
Table of Contents

Setup Workspace	1
Read the training data from txt file	1
Read the testing data from txt file	1
Least Square optimal solution - Only for Reference	2
Steepest descent with Armijo stepsize rule for linear regression	2
Coordinate descent for linear regression	12
Support Vector Machine using coordinate descent	20
Newton's method with constant stepsize rule	28

Setup Workspace

```
% Classification of digit 1 from the rest using Linear Regression
close all;
clear;
clc;
digitTobeClassified = 1;
```

Read the training data from txt file

```
fileID = fopen('features_train.txt','r');% open file
formatSpec = '%f %f %f';% specifying the reading format
sizeA=[3 inf];% specifying the size of the data matrix
training_data = fscanf(fileID,formatSpec,sizeA);% reading the data
matrix
fclose(fileID);

% Getting the size of the matrix data
training_data_length=length(training_data);

% Generate the data matrix A
A = [training_data(2,:) training_data(3,:)
ones(length(training_data),1)];

% Generate the label matrix b
b = -ones(length(training_data),1);
b(training_data(1,:) == digitTobeClassified) = 1;
```

Read the testing data from txt file

```
fileID = fopen('features_test.txt','r');% open file
formatSpec = '%f %f %f';% specifying the reading format
sizeA=[3 inf];% specifying the size of the data matrix
testing_data = fscanf(fileID,formatSpec,sizeA);% reading the data
matrix
fclose(fileID);

% Getting the size of the data matrix
testing_data_length = length(testing_data);
```

```
% Generate the data matrix Av for validation
Av = [testing_data(2,:) testing_data(3,:)
      ones(testing_data_length,1)];

% Generate the label matrix bv for validation
bTrue = -ones(testing_data_length,1);
bTrue(testing_data(1,:) == digitTobeClassified) = 1;
```

Least Square optimal solution - Only for Reference

```
% fprintf('*****
\n');
% fprintf('### Least Square Optimal Solution using Normal Equation:
\n');
% fprintf('*****
\n');
xStarLeastSqr = (A'*A)\A'*b;
```

Steepest descent with Armijo stepsize rule for linear regression

```
fprintf('*****
\n');
fprintf('### Starting Steepest descent with Armijo step size rule:
\n');
fprintf('*****
\n');

% Initial guess for the algorithm
x0 = [1;-2;1];

% Objective Function
f = @(x) (0.5*norm(A*x-b));

% Gradient Function
g = @(x) (A'*(A*x-b));

% Steepest Descent with Armijo stepsize rule
x = x0;
sigma = 0.00001;
beta = 0.1;
s = 1;
epsilon = 1e-3;

nFeval = 1;
r = 1;
MAX_ITER = 10000;
obj = f(x);
gradient = g(x);
```

```

objForPlotting = zeros(1,MAX_ITER);
objForPlotting(r) = obj;
GradientNormForPlotting = zeros(1,MAX_ITER);
GradientNormForPlotting(r) = norm(grad);
stateForPlotting = zeros(3,MAX_ITER);
stateForPlotting(:,r) = x0;

while norm(grad) > epsilon && r < MAX_ITER
    % Steepest descent direction i.e. -grad
    direction = -grad;

    % Start with stepsize = s
    alpha = s;
    newobj = f(x + alpha*direction);
    nFeval = nFeval+1;

    % Armijo stepsize rule check i.e. do we have sufficient descent?
    while (newobj-obj) > alpha*sigma*grad'*direction
        alpha = alpha*beta;
        newobj = f(x + alpha*direction);
        nFeval = nFeval+1;
    end

    % Update the next state
    x = x + alpha*direction;

    % Print Status every 45 iterations
    if(mod(r,45)==1)
        fprintf('Iter:%5.0f \n',r);
        fprintf('Feval:%5.0f\n',nFeval);
        fprintf('OldObj:%5.5e\n',obj);
        fprintf('NewObj:%5.5e\n',newobj);
        fprintf('ReductionInObj:%5.5e\n',obj-newobj);
        fprintf('GradientNorm:%5.2f\n',norm(grad));
        fprintf('x(1):%.4d | x(2):%.4d | x(3):%.4d\n',x);
        fprintf('-----\n');
    end
    obj = newobj;
    grad = g(x);
    r = r+1;
    stateForPlotting(:,r) = x;
    objForPlotting(r) = obj;
    GradientNormForPlotting(r) = norm(grad);
end

% Print the final iteration
fprintf('Iter:%5.0f \n',r);
fprintf('Feval:%5.0f\n',nFeval);
fprintf('OldObj:%5.5e\n',obj);
fprintf('NewObj:%5.5e\n',newobj);
fprintf('ReductionInObj:%5.5e\n',obj-newobj);
fprintf('GradientNorm:%5.2f\n',norm(grad));

```

```

fprintf('x(1):%.4d | x(2):%.4d | x(3):%.4d\n',x);
fprintf('-----\n');

% Check MAX_ITER
if r == MAX_ITER
    fprintf('Maximum iteration limit reached.\n');
end

% Display optimal solution
xStarGradientDescent = x %#ok

% Plot the reduction in gradient norm and objective reduction
figure(1)
plot(1:r,objForPlotting(1:r),'LineWidth',2);
xlabel('Iterations');ylabel('Objective Value');grid on;
legend('Gradient Descent with Armijo stepsize rule');
title('Algorithm Performance');
set(gca,'XLim',[0 500]);

figure(2)
plot(1:r,GradientNormForPlotting(1:r),'LineWidth',2);
xlabel('Iterations');ylabel('Norm of the Gradient');grid on;
legend('Gradient Descent with Armijo stepsize rule');
title('Algorithm Performance');
set(gca,'XLim',[0 500]);

% Plot states for gradient descent
figure
plot(1:r,stateForPlotting(:,1:r),'LineWidth',2)
xlabel('Iterations');ylabel('States');grid on;
legend('x(1)','x(2)','x(3)');
title('Gradient Descent Performance')

% Plot the saperating boundry
createFigureAndPlotTrainingData
hold on;
equationOfflineGD = @(a1,a2) (xStarGradientDescent(1)*a1 +...
    xStarGradientDescent(2)*a2 + xStarGradientDescent(3));
h = fimplicit(equationOfflineGD,[get(gca,'XLim'),get(gca,'YLim')]);
title('Training Data: Classification boundry with Gradient Descent');
set(h,'LineWidth',2,'Color','magenta');
grid on;
hold off;

% Visulize how the line changes as algorithm progresses
createFigureAndPlotTrainingData
hold on;
for i = 1:r
    if(mod(i,20)==1 || i==1)
        eqOfflineGD = @(a1,a2) (stateForPlotting(1,i)*a1 +...
            stateForPlotting(2,i)*a2 + stateForPlotting(3,i));
        h = fimplicit(eqOfflineGD,[get(gca,'XLim'),get(gca,'YLim')]);
        set(h,'LineWidth',2,'Color','green','LineStyle','--');
        hold on;
    end
end

```

```

        end
    end
    h = fimplicit(equationOfflineGD,[get(gca,'XLim'),get(gca,'YLim')]);
    set(h,'LineWidth',3,'Color','magenta');
    title('Training Data: Change in classification boundry: Gradient
        Descent');
    grid on;
    hold off;

    % Use the optimal model derived from gradient descent to classify a
    digit
    % in the test/validation data Compute Av*xStarGradientDescent
    bClassifierTest = Av*xStarGradientDescent;
    bTest = sign(bClassifierTest);

    % Print Confusion Matrices
    printConfusion(bTest,bTrue);

    % Plot the results in figure
    createFigureAndPlotTestingData
    h = fimplicit(equationOfflineGD,[get(gca,'XLim'),get(gca,'YLim')]);
    title('Testing Data: Classification boundry with Gradient Descent');
    set(h,'LineWidth',2,'Color','magenta');
    grid on;
    hold off;

    *****
    ### Starting Steepest descent with Armijo step size rule:
    *****

    Iter:      1
    Feval:      7
    OldObj:4.04761e+02
    NewObj:3.65969e+01
    ReductionInObj:3.68164e+02
    GradientNorm:264884.85
    x(1):8.2407e-01 | x(2):5.6419e-01 | x(3):3.5939e-01
    -----
    Iter:     46
    Feval:   250
    OldObj:2.03822e+01
    NewObj:2.03817e+01
    ReductionInObj:5.39858e-04
    GradientNorm:91.81
    x(1):-3.1471e-01 | x(2):3.2027e-01 | x(3):4.4547e-01
    -----
    Iter:     91
    Feval:   491
    OldObj:2.02733e+01
    NewObj:2.02732e+01
    ReductionInObj:1.09520e-04
    GradientNorm:42.27
    x(1):-7.3955e-01 | x(2):3.0768e-01 | x(3):5.1084e-01
    -----
    Iter:   136

```

```
Feval: 732
OldObj:2.02638e+01
NewObj:2.02638e+01
ReductionInObj:3.31888e-05
GradientNorm: 6.83
x(1):-8.2734e-01 | x(2):3.0487e-01 | x(3):5.2440e-01
-----
Iter: 181
Feval: 973
OldObj:2.02587e+01
NewObj:2.02587e+01
ReductionInObj:2.04505e-06
GradientNorm: 2.46
x(1):-9.1854e-01 | x(2):3.0239e-01 | x(3):5.3838e-01
-----
Iter: 226
Feval: 1215
OldObj:2.02583e+01
NewObj:2.02583e+01
ReductionInObj:2.03938e-06
GradientNorm: 5.78
x(1):-9.3726e-01 | x(2):3.0175e-01 | x(3):5.4128e-01
-----
Iter: 271
Feval: 1456
OldObj:2.02581e+01
NewObj:2.02581e+01
ReductionInObj:4.30185e-07
GradientNorm: 2.69
x(1):-9.5691e-01 | x(2):3.0117e-01 | x(3):5.4430e-01
-----
Iter: 316
Feval: 1697
OldObj:2.02581e+01
NewObj:2.02581e+01
ReductionInObj:3.05987e-08
GradientNorm: 0.33
x(1):-9.6098e-01 | x(2):3.0104e-01 | x(3):5.4493e-01
-----
Iter: 361
Feval: 1938
OldObj:2.02580e+01
NewObj:2.02580e+01
ReductionInObj:3.42561e-06
GradientNorm: 7.74
x(1):-9.6520e-01 | x(2):3.0093e-01 | x(3):5.4558e-01
-----
Iter: 406
Feval: 2181
OldObj:2.02580e+01
NewObj:2.02580e+01
ReductionInObj:6.33058e-10
GradientNorm: 0.08
x(1):-9.6600e-01 | x(2):3.0090e-01 | x(3):5.4570e-01
```

```
-----
Iter: 451
Feval: 2422
OldObj:2.02580e+01
NewObj:2.02580e+01
ReductionInObj:8.35421e-11
GradientNorm: 0.03
x(1):-9.6695e-01 | x(2):3.0087e-01 | x(3):5.4585e-01
-----
```

```
Iter: 496
Feval: 2663
OldObj:2.02580e+01
NewObj:2.02580e+01
ReductionInObj:5.64551e-10
GradientNorm: 0.10
x(1):-9.6715e-01 | x(2):3.0087e-01 | x(3):5.4588e-01
-----
```

```
Iter: 541
Feval: 2904
OldObj:2.02580e+01
NewObj:2.02580e+01
ReductionInObj:1.23279e-10
GradientNorm: 0.05
x(1):-9.6735e-01 | x(2):3.0086e-01 | x(3):5.4591e-01
-----
```

```
Iter: 586
Feval: 3145
OldObj:2.02580e+01
NewObj:2.02580e+01
ReductionInObj:1.04730e-10
GradientNorm: 0.00
x(1):-9.6739e-01 | x(2):3.0086e-01 | x(3):5.4592e-01
-----
```

```
Iter: 631
Feval: 3386
OldObj:2.02580e+01
NewObj:2.02580e+01
ReductionInObj:1.02283e-11
GradientNorm: 0.00
x(1):-9.6743e-01 | x(2):3.0086e-01 | x(3):5.4592e-01
-----
```

```
Iter: 647
Feval: 3468
OldObj:2.02580e+01
NewObj:2.02580e+01
ReductionInObj:0.00000e+00
GradientNorm: 0.00
x(1):-9.6744e-01 | x(2):3.0086e-01 | x(3):5.4593e-01
-----
```

xStarGradientDescent =

```
-0.9674
0.3009
```

0.5459

truePositive =

226

falsePositive =

8

falseNegative =

38

trueNegative =

1735

truePositiveRate =

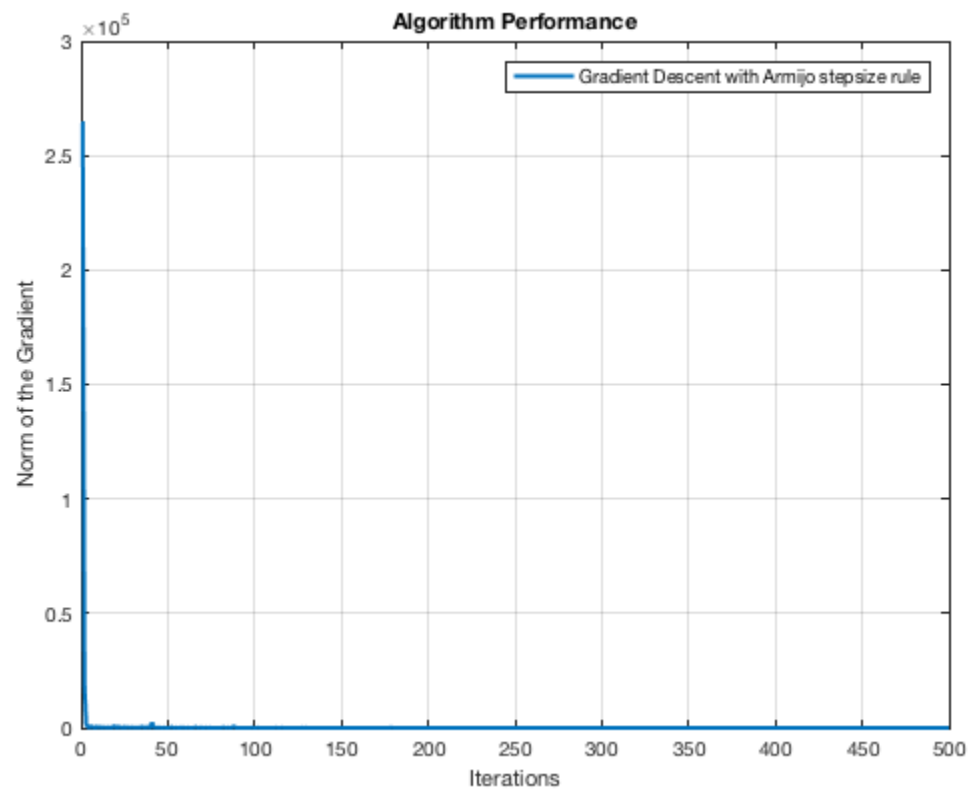
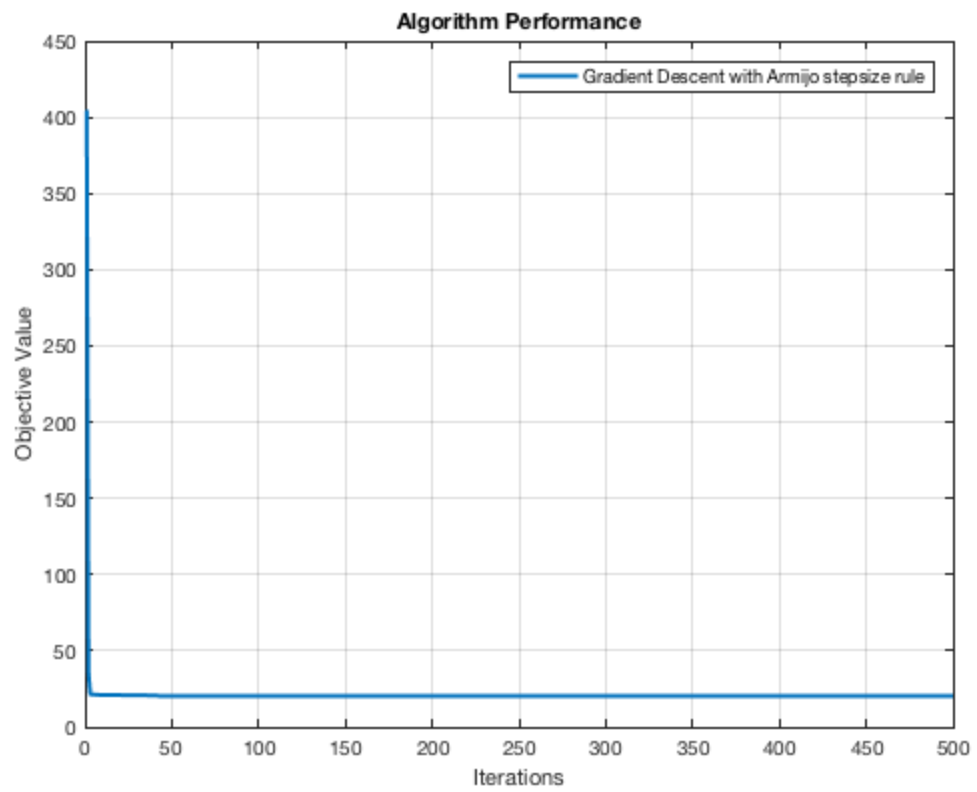
0.8561

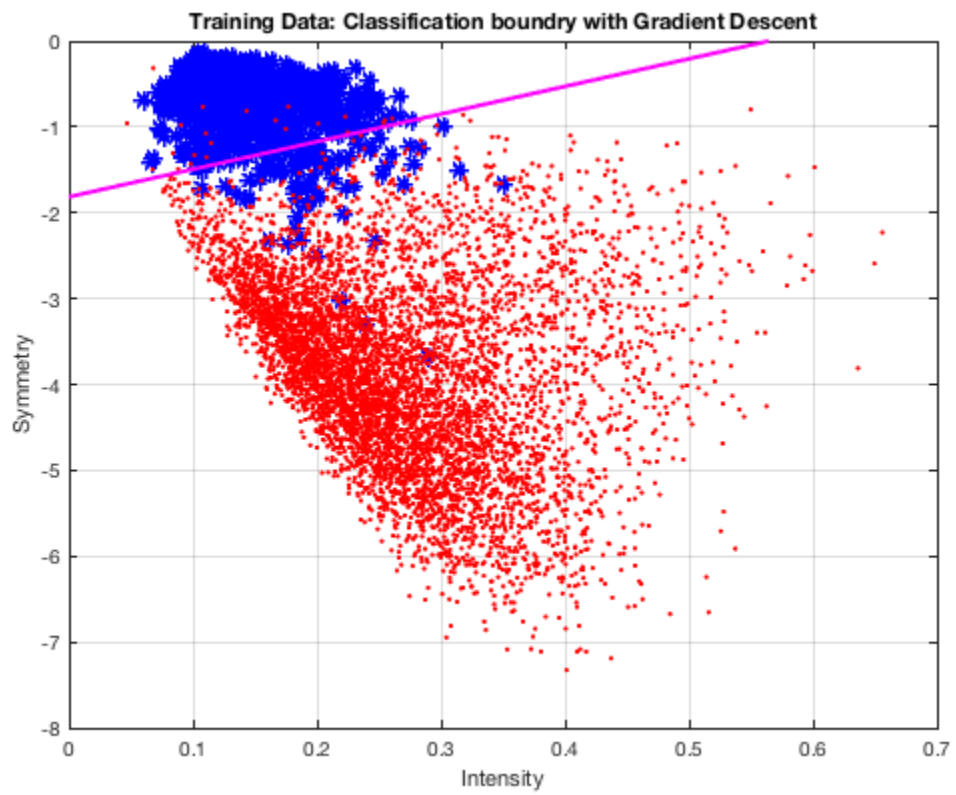
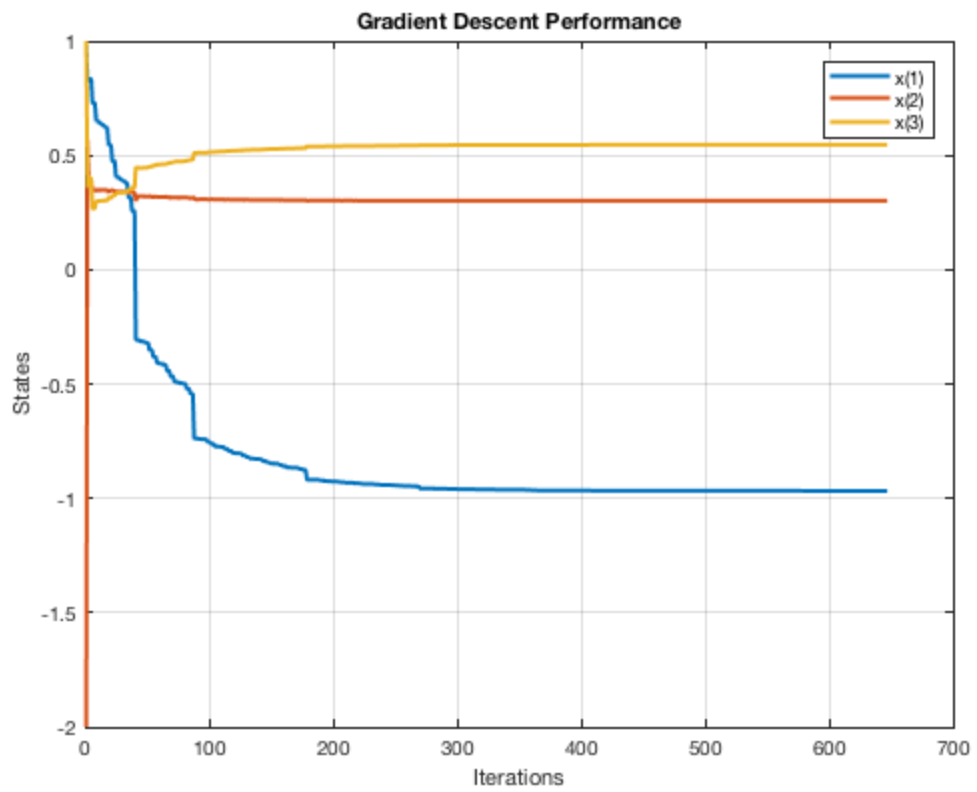
trueNegativeRate =

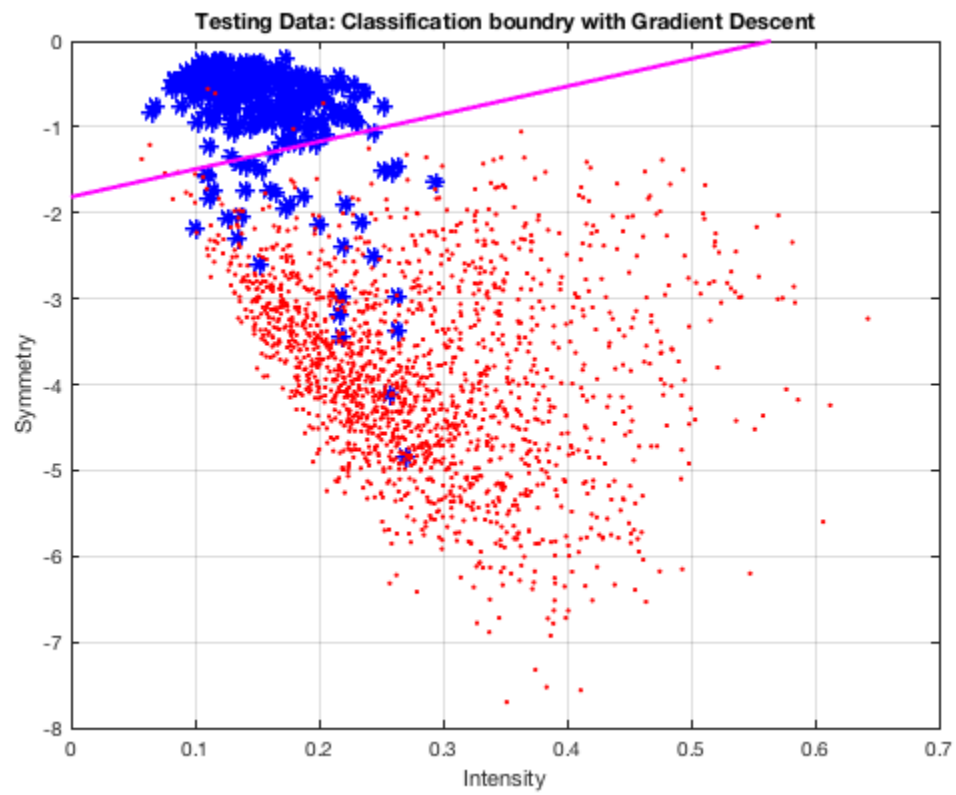
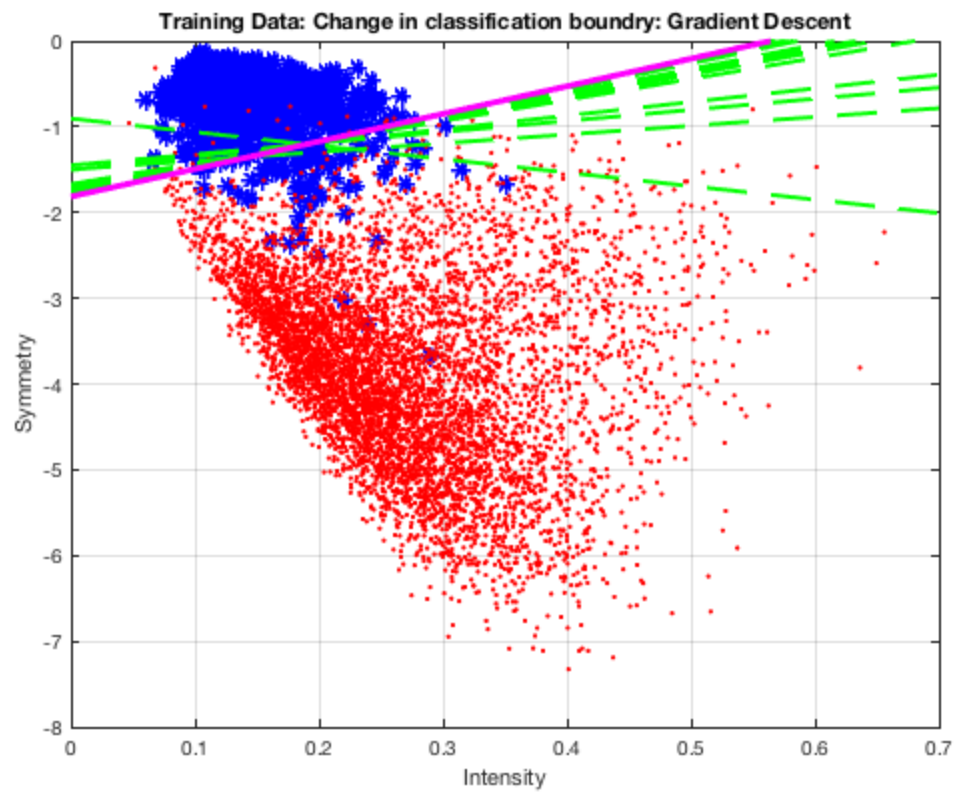
0.9954

accuracy =

0.9771







Coordinate descent for linear regression

```
fprintf('*****\n');
fprintf('### Starting coordinate descent: \n');
fprintf('*****\n');

% Initial guess for the algorithm
x0 = [1;-2;1];

% Objective Function
f = @(x) (0.5*norm(A*x-b));

% Gradient Function
g = @(x) (A'*(A*x-b));

% Coordinate Descent
r = 1;
iter = r;
MAX_ITER = 100000;
x = zeros(3,MAX_ITER);
epsilon = sqrt(eps);

x(:,r) = x0;
obj = f(x(:,r));
gradient = g(x(:,r));

objForPlotting = zeros(1,MAX_ITER);
objForPlotting(r) = obj;
GradientNormForPlotting = zeros(1,MAX_ITER);
GradientNormForPlotting(r) = norm(gradient);
stateForPlotting = zeros(3,MAX_ITER);
stateForPlotting(:,r) = x(:,r);
prevState = stateForPlotting(:,r);
ReductionInObj = 1;

% Stopping Criteria for the algorithm
while norm(ReductionInObj) > epsilon
    for i = 1:3
        for j = 1:3
            if ~isequal(i,j)
                % If i~=j then just copy the values.
                x(j,r+1) = x(j,r);
            else
                % That means i==j
                % Remove the ith/jth column and call it Aj
                Aj = A;
                Aj(:,i)=[];
                xj = x(:,r);
                xj(i) = [];

                % Update the x(i,r+1)
```

```

        x(i,r+1) = A(:,i)'*A(:,i)\A(:,i)'*(b-Aj*xj);
    end
end
% Increment the r
r = r + 1;

% If we reach maximum limit then break the loop
if r == MAX_ITER
    break;
end
end

% Increment the iteration count and save the plotting state after
% iteration
prevState = stateForPlotting(:,iter);
iter = iter + 1;
stateForPlotting(:,iter) = x(:,r);
GradientNormForPlotting(iter) = norm(g(x(:,r)));
updatedState = stateForPlotting(:,iter);
OldObj = f(prevState);
NewObj = f(updatedState);
ReductionInObj = OldObj-NewObj;
objForPlotting(iter) = NewObj;

% Print Status
if(mod(iter,10)==1)
    fprintf('Iter:%5.0f \n',iter);
    fprintf('OldObj:%5.5e\n',OldObj);
    fprintf('NewObj:%5.5e\n',NewObj);
    fprintf('ReductionInObj:%5.5e\n',ReductionInObj);
    fprintf('x(1):%.4d | x(2):%.4d | x(3):%.4d\n',updatedState);
    fprintf('-----\n');
end

% Check MAX_ITER break the outer loop
if r == MAX_ITER
    fprintf('Maximum iteration limit reached.\n');
    break;
end
end

% Print Optimal Solution
xStarCoordinateDescent = stateForPlotting(:,iter) %#ok

% Plot the boundry
createFigureAndPlotTrainingData
hold on;
equationOfflineCD = @(a1,a2) (xStarCoordinateDescent(1)*a1 +...
    xStarCoordinateDescent(2)*a2 + xStarCoordinateDescent(3));
h = fimplicit(equationOfflineCD,[get(gca,'XLim'),get(gca,'YLim')]);
title('Training Data: Classification boundry with Coordinate
    Descent');
set(h,'LineWidth',2,'Color','magenta');

```

```

grid on;
hold off;

% Visualize how the line changes as algorithm progresses
createFigureAndPlotTrainingData
for i = 1:iter
    if(mod(i,10)==1 || i==1)
        hold on;
        eqOfflineCD = @(a1,a2) (stateForPlotting(1,i)*a1 + ...
            stateForPlotting(2,i)*a2 + stateForPlotting(3,i));
        h = fimplicit(eqOfflineCD,[get(gca,'XLim'),get(gca,'YLim')]);
        set(h,'LineWidth',2,'Color','green','LineStyle','--');
    end
end
h = fimplicit(equationOfflineCD,[get(gca,'XLim'),get(gca,'YLim')]);
set(h,'LineWidth',3,'Color','magenta');
title('Training Data: Change in classification boundry: Coordinate
    Descent');
grid on;
hold off;

% Plot the reduction in gradient norm and objective reduction
figure(1)
hold on;
plot(1:iter,objForPlotting(1:iter),'LineWidth',2);
hold off;
legend('Gradient Descent with Armijo stepsize rule','Coordinate
    Descent');
title('Algorithm Performance');
set(gca,'XLim',[0 500]);

figure(2)
hold on;
plot(1:iter,GradientNormForPlotting(1:iter),'LineWidth',2);
hold off;
legend('Gradient Descent with Armijo stepsize rule','Coordinate
    Descent');
title('Algorithm Performance');
set(gca,'XLim',[0 500]);

% Plot coordinate descent performance
figure
plot(1:iter,stateForPlotting(:,1:iter),'LineWidth',2)
xlabel('Iterations');ylabel('States');grid on;
legend('x(1)','x(2)','x(3)');
title('Coordinate Descent Performance')

% Use the optimal model derived from coordinate descent to classify a
    digit
% in the test/validation data
% Compute Av*xStarGradientDescent
bClassifierTest = Av*xStarCoordinateDescent;
bTest = sign(bClassifierTest);

```

```

% Print Confusion Matrices
printConfusion(bTest,bTrue);

% Plot the results in figure
createFigureAndPlotTestingData
hold on;
h = fimplicit(equationOfflineCD,[get(gca,'XLim'),get(gca,'YLim')]);
title('Testing Data: Classification boundry with Coordinate Descent');
set(h,'LineWidth',2,'Color','magenta');
grid on;
hold off;

*****
### Starting coordinate descent:
*****

Iter:   11
OldObj:6.11981e+01
NewObj:5.65403e+01
ReductionInObj:4.65785e+00
x(1):-1.6240e+01 | x(2):-7.9865e-02 | x(3):3.1367e+00
-----

Iter:   21
OldObj:3.05074e+01
NewObj:2.89247e+01
ReductionInObj:1.58270e+00
x(1):-5.8450e+00 | x(2):3.3810e-01 | x(3):1.9139e+00
-----

Iter:   31
OldObj:2.17061e+01
NewObj:2.14122e+01
ReductionInObj:2.93970e-01
x(1):-2.0052e+00 | x(2):3.6182e-01 | x(3):1.0175e+00
-----

Iter:   41
OldObj:2.03825e+01
NewObj:2.03537e+01
ReductionInObj:2.88073e-02
x(1):-1.0146e+00 | x(2):3.3022e-01 | x(3):6.5787e-01
-----

Iter:   51
OldObj:2.02669e+01
NewObj:2.02649e+01
ReductionInObj:1.96932e-03
x(1):-8.8257e-01 | x(2):3.1041e-01 | x(3):5.5683e-01
-----

Iter:   61
OldObj:2.02590e+01
NewObj:2.02588e+01
ReductionInObj:1.64396e-04
x(1):-9.1602e-01 | x(2):3.0295e-01 | x(3):5.3995e-01
-----

Iter:   71
OldObj:2.02582e+01
NewObj:2.02582e+01

```

```

ReductionInObj:2.63490e-05
x(1):-9.4839e-01 | x(2):3.0098e-01 | x(3):5.4150e-01
-----
Iter:    81
OldObj:2.02581e+01
NewObj:2.02581e+01
ReductionInObj:4.08474e-06
x(1):-9.6252e-01 | x(2):3.0070e-01 | x(3):5.4414e-01
-----
Iter:    91
OldObj:2.02580e+01
NewObj:2.02580e+01
ReductionInObj:4.44482e-07
x(1):-9.6679e-01 | x(2):3.0076e-01 | x(3):5.4543e-01
-----
Iter:   101
OldObj:2.02580e+01
NewObj:2.02580e+01
ReductionInObj:3.36636e-08
x(1):-9.6762e-01 | x(2):3.0082e-01 | x(3):5.4584e-01
-----

xStarCoordinateDescent =

    -0.9677
     0.3008
     0.5459

truePositive =

    226

falsePositive =

     8

falseNegative =

    38

trueNegative =

   1735

truePositiveRate =

    0.8561

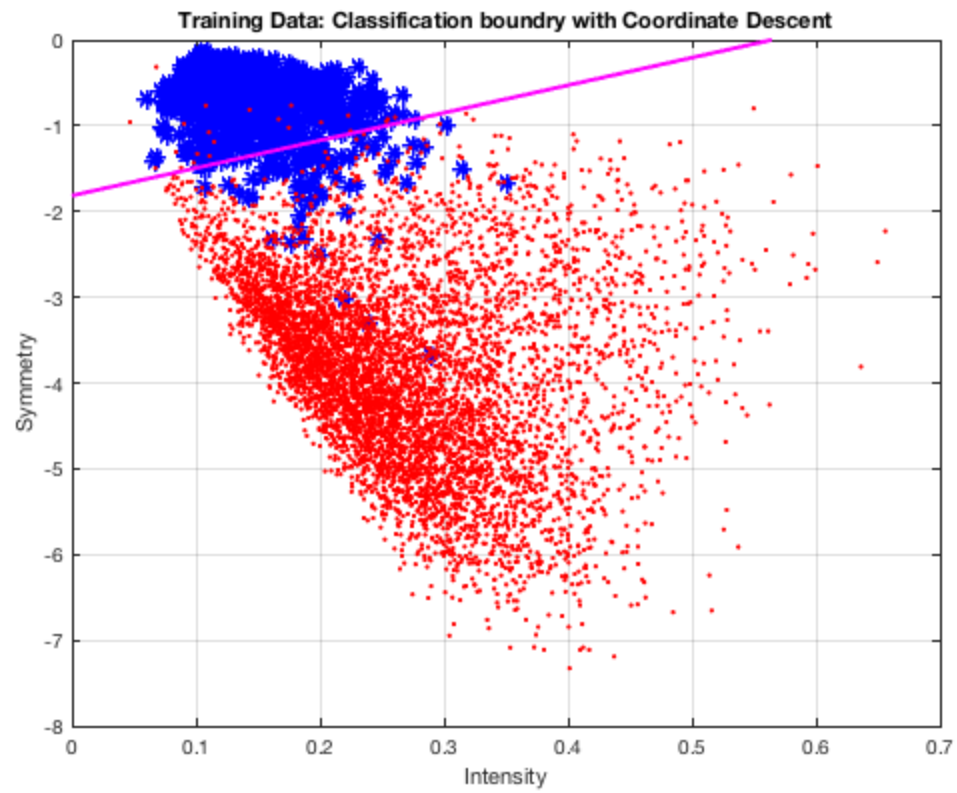
```

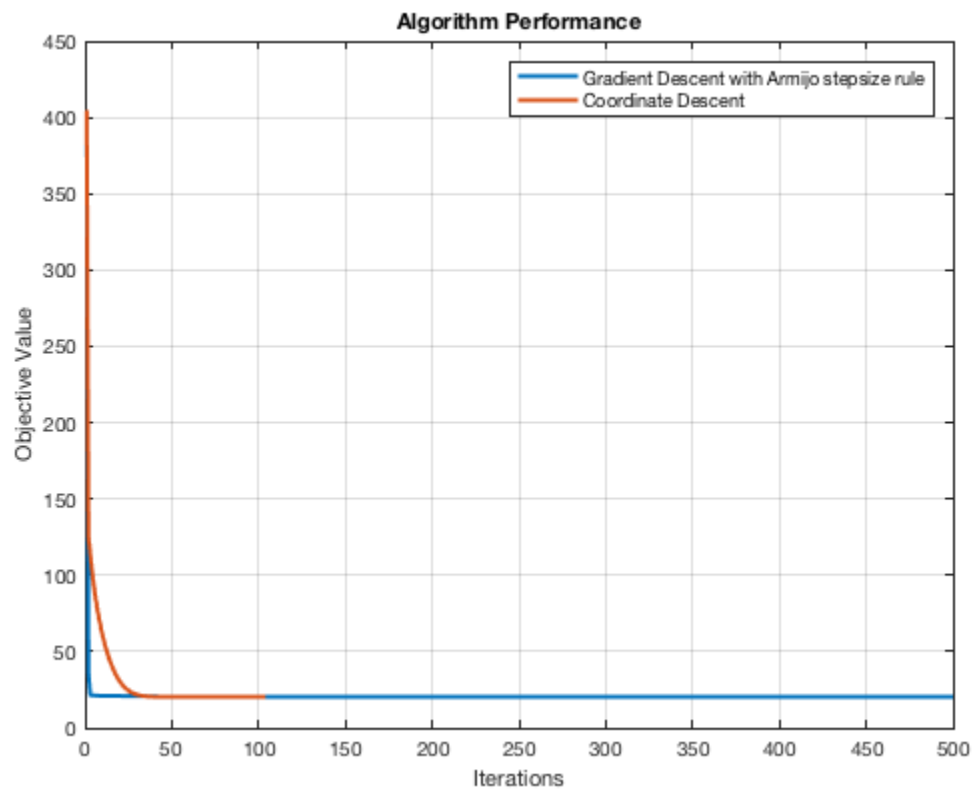
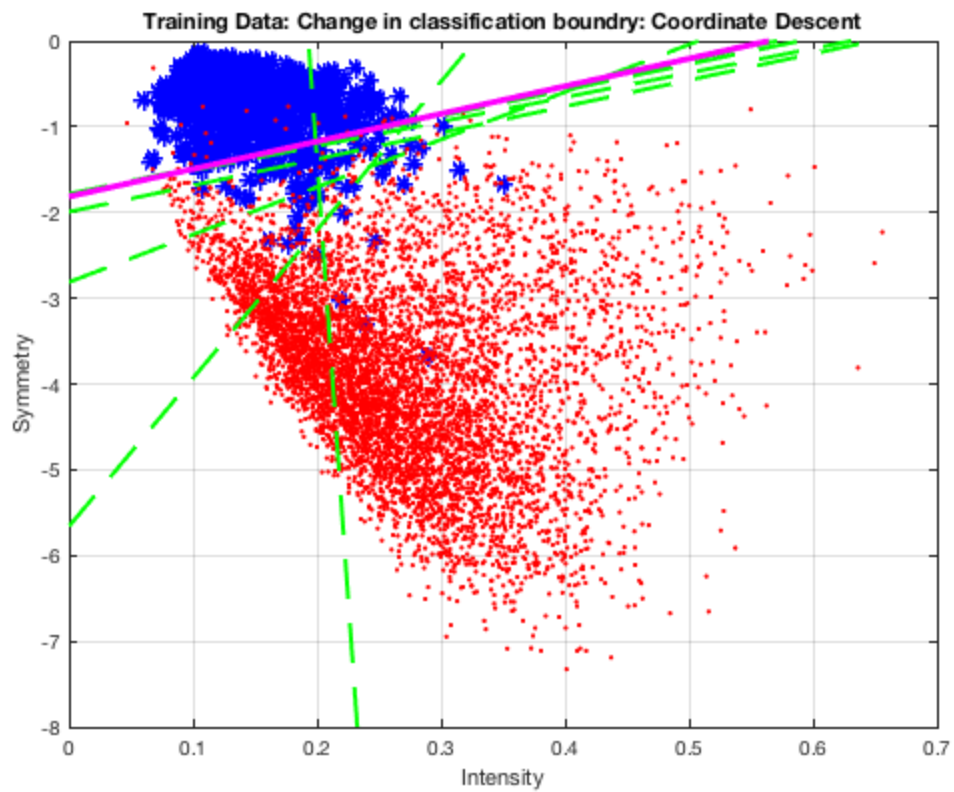
`trueNegativeRate =`

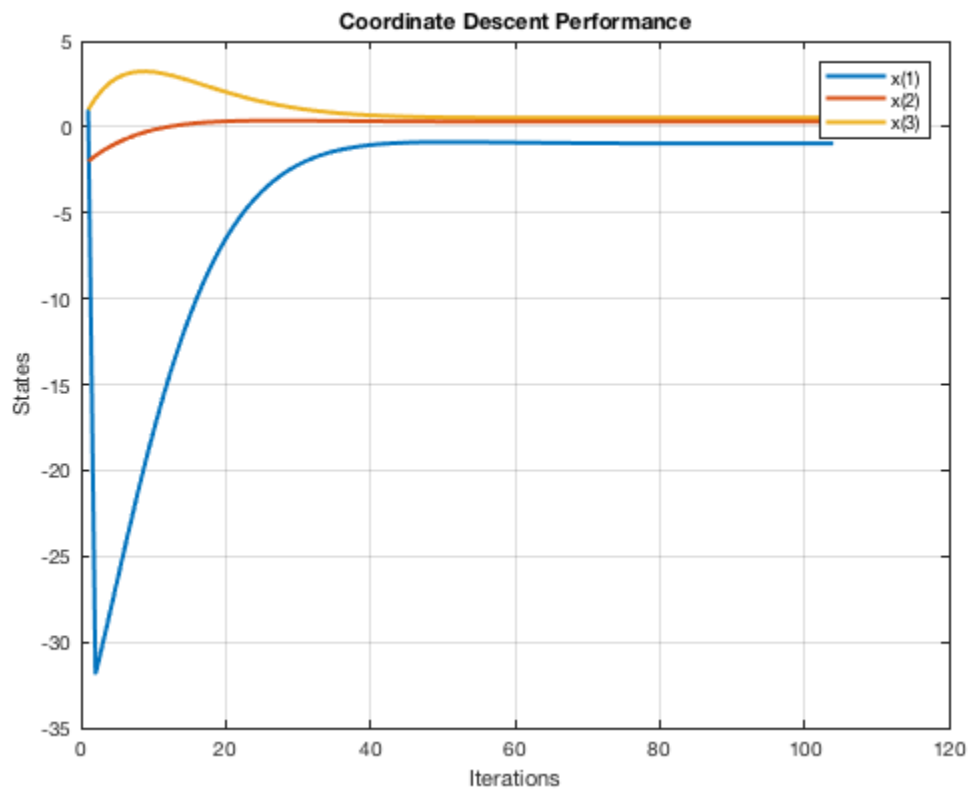
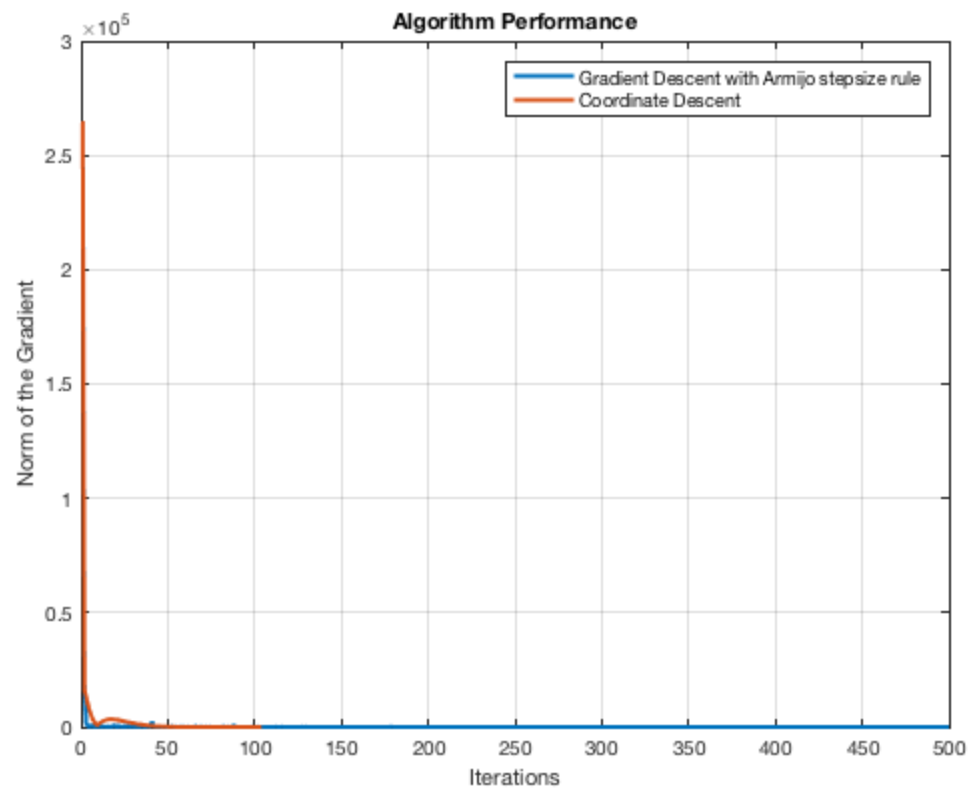
`0.9954`

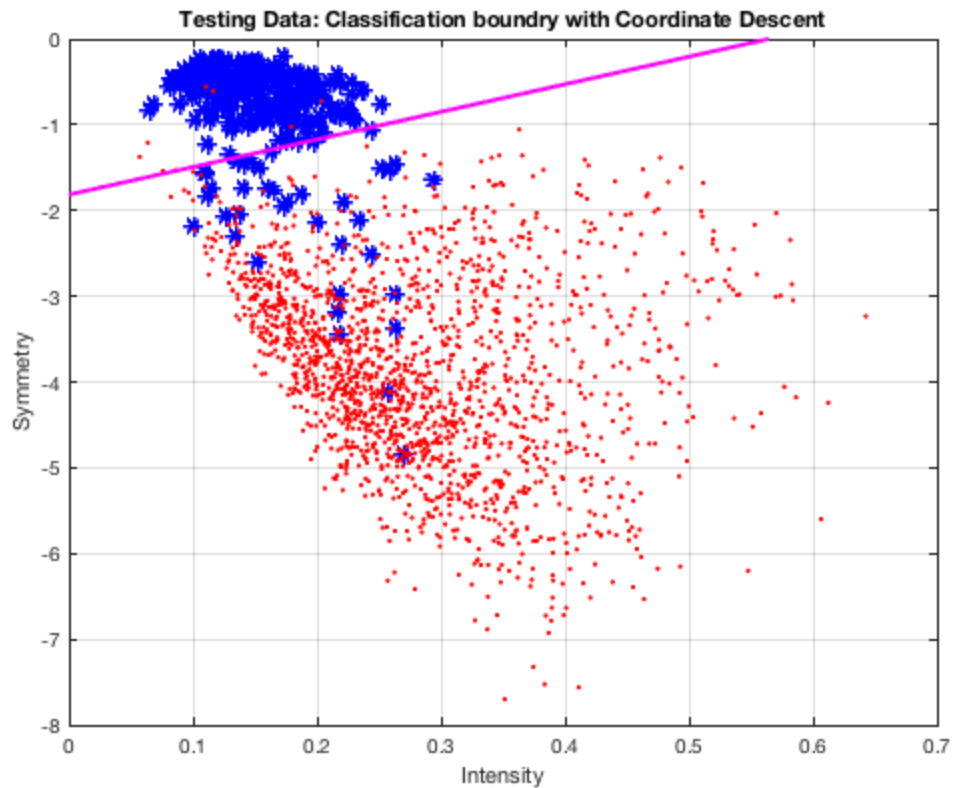
`accuracy =`

`0.9771`









Support Vector Machine using coordinate descent

```
fprintf('*****\n');
fprintf('### Starting Support Vector Machine using Coordinate Descent:\n');
fprintf('*****\n');

% Fix c initially
c = 100;

% Start with r = 1
r = 1;

% Number of iterations are 1 initially
iter = r;

% Maximum iterations
MAX_ITER = 10000;

% Allocate memory for the primal variable
x = zeros(3,MAX_ITER);
```

```

% Allocate memory for fullgradient
fullgradient = zeros(training_data_length,MAX_ITER);

% Allocate memory for dual variabes
lambda = zeros(training_data_length,MAX_ITER);

% Stopping criteria
epsilon = 1e-2;

% Generate the random vector lambda for initial state
% 0 <= lambda <= c
lambda(:,r) = zeros(training_data_length,1);

% Dual objective to be maximized
dualObj = @(xt,lambda) sum(lambda) - 0.5*norm(xt)^2;

% Projection on to 0 <= x <= c
proj = @(x) max(min(x,c),0);

% ith Gradient Function
ithgrad = @(i,calculatedPrimal) 1-(b(i)*A(i,:)*calculatedPrimal);

% Full gradient
fullgrad = @(x) 1 - b.*A*x;

% Dual to primal variable update equation
primalClaculate = @(lambdaIn) sum((lambdaIn.*b).*A);

% Initial x0 is given by sum of all lambda(i)*b(i)*A(i,:)
% i.e. Update the initial guess for the primal variable
x(:,r) = primalClaculate(lambda(:,r));
fullgradient(:,r) = fullgrad(x(:,r));

% Plotting variabes
dualobjForPlotting = zeros(1,MAX_ITER);
dualobjForPlotting(r) = dualObj(x(:,r),lambda(:,r));

while true
    xt = x(:,iter);
    lambdaold = lambda(:,iter);
    OldObj = dualObj(xt,lambdaold);
    lambdanew = lambdaold;

    for i = 1:training_data_length
        % Compute ith gradient
        grad = ithgrad(i,xt);

        % Update single coordinate at a time
        % If i==j then update the lambda vector i.e. ith coordinate
        lambdanew(i) =
        proj(lambdaold(i)+(b(i)^2*norm(A(i,:))'^2)\(grad));

        % Update (r+1)th Primal based on lambda

```

```

        xt = xt + (lambdanew(i)-lambdaold(i))*b(i)*A(i,:);

        % Update fullgradient
        fullgradient (i,r) = grad;

        % Increment the r
        r = r + 1;

        % If we reach maximum limit then break the loop
        if r == MAX_ITER
            break;
        end
    end

    % Store the primal solution after one iteration
    x(:,iter+1) = xt;
    deltax = x(:,iter) - x(:,iter+1);
    lambda(:,iter+1) = lambdanew;

    % Dual Objective will be increesing
    NewObj = dualObj(xt,lambdanew);

    % save the plotting state after iteration
    prevState = x(:,iter);
    newState = x(:,iter+1);

    % Dual objective should be increasing
    increaseInObj = NewObj-OldObj;
    dualobjForPlotting(iter+1) = NewObj;

    % Print Status
    fprintf('Iter:%5.0f \n',iter);
    fprintf('OldObj:%5.5e\n',OldObj);
    fprintf('NewObj:%5.5e\n',NewObj);
    fprintf('IncreeseInObj:%5.5e\n',increaseInObj);
    fprintf('x(1):%.4d | x(2):%.4d | x(3):%.4d\n',newState);
    fprintf('-----\n');

    % Increment the iteration count
    iter = iter + 1;

    % Stopping creteria
    if norm(deltax) < epsilon
        if norm(proj(lambda(:,iter) - fullgradient(:,iter))-
lambda(:,iter))...
            < epsilon % Stopping creteria
            break;
        end
    end

    % Check MAX_ITER break the outer loop
    if iter == MAX_ITER
        fprintf('Maximum iteration limit reached.\n');
        break;

```

```

        end
    end

    % Print the optimal solution with SVM
    xStarSVMCD = xt %#ok<NOPTS>

    % Plot the SVM boundry
    createFigureAndPlotTrainingData
    hold on;
    equationOfflineSVMCD = @(a1,a2) (xStarSVMCD(1)*a1 + ...
        xStarSVMCD(2)*a2 + xStarSVMCD(3));
    equationOfflineSVMCDBound1 = @(a1,a2) (xStarSVMCD(1)*a1 + ...
        xStarSVMCD(2)*(a2+1) + xStarSVMCD(3));
    equationOfflineSVMCDBound2 = @(a1,a2) (xStarSVMCD(1)*a1 + ...
        xStarSVMCD(2)*(a2-1) + xStarSVMCD(3));
    h = fimplicit(equationOfflineSVMCD,[get(gca,'XLim'),get(gca,'YLim')]);
    h1 = fimplicit(equationOfflineSVMCDBound1,
        [get(gca,'XLim'),get(gca,'YLim')]);
    h2 = fimplicit(equationOfflineSVMCDBound2,
        [get(gca,'XLim'),get(gca,'YLim')]);
    title('Training Data: Classification boundry for SVM using Coordinate
        Descent');
    set(h,'LineWidth',2,'Color','magenta');
    set(h1,'LineWidth',2,'Color','cyan');
    set(h2,'LineWidth',2,'Color','cyan');
    grid on;
    hold off;

    % Plot how dual objective increeses as iteration progresses
    figure
    plot(1:iter,dualobjForPlotting(1:iter),'LineWidth',2);
    ylabel('Objective Value')
    xlabel('Iteration')
    title('Increase in the dual objective value for Support Vector
        Machine');

    % Use the optimal model derived from SVM to classify a digit in the
    % test/validation data
    % Compute Av*xStarGradientDescent
    bClassifierTest = Av*xStarSVMCD;
    bTest = sign(bClassifierTest);

    % Print Confusion Matrices
    printConfusion(bTest,bTrue);

    % Plot the results in figure
    createFigureAndPlotTestingData
    h = fimplicit(equationOfflineSVMCD,[get(gca,'XLim'),get(gca,'YLim')]);
    title('Testing Data: Classification boundry for SVM using Coordinate
        Descent');
    set(h,'LineWidth',2,'Color','magenta');
    grid on;
    hold off;

```

```

*****
### Starting Support Vector Machine using Coordinate Descent:
*****

Iter:    1
OldObj:0.00000e+00
NewObj:1.34818e+02
IncreaseInObj:1.34818e+02
x(1):-3.5205e+00 | x(2):1.8691e+00 | x(3):3.9633e+00
-----

Iter:    2
OldObj:1.34818e+02
NewObj:1.80109e+02
IncreaseInObj:4.52918e+01
x(1):-4.5679e+00 | x(2):2.3734e+00 | x(3):4.1247e+00
-----

Iter:    3
OldObj:1.80109e+02
NewObj:3.07502e+02
IncreaseInObj:1.27393e+02
x(1):-5.1333e+00 | x(2):1.9417e+00 | x(3):4.3664e+00
-----

Iter:    4
OldObj:3.07502e+02
NewObj:4.34541e+02
IncreaseInObj:1.27039e+02
x(1):-5.5357e+00 | x(2):1.9706e+00 | x(3):4.4801e+00
-----

Iter:    5
OldObj:4.34541e+02
NewObj:5.61611e+02
IncreaseInObj:1.27069e+02
x(1):-5.8131e+00 | x(2):1.9829e+00 | x(3):4.5492e+00
-----

Iter:    6
OldObj:5.61611e+02
NewObj:6.89359e+02
IncreaseInObj:1.27749e+02
x(1):-6.0406e+00 | x(2):1.9905e+00 | x(3):4.6028e+00
-----

Iter:    7
OldObj:6.89359e+02
NewObj:8.17544e+02
IncreaseInObj:1.28185e+02
x(1):-6.1862e+00 | x(2):1.9883e+00 | x(3):4.6286e+00
-----

Iter:    8
OldObj:8.17544e+02
NewObj:9.46007e+02
IncreaseInObj:1.28462e+02
x(1):-6.2748e+00 | x(2):1.9849e+00 | x(3):4.6417e+00
-----

Iter:    9
OldObj:9.46007e+02
NewObj:1.07477e+03

```

```

InceeseInObj:1.28767e+02
x(1):-6.3243e+00 | x(2):1.9816e+00 | x(3):4.6473e+00
-----
Iter: 10
OldObj:1.07477e+03
NewObj:1.20362e+03
InceeseInObj:1.28843e+02
x(1):-6.3501e+00 | x(2):1.9824e+00 | x(3):4.6533e+00
-----
Iter: 11
OldObj:1.20362e+03
NewObj:1.33253e+03
InceeseInObj:1.28917e+02
x(1):-6.3691e+00 | x(2):1.9832e+00 | x(3):4.6580e+00
-----
Iter: 12
OldObj:1.33253e+03
NewObj:1.46146e+03
InceeseInObj:1.28923e+02
x(1):-6.3819e+00 | x(2):1.9836e+00 | x(3):4.6611e+00
-----
Iter: 13
OldObj:1.46146e+03
NewObj:1.59041e+03
InceeseInObj:1.28949e+02
x(1):-6.3890e+00 | x(2):1.9838e+00 | x(3):4.6626e+00
-----

xStarSVMCD =

    -6.3890
     1.9838
     4.6626

truePositive =

    242

falsePositive =

    26

falseNegative =

    22

trueNegative =

    1717

```

```
truePositiveRate =
```

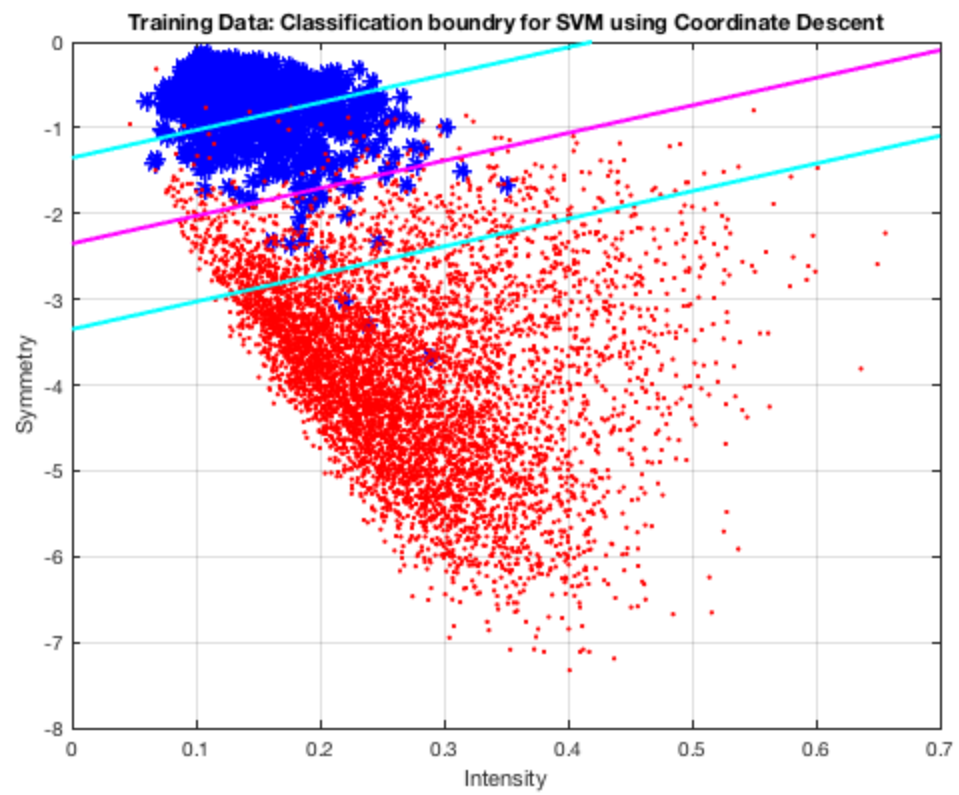
```
0.9167
```

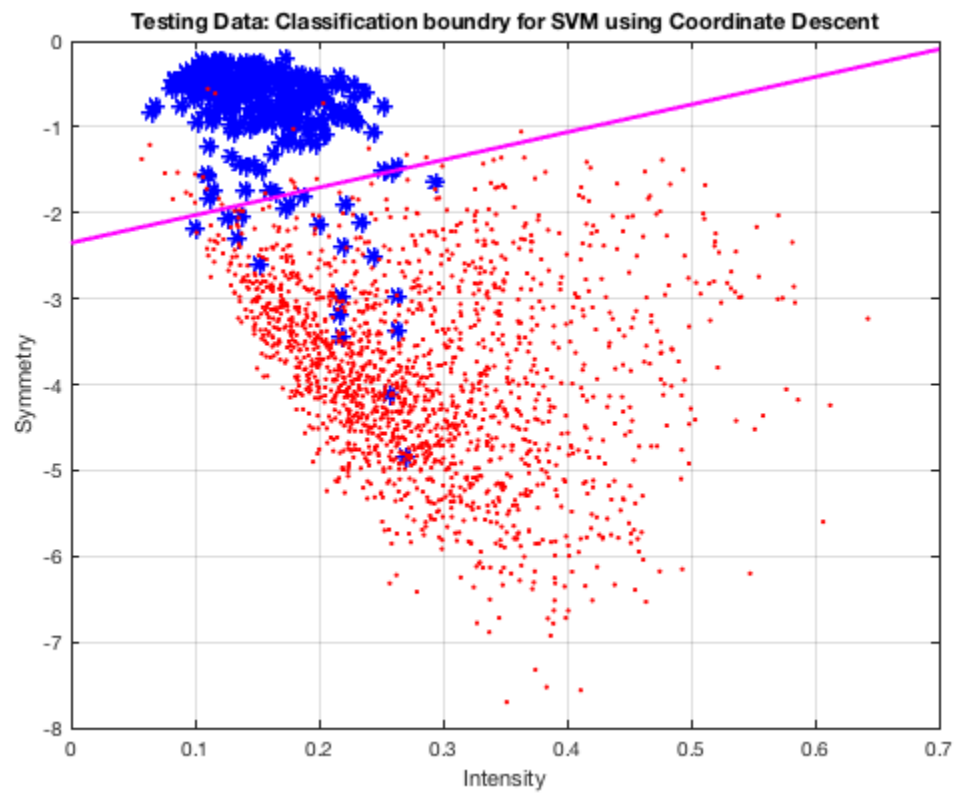
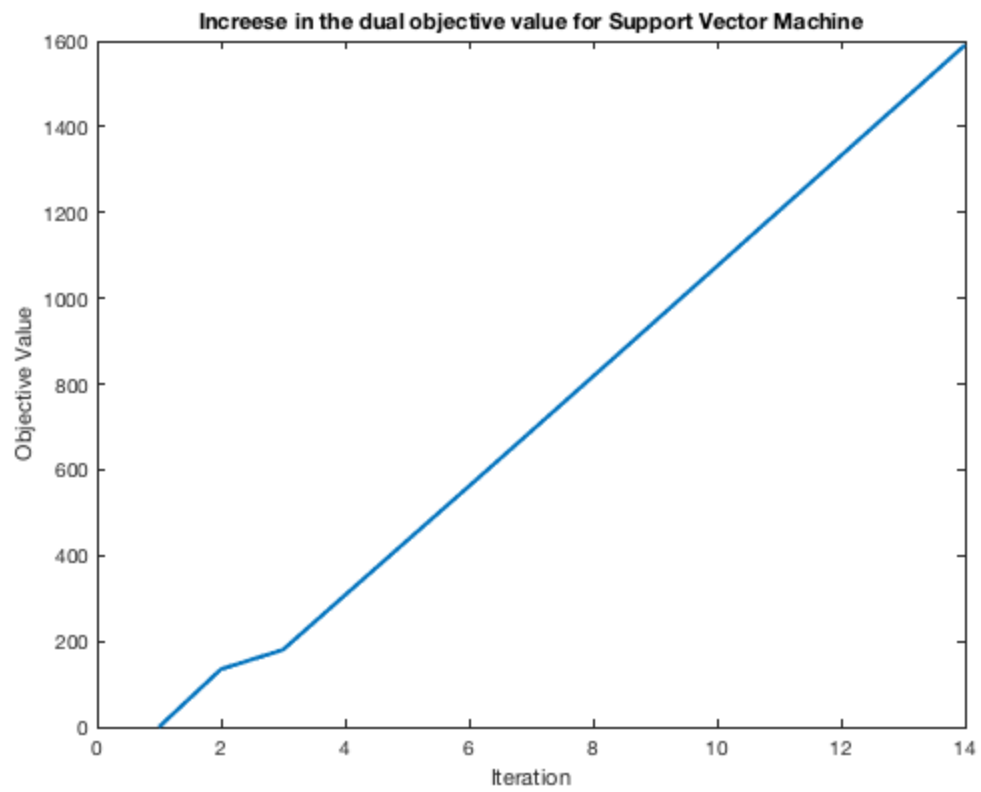
```
trueNegativeRate =
```

```
0.9851
```

```
accuracy =
```

```
0.9761
```





Newton's method with constant stepsize rule

```
fprintf('*****\n');
fprintf(['### Starting Newton method with constant stepsize',...
        ' rule for linear regression problem: \n']);
fprintf('*****\n');

% Initial guess for the algorithm
x0 = [1;-2;1];

% Objective Function
f = @(x) (0.5*norm(A*x-b));

% Gradient Function
g = @(x) (A'*(A*x-b));

% Hessian Computation
h = A'*A;

% Newton's method with constant stepsize rule
x = x0;
% Step size is inverse of the maximum eigen value of hessian, algorithm
% stops at 828493 iteration
alpha = 1/max(eig(h)); %#ok<NASGU>
% Selecting higher stepsize makes algorithm to converge faster
alpha = 0.01;

epsilon = sqrt(eps);
r = 1;
MAX_ITER = 10000;
obj = f(x);
gradient = g(x);

objForPlotting = zeros(1,MAX_ITER);
objForPlotting(r) = obj;
GradientNormForPlotting = zeros(1,MAX_ITER);
GradientNormForPlotting(r) = norm(gradient);
stateForPlotting = zeros(3,MAX_ITER);
stateForPlotting(:,r) = x0;
ReductionInObj = 1;

while abs(ReductionInObj) > epsilon
    % Steepest descent direction i.e. -grad
    direction = -h\gradient;

    % Update the next state, Newton's Iteration
    x = x + alpha*direction;

    % Compute New Objective value
    newobj = f(x);
    ReductionInObj = obj-newobj;
```

```

    % Print Status every 45 iterations
    if(mod(r,45)==1)
        fprintf('Iter:%5.0f \n',r);
        fprintf('OldObj:%5.5e\n',obj);
        fprintf('NewObj:%5.5e\n',newobj);
        fprintf('ReductionInObj:%5.5e\n',ReductionInObj);
        fprintf('GradientNorm:%5.2f\n',norm(gradient));
        fprintf('x(1):%.4d | x(2):%.4d | x(3):%.4d\n',x);
        fprintf('-----\n')
    end

    % For the next iteration
    obj = newobj;
    gradient = g(x);
    r = r+1;

    % For plotting
    stateForPlotting(:,r) = x;
    objForPlotting(r) = obj;
    GradientNormForPlotting(r) = norm(gradient);
end

% Print the final iteration
fprintf('Iter:%5.0f \n',r);
fprintf('OldObj:%5.5e\n',obj);
fprintf('NewObj:%5.5e\n',newobj);
fprintf('ReductionInObj:%5.5e\n',ReductionInObj);
fprintf('GradientNorm:%5.2f\n',norm(gradient));
fprintf('x(1):%.4d | x(2):%.4d | x(3):%.4d\n',x);
fprintf('-----\n')

% Check MAX_ITER
if r == MAX_ITER
    fprintf('Maximum iteration limit reached.\n');
end

% Optimal Solution using Newton's method
xStarNewton = x %#ok<NOPTS>

% Plot the reduction in gradient norm and objective reduction
figure(1)
hold on;
plot(1:r,objForPlotting(1:r),'LineWidth',2);
legend('Gradient Descent with Armijo stepsize rule',...
    'Coordinate Descent','Newton Method with Constant stepsize');
title('Algorithm Performance');
set(gca,'XLim',[0 500]);

figure(2)
hold on;
plot(1:r,GradientNormForPlotting(1:r),'LineWidth',2);
legend('Gradient Descent with Armijo stepsize rule',...

```

```

        'Coordinate Descent','Newton Method with Constant stepsize');
title('Algorithm Performance');
set(gca,'XLim',[0 500]);

figure
plot(1:r,stateForPlotting(:,1:r),'LineWidth',2)
xlabel('Iterations');ylabel('States');grid on;
legend('x(1)','x(2)','x(3)');
title('Newton Method Performance')

% Plot the boundry
createFigureAndPlotTrainingData
hold on;
equationOfflineNewton = @(a1,a2) (xStarNewton(1)*a1 + ...
    xStarNewton(2)*a2 + xStarNewton(3));
h = fimplicit(equationOfflineNewton,[get(gca,'XLim'),get(gca,'YLim')]);
title(sprintf('Training Data: Classification boundry with Newton
    Method'));
set(h,'LineWidth',2,'Color','magenta');
grid on;
hold off;

% Visulize how the line changes as algorithm progresses
createFigureAndPlotTrainingData
for i = 1:r
    if(mod(i,20)==1 || i==1)
        hold on;
        eqOfflineNewton = @(a1,a2) (stateForPlotting(1,i)*a1 +...
            stateForPlotting(2,i)*a2 + stateForPlotting(3,i));
        h = fimplicit(eqOfflineNewton,
            [get(gca,'XLim'),get(gca,'YLim')]);
        set(h,'LineWidth',2,'Color','green','LineStyle','--');
    end
end
h = fimplicit(equationOfflineGD,[get(gca,'XLim'),get(gca,'YLim')]);
set(h,'LineWidth',3,'Color','magenta');
title('Training Data: Change in classification boundry with Newton
    Method');
grid on;
hold off;

% Use the optimal model derived from SVM to classify a digit in the
% test/validation data
% Compute Av*xStarGradientDescent
bClassifierTest = Av*xStarNewton;
bTest = sign(bClassifierTest);

% Print Confusion Matrices
printConfusion(bTest,bTrue);

% Plot the results in figure
createFigureAndPlotTestingData
h = fimplicit(equationOfflineSVMCD,[get(gca,'XLim'),get(gca,'YLim')]);

```

```

title('Testing Data: Classification boundry for SVM using Coordinate
      Descent');
set(h,'LineWidth',2,'Color','magenta');
grid on;
hold off;

*****
### Starting Newton method with constant stepsize rule for linear
   regression problem:
*****

Iter:    1
OldObj:4.04761e+02
NewObj:4.00724e+02
ReductionInObj:4.03742e+00
GradientNorm:264884.85
x(1):9.8033e-01 | x(2):-1.9770e+00 | x(3):9.9546e-01
-----

Iter:   46
OldObj:2.57977e+02
NewObj:2.55413e+02
ReductionInObj:2.56378e+00
GradientNorm:168515.89
x(1):2.7169e-01 | x(2):-1.1483e+00 | x(3):8.3191e-01
-----

Iter:   91
OldObj:1.64864e+02
NewObj:1.63240e+02
ReductionInObj:1.62362e+00
GradientNorm:107207.37
x(1):-1.7913e-01 | x(2):-6.2106e-01 | x(3):7.2787e-01
-----

Iter:  136
OldObj:1.06042e+02
NewObj:1.05021e+02
ReductionInObj:1.02153e+00
GradientNorm:68203.77
x(1):-4.6593e-01 | x(2):-2.8565e-01 | x(3):6.6168e-01
-----

Iter:  181
OldObj:6.92494e+01
NewObj:6.86164e+01
ReductionInObj:6.32958e-01
GradientNorm:43390.25
x(1):-6.4840e-01 | x(2):-7.2274e-02 | x(3):6.1957e-01
-----

Iter:  226
OldObj:4.67459e+01
NewObj:4.63665e+01
ReductionInObj:3.79308e-01
GradientNorm:27604.25
x(1):-7.6448e-01 | x(2):6.3476e-02 | x(3):5.9278e-01
-----

Iter:  271
OldObj:3.35961e+01

```

```
NewObj:3.33827e+01
ReductionInObj:2.13417e-01
GradientNorm:17561.42
x(1):-8.3832e-01 | x(2):1.4984e-01 | x(3):5.7573e-01
-----
Iter: 316
OldObj:2.64785e+01
NewObj:2.63691e+01
ReductionInObj:1.09474e-01
GradientNorm:11172.32
x(1):-8.8530e-01 | x(2):2.0478e-01 | x(3):5.6489e-01
-----
Iter: 361
OldObj:2.29794e+01
NewObj:2.29284e+01
ReductionInObj:5.10053e-02
GradientNorm:7107.67
x(1):-9.1519e-01 | x(2):2.3973e-01 | x(3):5.5799e-01
-----
Iter: 406
OldObj:2.14012e+01
NewObj:2.13790e+01
ReductionInObj:2.21527e-02
GradientNorm:4521.80
x(1):-9.3421e-01 | x(2):2.6197e-01 | x(3):5.5360e-01
-----
Iter: 451
OldObj:2.07283e+01
NewObj:2.07191e+01
ReductionInObj:9.25422e-03
GradientNorm:2876.70
x(1):-9.4630e-01 | x(2):2.7612e-01 | x(3):5.5081e-01
-----
Iter: 496
OldObj:2.04497e+01
NewObj:2.04459e+01
ReductionInObj:3.79602e-03
GradientNorm:1830.12
x(1):-9.5400e-01 | x(2):2.8512e-01 | x(3):5.4903e-01
-----
Iter: 541
OldObj:2.03358e+01
NewObj:2.03343e+01
ReductionInObj:1.54489e-03
GradientNorm:1164.29
x(1):-9.5890e-01 | x(2):2.9084e-01 | x(3):5.4790e-01
-----
Iter: 586
OldObj:2.02896e+01
NewObj:2.02889e+01
ReductionInObj:6.26677e-04
GradientNorm:740.71
x(1):-9.6201e-01 | x(2):2.9449e-01 | x(3):5.4719e-01
-----
```

```
Iter: 631
OldObj:2.02708e+01
NewObj:2.02706e+01
ReductionInObj:2.53868e-04
GradientNorm:471.23
x(1):-9.6399e-01 | x(2):2.9680e-01 | x(3):5.4673e-01
-----
Iter: 676
OldObj:2.02632e+01
NewObj:2.02631e+01
ReductionInObj:1.02787e-04
GradientNorm:299.79
x(1):-9.6525e-01 | x(2):2.9828e-01 | x(3):5.4644e-01
-----
Iter: 721
OldObj:2.02601e+01
NewObj:2.02601e+01
ReductionInObj:4.16073e-05
GradientNorm:190.72
x(1):-9.6606e-01 | x(2):2.9922e-01 | x(3):5.4625e-01
-----
Iter: 766
OldObj:2.02589e+01
NewObj:2.02589e+01
ReductionInObj:1.68408e-05
GradientNorm:121.33
x(1):-9.6657e-01 | x(2):2.9981e-01 | x(3):5.4613e-01
-----
Iter: 811
OldObj:2.02584e+01
NewObj:2.02584e+01
ReductionInObj:6.81620e-06
GradientNorm:77.19
x(1):-9.6689e-01 | x(2):3.0019e-01 | x(3):5.4606e-01
-----
Iter: 856
OldObj:2.02582e+01
NewObj:2.02582e+01
ReductionInObj:2.75876e-06
GradientNorm:49.11
x(1):-9.6710e-01 | x(2):3.0043e-01 | x(3):5.4601e-01
-----
Iter: 901
OldObj:2.02581e+01
NewObj:2.02581e+01
ReductionInObj:1.11656e-06
GradientNorm:31.24
x(1):-9.6723e-01 | x(2):3.0059e-01 | x(3):5.4598e-01
-----
Iter: 946
OldObj:2.02581e+01
NewObj:2.02581e+01
ReductionInObj:4.51910e-07
GradientNorm:19.88
```

```

x(1):-9.6731e-01 | x(2):3.0068e-01 | x(3):5.4596e-01
-----
Iter: 991
OldObj:2.02581e+01
NewObj:2.02581e+01
ReductionInObj:1.82902e-07
GradientNorm:12.64
x(1):-9.6737e-01 | x(2):3.0075e-01 | x(3):5.4595e-01
-----
Iter: 1036
OldObj:2.02580e+01
NewObj:2.02580e+01
ReductionInObj:7.40265e-08
GradientNorm: 8.04
x(1):-9.6740e-01 | x(2):3.0079e-01 | x(3):5.4594e-01
-----
Iter: 1081
OldObj:2.02580e+01
NewObj:2.02580e+01
ReductionInObj:2.99609e-08
GradientNorm: 5.12
x(1):-9.6742e-01 | x(2):3.0081e-01 | x(3):5.4594e-01
-----
Iter: 1117
OldObj:2.02580e+01
NewObj:2.02580e+01
ReductionInObj:1.48258e-08
GradientNorm: 3.56
x(1):-9.6743e-01 | x(2):3.0082e-01 | x(3):5.4593e-01
-----

xStarNewton =

    -0.9674
     0.3008
     0.5459

truePositive =

    226

falsePositive =

     8

falseNegative =

    38

trueNegative =

```

1735

`truePositiveRate =`

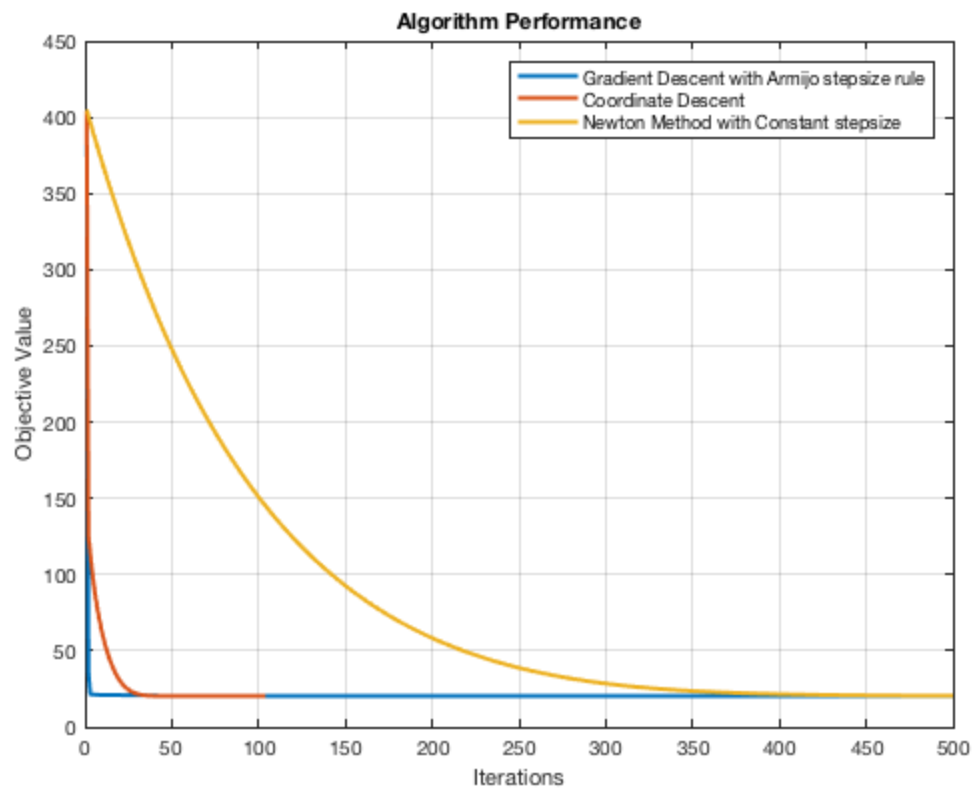
`0.8561`

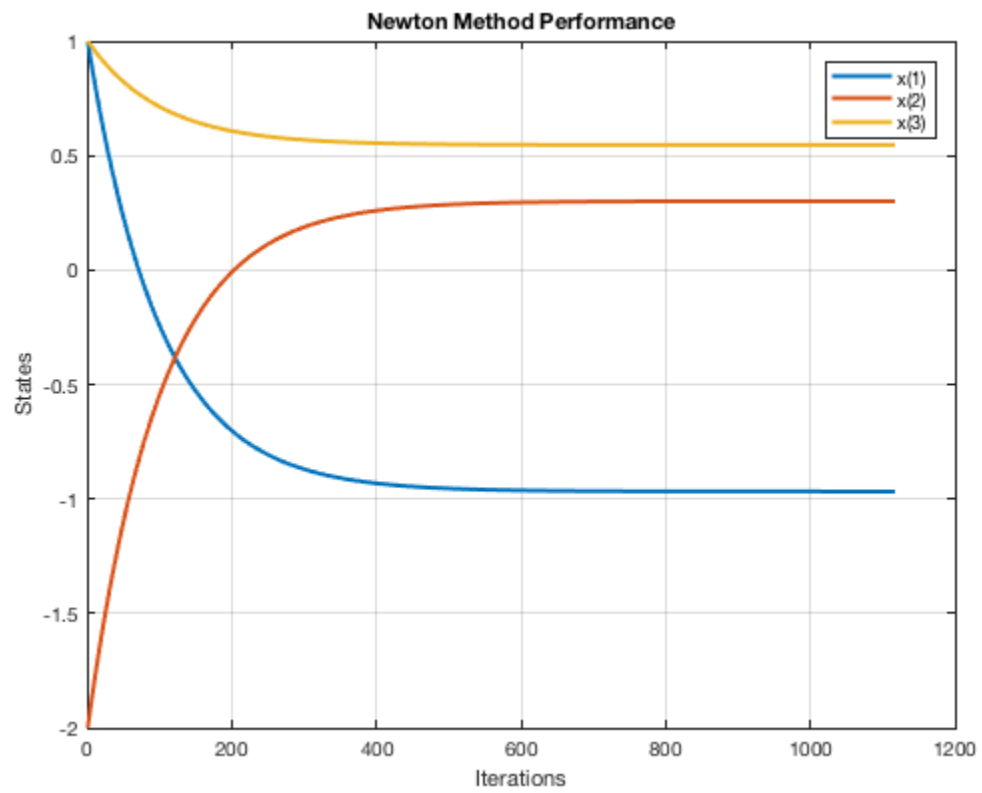
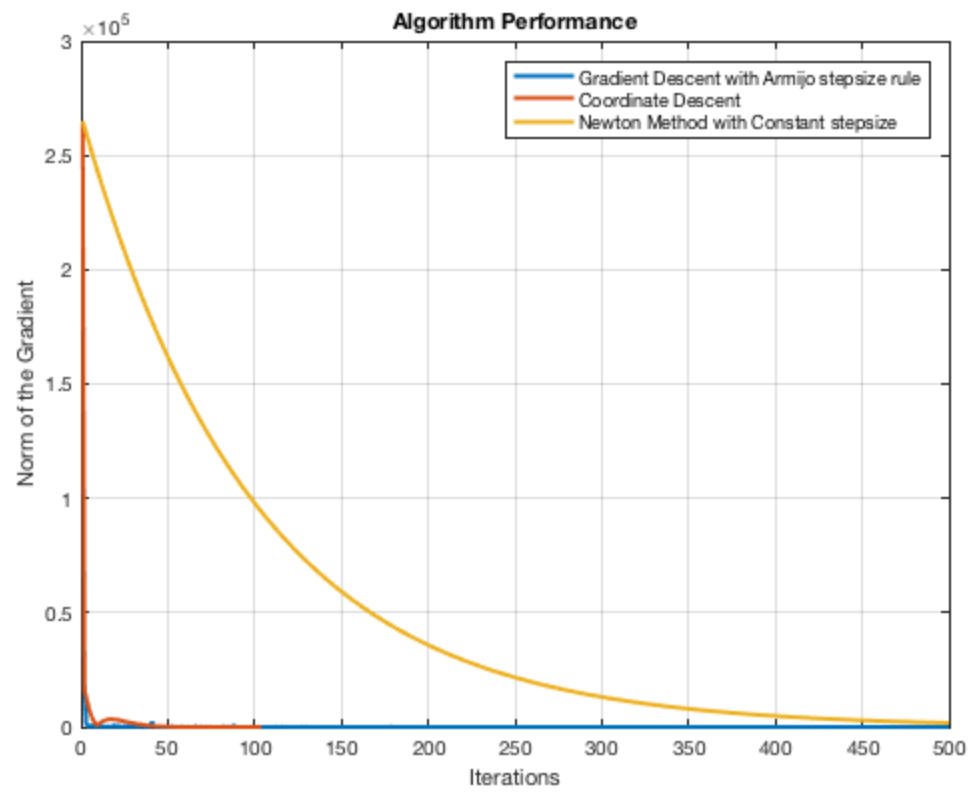
`trueNegativeRate =`

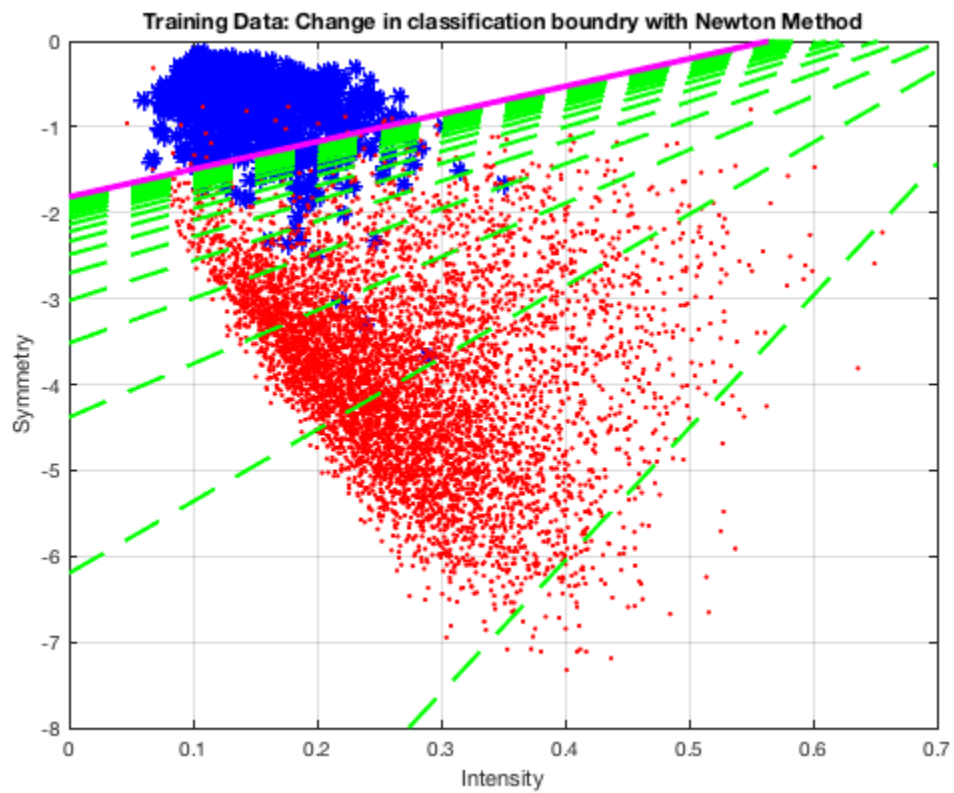
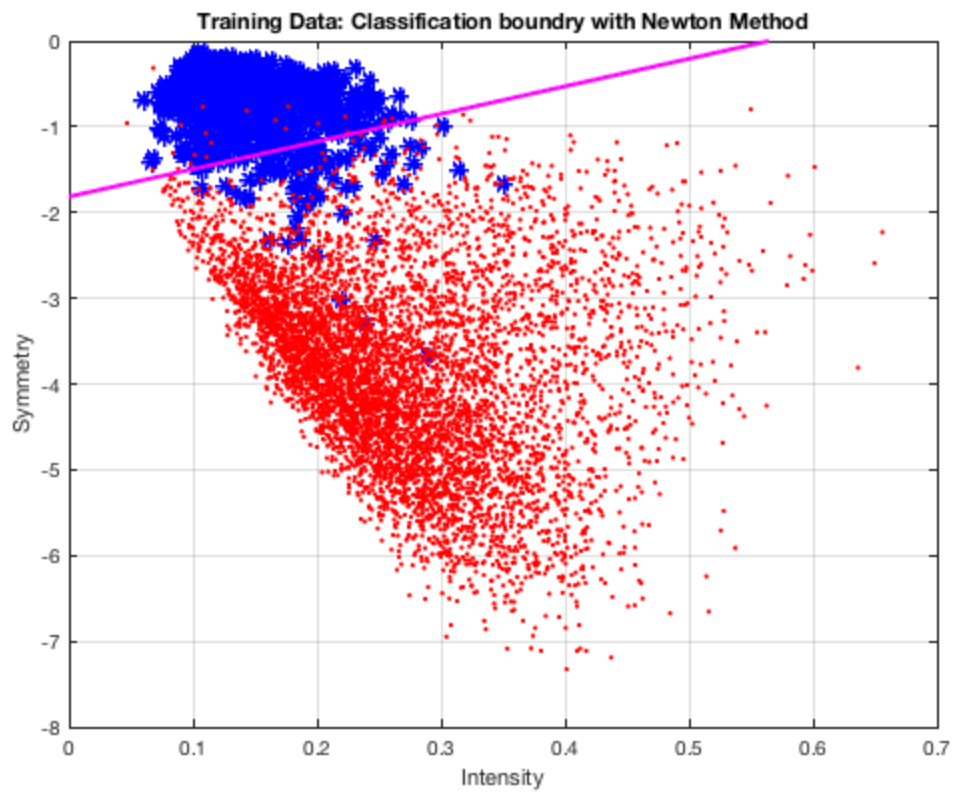
`0.9954`

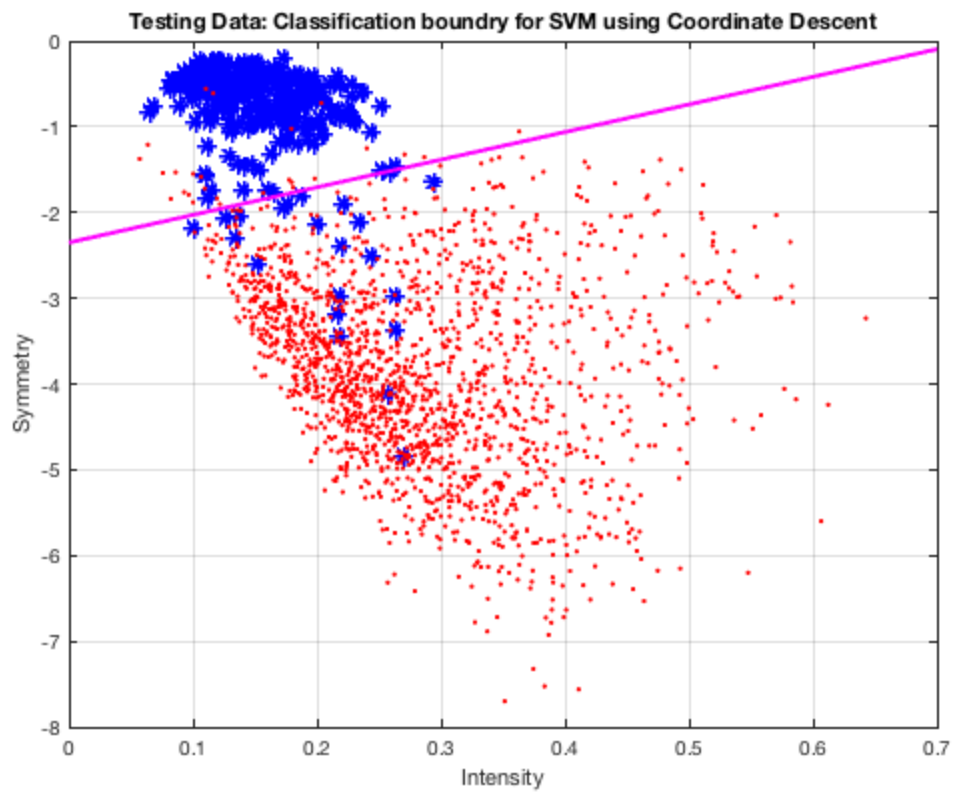
`accuracy =`

`0.9771`









Published with MATLAB® R2017b