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ENMG 616 – Advanced Optimization Techniques & Algorithms.

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Assignment 5 – MATLAB codes & interpretation.

Part 1.2 – Min-Max Problem - MATLAB codes:

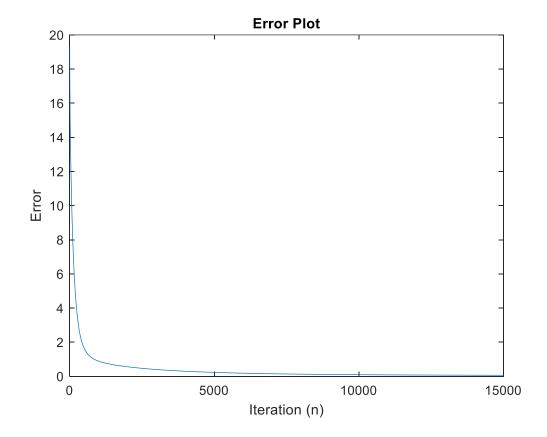
```
Question 1:
n = 10;
B = randn(n,n);
A = B*B';
Questions 2 & 3:
Extra Gradient Method:
x = ones(n,1);
y = ones(n,1);
x_1_2 = ones(n,1);
y 1 2 = ones(n,1);
x1 = ones(n,1);
y1 = ones(n,1); % Initialize all variables
a = 0.01; % step size
error = zeros(1,15000); % Initialize an error list
for i = 1:15000
    x1 = x;
    y1 = y;
    x 1 2 = x1 - a*A*y1;
    y 1 2 = y1 + a*A'*x1; % I changed the order of
multiplication bcz x and y were becoming % 10x10 instead of
10x1 and error was nan
    x = x1 - a*A*y 1 2;
    y = y1 + a*A'*x 1 2;
```

```
e = norm(x)^2 + norm(y)^2;
error(i) = e;
end

plot(1:15000, error);

% Add labels and title
xlabel('Iteration (n)');
ylabel('Error');
title('Error Plot');
error;
```

The obtained plot is:



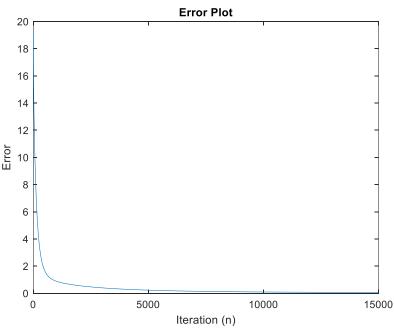
Optimistic Gradient Descent Ascent:

```
x = ones(n,1);
y = ones(n,1);
x1 = ones(n,1);
y1 = ones(n,1);
x2 = ones(n,1);
y2 = ones(n,1);
a = 0.01;
error = zeros(1,15000);
for i = 1:15000
    x1 = x;
    y1 = y;
    x = x1 - 2*a*A*y1 + a*A*y2;
    y = y2 + 2*a*A'*x1 - a*A'*x2;
    x2 = x1;
    y2 = y1;
    error(i) = norm(x)^2 + norm(y)^2;
end
plot(1:15000, error);
% Add labels and title
xlabel('Iteration (n)');
ylabel('Error');
title('Error Plot');
                               The plot is:
                                Error Plot
              20
              15
              10
                           5000
                                       10000
                                                   15000
                               Iteration (n)
```

We can see more fluctuations when the error was being minimized.

Proximal Point method:

```
x = ones(n,1);
y = ones(n,1);
a = 0.01;
error = zeros(1,15000);
for i = 1:15000
    x1 = x;
    y1 = y;
    x = inv(eye(n) + a^2*A*A')*(x1 - a*A*y1); % I changed
the positions bcz of the error in matrix multiplication
    y = y1 + a*A*x;
    error(i) = norm(x)^2 + norm(y)^2;
end
plot(1:15000, error);
% Add labels and title
xlabel('Iteration (n)');
ylabel('Error');
title('Error Plot');
                        The plot is:
```

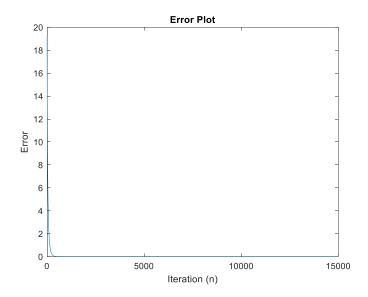


Question 4:

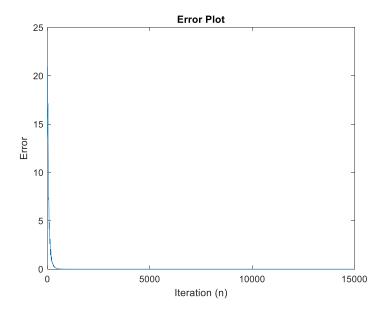
```
n = 10;
B = randn(n,n);
A = B*B';
A = A + 10*eye(n);
```

We obtained the following new plots:

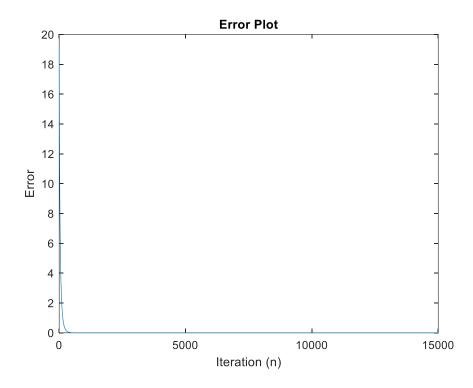
EG:



OGDA:



PP:



We can see that all 3 algorithms, after this change in the matrix **A**, converged faster to an error of zero.