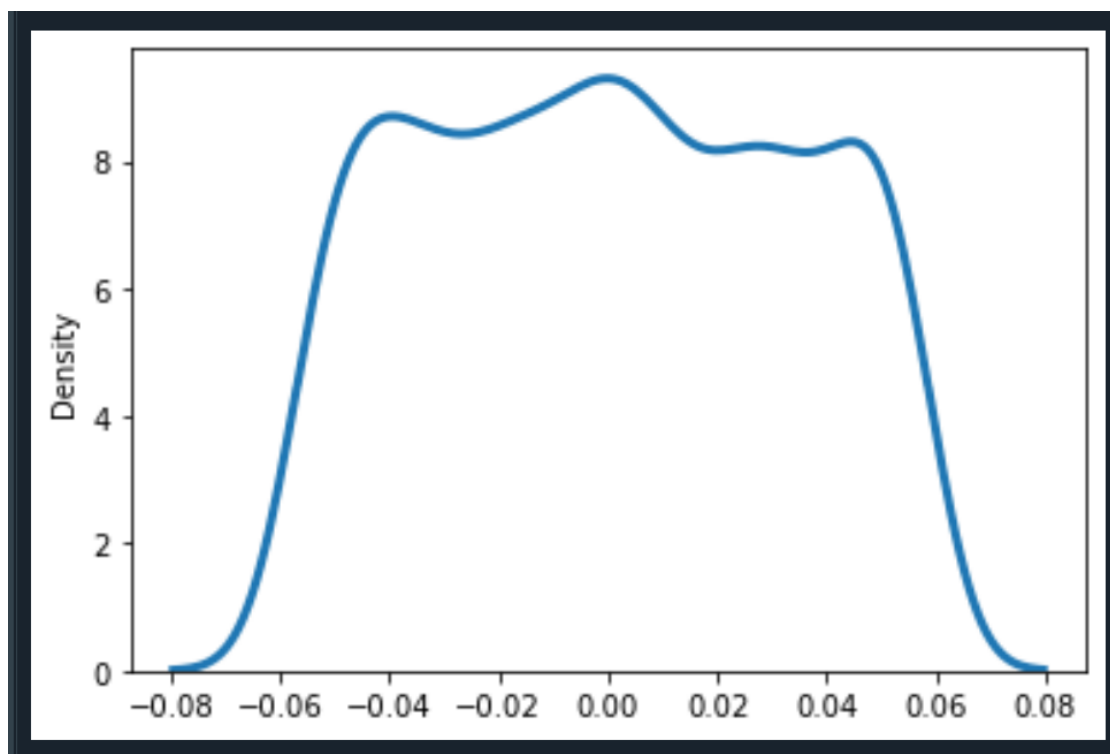
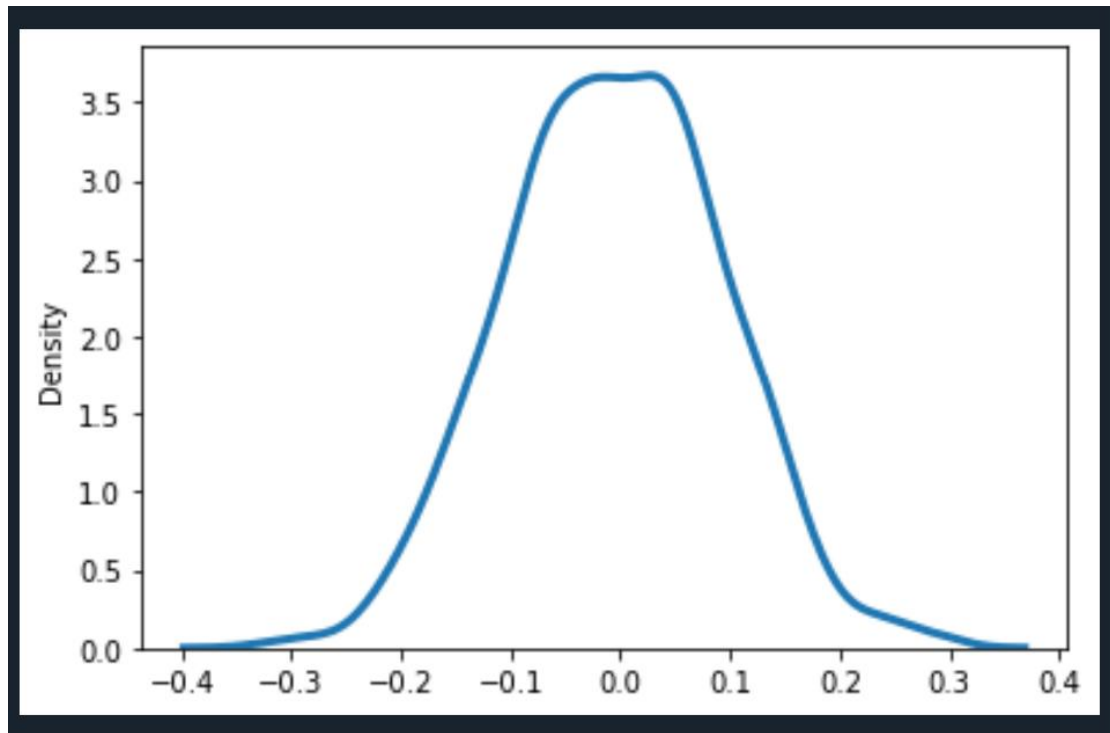


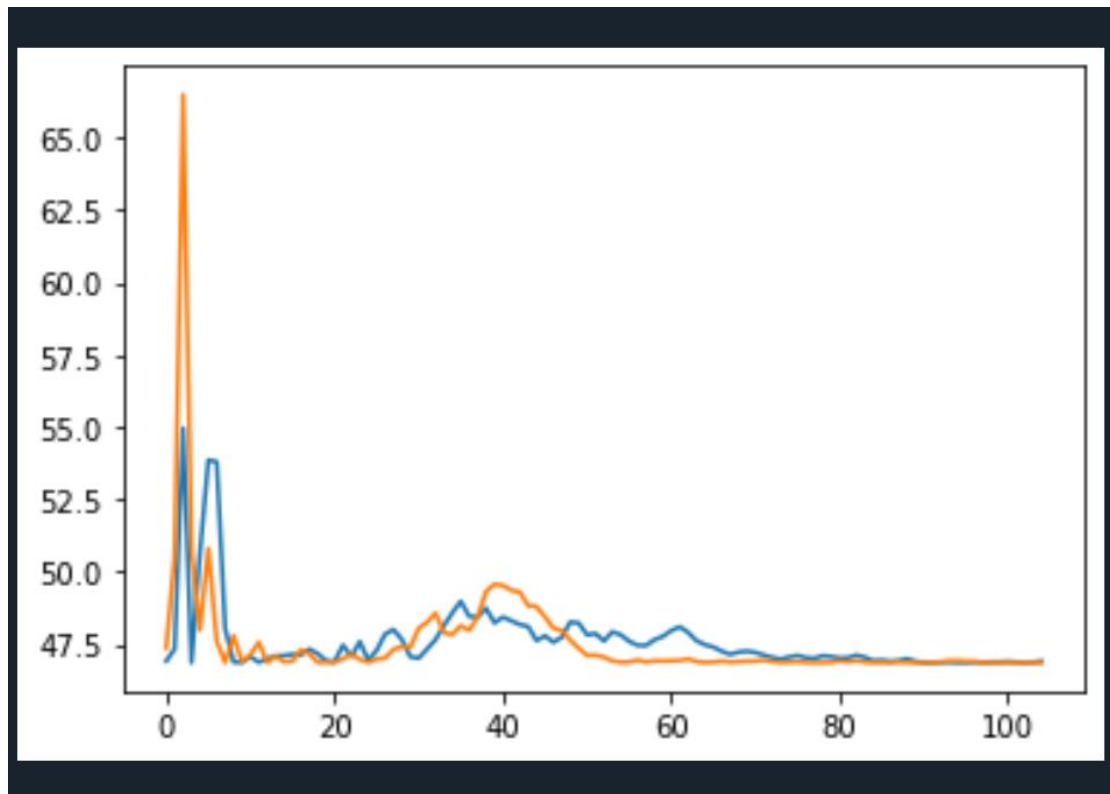
Chongwei Shi 21113454

Task1:

Test distribution:



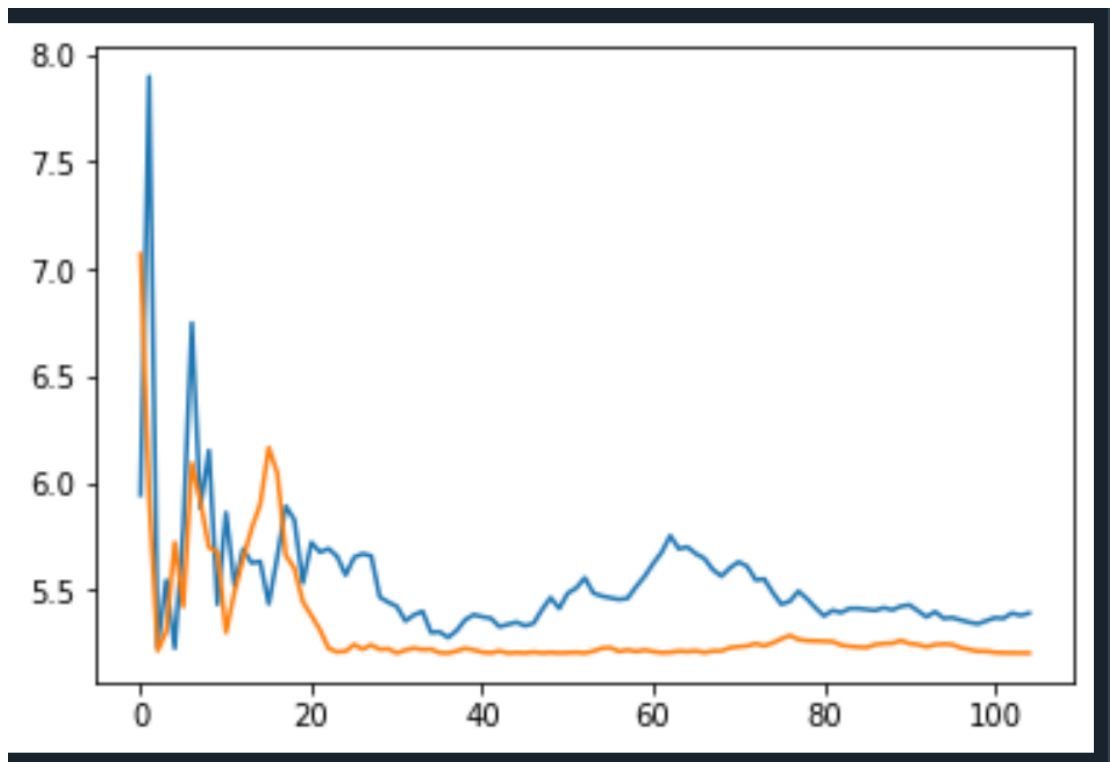
IGD: for the normal distribution



Xk\_norm\_1: 0.5535598182086459

Xk\_norm\_2: 0.5216169817907977

IGD for the uniform distribution:



Xk\_uniform\_1: 0.5658370784582423

Xk\_uniform\_2: 0.5063676327702041

Conclusion and briefly prove:

According to the plot, we found the 'without\_replacement' method can generate better result of the task1.

Because of multiple times of randomization, IGD\_wo\_task1 can always converge to the mean of y and

the value of the objective result is more steady

Proof of convergence:

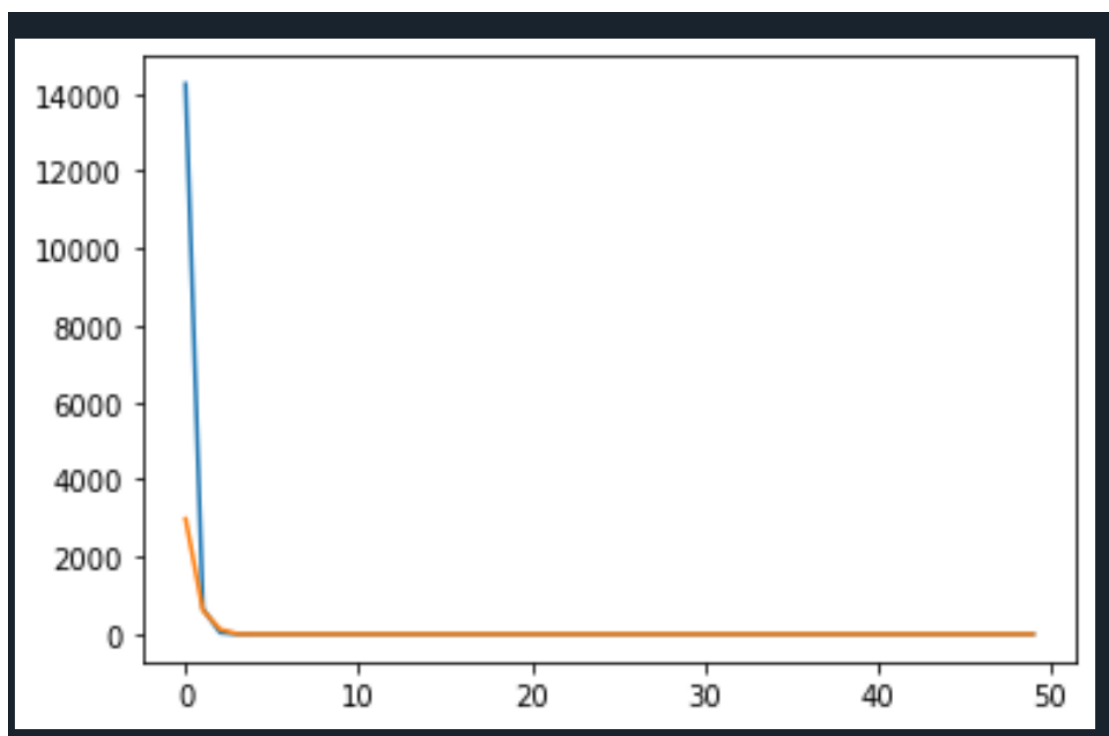
$$y\_mean - x_{k+1} = y\_mean - x_k + \gamma_k(x_k - y_{ik}) = y\_mean - \frac{k}{k+1}x_k - \frac{1}{k+1}y_{ik} =$$

$$y\_mean - \frac{k}{k+1} \left( \frac{k-1}{k}x_{k-1} + \frac{1}{k}y_{ik-1} \right) - \frac{1}{k+1}y_{ik} =$$

$$y\_mean - \frac{(k-1)}{k+1}x_{k-1} - \frac{1}{k+1}(y_{ik} + y_{ik-1}) = \dots$$

$$= y\_mean - 0 - \frac{1}{k+1} \cdot k \cdot y\_mean \dots 0 \text{ when } k \text{ is sufficiently large}$$

Task2:

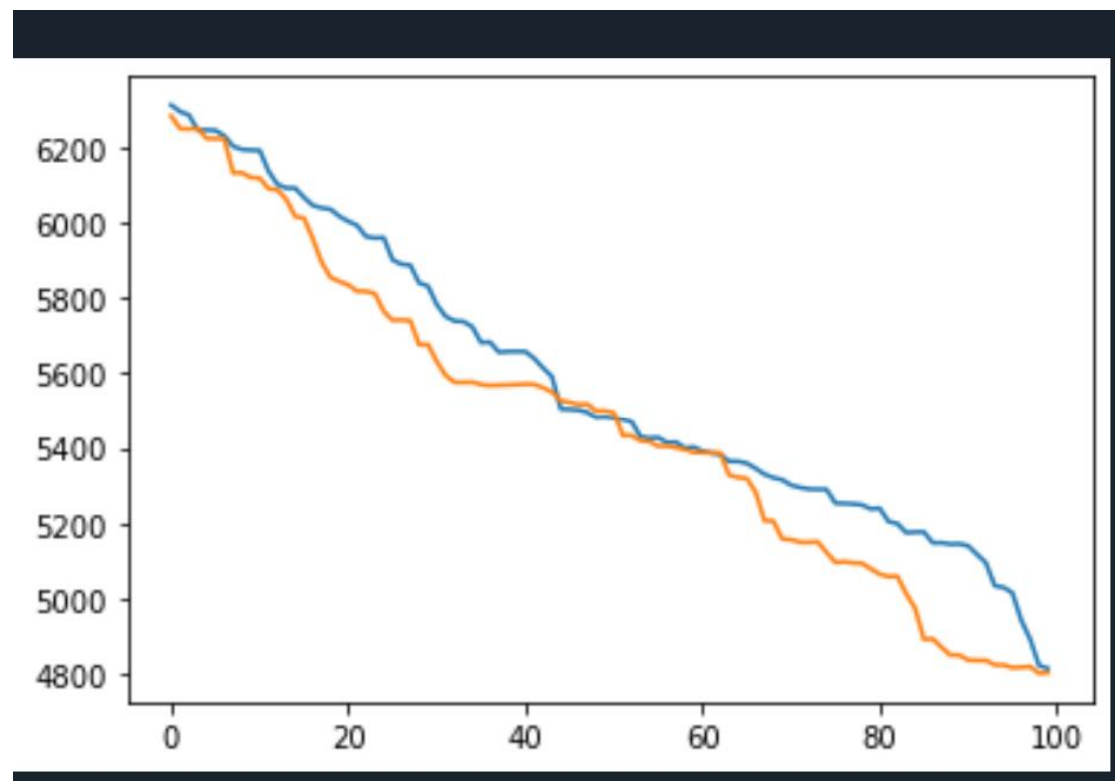


Xk\_1=xk\_2=50.00

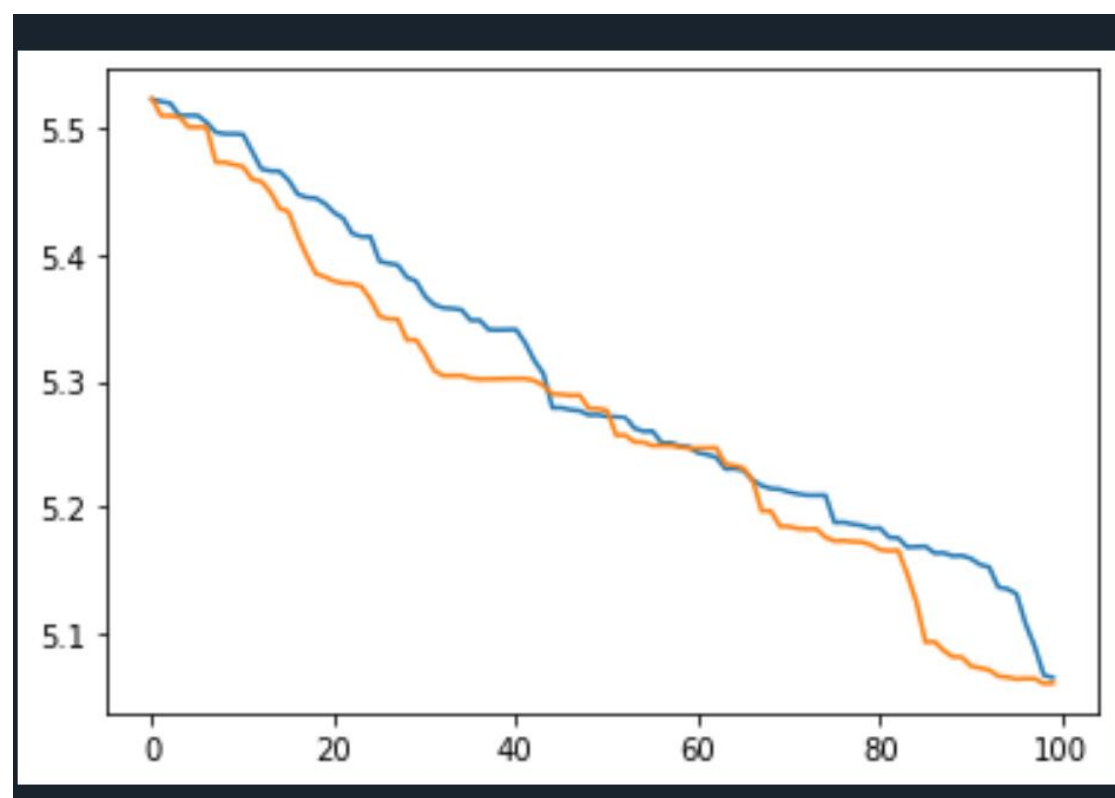
Conclusion:

The "without replacement" method is more robust, so that it is better

Task 3:



[x-xsatr]:



Conclusion:

Actually in this case, the two methods are quite similar, but if we try more time, we find the method without

replacement is still a little bit better