Numerical Optimization 2024 - Homework 2

Aral Cimcim, k11720457

Artificial Intelligence, JKU Linz

April 9, 2024

Problem 1.

(b)

(a)

$$x_{k} = 1 / k$$

$$x_{k+1} = 1 / (k+1)$$

$$x^{*} = 0$$

$$l_{k} = \frac{\parallel x_{k+1} - x^{*} \parallel}{\parallel x_{k} - x^{*} \parallel}$$

$$l_{k} = \frac{\parallel 1 / (k+1) - 0 \parallel}{\parallel 1 / k - 0 \parallel}$$

$$l_{k} = 1 - \frac{1}{k+1}$$

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} l_{k} = 1, \text{ sublinear}$$

$$x_{k} = 1 / k!$$

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} x_{k} = 0$$

$$l_{k} = \frac{\parallel 1 / (k+1)! - 0 \parallel}{\parallel 1 / k! - 0 \parallel}$$

$$l_{k} = \frac{k!}{(k+1)!}$$

$$l_k = \frac{1}{k+1}$$

 $\lim_{k \to \infty} l_k = 0 \quad \text{superlinear}$

Check for quadratic fractions: $\frac{1}{(k+1)^2}$

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{1}{(k+1)^2} = 0$$

(c) $x_k = a^k \text{ for some } a \in (0,1)$

$$x^* = 0$$

$$l_k = \frac{\|a^{k+1} - 0\|}{\|a^k - 0\|} = \frac{a^{k+1}}{a^k} = a$$
, converges linearly

(d)
$$x_k = 1 + (0.5)^{2^k}$$

$$x^* = 1$$

$$l_k = \frac{\parallel 1 + (0.5)^{2^{k+1}} - 1 \parallel}{\parallel 1 + (0.5)^{2^k} - 1 \parallel} = \frac{(0.5)^{2^{k+1}}}{(0.5)^{2^k}} = (0.5)^{2^k}, \text{ superlinear}$$

Check for quadratic fractions: $\frac{\parallel 1 + (0.5)^{2^{k+1}} - 1 \parallel}{\parallel 1 + (0.5)^{2^k} - 1 \parallel^2} = \frac{(0.5)^{2^{k+1}}}{((0.5)^{2^k})^2} = 1, \text{ quadratic}$

Problem 2.

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \gamma(4x_k^3 - 20x_k)$$
 for $\gamma = 1/88$ converges to $x^* = \sqrt{5}$

Convergence of x_{k+1} is shown in Figure: 1, the l_k values for 100 iterations are in Figure: 2 and the corresponding plot is in Figure: 3. The values indicate linear convergence approaching to the constant 0.55 after 10 iterations.

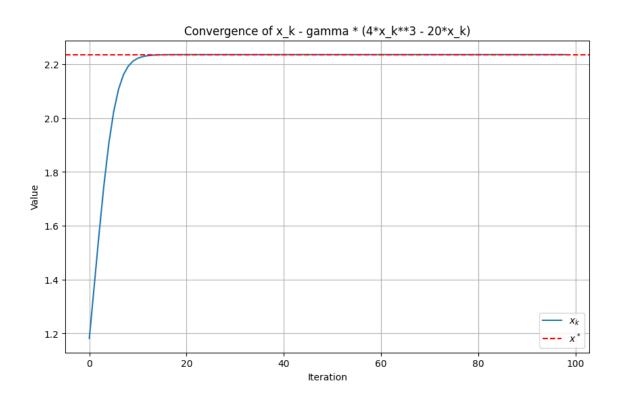


Figure 1: Convergence of $x_k - \gamma(4x_k^3 - 20x_k)$

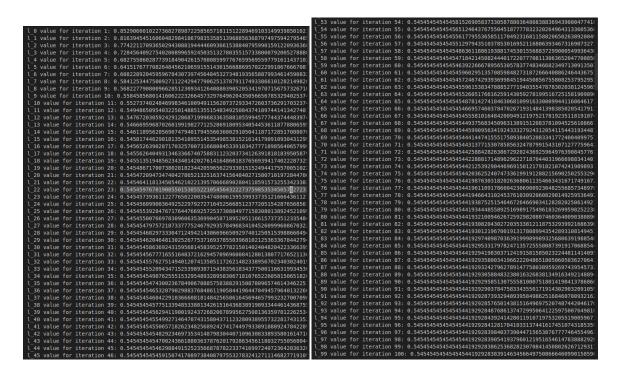


Figure 2: 100 iterations for l_k

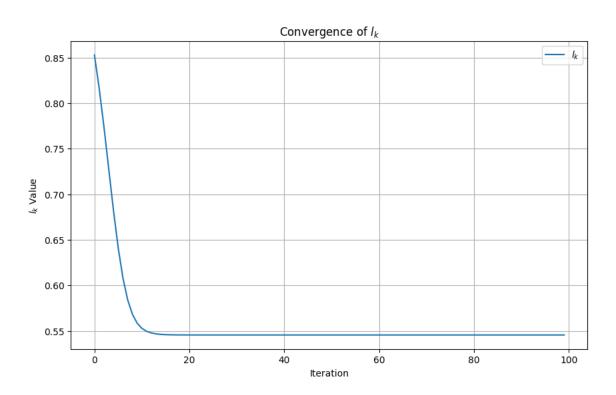


Figure 3: Convergence of l_k

Problem 3.

 $x_{k+1} = x_k + \gamma \cos(x_k)$ for any $\gamma > 0$ either converges to $x^* = \pi/2$ or does not converge

Figure: 4 shows 100 iterations for $\gamma = 0.5$

I plotted the graph (Figure: 5) for the first 10 iterations where it is easier to see that l_k linearly converges to 0.5.

Figure: 6 shows 100 iterations for $\gamma=3$ and Figure: 7 shows the convergence of l_k for $\gamma=3$ reaching to 1.

Figure: 8 shows 100 iterations for $\gamma=2$ and Figure: 9 shows the convergence of l_k for $\gamma=2$ reaching to 1 slower than $\gamma=3$.

Figure: 10 shows 100 iterations for $\gamma = 1$ and Figure: 11 shows the convergence of l_k for $\gamma = 1$ reaching to 1 faster than $\gamma = 3$ and $\gamma = 2$.

For gamma values 3, 2 and 1 l_k converges sublinearly.

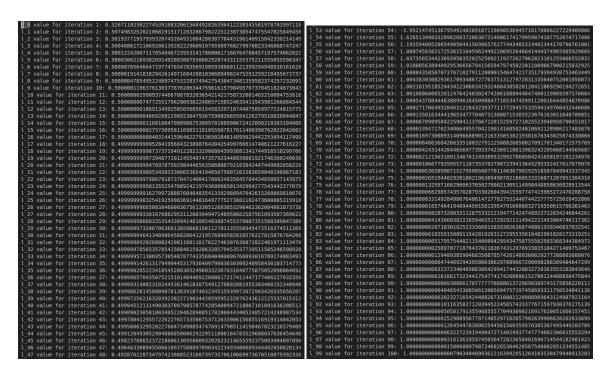


Figure 4: 100 iterations for $\gamma=1/2$

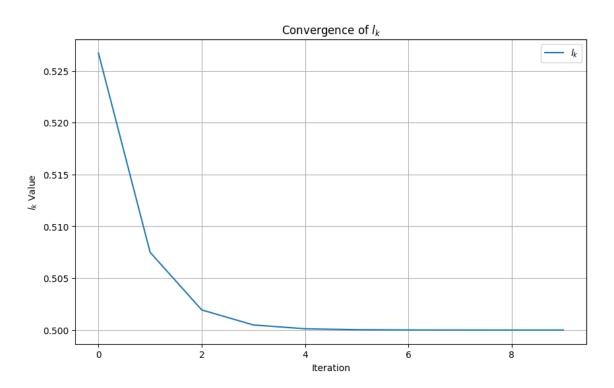


Figure 5: Convergence of l_k for $\gamma=1/2$

Figure 6: 100 iterations for $\gamma = 3$

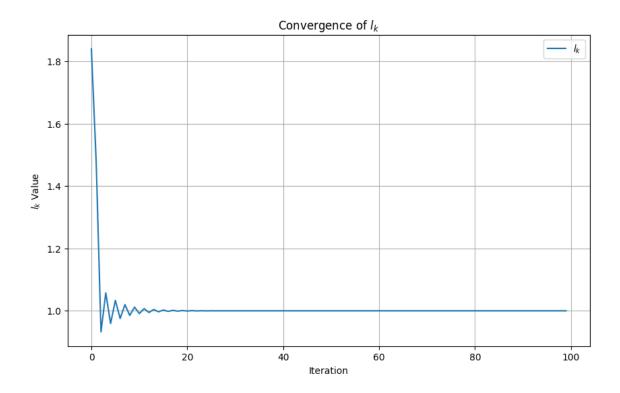


Figure 7: Convergence of l_k for $\gamma=3$

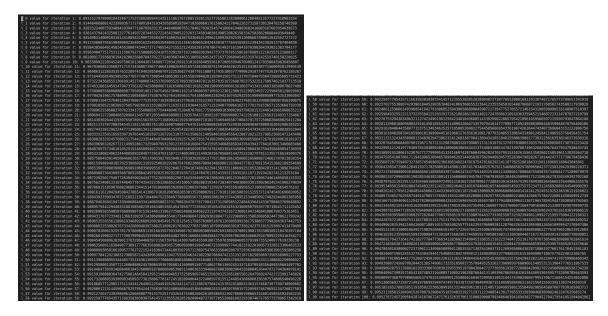


Figure 8: 100 iterations for $\gamma=2$

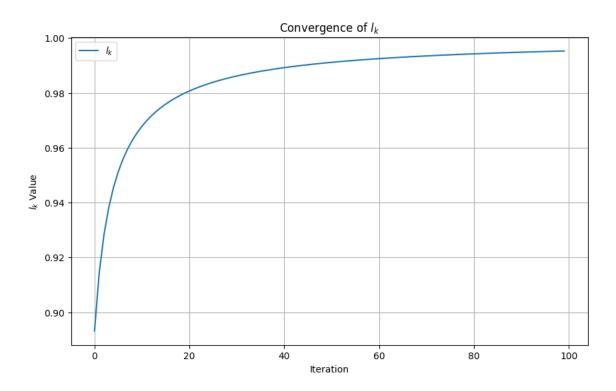


Figure 9: Convergence of l_k for $\gamma=2$

Figure 10: 100 iterations for $\gamma = 1$

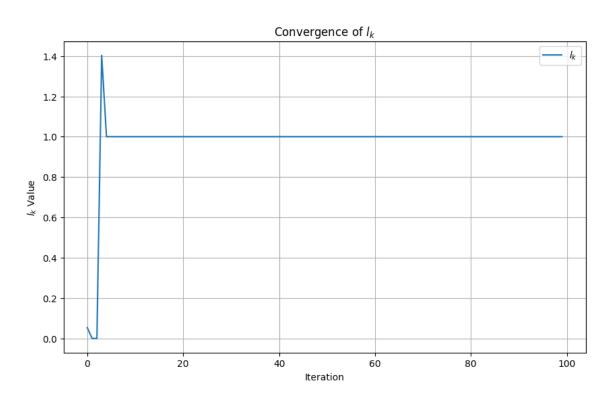


Figure 11: Convergence of l_k for $\gamma=1$