

# Optimization Assignment

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**Abstract**—This document contains the solution to Question 4 of Exercise 2 in Chapter 10 of the class 11 NCERT textbook.

- 1) Find the coordinates of the foot of perpendicular from the point

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

to the line

$$(3 \ -4) \mathbf{x} = 16 \quad (2)$$

**Solution:** Any point on (2) is clearly of the form

$$\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{A} + \lambda \mathbf{m} \quad (3)$$

where  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$  and

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{m} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4)$$

Thus,

$$\|\mathbf{Q} - \mathbf{P}\|^2 = \|\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{P} + \lambda \mathbf{m}\|^2 \quad (5)$$

$$= \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 4\lambda + 1 \\ 3\lambda - 7 \end{pmatrix} \right\|^2 \quad (6)$$

$$= 25\lambda^2 - 34\lambda + 50 = f(\lambda) \quad (7)$$

Since (7) is convex, we use the gradient descent function on  $\lambda$  to converge at the minimum of  $f(\lambda)$ .

$$\lambda_{n+1} = \lambda_n - \alpha f'(\lambda_n) \quad (8)$$

$$= (1 - 50\alpha) \lambda_n + 34\alpha \quad (9)$$

Taking the one-sided Z-transform on both sides

of (9),

$$z\Lambda(z) = (1 - 50\alpha)\Lambda(z) + \frac{34\alpha}{1 - z^{-1}} \quad (10)$$

$$\Lambda(z) = \frac{34\alpha z^{-1}}{(1 - z^{-1})(1 - (1 - 50\alpha)z^{-1})} \quad (11)$$

$$= \frac{17}{25} \left( \frac{1}{1 - (1 - 50\alpha)z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} \right) \quad (12)$$

$$= \frac{17}{25} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (1 - (1 - 50\alpha)^k) z^{-k} \quad (13)$$

From (11), the ROC is

$$|z| > \max\{1, 1 - 50\alpha\} \quad (14)$$

$$\implies 0 < 1 - 50\alpha < 1 \quad (15)$$

$$\implies \alpha \in (0, 0.02) \quad (16)$$

Thus, if  $\alpha > 0$ , then from (13)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{17}{25} (1 - (1 - 50\alpha)^n) \quad (17)$$

$$= \frac{17}{25} \quad (18)$$

We select the following parameters to arrive at the optimal  $\lambda$ , where  $N$  is the number of iterations and  $\epsilon$  is the convergence limit. The gradient descent is demonstrated in Fig. 1, plotted by the Python code `codes/grad_desc.py`. The relevant parameters are shown in Table 1.

Parameter	Value
$\lambda_0$	0
$\alpha$	0.1
$N$	1000000
$\epsilon$	$10^{-6}$

TABLE 1: Parameters for Gradient Descent

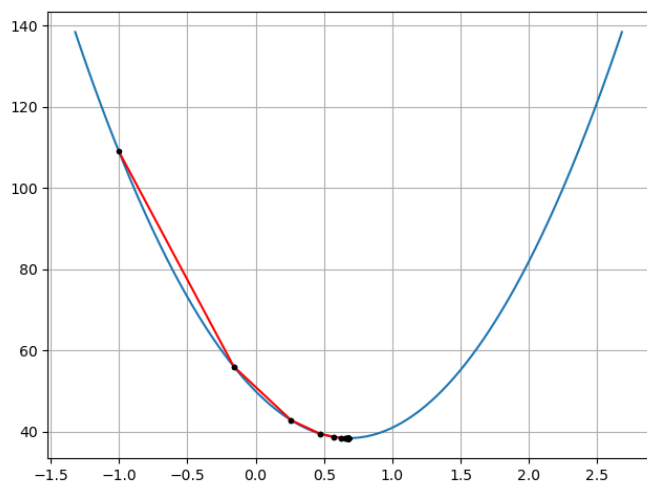


Fig. 1: Gradient descent to get the optimal  $\lambda$ .