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%{
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MATH 467 - Fall 2015
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Revision History
                                                     Changes
Date
                                                                                                                   Programmer
11/6/2015
                                                                                                               Jacob Leonard
                                                     Original
11/7/2015
                                         Developed Derivatives
                                                                                                              Jacob Leonard
11/10/2015
                                                     Found 0
                                                                                                              Jacob Leonard
                                       Switched to Real Values
                                                                                                              Jacob Leonard
11/12/2015
11/13/2015
                                            Troubleshooting
                                                                                                              Jacob Leonard
                                            Developed Z Function
                                                                                                              Jacob Leonard
11/14/2015
%}
%this script is for the conjugate gradient method with Fletcher-Reeves formula
%determine x(0) and y(0) for the start of the methods. The script will
%eventually loop through all of these points in the 100 by 100 square of
%values, and evaluate the number of steps, as well as the rate of
%convergence
%define the values of x and y from -2 to 2, increasing by 1/25, for 100
%values
for i = 1:101
        x(j) = (-2) + ((4*(j-1))/100);
         y(j) = (-2) + ((4*(j-1))/100);
end
%define an anonymous function handle for the equations that compose the gradient and theoldsymbol{arepsilon}
hessian
f = Q(x,y) ((x^4+y^4-6*x^2*y^2-1)^2+(4*x^3*y-4*x*y^3)^2);
G = \{ (0(x,y) (8*x*(x^6+3*x^4*y^2+x^2*(3*y^4-1)+y^2*(y^4+3))), (0(x,y) (8*y*(x^6+3*x^4*y^2+3*x^2*x^4+y^4-1) \} \}
(y^4+1)+y^2*(y^4-1));
Gradient = [g{1}(x,y),g{2}(x,y)];
%when the
H = \{a(x,y) \ 8*(7*x^6+15*x^4*y^2+x^2*(9*y^4-3)+y^2*(y^4+3)), a(x,y) \ 48*x*y*(x^4+2*x^2*y^2+y^4+1); \ \omega(x,y) \ 48*x^2*y^2*(x^4+2*x^2+y^4+1); \ \omega(x,y) \ 48*x^2*y^2*(x^4+2*x^2+y^2+1); \ \omega(x,y) \ 48*x^
(0(x,y) 48*x*y*(x^4+2*x^2*y^2+y^4+1), (0(x,y) 8*(x^6+9*x^4*y^2+3*x^2*(5*y^4+1)+y^2*(7*y^4-3)));
%Hessian = [H{1}(x,y),H{2}(x,y);H{3}(x,y),H{4}(x,y)];
%analytically, the real hessian of the funciton
Q = [1,3;3,1];
%this matrix defines the size of the final graph to be plotted for
%iterations
Conjugate = zeros(101,101);
%run the algorithm for conjugate gradient and fletcher reeves
for i = 1:101
         for j = 1:101
                 X(:,:,1) = [x(i);y(j)];
                 g(:,:,1) = [G\{1\}(x(i),y(j)),G\{2\}(x(i),y(j))];
                 d(:,:,1) = -g(:,:,1);
                 dT(:,:,1) = transpose(d(:,:,1));
                 gT(:,:,1) = transpose(g(:,:,1));
                 %Q was computed analytically
                 Q = [1,3;3,1];
                 alpha = (g(:,:,1)*dT(:,:,1))/((d(:,:,1)*Q)*dT(:,:,1));
                 for k = 2:101
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if g(1,1,k-1) == 0 \&\& g(1,2,k-1) == 0
                Conjugate(i,j) = k;
                break
            end
            if isnan(g(1,1,k-1))==1 \mid | isnan(g(1,2,k-1))==1
                Conjugate(i,j) = 0;
                break
            end
            X(:,:,k) = X(:,:,k-1)-(alpha*dT(:,:,k-1));
            g(:,:,k) = [G\{1\}(X(1,1,k),X(2,1,k)),G\{2\}(X(1,1,k),X(2,1,k))];
            gT(:,:,k) = transpose(g(:,:,k));
            beta = (g(:,:,k)*gT(:,:,k))/(g(:,:,k-1)*gT(:,:,k-1));
            d(:,:,k) = -gT(:,:,k)+(beta*dT(:,:,k-1));
            dT(:,:,k) = transpose(d(:,:,k));
            alpha = (g(:,:,k)*dT(:,:,k))/((d(:,:,k)*Q)*dT(:,:,k));
        end
    end
end
```