

Optimization Assignment

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IITH - Future Wireless Communication (FWC)

Problem Statement - Show that the shortest distance from a given point to a given straight line is the perpendicular distance.

we have to attain the maximum value of m. This can be seen in Figure. Using gradient descent method we can find its minima value.

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \alpha \nabla f(x_n) \tag{10}$$

$$\implies x_{n+1} = x_n + \alpha 2(2\lambda + 2) \tag{11}$$

Taking $x_0=0.5, \alpha=0.001$ and precision = 0.00000001, values obtained using python are:

$$Minima = 1.414 \tag{12}$$

$$Minima Point = -1 (13)$$

$$\implies \lambda = -1 \tag{14}$$

$$d = \frac{|n^T P - c|}{\|n\|} \tag{15}$$

$$d = 1.414$$
 (16)

Hence, the shortest distance from a given point to a given straight line is perpendicular distance.

Solution

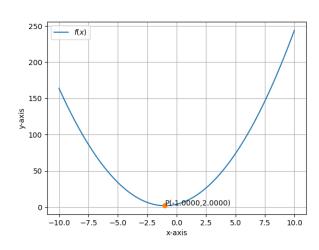


Figure 1: Graph

Assumptions : Let us assume (2,2) be the given point and x+y=2 be the given line, line and point in vector form

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 2\\2 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1}$$

$$\mathbf{n}^T \mathbf{x} = c \tag{2}$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{A} + \lambda \mathbf{m} \tag{3}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{m} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{4}$$

$$d^2 = \|\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{x}\|^2 \tag{5}$$

$$d^2 = \|\mathbf{P} - (\mathbf{A} + \lambda \mathbf{m})\|^2 \tag{6}$$

Obective Function:

$$d^2 = 2(\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 2) \tag{7}$$

Gradient descent method

$$f(x) = 2(\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 2) \tag{8}$$

$$f'(x) = 2(2\lambda + 2) (9)$$