

# Optimization Assignment 1

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## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Q1.</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1	Example 1D Optimization Trajectories . . . . .	3
1.2	Comparison between Swann's and Powell's Methods . . . . .	3
<b>2</b>	<b>Q2.</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1	Example Optimization Trajectories . . . . .	3
2.2	Example 1D Optimizations in Trajectory . . . . .	3
<b>3</b>	<b>Q3.</b>	<b>3</b>
3.1	Gradient Descent . . . . .	3
3.1.1	Objective Function Definition and Gradient Derivation . .	3
3.2	Hooke-Jeeves . . . . .	4
3.3	(EXTRA) Automatic Differentiation Gradient Descent . . . . .	4
<b>4</b>	<b>Q4. (Graduate Student)</b>	<b>4</b>
4.1	Proving $B_1$ and $B_2$ are both a basis of $V$ . . . . .	4
4.1.1	Proof: $B_1$ is Linearly Independent . . . . .	4
4.1.2	Proof: $B_1$ spans $V$ . . . . .	4
4.1.3	Proof: $B_2$ is Linearly Independent . . . . .	4
4.1.4	Proof: $B_2$ spans $V$ . . . . .	4
4.2	Transformation between $B_1$ and $B_2$ . . . . .	4
4.3	D Derivative Operator . . . . .	4
4.3.1	Proof: D is linear . . . . .	4
4.3.2	Matrix Representation of D in the bases $B_1$ and $B_2$ . . .	4
<b>5</b>	<b>Q5. (Graduate Student)</b>	<b>4</b>
5.1	$x$ in full $\mathbb{R}^3$ standard basis . . . . .	4
5.2	Coordinates of $x$ in $B_X$ . . . . .	4
5.3	Coordinates of $y$ in $B_Y$ using $L$ ( $c_y = Lc_x$ ) . . . . .	4
5.4	$y$ in full $\mathbb{R}^4$ standard basis . . . . .	4
<b>6</b>	<b>Q6. (Graduate Student)</b>	<b>4</b>
6.1	$Df$ derivation . . . . .	4
6.2	$D(\ Cx\ )$ Derivation . . . . .	5
6.3	$D(\ Ax - b\ )$ Derivation . . . . .	6
<b>A</b>	<b>Source Code</b>	<b>6</b>
A.1	All Optimization Algorithms (A1Module.jl) . . . . .	6
A.2	Plot Generation Script (makeplots.jl) . . . . .	6
A.3	(EXTRA) Automatic Differentiation for Gradient . . . . .	6

## 1 Q1.

### 1.1 Example 1D Optimization Trajectories

### 1.2 Comparision between Swann's and Powell's Methods

## 2 Q2.

### 2.1 Example Optimization Trajectories

### 2.2 Example 1D Optimizations in Trajectory

## 3 Q3.

### 3.1 Gradient Descent

#### 3.1.1 Objective Function Definition and Gradient Derivation

$$L = \sum_i (y_{\text{data}} - y_{\text{model}})^2 \quad (1)$$

$$L = \sum_i (y_i - x_1 + x_2 e^{x_4 t_i} + x_3 e^{x_5 t_i})^2 \quad (2)$$

We can now derive the gradient.

$$\nabla L = \nabla \left( \sum_i (y_i - x_1 + x_2 e^{x_4 t_i} + x_3 e^{x_5 t_i})^2 \right) \quad (3)$$

$$\nabla L = \sum_i \left( \nabla \left( (y_i - x_1 + x_2 e^{x_4 t_i} + x_3 e^{x_5 t_i})^2 \right) \right) \quad (4)$$

$$\nabla L = \sum_i \left( 2(y_i - x_1 + x_2 e^{x_4 t_i} + x_3 e^{x_5 t_i}) \cdot \nabla (y_i - x_1 + x_2 e^{x_4 t_i} + x_3 e^{x_5 t_i}) \right) \quad (5)$$

$$\nabla L = \sum_i \left( 2(y_i - x_1 + x_2 e^{x_4 t_i} + x_3 e^{x_5 t_i}) \cdot \nabla (x_1 + x_2 e^{x_4 t_i} + x_3 e^{x_5 t_i}) \right) \quad (6)$$

$$\nabla (x_1 + x_2 e^{x_4 t_i} + x_3 e^{x_5 t_i}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ e^{x_4 t_i} \\ e^{x_5 t_i} \\ x_2 t_i e^{x_4 t_i} \\ x_3 t_i e^{x_5 t_i} \end{bmatrix} \quad (7)$$

### 3.2 Hooke-Jeeves

### 3.3 (EXTRA) Automatic Differentiation Gradient Descent

## 4 Q4. (Graduate Student)

Let  $V$  be the vector space of polynomial functions from  $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  which have degree less than or equal to 2.

That is, for all  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$  the following polynomial  $p(x)$  is in  $V$

$$p(x) = a + bx + cx^2$$

### 4.1 Proving $B_1$ and $B_1$ are both a basis of $V$

#### 4.1.1 Proof: $B_1$ is Linearly Independent

- Implication of only way to get 0 vector.

#### 4.1.2 Proof: $B_1$ spans $V$

- Show all  $v \in V$  can be represented in basis

#### 4.1.3 Proof: $B_2$ is Linearly Independent

#### 4.1.4 Proof: $B_2$ spans $V$

### 4.2 Transformation between $B_1$ and $B_2$

### 4.3 D Derivative Operator

#### 4.3.1 Proof: D is linear

#### 4.3.2 Matrix Representation of D in the bases $B_1$ and $B_2$

## 5 Q5. (Graduate Student)

### 5.1 $x$ in full $\mathbb{R}^3$ standard basis

### 5.2 Coordinates of $x$ in $B_X$

### 5.3 Coordinates of $y$ in $B_Y$ using $L$ ( $c_y = Lc_x$ )

### 5.4 $y$ in full $\mathbb{R}^4$ standard basis

## 6 Q6. (Graduate Student)

### 6.1 $Df$ derivation

Let  $f : \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be defined as  $f(x) = \|Ax - b\| + \lambda\|Cx\| + \gamma\|Eb\|$  where  $A, C, E \in \mathbb{R}^{4 \times 4}$ ,  $x, b \in \mathbb{R}^4$  and  $\lambda, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Let  $D$  denote the differential operator.

$$\begin{aligned}
Df(x) &= D(\|Ax - b\| + \lambda\|Cx\| + \gamma\|Eb\|) \\
&= D(\|Ax - b\|) + \lambda D(\|Cx\|) + \gamma D(\|Eb\|) \quad [\text{using linearity of } D] \\
&= D(\|Ax - b\|) + \lambda D(\|Cx\|) + 0 \\
&= D(\|Ax - b\|) + \lambda D(\|Cx\|) \\
&= \frac{(Ax - b)^T A}{\|Ax - b\|} + \lambda \frac{(Cx)^T C}{\|Cx\|} \quad [\text{using derivations from next sections}]
\end{aligned}$$

The full derivation of  $D(\|Ax - b\|)$  and  $D(\|Cx\|)$  can be found in the following sections.

## 6.2 $D(\|Cx\|)$ Derivation

$$\begin{aligned}
D(\|Cx\|) &= D\left(\sqrt{(Cx)^T(Cx)}\right) \\
&= D\left(\left((Cx)^T(Cx)\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left((Cx)^T(Cx)\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} D\left((Cx)^T(Cx)\right) \quad [\text{using Chain Rule}] \\
&= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{(Cx)^T(Cx)}} D\left((Cx)^T(Cx)\right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2\|Cx\|} D\left((Cx)^T(Cx)\right) \\
&= \frac{\left((Cx)^T D(Cx)\right) + \left((Cx)^T D(Cx)\right)}{2\|Cx\|} \quad [\text{using Product Rule}] \\
&= \frac{2\left((Cx)^T D(Cx)\right)}{2\|Cx\|} \\
&= \frac{(Cx)^T C}{\|Cx\|}
\end{aligned}$$

### 6.3 $D(\|Ax - b\|)$ Derivation

$$\begin{aligned} D(\|Ax - b\|) &= D\left(\sqrt{(Ax - b)^T(Ax - b)}\right) \\ &= D\left(\left((Ax - b)^T(Ax - b)\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left((Ax - b)^T(Ax - b)\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} D\left((Ax - b)^T(Ax - b)\right) \quad [\text{using Chain Rule}] \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{(Ax - b)^T(Ax - b)}} D\left((Ax - b)^T(Ax - b)\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2\|Ax - b\|} D\left((Ax - b)^T(Ax - b)\right) \\ &= \frac{\left((Ax - b)^T D(Ax - b)\right) + \left((Ax - b)^T D(Ax - b)\right)}{2\|Ax - b\|} \quad [\text{using Product Rule}] \\ &= \frac{2(Ax - b)^T D(Ax - b)}{2\|Ax - b\|} \\ &= \frac{2(Ax - b)^T A}{2\|Ax - b\|} \\ &= \frac{(Ax - b)^T A}{\|Ax - b\|} \end{aligned}$$

## A Source Code

A.1 All Optimization Algorithms (A1Module.jl)

A.2 Plot Generation Script (makeplots.jl)

A.3 (EXTRA) Automatic Differentiation for Gradient