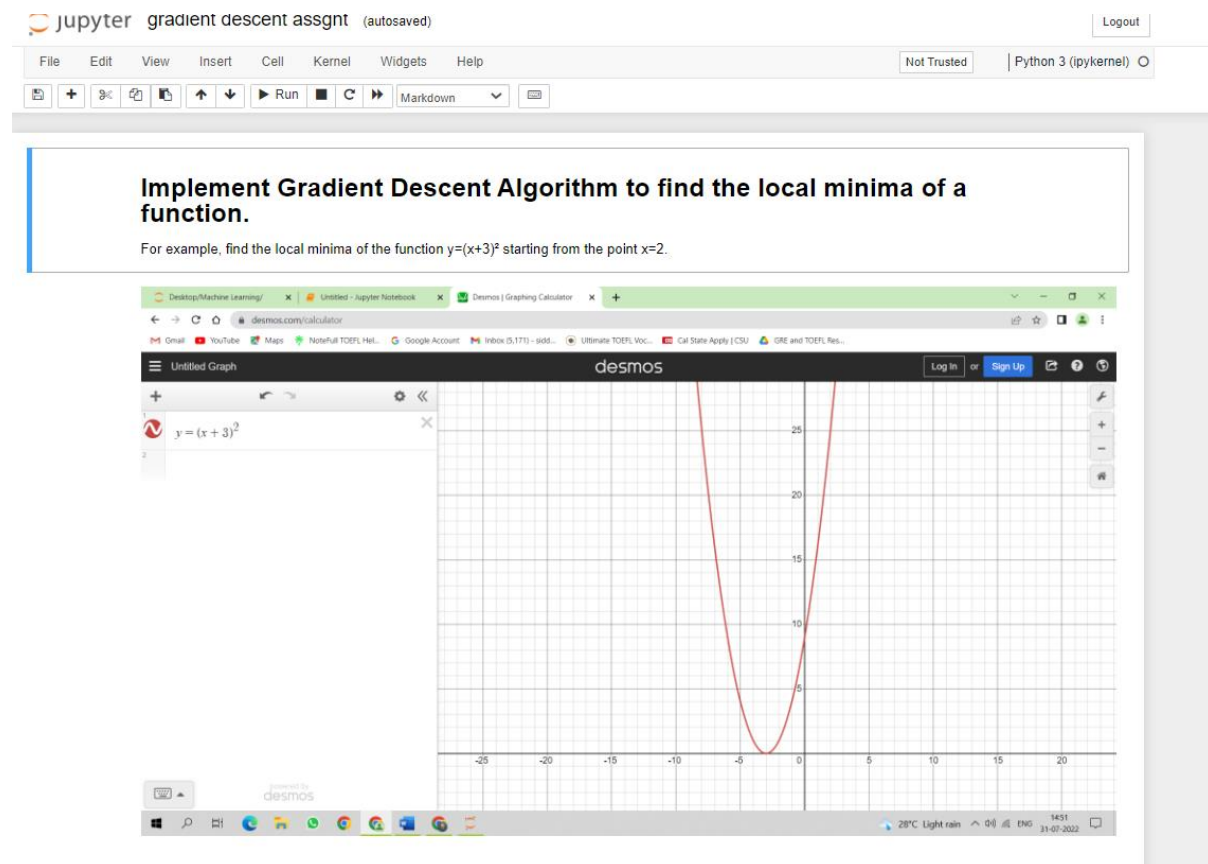


## Assignment 4 :

### Code:



We know the answer just by looking at the graph.  $y = (x+3)^2$  reaches it's minimum value when  $x = -3$  (i.e when  $x=-3$ ,  $y=0$ ). Hence  $x=-3$  is the local and global minima of the function. Below is the implementation in python

```
In [1]: current_x = 2 # The algorithm starts at x=3
rate = 0.01 # Learning rate
precision = 0.000001 #This tells us when to stop the algorithm
previous_step_size = 1
max_iters = 10000 # maximum number of iterations
iters = 0 #iteration counter
df = lambda x: 2*(x+3) #Gradient of our function

In [2]: while previous_step_size > precision and iters < max_iters: #When Previous Step Size will be Less than Precision then we will rec
    previous_x = current_x #Store current x value in prev_x
    current_x = current_x - rate * df(previous_x) #Grad descent
    previous_step_size = abs(current_x - previous_x) #Change in x
    iters = iters+1 #iteration count
    print("Iteration",iters,"\\nX value is",current_x) #Print iterations

print("The local minimum occurs at", current_x)
```

```
print("The local minimum occurs at", current_x)
```

```
Iteration 563  
X value is -2.999942555213562  
Iteration 564  
X value is -2.999943704109291  
Iteration 565  
X value is -2.999944830027105  
Iteration 566  
X value is -2.999945933426563  
Iteration 567  
X value is -2.999947014758032  
Iteration 568  
X value is -2.9999480744628713  
Iteration 569  
X value is -2.999949112973614  
Iteration 570  
X value is -2.999950130714142  
Iteration 571  
X value is -2.999951128099859  
The local minimum occurs at -2.999951128099859
```

In [ ]:

In [ ]: