
COMPGV19: Tutorial 4

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Exercise 2

Implement the Fletcher-Reeves method and the Polak-Ribiere method using the strong Wolfe conditions for the line search.

```
clear all, close all;
```

Rosenbrock function

```
% For com
F.f = @(x)
F.df = @(
F.d2f = @(x) [2 + 60*x(1)^2, 0; 0, 20];

% For visualisation purposes define
FV.f = @(x,y) x.^2 + 5*x.^4 + 10.*y
FV.dfx = @(x,y) 2*x + 20*x.^3;
FV.dfy = @(x,y) 20*y;
FV.d2fxx = @(x,y) 2 + 60*x.^2;
FV.d2fxy = @(x,y) 0;
FV.d2fyx = @(x,y) 0;
FV.d2fyy = @(x,y) 20;
rosenbrock = FV.f;

% Initialisation
alpha0 = 1;
c1 = 1e-4;
tol = 1e-12;
maxIter = 500;

%=====
% Points x0 = [1.2; 1.2], -[1.2,1.2]
%=====
x0 = [-1; -1];
```

Conjugate gradient with backtracking

```
lsOptsCG_BT.rho = 0.1;
```

```
lsOptsCG_BT.c1 = c1;
lsFun = @(x_k, p_k, alpha0) backtracking(F, x_k, p_k, alpha0,
    lsOptsCG_BT);
[xCG_FR_BT, fCG_FR_BT, nIterCG_FR_BT, infoCG_FR_BT] =
    nonlinearConjugateGradient(F, lsFun, 'FR', alpha0, x0, tol, maxIter)
[xCG_PR_BT, fCG_PR_BT, nIterCG_PR_BT, infoCG_PR_BT] =
    nonlinearConjugateGradient(F, lsFun, 'PR', alpha0, x0, tol, maxIter)
```

```
xCG_FR_BT =
```

```
1.0e-13 *
0.6125
0.4365
```

```
fCG_FR_BT =
```

```
2.2804e-26
```

```
nIterCG_FR_BT =
```

```
467
```

```
infoCG_FR
```

```
xs: [2x468 double]
alphas: [1x468 double]
betas: [1x467 double]
```

```
xCG_PR_BT =
```

```
1.0e-12 *
0.4240
-0.0199
```

```
fCG_PR_BT =
```

```
1.8370e-25
```

```
nIterCG_PR_BT =
```

```
93
```

```
infoCG_PR_BT =
```

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```
xs: [2x94 double]
alphas: [1x94 double]
betas: [1x93 double]
```

Conjugate gradient with line search satisfying strong Wolfe condition

```
lsOptsCG_LS.c1 = c1;
lsOptsCG_LS.c2 = 0.1;
lsFun = @(x_k, p_k, alpha0) lineSearch(F, x_k, p_k, alpha0,
    lsOptsCG_LS);
[xCG_FR_LS, fCG_FR_LS, nIterCG_FR_LS, infoCG_FR_LS] =
    nonlinearConjugateGradient(F, lsFun, 'FR', alpha0, x0, tol, maxIter)
[xCG_PR_LS, fCG_PR_LS, nIterCG_PR_LS, infoCG_PR_LS] =
    nonlinearConjugateGradient(F, lsFun, 'PR', alpha0, x0, tol, maxIter)
```

```
xCG_FR_LS =
```

```
1.0e-12 *
-0.138
-0.049
```

```
fCG_FR_LS =
```

```
4.3900e-16
```

```
nIterCG_FR_LS =
```

```
23
```

```
infoCG_FR_LS =
```

```
xs: [2x24 double]
alphas: [1x24 double]
betas: [1x23 double]
```

```
xCG_PR_LS =
```

```
1.0e-13 *
-0.7900
0.2064
```

```
fCG_PR_LS =
```

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```
1.0500e-26

nIterCG_PR_LS =

    23

infoCG_PR_LS =

    xs: [2x24 double]
    alphas: [1x24 double]
    betas: [1x23 double]

%=====
```

Visualisation

```
%=====
% Backtracking - FR
n = 300;
x =
    linspace(min(infoCG_FR_BT.xs(1,:))-0.5,max(infoCG_FR_BT.xs(1,:))+0.5,n
+1);
y =
    linspace(min(infoCG_FR_BT.xs(2,:))-0.5,max(infoCG_FR_BT.xs(2,:))+0.5,n
+1);
[X,Y] = meshgrid(x,y);
Z = rosenbrock(X,Y);
% Iterate plot
visualizeConvergence(infoCG_FR_BT,X,Y,log(Z),'final'); title(['CG-FR
    BT : ' num2str(size(infoCG_FR_BT.xs,2))])
saveas(gcf, '../figs/02_01_CG-FR-BT', 'png');

% Backtracking - PR
n = 300;
x =
    linspace(min(infoCG_PR_BT.xs(1,:))-0.5,max(infoCG_PR_BT.xs(1,:))+0.5,n
+1);
y =
    linspace(min(infoCG_PR_BT.xs(2,:))-0.5,max(infoCG_PR_BT.xs(2,:))+0.5,n
+1);
[X,Y] = meshgrid(x,y);
Z = FV.f(X,Y);
% Iterate plot
visualizeConvergence(infoCG_PR_BT,X,Y,log(Z),'final'); title(['CG-PR
    BT : ' num2str(size(infoCG_PR_BT.xs,2))])
saveas(gcf, '../figs/02_02_CG-PR-BT', 'png');

% Line search satisfying strong Wolfe condition - FR
n = 300;
```

```
x =
    linspace(min(infoCG_FR_LS.xs(1,:))-0.5,max(infoCG_FR_LS.xs(1,:))+0.5,n
+1);
y =
    linspace(min(infoCG_FR_LS.xs(2,:))-0.5,max(infoCG_FR_LS.xs(2,:))+0.5,n
+1);
[X,Y] = meshgrid(x,y);
Z = FV.f(X,Y);
% Iterate plot
visualizeConvergence(infoCG_FR_LS,X,Y,log(Z),'final'); title(['CG-FR
    LS: ' num2str(size(infoCG_FR_LS.xs,2))])
saveas(gcf, '../figs/02_03_CG-FR-LS', 'png');

% Line search satisfying strong Wolfe condition - PR
n = 300;
x =
    linspace(min(infoCG_PR_LS.xs(1,:))-0.5,max(infoCG_PR_LS.xs(1,:))+0.5,n
+1);
y =
    linspace(min(infoCG_PR_LS.xs(2,:))-0.5,max(infoCG_PR_LS.xs(2,:))+0.5,n
+1);
[X,Y] = meshgrid(x,y);
Z = FV.f(X,Y);
% Iterate plot
visualizeConvergence(infoCG_PR_LS,X,Y,log(Z),'final'); title(['CG-PR
    LS: ' num2str(size(infoCG_PR_LS.xs,2))])
saveas(gcf, '../figs/02_04_CG-PR-LS', 'png');

% Step length plot
figure;
semilogy(infoCG_FR_BT.alphas(1:100), 'b-o', 'LineWidth', 2, 'MarkerSize', 2); hold on;
semilogy(infoCG_PR_BT.alphas, '-om', 'LineWidth', 2, 'MarkerSize', 2);
semilogy(infoCG_FR_LS.alphas, '-ob', 'LineWidth', 2, 'MarkerSize', 2);
semilogy(infoCG_PR_LS.alphas, '-og', 'LineWidth', 2, 'MarkerSize', 2);
saveas(gcf, '../figs/02_05_Steplength', 'png');

grid on;
title('alpha_k');
legend('CG-FR BT', 'CG-PR BT', 'CG-FR LS', 'CG-PR LS');
```

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nonlinearNonjugateGradi

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Framework for nonlinear conjugate gradient method

```
function [xMin, fMin, nIter, info] = nonlinearConjugateGradient(F, ls,
    type, alpha0, x0, tol, maxIter)
% NONLINEARCONJUGATEGRADIENT Wrapper function executing conjugate
% gradient with Fletcher Reeves algorithm
% [xMin, fMin, nIter, info] = nonlinearConjugateGradient(F, ls,
% 'type', alpha0, x0, tol, maxIter)
%
% INPUTS
% F: structure with fields
%   - f: function handler
%   - df: gradient handler
%   - d2f: Hessian handler
% ls: handle to linear search function
% type: beta update type {'FR', 'PR', 'PR+'}
% alpha0: initial step length
% rho: in (0,1) backtracking step length reduction factor
% c1: constant in sufficient decrease condition  $f(x_k + \alpha_k p_k) >$ 
%      $f_k + c1 \cdot \alpha_k \cdot (df_k)' \cdot p_k$ 
%     Typically chosen small, (default 1e-4).
% x0: initial iterate
```



```

% tol: stopping condition on relative error norm tolerance
%     norm(x_Prev - x_k)/norm(x_k) < tol;
% maxIter: maximum number of iterations
%
% OUTPUTS
% xMin, fMin: minimum and value of f at the minimum
% nIter: number of iterations
% info: structure with information about the iteration
%   - xs: iterate history
%   - alphas: step lengths history
%
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% Parameters
% Stopping condition {'step', 'grad'}
stopType = 'grad';

% Initialization
nIter = 0;
normError = 1;
x_k = x0;
df_k = F.df(x_k);
p_k = -df_k;
info.xs = x0;
info.alph
info.beta
stopCond

% Loop until convergence or maximum
while (~stopCond && nIter <= maxIter)
    % Call line search function to get step length
    alpha_k = ls(x_k, p_k, alpha0);

    % Update x_k and df_k
    x_k_1 = x_k;
    x_k = x_k + alpha_k*p_k;
    df_k_1 = df_k;
    df_k = F.df(x_k);

    % Compute descent direction
    switch upper(type)
        case 'FR'
            beta_k = (df_k'*df_k)/(df_k_1'*df_k_1);
        case 'PR'
            beta_k = (df_k'*(df_k - df_k_1))/(df_k_1'*df_k_1);
            % Safe guard in case p_k is not a descent direction
            if df_k'*(-df_k + beta_k*p_k) >= 0
                % Take FR update
                beta_k = (df_k'*df_k)/(df_k_1'*df_k_1);
            end
        case 'PR+' % requires modified strong Wolfe conditions
            beta_k = max((df_k'*(df_k - df_k_1))/(df_k_1'*df_k_1), 0);
        case 'FR-PR'
            beta_k_FR = (df_k'*df_k)/(df_k_1'*df_k_1); % >= 0

```

```
        beta_k = (df_k'*(df_k - df_k_1))/(df_k_1'*df_k_1); %PR if |
beta_k| <= beta_k_FR
        if beta_k > beta_k_FR
            beta_k = beta_k_FR;
        elseif beta_k < -beta_k_FR
            beta_k = -beta_k_FR;
        end
    end
    p_k = -df_k + beta_k*p_k;

    % Store iteration info
    info.xs = [info.xs x_k];
    info.alphas = [info.alphas alpha_k];
    info.betas = [info.betas beta_k];

    % Increment iterations
    nIter = nIter + 1;

    switch stopType
        case 'step'
            % Compute relative step length
            normStep = norm(x_k - x_k_1)/norm(x_k_1);
            stopCond = (normStep < tol);
        case 'grad'
            s = bs(F.f(x_k)));
    end
end

% Assign output values
xMin = x_k;
fMin = F.f(x_k);
```

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