

# Gradient Descent Example

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GradientDescent
M : int function : Callable[ndarray(M,), float] gradient : Callable[ndarray(M,), ndarray(M,)] epsilon : float gamma : float
run(x0 : ndarray(M,)) : Dict[str : float]

Figure 1: Gradient descent class that optimizes a scalar function using its gradient with tolerance epsilon.

<p><b>Data:</b> Starting Point of Gradient Descent <math>x_0</math> : ndarray(M,), Maximum iteration <math>K</math></p> <p><b>Result:</b> Dictionary with keys:values {"success" : bool, "value" : float, "pt" : ndarray(M,)}</p> <p>Raise TypeError if <math>x_0</math> is not of type np.ndarray;</p> <p>Raise ValueError if <math>x_0</math> is not of length <math>M</math>;</p> <p>Raise ValueError if <math>gamma</math> is not inbetween zero and one;</p> <p><math>x_{n-1} := x_0</math>;</p> <p><math>x_n := x_0 + \text{epsilon} \cdot M</math>;</p> <p><math>i := 0</math>;</p> <p><b>while</b> <math>\ x_n - x_{n-1}\ _2 &lt; \text{epsilon}</math> and <math>i &lt; K</math> <b>do</b></p> <div><p>temp := <math>x_n</math>;</p><p><math>x_n = x_{n-1} - \gamma \cdot \text{gradient}(x_{n-1})</math>;</p><p><math>x_{n-1} := \text{temp}</math>;</p><p><math>i := i + 1</math>;</p></div> <p><b>end</b></p> <p>If <math>i == K</math> then success := False, Else success := True;</p> <p>value := function(<math>x_n</math>);</p> <p>pt := <math>x_n</math></p>
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Algorithm 1: GradientDescent.run (Gradient Descent Algorithm)