

```

clear; clc;

rand('seed',xxx);

m = 500; n = 1000;
A = randn(n,m); b = sign(rand(m,1)-0.5);

e = ones(m,1);
p = @(x) 1./(1+exp(-b.*(A'*x)));
l = @(x) -1/m*e'*log(p(x))+1/(100*m)*sum_square(x);
g = @(x) -1/m*A*(b.*(e-p(x)))+1/(50*m)*x;

max_iter = 3000;

% constant step size gradient descent(step size = 0.1)
w = zeros(n,1); alpha1 = 0.1;
for iter_number = 1:max_iter
    grad = g(w);
    ng = norm(grad);
    ng_alpha1(iter_number) = ng;
    funcv = l(w);
    fprintf("iter_number = %d norm_gradient = %e fun_val = %e\n",iter_number,ng,funcv);
    if ng < 1e-4
        break
    end
    w = w-alpha1*grad;
end

% constant step size gradient descent(step size = 0.01)
w = zeros(n,1); alpha2 = 0.01;
for iter_number = 1:max_iter
    grad = g(w);
    ng = norm(grad);
    ng_alpha2(iter_number) = ng;
    funcv = l(w);
    fprintf("iter_number = %d norm_gradient = %e fun_val = %e\n",iter_number,ng,funcv);
    if ng < 1e-4
        break
    end
    w = w-alpha2*grad;
end

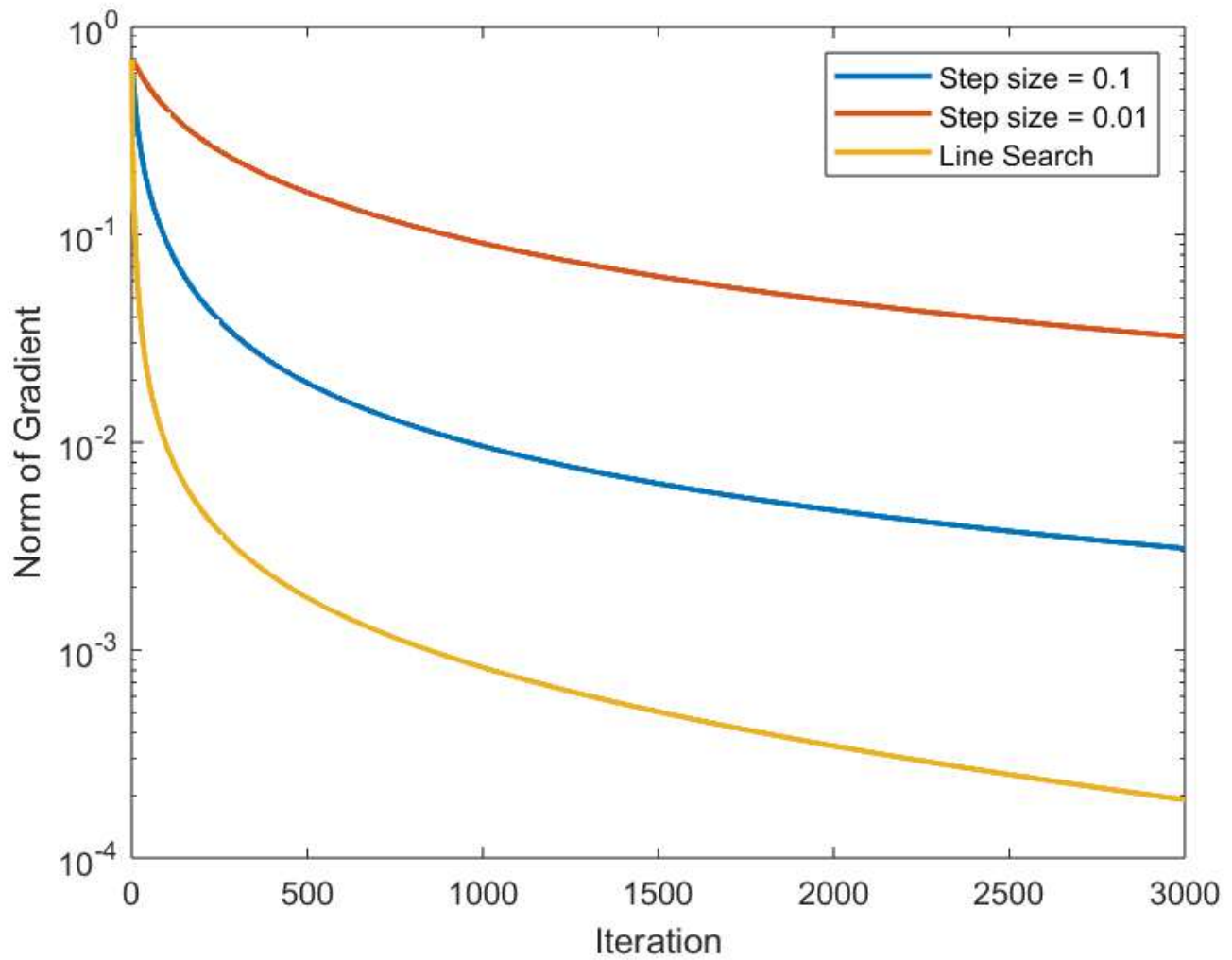
% line search gradient descent
w = zeros(n,1); alpha = 1e-4; beta = 0.5;
for iter_number = 1:max_iter
    grad = g(w);
    ng = norm(grad);
    ng_ls(iter_number) = ng;
    funcv = l(w);
    fprintf("iter_number = %d norm_gradient = %e fun_val = %e\n",iter_number,ng,funcv);
    if ng < 1e-4
        break
    end
    t = 1;
    while l(w-t*grad) > l(w)-alpha*t*sum_square(grad)
        t = t * beta;
    end
    w = w-t*grad;
end

figure;
semilogy(ng_alpha1,'DisplayName','Step size = 0.1','LineWidth',1.8);

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hold on;  
semilogy(ng_alpha2,'DisplayName','Step size = 0.01','LineWidth',1.8);  
semilogy(ng_ls,'DisplayName','Line Search','LineWidth',1.8);  
xlabel('Iteration');  
ylabel('Norm of Gradient');  
legend;  
hold off;
```

运行结果:



第二题

matlab代码:

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clear; clc;

% dataset = 'a9a.test';
% dataset = 'CINA.test';
dataset = 'ijcnn1.test';
[b,A] = libsvmread(dataset);
[m,n] = size(A);
mu = 1e-2/m;

e = ones(m,1);
p = @(x) 1./(1+exp(-b.*(A*x)));
l = @(x) -1/m*e'*log(p(x))+1/(100*m)*sum_square(x);
g = @(x) -1/m*A'*(b.*(e-p(x)))+1/(50*m)*x;
h = @(x) 1/m*A'*(spdiags(p(x),0,m,m)*spdiags(e-p(x),0,m,m))*A+1/(50*m)*eye(n);

w0 = zeros(n,1);
alpha = 1e-4;
beta = 0.5;

% optimal value l(x*) is obtained by running Newton's method
% opt_val = 3.187971e-01; % for 'a9a.test'
% opt_val = 1.593068e-01; % for 'CINA.test'
opt_val = 1.956580e-01; % for 'ijcnn1.test'

% Exact Newton's Method
w = w0; iter_number = 1;
while iter_number >= 1
    grad = g(w);
    ng = norm(grad);
    ng_exact_newton(iter_number) = ng;
    funcv = l(w);
    funcv_diff_exact_newton(iter_number) = funcv-opt_val;
    fprintf("iter_number = %d norm_gradient = %e fun_val = %e\n",iter_number,ng,funcv);
    if ng < 1e-6
        break
    end
    hessian = h(w);
    nt_direction = -hessian\grad;
    t = 1;
    while l(w+t*nt_direction) > l(w)+alpha*t*nt_direction'*grad
        t = t*beta;
    end
    w = w+t*nt_direction;
    iter_number = iter_number+1;
end

% Newton CG with tolerance rule 1:  $\eta = \min(0.5, \|grad\|) * \|grad\|$ 
w = w0; iter_number = 1;
while iter_number >= 1
    grad = g(w);
    hessian = h(w);
    ng = norm(grad);
    ng_newton_cg1(iter_number) = ng;
    funcv = l(w);
    funcv_diff_newton_cg1(iter_number) = funcv-opt_val;
    fprintf("iter_number = %d norm_gradient = %e fun_val = %e\n",iter_number,ng,funcv);
    if ng < 1e-6
        break
    end

    nt_direction = zeros(n,1); CG_tol = min(0.5,ng)*ng;
    r = grad; s = -r;

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CG_maxiter = 3000;
for iter = 1 : CG_maxiter
    rr = r' * r;
    Hs = hessian * s;
    lambda = rr / (s' * Hs);
    nt_direction = nt_direction + lambda * s;
    r = r + lambda * Hs; % r is residual
    nr1 = norm(r);
    if nr1 <= CG_tol
        break;
    end
    gamma = nr1^2 / rr;
    s = -r + gamma * s;
end

t = 1;
while l(w+t*nt_direction) > l(w) + alpha*t*nt_direction'*grad
    t = t*beta;
end
w = w+t*nt_direction;
iter_number = iter_number+1;
end

% Newton CG with tolerance rule 2:  $\eta = \min(0.5, \sqrt{\|grad\|}) * \|grad\|$ 
w = w0; iter_number = 1;
while iter_number >= 1
    grad = g(w);
    hessian = h(w);
    ng = norm(grad);
    ng_newton_cg2(iter_number) = ng;
    funcv = l(w);
    funcv_diff_newton_cg2(iter_number) = funcv-opt_val;
    fprintf("iter_number = %d norm_gradient = %e fun_val = %e\n",iter_number,ng,funcv);
    if ng < 1e-6
        break
    end

    nt_direction = zeros(n,1); CG_tol = min(0.5,sqrt(ng))*ng;
    r = grad; s = -r;
    CG_maxiter = 3000;
    for iter = 1 : CG_maxiter
        rr = r' * r;
        Hs = hessian * s;
        lambda = rr / (s' * Hs);
        nt_direction = nt_direction + lambda * s;
        r = r + lambda * Hs; % r is residual
        nr1 = norm(r);
        if nr1 <= CG_tol
            break;
        end
        gamma = nr1^2 / rr;
        s = -r + gamma * s;
    end

    t = 1;
    while l(w+t*nt_direction) > l(w) + alpha*t*nt_direction'*grad
        t = t*beta;
    end
    w = w+t*nt_direction;
    iter_number = iter_number+1;
end
end

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% Newton CG with tolerance rule 3:  $\eta = 0.5 * \|\text{grad}\|$ 
w = w0; iter_number = 1;
while iter_number >= 1
    grad = g(w);
    hessian = h(w);
    ng = norm(grad);
    ng_newton_cg3(iter_number) = ng;
    funcv = l(w);
    funcv_diff_newton_cg3(iter_number) = funcv-opt_val;
    fprintf("iter_number = %d norm_gradient = %e fun_val = %e\n",iter_number,ng,funcv);
    if ng < 1e-6
        break
    end

    nt_direction = zeros(n,1); CG_tol = 0.5*ng;
    r = grad; s = -r;
    CG_maxiter = 3000;
    for iter = 1 : CG_maxiter
        rr = r' * r;
        Hs = hessian * s;
        lambda = rr / (s' * Hs);
        nt_direction = nt_direction + lambda * s;
        r = r + lambda * Hs; % r is residual
        nr1 = norm(r);
        if nr1 <= CG_tol
            break;
        end
        gamma = nr1^2 / rr;
        s = -r + gamma * s;
    end

    t = 1;
    while l(w+t*nt_direction) > l(w)+alpha*t*nt_direction'*grad
        t = t*beta;
    end
    w = w+t*nt_direction;
    iter_number = iter_number+1;
end

% gradient descent with Armijo rule line search
w = w0;
for iter_number = 1 : 1000
    grad = g(w);
    ng = norm(grad);
    ng_gd_ls(iter_number) = ng;
    funcv = l(w);
    funcv_diff_gd_ls(iter_number) = funcv-opt_val;
    fprintf("iter_number = %d norm_gradient = %e fun_val = %e\n",iter_number,ng,funcv);
    t = 1;
    while l(w-t*grad) > l(w)-alpha*t*sum_square(grad)
        t = t*beta;
    end
    w = w-t*grad;
end

figure;
semilogy(ng_exact_newton, '-o', 'DisplayName', 'Exact Newton', 'LineWidth', 1.8);
hold on;
semilogy(ng_newton_cg1, '-*', 'DisplayName', 'Newton CG 1', 'LineWidth', 1.8);
semilogy(ng_newton_cg2, '--o', 'DisplayName', 'Newton CG 2', 'LineWidth', 1.8);
semilogy(ng_newton_cg3, '--', 'DisplayName', 'Newton CG 3', 'LineWidth', 1.8);
semilogy(ng_gd_ls, '-|', 'DisplayName', 'Gradient Descent', 'LineWidth', 1.8);

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xlabel('Iteration');
ylabel('Norm of Gradient');
legend;
hold off;

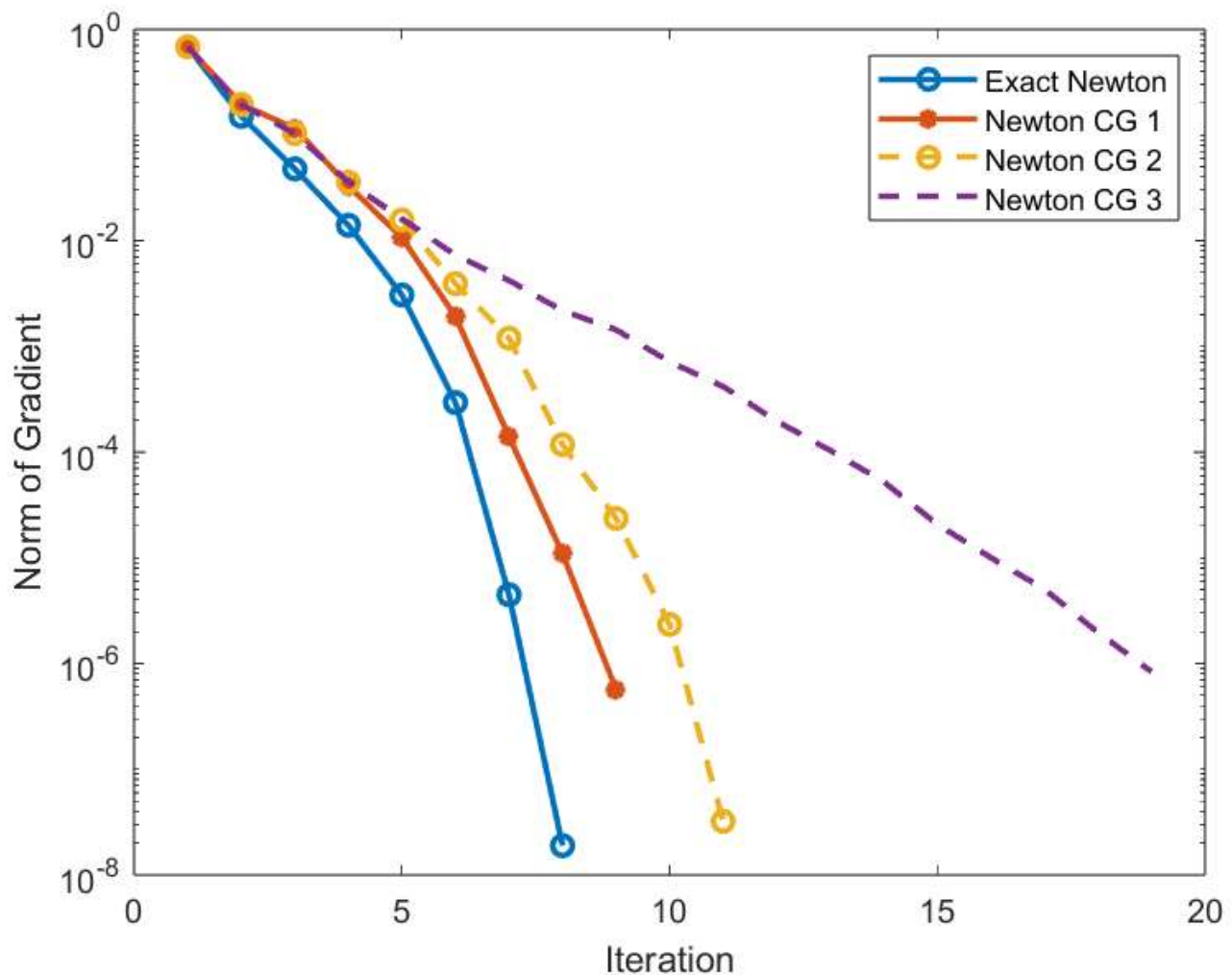
figure;
semilogy(funcv_diff_exact_newton, '-o', 'DisplayName', 'Exact Newton', 'LineWidth', 1.8);
hold on;
semilogy(funcv_diff_newton_cg1, '-*', 'DisplayName', 'Newton CG 1', 'LineWidth', 1.8);
semilogy(funcv_diff_newton_cg2, '--o', 'DisplayName', 'Newton CG 2', 'LineWidth', 1.8);
semilogy(funcv_diff_newton_cg3, '--', 'DisplayName', 'Newton CG 3', 'LineWidth', 1.8);
semilogy(funcv_diff_gd_ls, '-|', 'DisplayName', 'Gradient Descent', 'LineWidth', 1.8);
xlabel('Iteration');
ylabel('l(xk)-l(x*)');
legend;
hold off;

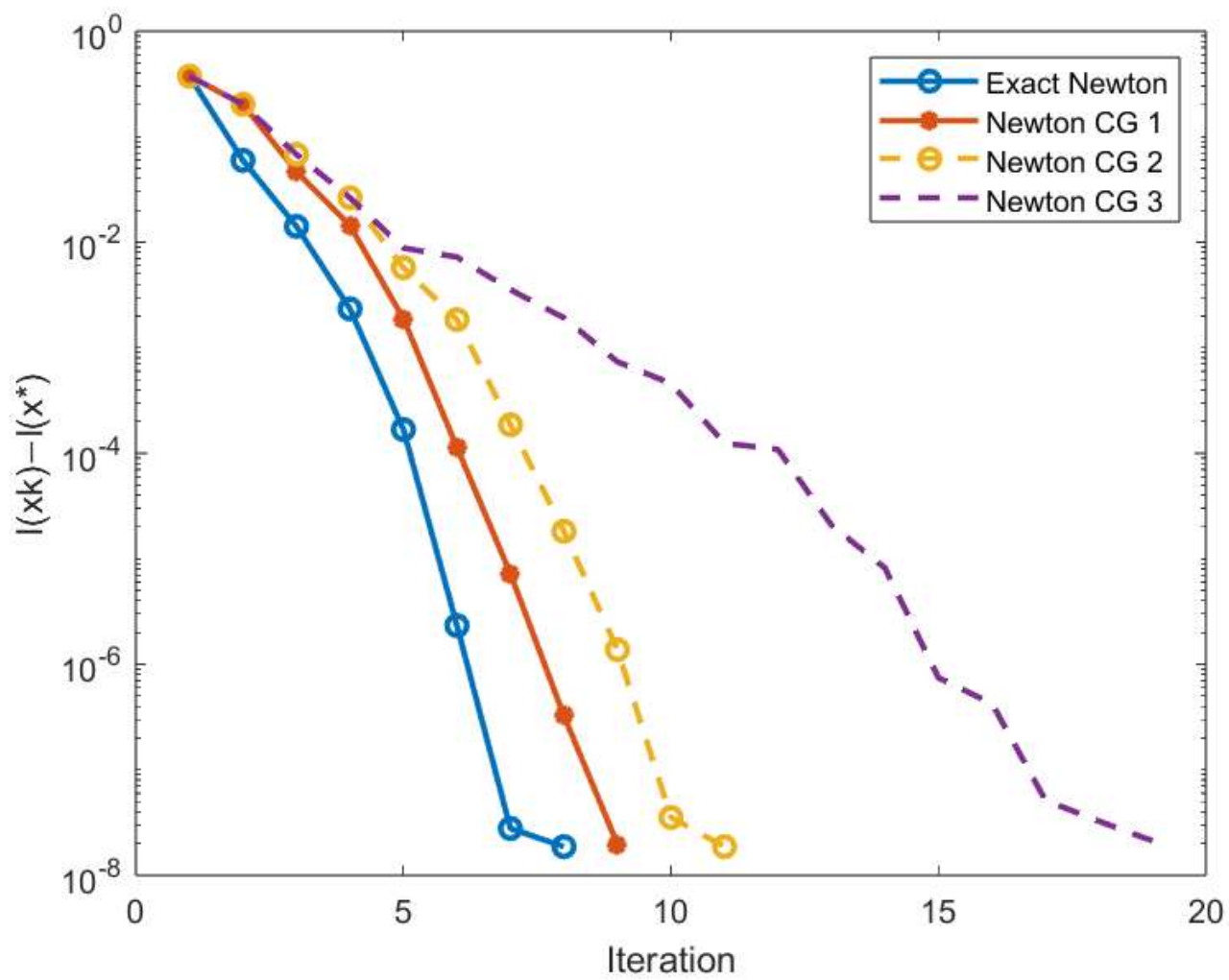
```

运行结果:

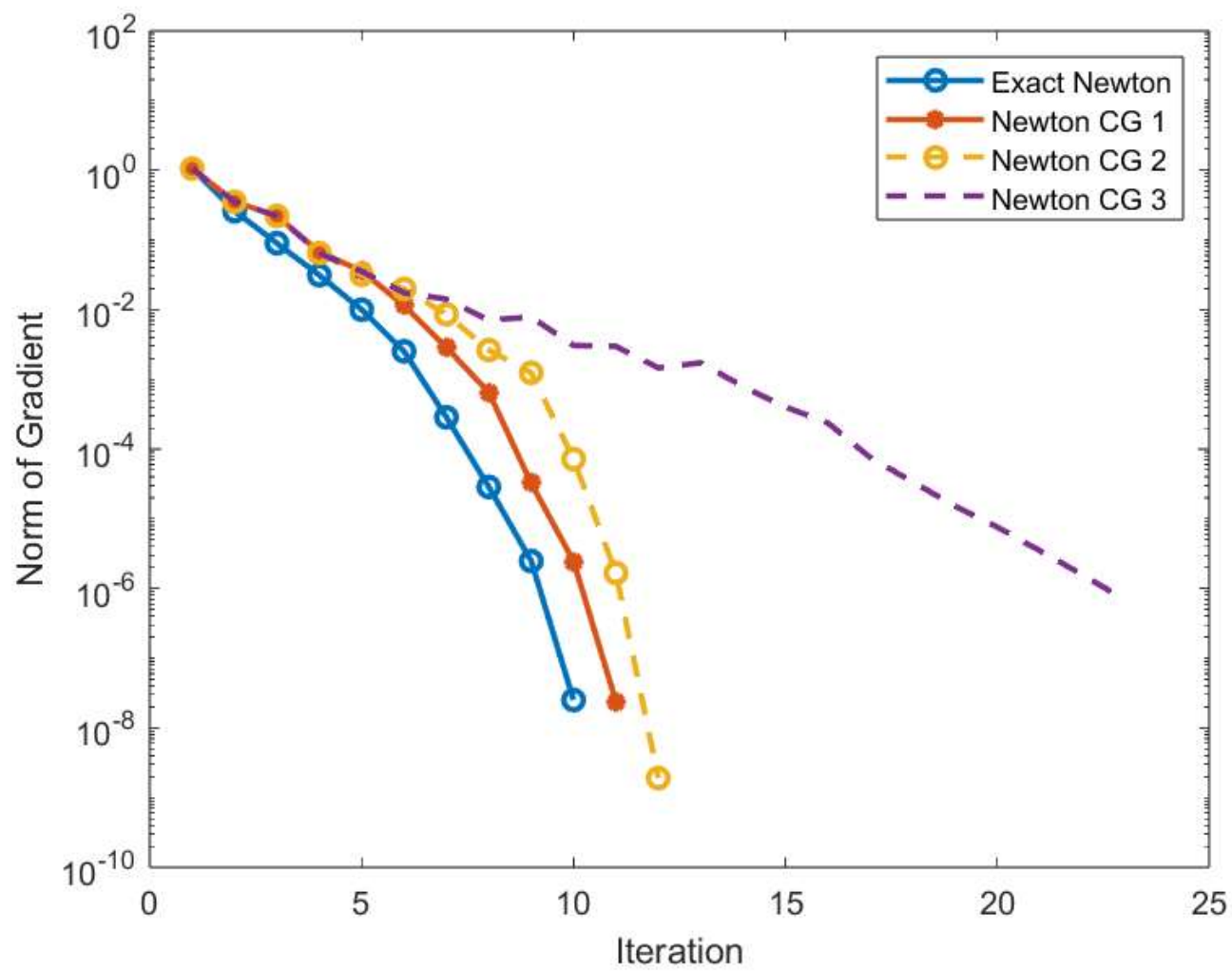
第一小问:

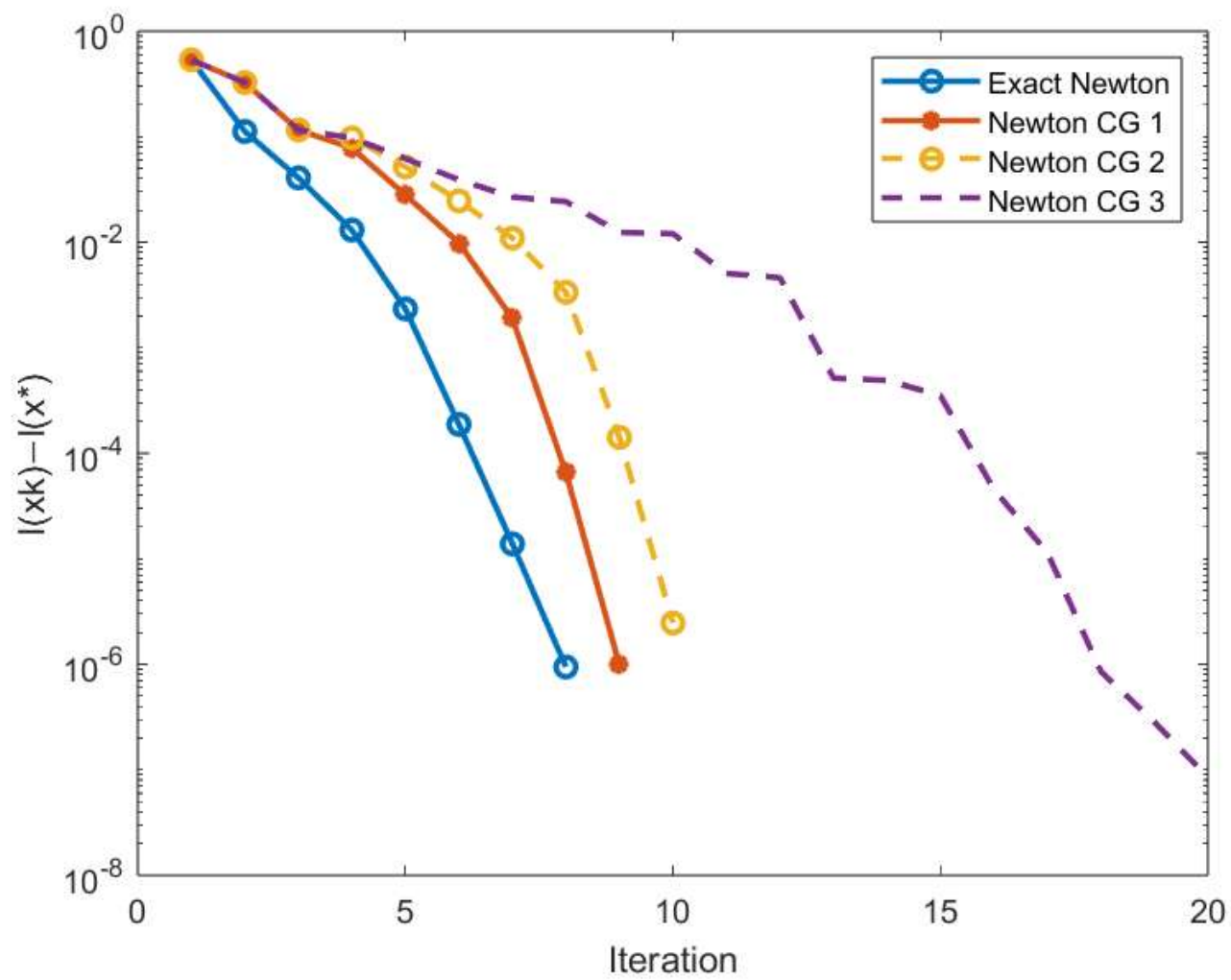
dataset = 'a9a.test'



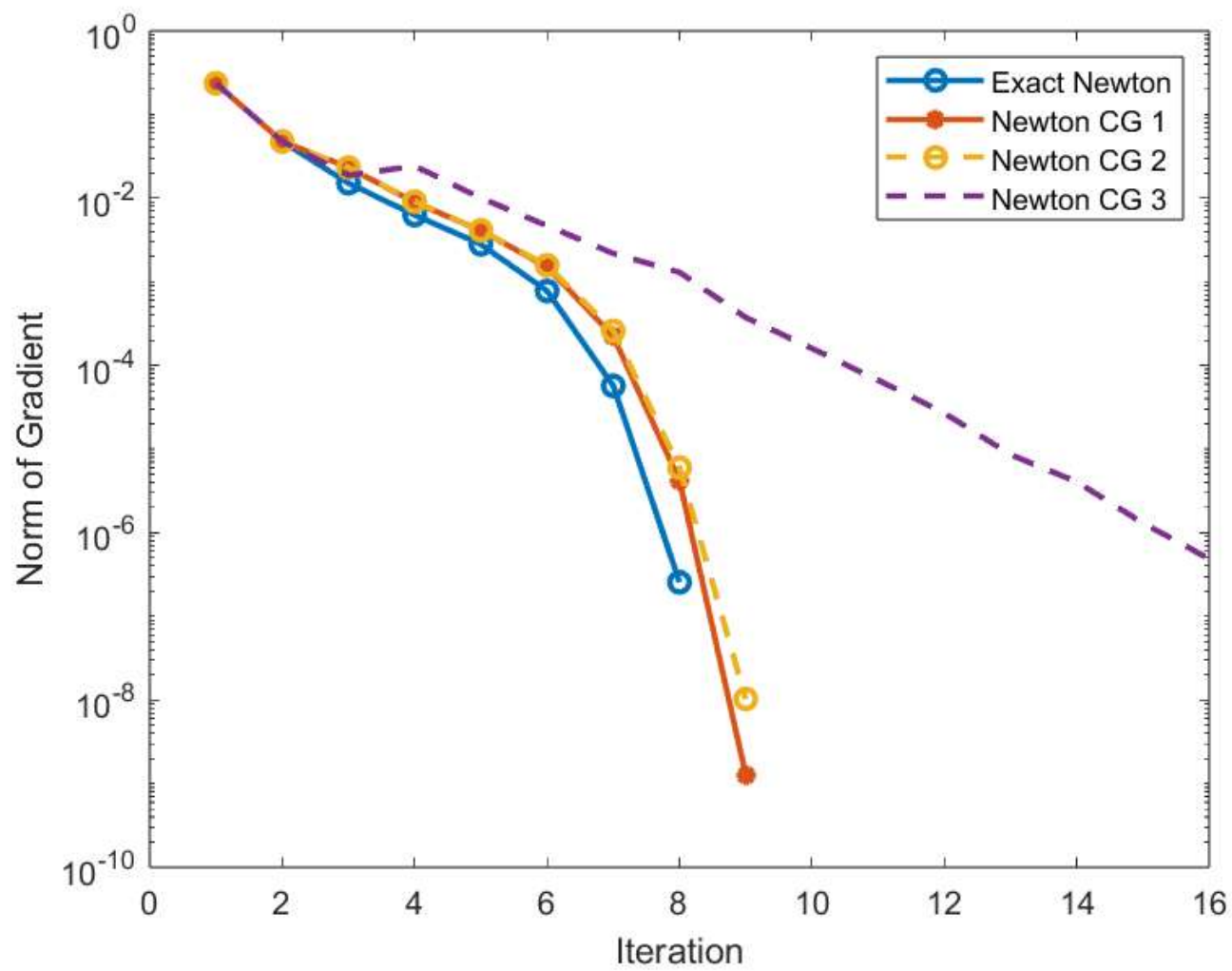


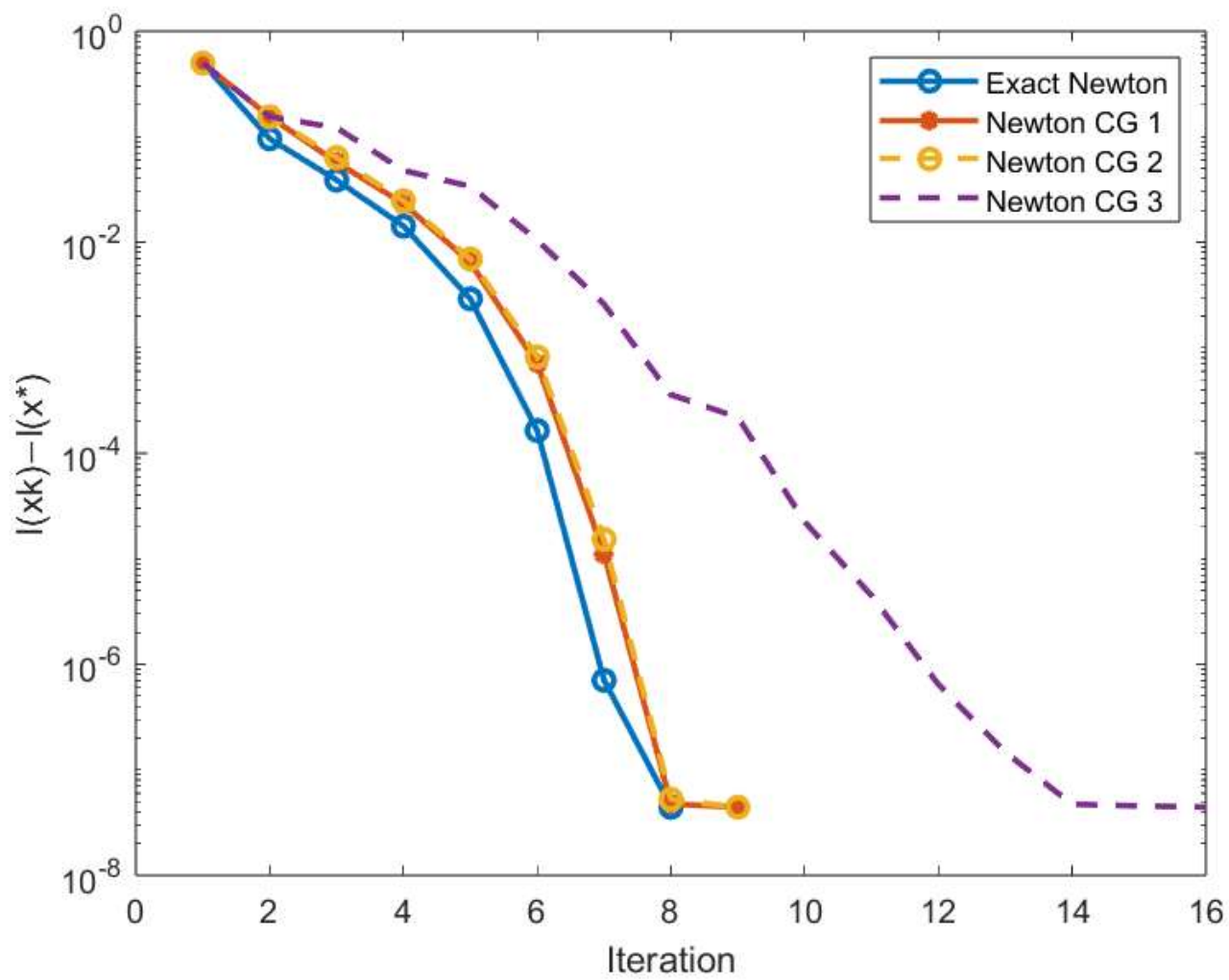
dataset = 'CINA.test'





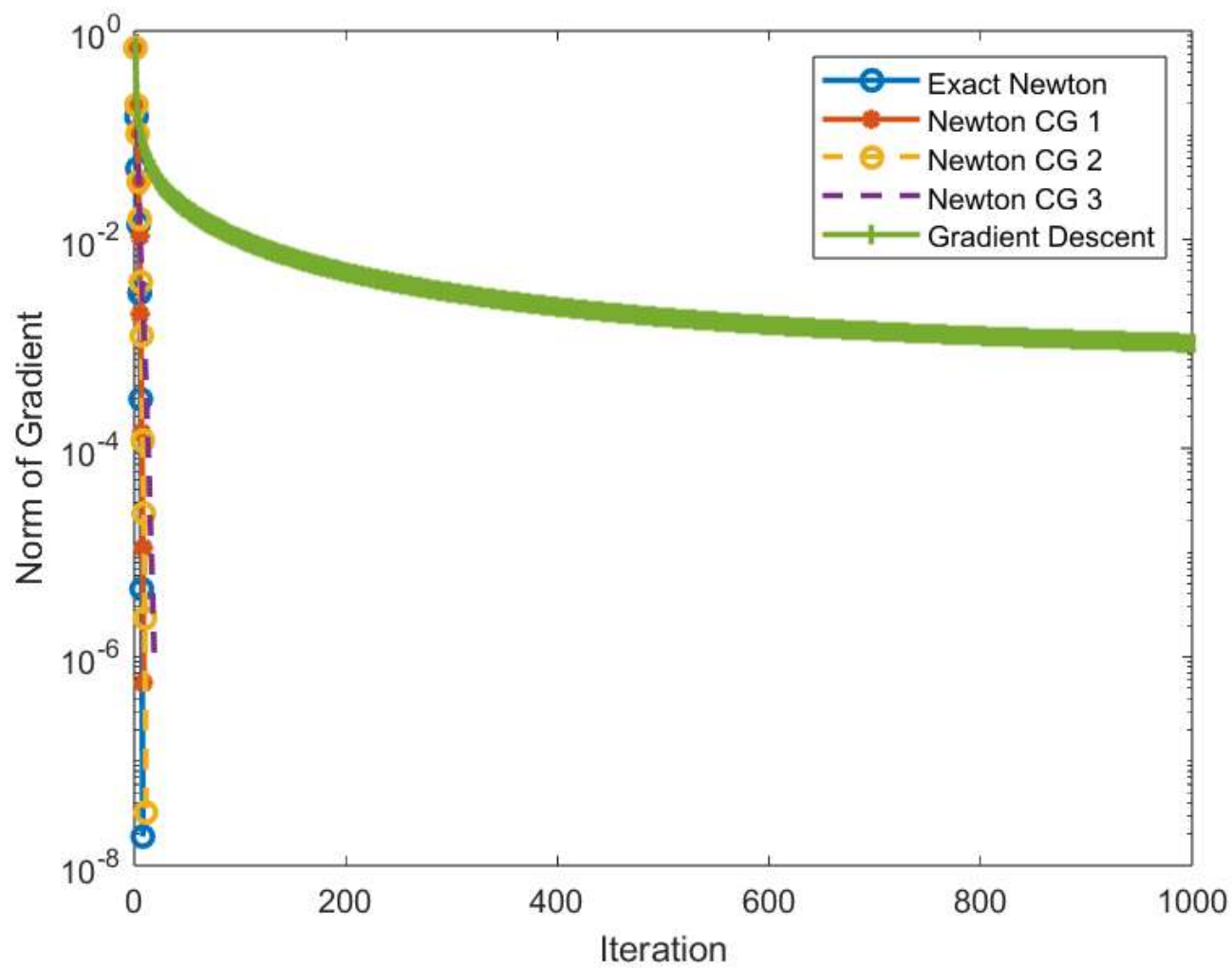
dataset = 'ijcnn1.test'

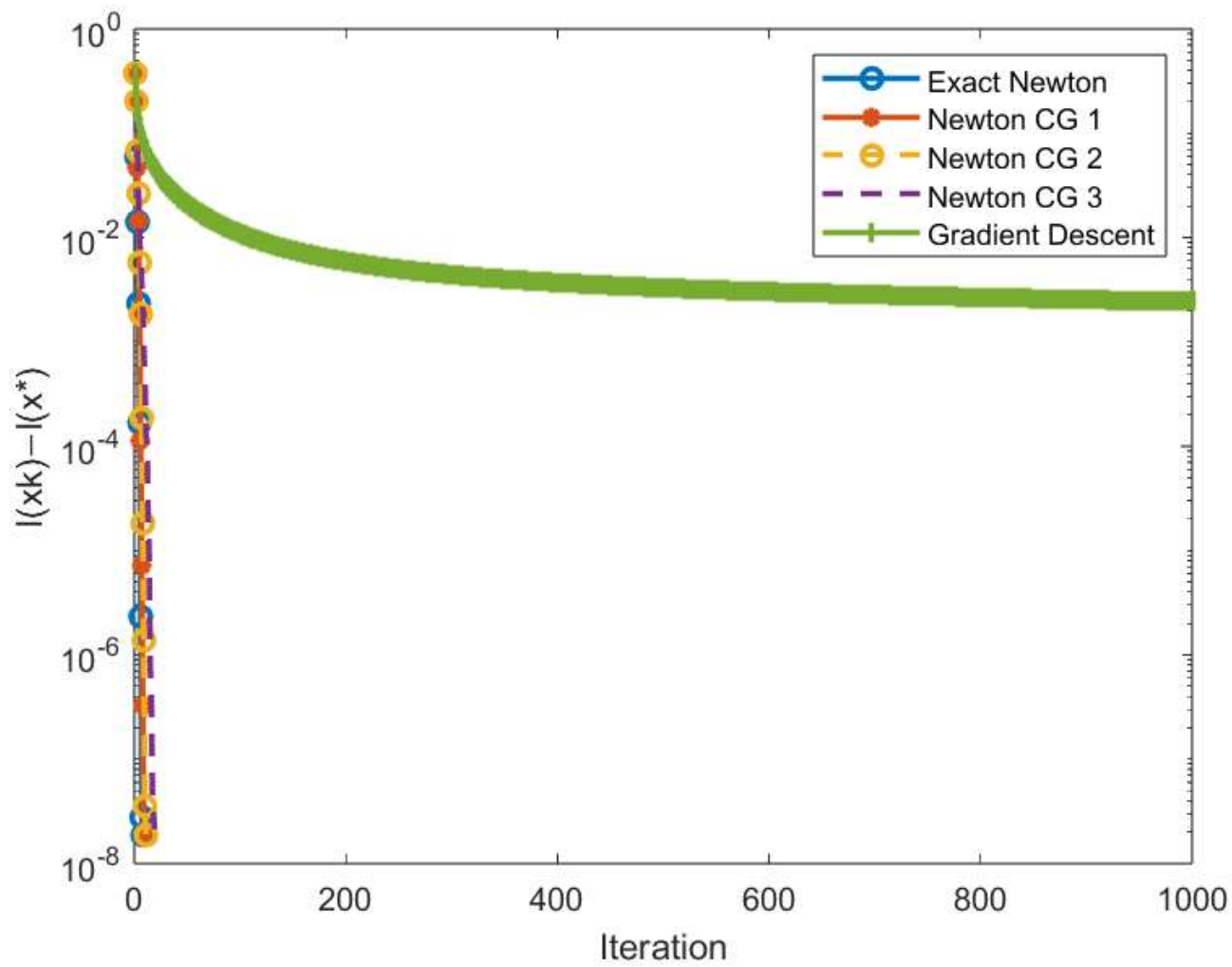




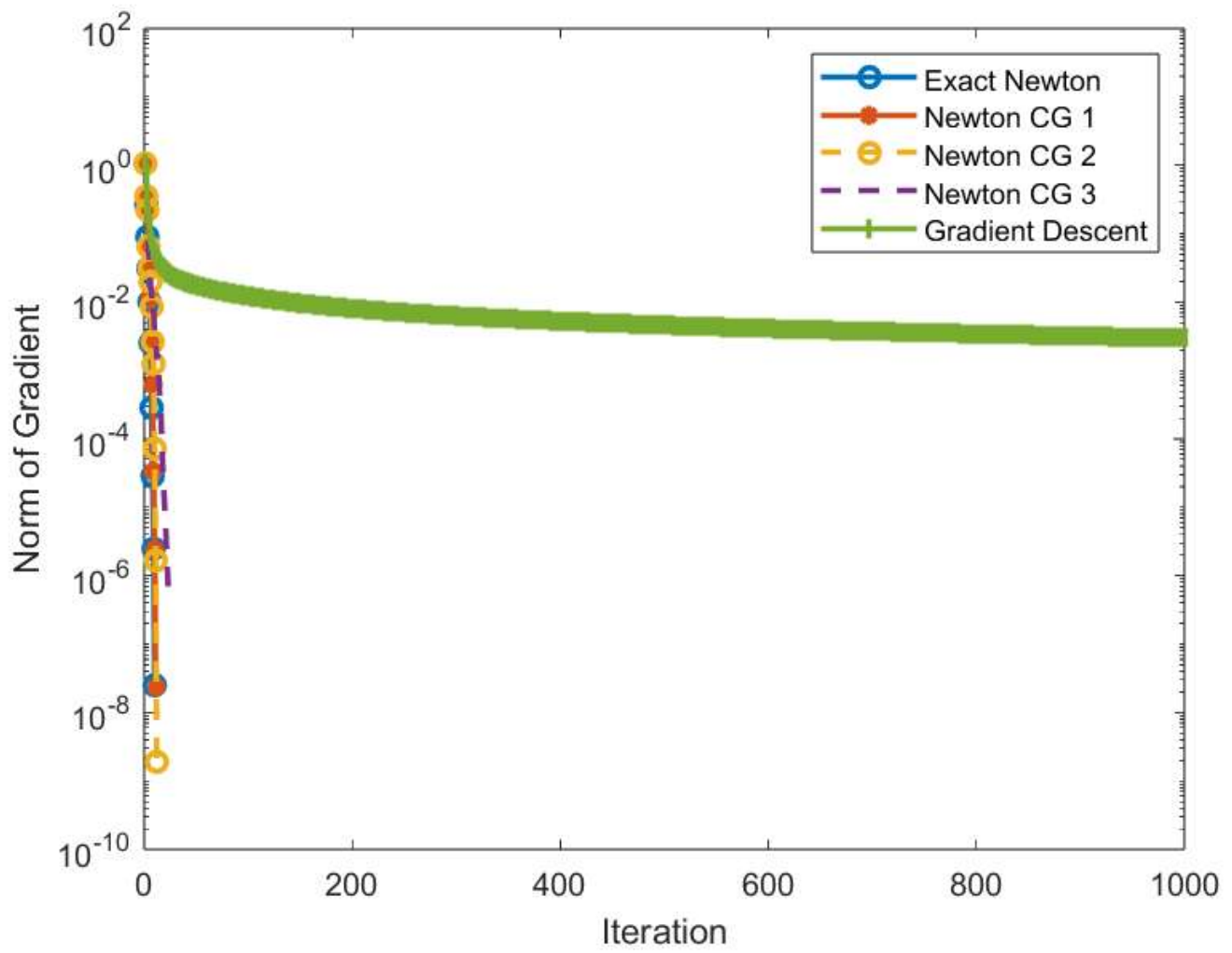
第二小问:

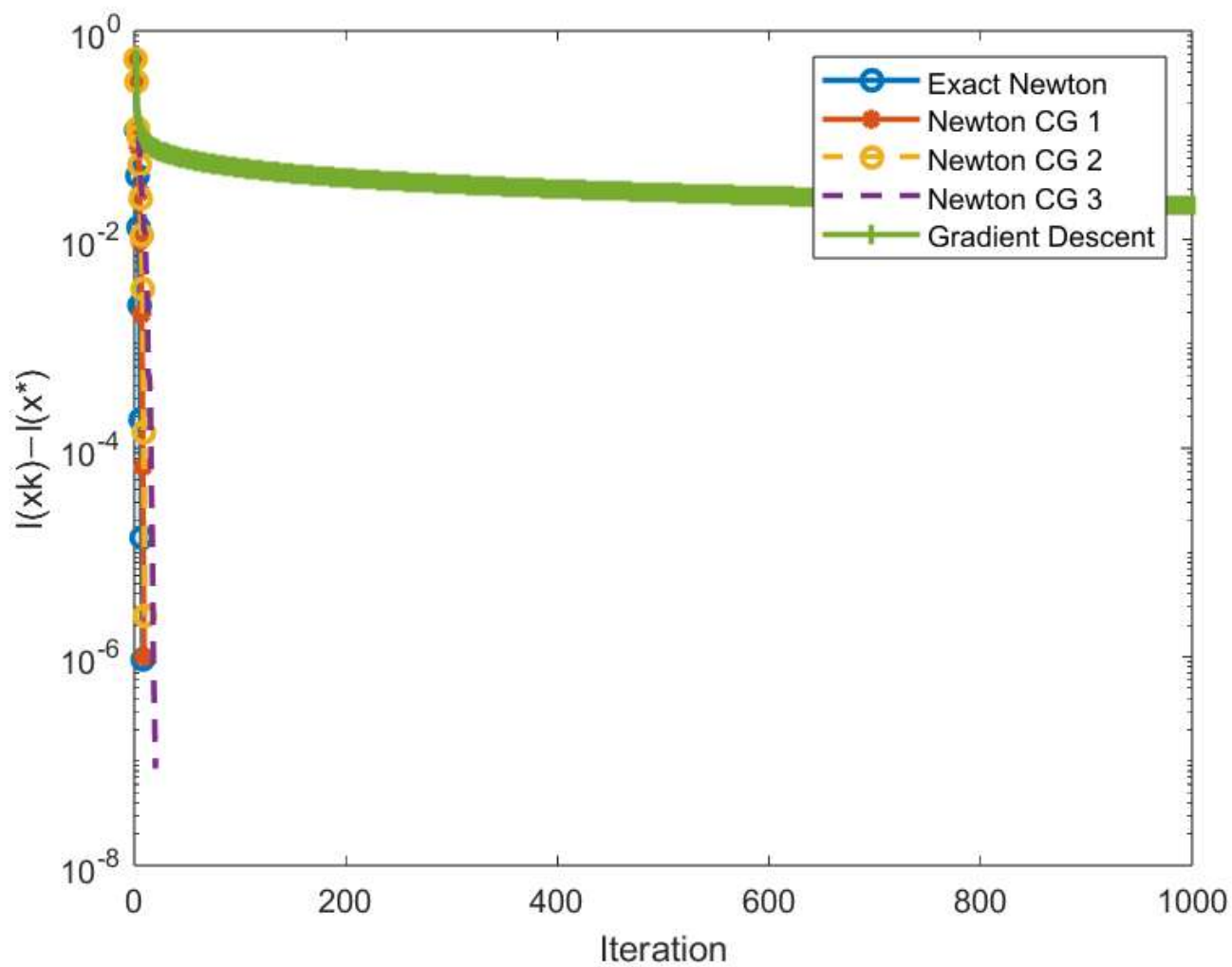
`dataset = 'a9a.test'`





dataset = 'CINA.test'





dataset = 'ijcnn1.test'

