



[Course](#)

[Progress](#)

[Dates](#)

[Discussion](#)

[MO Index](#)

[🏠](#) [Course](#) / [4 Problem Sets](#) / [4.3 Problem Set 3](#)

< Previous

✓

✓

✓

✓

✓

✓

Next >

4.3.4 Problem Set: Implementing and Testing Gradient Descent

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In the first part of this problem set, you will implement in `gd.py` the gradient descent algorithm for a generic problem (not specific to the cell tower base station optimization). The file `gd_tests.py` contains a couple of objective functions on which you can test your implementation. You will also complete `gd_tests.py` to plot contours and the gradient descent history for an objective function that models a single cell tower.

- 1. Complete the main loop of the `gradient_descent` function in `gd.py`. When you have completed the function, test it by running `run_test0` in `gd_tests.py`. The objective function for this test case is:

$$J_0(x) = \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

(4.46)

and the calculation of  $J_0$  and its gradient  $dJ_0/dx$  have already been fully implemented for you in the `J0` function in `gd_tests.py`. If your `gradient_descent` function is correct, you should see identical output as below when you run `gd_tests.py`:

```
Running test0
Iter=0, J = 1.00e+00
Iter=1: J = 6.40e-01, dJ = -3.60e-01, max dx = 2.00e-01 for state i=0
Iter=2: J = 4.10e-01, dJ = -2.30e-01, max dx = 1.60e-01 for state i=0
Iter=3: J = 2.62e-01, dJ = -1.47e-01, max dx = 1.28e-01 for state i=0
Iter=4: J = 1.68e-01, dJ = -9.44e-02, max dx = 1.02e-01 for state i=0
Iter=5: J = 1.07e-01, dJ = -6.04e-02, max dx = 8.19e-02 for state i=0
...
Iter=39: J = 2.76e-08, dJ = -1.55e-08, max dx = 4.15e-05 for state i=0
Iter=40: J = 1.77e-08, dJ = -9.94e-09, max dx = 3.32e-05 for state i=0
In run_test0: xopt = 5.00e-01, Jmin = 1.77e-08
```

Note that the printouts for each iteration are activated by setting the `verbose` parameter to `True`. You must implement this printout – conditioned on `verbose` – within the gradient descent loop. The specific meaning of `dJ` and `max dx` are:

- `dJ` is the change in  $J$  from the last iteration, i.e.,  $dJ = J^n - J^{n-1}$
- `max dx` is the largest magnitude change in any component of  $x$ . You'll need to calculate  $x^n - x^{n-1}$  and then find the component with the largest magnitude.

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4

- The index of that component with the largest magnitude change should also be reported (this is the for state  $i=0$  part). Since there is only one state for  $J_0$ , then in this case the index will always be  $i=0$ .

**Note:** There are many ways to find where the maximum component changes, but for a NumPy approach, consider using `np.argmax` or related functions.

2. Next, you will complete the `J1` and `run_test1` functions in `gd_tests.py`. The `J1` function calculates a two-dimensional objective function  $J_1$ :

$$J_1(x,y) = -\frac{1}{1+(x-x^u)^2+(y-y^u)^2}$$

(4.47)

< Previous

Next >

the negative signal power that a user located at  $(x,y)$  receives from a tower located at  $(x^u,y^u)$ . (We use the *negative*

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