

Exercise 4

a)

Write $f(x, y) = 2x^2 + y^2 - xy + 2x + y + 4$ as a quadratic function :

$$f(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} x & y \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} q_1 & q_2 \\ q_3 & q_4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x & y \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix} + c$$

We identify the quadratic terms :

$$q_1 = x*x = x^2$$

$$q_2 = x*y = xy$$

$$q_3 = y*x = xy$$

$$q_4 = y*y = y^2$$

We extract the coefficients corresponding to our terms :

$$q_1 = 2x^2 \implies 2$$

$$q_2 = -xy \implies -1$$

$$q_3 = -xy \implies -1$$

$$q_4 = y^2 \implies 1$$

We identify the linear terms :

$$b_1 = x$$

$$b_2 = y$$

We extract the coefficients corresponding to our terms :

$$b_1 = 2x \implies 2$$

$$b_2 = y \implies 1$$

We identify our constant :

$$c = 4$$

We express $f(x, y)$ as a quadratic function :

$$f(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} x & y \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x & y \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + 4$$

b)

Find partial derivatives and set them equal to 0 :

$$f(x, y) = 2x^2 + y^2 - xy + 2x + y + 4$$

$$f_x = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 4x - y + 2$$

$$f_y = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2y - x + 1$$

$$f_x = 4x - y + 2 = 0$$

$$f_y = 2y - x + 1 = 0$$

Find second partial derivatives :

$$f_{xx} = 4$$

$$f_{yy} = 2$$

$$f_{xy} = f_{yx} = -1$$

Hessian matrix :

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Prove that $f(x, y)$ has a global minimum :

If the discriminant $D > 0$ and $f_{xx} > 0$, there is a global minimum

Calculate the discriminant D :

$$D = (f_{xx})(f_{yy}) - (f_{xy})^2$$

$$D = (4)(2) - (-1)^2$$

$$D = 8 - 1 = 7$$

Since $D = 7 > 0$ and $f_{xx} = 4 > 0$, we can confirm that $f(x, y)$ has a global minimum

Find the minimum using Newton method with initial point $(-1, -1)$:

Newton method formula :

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{n+1} \\ y_{n+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} - (H_f(x, y))^{-1} \nabla (f_x, f_y)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{n+1} \\ y_{n+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} - \left(\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \right)^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 4x - y + 2 \\ 2y - x + 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} - \left(\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \right)^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 4(-1) - (-1) + 2 \\ 2(-1) - (-1) + 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Iteration 1

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{7} & \frac{1}{7} \\ \frac{1}{7} & \frac{4}{7} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{7} \\ \frac{1}{7} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{5}{7} \\ -\frac{6}{7} \end{bmatrix}$$

Iteration 2

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{5}{7} \\ -\frac{6}{7} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{5}{7} \\ -\frac{6}{7} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{5}{7} \\ -\frac{6}{7} \end{bmatrix}$$

Global minimum : $\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{5}{7} \\ -\frac{6}{7} \end{bmatrix}$

c)

Steepest descent method :

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - t_k \nabla f(x_k)$$

$$\Phi_k(t) = f(x_k - t \nabla f(x_k))$$

$$\text{Initial point } x_0 = (-1, -1)$$

$$\text{As we computed earlier : } \nabla f(-1, -1) = (-1, 0)$$

$$\Phi_{x_0}(t) = f((-1, -1) - t(-1, 0))$$

$$\Phi'_{x_0}(t) = \nabla f(-1 + t, -1) * (-1, 0)$$

$$\nabla f(-1 + t, -1) = \begin{bmatrix} 4(-1 + t) - (-1) + 2 \\ 2(-1) - (-1 + t) + 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 + 4t \\ -t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Phi'_{x_0}(t) = (-1 + 4t, -t) * (-1, 0)$$

$$\Phi'_{x_0}(t) = 1 - 4t$$

$$\text{Set } \Phi'_{x_0}(t) \text{ to } 0:$$

$$1 - 4t = 0$$

$$1 = 4t$$

$$t_0 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{First iteration :}$$

$$x_1 = x_0 - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \nabla f(x_0)$$

$$x_1 = (-1, -1) - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)(-1, 0)$$

$$x_1 = (-1, -1) - \left(-\frac{1}{4}, 0\right)$$

$$x_1 = \left(-1 + \frac{1}{4}, -1 + 0\right)$$

$$x_1 = \left(-\frac{3}{4}, -1\right)$$