# Homework 1

#### APM 523

Arizona State University

## Problem 1

Implement the Golden Section Search algorithm for finding a minimum of

$$f(x) = 10 + x^2 - 10\cos(2\pi x), \quad x \in [a, b],$$

where a=1.6 and b=2.4. You can use a tolerance  $\epsilon=10^{-4}$  and maximum iterations 100. What is  $x_{\min}$  and what is  $f(x_{\min})$ ?

### Problem 2

Implement the Nelder-Mead simplex algorithm and test it on the even Rosen-brock function

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n/2} 100(x_{2i-1}^2 - x_{2i})^2 + (1 - x_{2i-1})^2$$

You can use the following parameters

 $X_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I_n \end{bmatrix}$  (initial verticies),  $\epsilon = 10^{-4}$  (stopping) , M = 1000 (max iter)

$$\alpha = 1, \quad \beta = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \gamma = 1$$

- 1. Test the method when n=2
- 2. Also, test the method when n = 8

### Problem 3

The contraction of the simplex in the Nelder-Mead algorithm happens when no point improves on  $x^{(n)}$ . This part of the algorithm overwrites the previous vertices by

$$x^{(i)} \leftarrow \frac{1}{2}(x^{(i)} + x^{(n)}), \qquad 0 \le i \le n$$

Show that if f is a convex function, the contraction step will not increase the average value of the function over the simplex vertices defined by  $\frac{1}{n+1}\sum_{i=0}^n f(x^{(i)})$ . Show that unless  $f(x^{(0)}) = f(x^{(1)}) = \cdots = f(x^{(n)})$ , the average value will in fact decrease. Hint: You may use the definition of convexity:  $f(\alpha x + (1-\alpha)y) \le \alpha f(x) + (1-\alpha)f(y)$  for all  $\alpha \in [0,1]$  and here  $x,y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ .

### Problem 4

Show that the steepest descent method with an "exact" line-search converges in one iteration to  $x^*$  when f(x) is a convex quadratic function, and  $x_0 - x^*$  is parallel to an eigenvector of  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^T A x - b^T x$$

Hint: Assume that  $x_0 = x^* + q$  where q is some eigenvector of A with eigenvalue  $\lambda$ . Moreover, the value for  $\alpha_k = \min_{\alpha>0} f(x_k - \alpha \nabla f(x_k))$  in the line-search can be analytically computed.

### Problem 5

Consider a logistic regression problem with two classes. Given a training set P consisting of datapoint and label pairs (z, y) where  $z \in \mathbb{R}^n$  and  $y \in \{-1, +1\}$ , we define the objective function f (or loss) for variables  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$  (or weight vector) to be

$$f(x) = \sum_{(z,y)\in P} -\ln\left(\sigma(yx^Tz)\right),\,$$

where  $\sigma(s) = 1/(1 + exp(-s))$ . One says that the weight vector x is a separator for P if for all  $(z,y) \in P$ ,  $y(x^Tz) \ge 0$ . A separator is said to be trivial if for all  $(x,y) \in P$ ,  $y(x^Tz) = 0$ . For example x = 0 is a trivial separator. Depending on the data P, there may be other trivial separators. Prove whether f(x) is convex.