

```

def generic_grad(f, gf, lsearch, x0, eps):
    start_time = time.time() * 1000
    x, i = [x0], 0
    x.append(x[0] - lsearch(f, x[0], gf(x0)))
    fs, gs = [f(x[0]), f(x[1])], [np.linalg.norm(gf(x[0])), np.linalg.norm(gf(x[1]))]
    ts = [0, (time.time()*1000 - start_time)]
    while abs(f(x[i]) - f(x[i+1])) > eps:
        i += 1
        gk = gf(x[i])
        t = lsearch(f, x[i], gk)
        x.append(x[i] - t * gk)
        fs.append(f(x[i+1]))
        gs.append(np.linalg.norm(gk))
        ts.append(time.time()*1000 - start_time)
    return x[i], ts, fs, gs

def back(f, xk, gk, alpha, beta, s):
    t = s
    while f(xk - t * gk) >= f(xk) - alpha * t * (np.linalg.norm(gk) ** 2):
        t = beta * t
    return t

A = np.random.uniform(low=0, high=1, size=(20, 5))
AA = np.matmul(A.T, A)
f = lambda x: np.linalg.norm(np.matmul(A, x)) ** 2
gf = lambda x: 2 * np.matmul(AA, x)
s = 1/(2 * max(np.linalg.eigvals(A.T @ A)))
eps = 10**-5
x0 = np.ones((5, 1))

x1, ts1, fs1, gs1 = generic_grad(f, gf, lambda f, xk, gk: const_step(f, xk, gk, s), x0, eps)
x2, ts2, fs2, gs2 = generic_grad(f, gf, lambda f, xk, gk: back(f, xk, gk, alpha=0.5, beta=0.5, s=1), x0, eps)
x3, ts3, fs3, gs3 = generic_grad(f, gf, lambda f, xk, gk: exact_quad(f, xk, gk, AA), x0, eps)

# Create the graphs
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 5))

# f value in each iteration
plt.semilogy(*args: fs1, label='constant step')
plt.semilogy(*args: fs2, label='back')
plt.semilogy(*args: fs3, label='exact_quad')
plt.title('f value in each iteration')
plt.legend()
plt.show()

# Norm of the gradient in each iteration
plt.semilog(*args: gs1, label='constant step')
plt.semilog(*args: gs2, label='back')
plt.semilog(*args: gs3, label='exact_quad')
plt.title('Norm of the gradient in each iteration')
plt.legend()
plt.show()

# Norm of the gradient in 3 methods as a function of time
plt.semilog(*args: ts1, gs1, label='constant step')
plt.semilog(*args: ts2, gs2, label='back')
plt.semilog(*args: ts3, gs3, label='exact_quad')
plt.title('Norm of the gradient in 3 methods as a function of time')
plt.legend()
plt.show()

```

```

def const_step(f, xk, gk, s):
    return s

```

1 usage ▾ Gil Caplan

```

def exact_quad(f, xk, gk, A):
    try:
        np.linalg.cholesky(A)
    except np.linalg.LinAlgError:
        raise
    #return ((np.linalg.norm(gk) ** 2) / (2 * np.matmul(np.matmul(gk.T, A), gk)))
    t_values = np.linspace(start: 0.01, stop: 1, num: 100)
    return t_values[np.argmin([f(xk - t * gk) for t in t_values])]

```



```

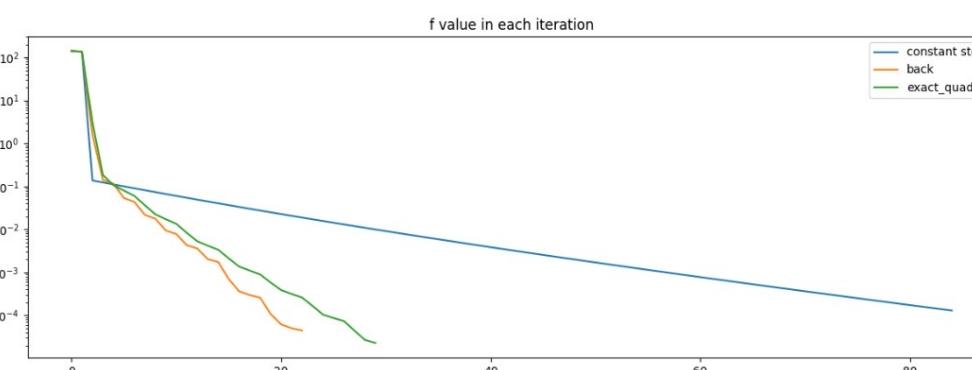
# Norm of the gradient in each iteration
plt.semilog(*args: gs1, label='constant step')
plt.semilog(*args: gs2, label='back')
plt.semilog(*args: gs3, label='exact_quad')
plt.title('Norm of the gradient in each iteration')
plt.legend()
plt.show()

```

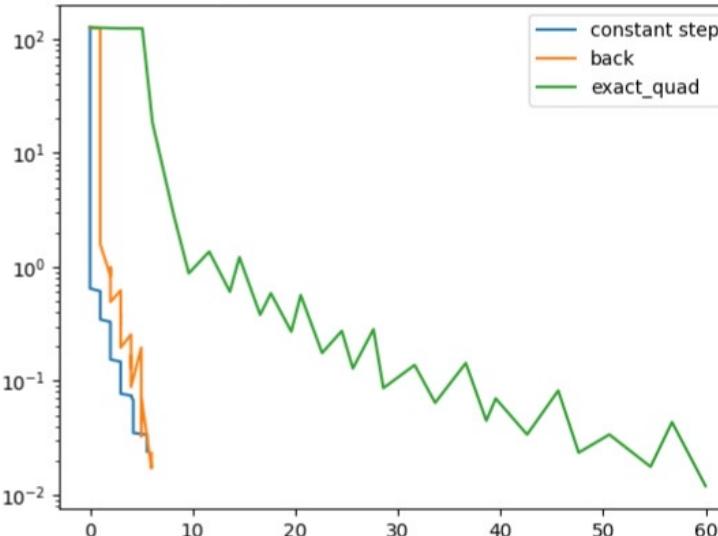
```

# Norm of the gradient in 3 methods as a function of time
plt.semilog(*args: ts1, gs1, label='constant step')
plt.semilog(*args: ts2, gs2, label='back')
plt.semilog(*args: ts3, gs3, label='exact_quad')
plt.title('Norm of the gradient in 3 methods as a function of time')
plt.legend()
plt.show()

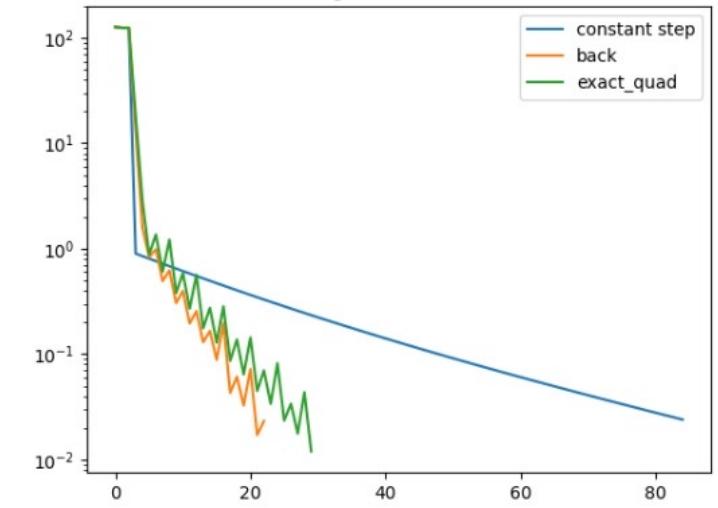
```



Norm of the gradient in 3 methods as a function of time



Norm of the gradient in each iteration



12.

k

$$\text{MDS: } \min_{\mathbf{x}} S(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i < j} (||\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j||^2 - D_{ij}^2)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=i+1}^N (||\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j||^2 - D_{ij}^2)^2$$

ר' נ' פ' נ' א' x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N הם נקודות במרחב \mathbb{R}^2 . $\forall i=1, \dots, N: x_i \in \mathbb{R}^2$

לפניהם נקבעו גורם אחד ה- MDS נקבעו מינטו ו ה- ג'ירגטן בקשר אחד
 והקליפורני בקשר השני זהה להארהקיון אין הנקודות אונטיות הן גם אמם בקשריהם
 בין הנקודות והקליפורני. אם מושם בוכמן נסבוי ו "העוגן" פ.י. הינו בין
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 פ.י. נסבוי אם בוכמן זו הטעינה רגילה עלי רנסבי וזה הנקודות שנדבם פ.י.
 MSE כחומר הקירוב ה- F וט פארולטם מילאנו. נעלם פטנטים פ.י. זה צי

3

ה'ם גת ד' דירן בלהגון זיגר הרג'ונ'ארו כ' $\|x - x_i\|^2$ - נורמה

$$\{x_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty} = \{x_k - x_0\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$$

اکنون دو گزینه هستند. در گزینه اول، N را بزرگ نمایند تا δ_N کوچک شود.

$$\underbrace{|S(x'') - S(x')|}_{= S(x'') - S(x')} \leq \delta$$

(פונקציה מוגבלת)

לירכוכור נוד'ס.

⑤

$$\frac{\partial \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N (||x_i - x_j||^2 - D_{ij}^2) \right)^2}{\partial x_k} = \text{...}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N (||x_i - x_k||^2 - D_{ik}^2) + \sum_{j=1}^N (||x_k - x_j||^2 - D_{kj}^2) \right)^2 \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \left[\sum_{i=1}^N (||x_i - x_k||^2 - D_{ik}^2) \cdot \frac{\partial ||x_i - x_k||^2}{\partial x_k} + \sum_{j=1}^N (||x_k - x_j||^2 - D_{kj}^2) \cdot \frac{\partial ||x_k - x_j||^2}{\partial x_k} \right]$$

(1)

$$\textcircled{1} \quad ||x_i - x_k||^2 = ||x_k - x_i||^2 \quad (\text{כircular property})$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \sum_{j=1}^N (||x_k - x_j||^2 - D_{kj}^2) = \sum_{j=1}^N (||x_j - x_k||^2 - D_{kj}^2) = \sum_{i=1}^N (||x_i - x_k||^2 - D_{ik}^2)$$

$$D_{ij} = D_{ji} \quad (\text{symmetry})$$

$$\Rightarrow (1) = 2 \cdot 2 \sum_{j=1}^N (||x_j - x_k||^2 - D_{jk}^2) (x_j - x_k) =$$

$$= 4 \sum_{j=1}^N (||x_j - x_k||^2 - D_{jk}^2) (x_j - x_k)$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall k=1, \dots, N : \frac{\partial \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N (||x_i - x_j||^2 - D_{ij}^2) \right)^2}{\partial x_k} = 4 \sum_{j=1}^N (||x_j - x_k||^2 - D_{jk}^2) (x_j - x_k)$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla S(x) = 4 \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^N (||x_1 - x_j||^2 - D_{1j}^2) (x_1 - x_j) \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^N (||x_N - x_j||^2 - D_{Nj}^2) (x_N - x_j) \end{pmatrix}$$

③

$$D_{ij} > 0 \quad . \quad x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_N = (c, c) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\forall k=1, \dots, N : (\nabla S(x))_k = \sum_{j=1}^N \left(\|x_k - x_j\|^2 - D_{kj}^2 \right) \underbrace{(x_k - x_j)}_{(\delta(\epsilon))^0} = 0$$

כפופה זהה
קיים גורם אחד

$$\nabla S(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

~~$$\text{נניח } \nabla S(x) = 0 \text{ ו-}$$~~

~~$$S(x) = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{2} \|x_k - x\|^2$$~~

נניח $\nabla S(x) = 0$ ו- $S(x) = 0$ ו- x מינימום קומונט

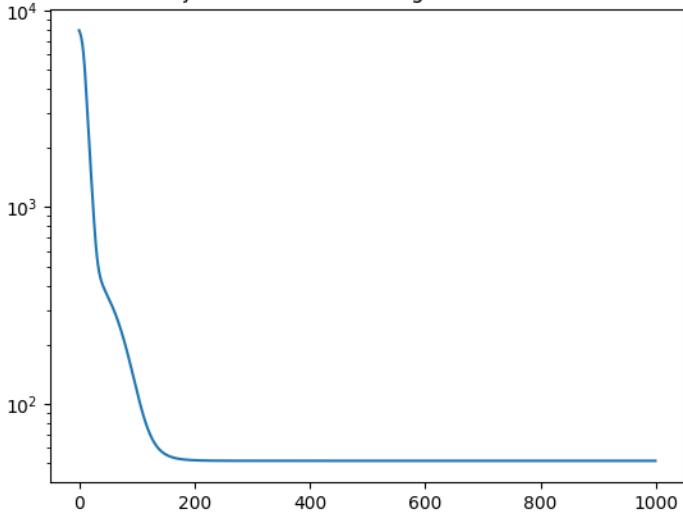
מכיוון ש- x מינימום קומונט אז $\nabla S(x)$ מינימום קומונט.

④

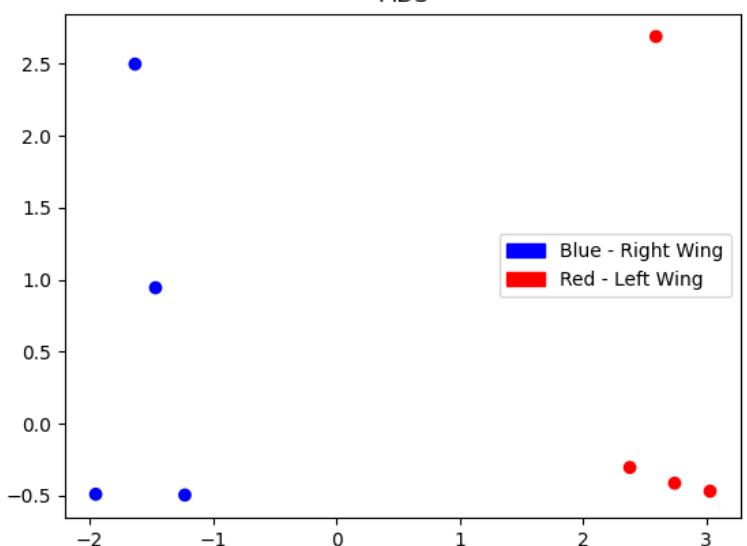
בדיוק נשים בדיקת ה- $\nabla S(x) = 0$ ו- $S(x) = 0$ מינימום קומונט.

מוכיחו

Objective function throughout iterations



MDS



```

1 import numpy as np
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3 import matplotlib.patches as mpatches
4
5 O = np.array([
6     [ 1,  0,  0,  0, -1, -1, -1, -1,  0],
7     [ 0,  1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1],
8     [ 1,  1,  1,  1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1],
9     [ 0,  0,  1,  1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1],
10    [-1, -1, -1, -1,  1,  1,  1,  0,  0],
11    [-1, -1,  1,  1,  1,  0,  1,  1,  1],
12    [-1, -1,  1,  1,  1,  0,  1,  1,  0],
13    [-1, -1,  1,  1,  0,  1,  1,  0,  0]
14 ])
15
16 def euclidean_distance(x, y):
17     return np.sqrt(np.sum((x - y)**2))
18
19 def grad_step(x, D):
20     n = D.shape[0]
21     grad = np.zeros((n, 2))
22
23     for k in range(n):
24         for j in range(n):
25             if k != j:
26                 grad[k] += (euclidean_distance(x[k], x[j]) ** 2 - D[k, j]) * (x[k] - x[j])
27
28     return grad
29
30 def obj_func(x, D):
31     n = D.shape[0]
32     obj = 0
33
34     for i in range(n):
35         for j in range(n):
36             obj += (euclidean_distance(x[i], x[j]) ** 2 - D[i, j]) ** 2
37
38     return obj / 2
39
40
41 def MDS(O: np.ndarray, t=0.001, max_iter=1000):
42     f = []
43     n = O.shape[0]
44     # Sample n 2 dimensional points
45     X = np.random.uniform(0, 1, (n, 2))
46     # Calculate the dissimilarity matrix
47     D = np.zeros((n, n))
48     for i in range(n):
49         for j in range(n):
50             D[i, j] = euclidean_distance(O[i], O[j]) ** 2
51
52     for _ in range(max_iter):
53         grad = grad_step(X, D)
54         X -= t * grad
55         f.append(obj_func(X, D))
56
57     return X, f
58

```

$$f(x,y) = x^2 + y^4 - y^2 \quad (1c) \quad (3)$$

$$\nabla f(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x \\ 4y^3 - 2y \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} 2x = 0 &\Rightarrow x = 0 \\ 2y(4y^2 - 1) &= 2y(2y + 1)(2y - 1) \Rightarrow y = 0, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\nabla^2 f(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 12y^2 - 2 \end{pmatrix} \succ 0 \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} &\text{הessian положティブ-definite} \\ &(0, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) \end{aligned}$$

$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ לא מוגדר. $f_{xx}(0,0) < 0$

$$\{t^k\}_{k \geq 0}, y^0 = 0, x^0 \in \mathbb{R} \text{ מגדיר } \{(x^k, y^k)\}_{k \geq 0} \quad (2)$$

$$\nabla f = \begin{pmatrix} 2x \\ 4y^3 - 2y \end{pmatrix} \quad x^0 \in \mathbb{R}: (x^0, 0) \text{ ניטרלי}$$

$$\min_{t \geq 0} f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x^0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t\begin{pmatrix} 2x_0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \min_{t \geq 0} f\left(x^0(1-2t), 0\right) \quad \text{because } \nabla f(x^0, 0) = 0$$

$$t = \frac{1}{2} \text{ בזוזן } f \text{ ב } x^0 \text{ מתקיים } 1-2t = 0 \quad \text{בזוזן.}$$

$$(x^1, y^1) = (x^0, 0) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot (2x^0, 0) \quad t = \frac{1}{2} \quad (x^1, y^1) \text{ מוגדר}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x^1, y^1) = (x^0, 0) - (x^0, 0) = (0, 0)$$

$$(x^0, y^0) \rightarrow (0, 0) \text{ מוגדר בזוזן מוקדם, ולכן } (x^1, y^1) \rightarrow (0, 0)$$

הbidirectional mapping שפירושו $x^1 \in \mathcal{X}$ ו- $y^1 \in \mathcal{Y}$

1

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

I

5 usages new *
def f(x, y): return x ** 2 + y**4 - y**2
2 usages new *
def gf(x, y): return (2 * x, 4 * y ** 3 - 2 * y)

mul = lambda x, t: (x[0] * t, x[1] * t) if type(x) is not int else x * t
min = lambda x, y: (x[0] - y[0], x[1] - y[1])
plus = lambda x, y: (x[0] + y[0], x[1] + y[1])

1 usage ▾ Gil Caplan *
def ex3(mu, sigma, x0, eps):
    x, fs = gradient_descent(x0, eps)
    x_noise, fs_noise = gradient_descent(x0, eps, mu, sigma)
    return x, x_noise, fs, fs_noise
```

三

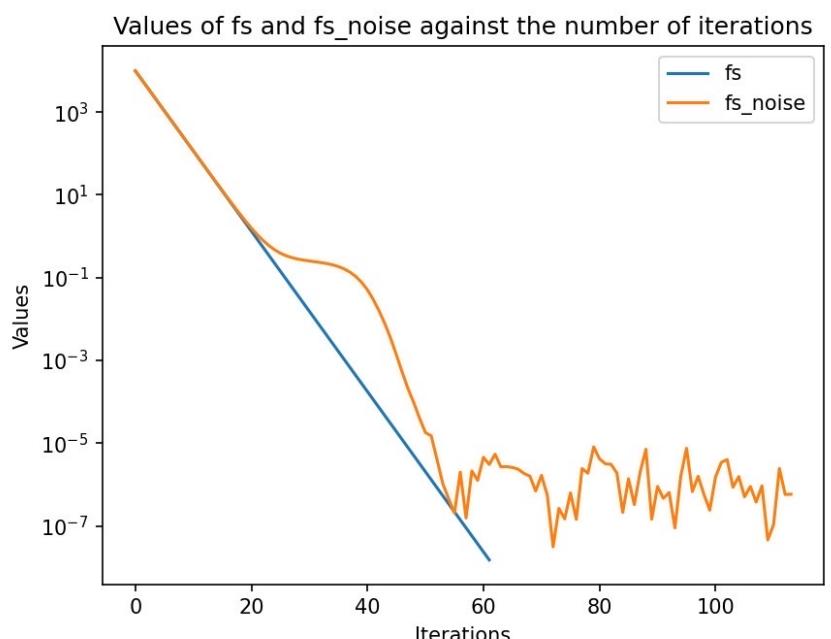
```
iterations = range(len(fs))
iterations_noise = range(len(fs_noise))
plt.figure()
plt.semilogy(*args: iterations, fs, label='fs')
plt.semilogy(*args: iterations_noise, fs_noise, label='fs_noise')
plt.xlabel('Iterations')
plt.ylabel('Values')
plt.title('Values of fs and fs_noise against the number of iterations')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

III

四

```
def gradient_descent(x0, eps, mu=0, sigma=0, bias=0., r=False):
    x, i, t = [x0], 0, 0.1
    gk = gf(x[0][0], x[0][1])
    beta = np.random.normal(mu, sigma, size=2) if r else (0,0)
    x.append(plus(min(x[i], mul(gk, t)), beta))
    fs = [f(x[0][0], x[0][1])+0.25, f(x[1][0], x[1][1]) + bias]
    while abs(f(x[i][0], x[i][1]) - f(x[i + 1][0], x[i+1][1])) > eps:
        i += 1
        gk = gf(x[i][0], x[i][1])
        beta = np.random.normal(mu, sigma, size=2) if r else (0,0)
        x.append(plus(min(x[i], mul(gk, t)), beta))
        fs.append(f(x[i + 1][0], x[i+1][1]) + bias)
    return x, fs

[x, x_noise, fs, fs_noise] = ex3( mu: 0, sigma: 0.0005, x0: (100,0), 10**-8)
```



n^{4.}

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad \nabla f(x) \neq 0$$

~~נניח כי $\nabla f(x) \neq 0$~~

$$f'(x; d) = \nabla f(x)^T d$$

$$\Rightarrow \min_{d \in \mathbb{R}^n} \{ f'(x; d) \mid \|d\| = 1 \} = \min_{d \in \mathbb{R}^n} \{ \nabla f(x)^T d \mid \|d\| = 1 \}$$

$$\nabla f(x)^T d \geq -\|\nabla f(x)\| \|d\| = -\|\nabla f(x)\|$$

מזהה
במקרה
 $\|d\| = 1$

$f'(x; d)$ מינימום של $\|\nabla f(x)\|$, $d = \frac{\nabla f(x)}{\|\nabla f(x)\|}$

$$d = -\frac{\nabla f(x)}{\|\nabla f(x)\|} \quad \text{וגם} \quad \|d\| = 1 \quad \text{②}$$

$$f'(x; d) = \nabla f(x)^T d = -\frac{\nabla f(x)^T \nabla f(x)}{\|\nabla f(x)\|} = \quad \text{②}$$

$$= -\frac{\|\nabla f(x)\|^2}{\|\nabla f(x)\|} = -\|\nabla f(x)\|$$

$\nabla f(x)^T d = -\|\nabla f(x)\|$

$$d = -\frac{\nabla f(x)}{\|\nabla f(x)\|} \in \arg \min_{d \in \mathbb{R}^n} \{ f'(x; d) \mid \|d\| = 1 \}$$

$\nabla f(x)^T d = -\|\nabla f(x)\|$

1