# 凸优化 第七次作业

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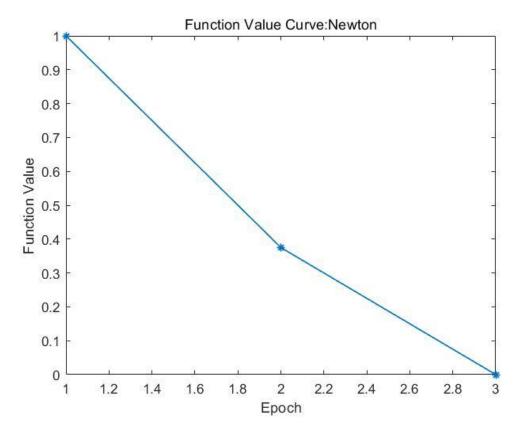
#### 1. 解:

### 使用牛顿法+Cholesky 方法+精确直线搜索 (0.618):

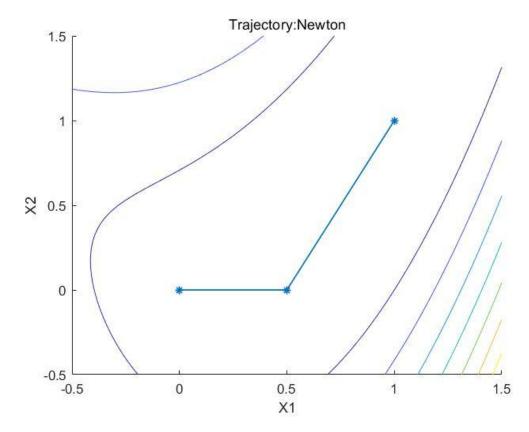
最优解: (1.00000000000016, 1.00000000000379)

最优值: 2.408427842380484e-25

函数值下降曲线:

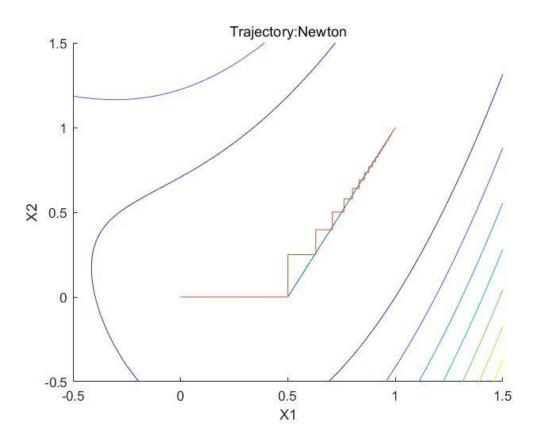


二维平面迭代轨迹:



\*曲线为等高线,下同

作为对比,下图分别是 L2 最速下降和扭动法:



在相同的优化目标和误差约束下,牛顿法共 2 步、L2 最速下降法共 290 步,可见牛顿法的高效。

#### 2. 解:

#### 使用牛顿法+Cholesky 方法+回溯直线搜索:

使用两组回溯参数:

	α	β
第一组	0.15	0.8
第二组	0.25	0.5

#### 牛顿法迭代步数:

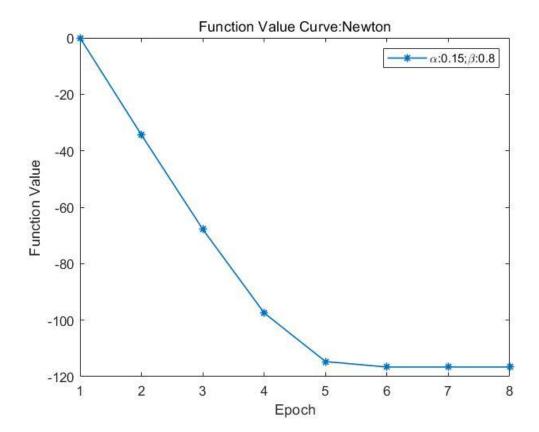
迭代步数	$\alpha = 0.15; \ \beta = 0.8$	$\alpha = 0.25; \ \beta = 0.5$
M=50;N=50	7	7
M=100;N=100	9	9

实验结果表明, 在两组参数下实验迭代步长相同。

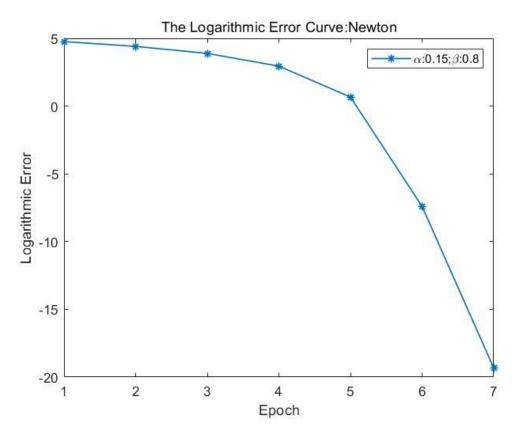
2.1. M=50,N=50

 $\alpha = 0.15, \beta = 0.8$ 

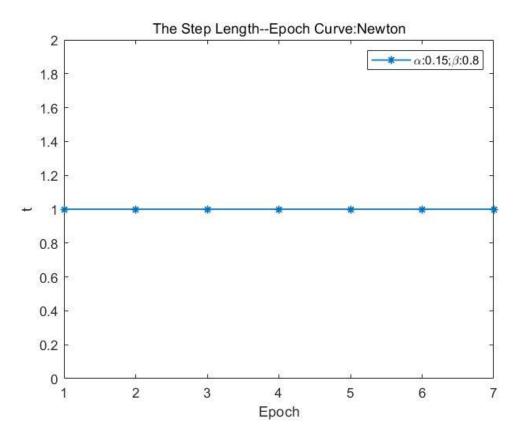
函数值:



对数误差:

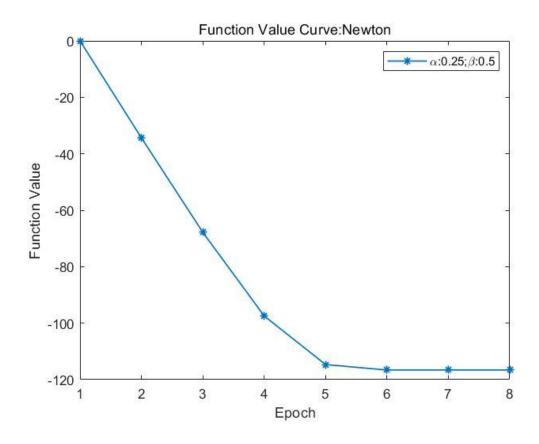


迭代步长:

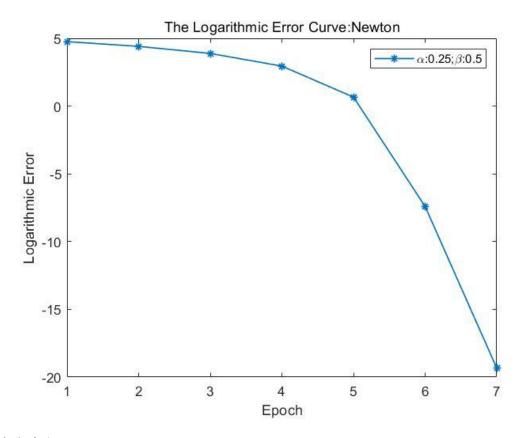


②  $\alpha = 0.25, \beta = 0.5$ 

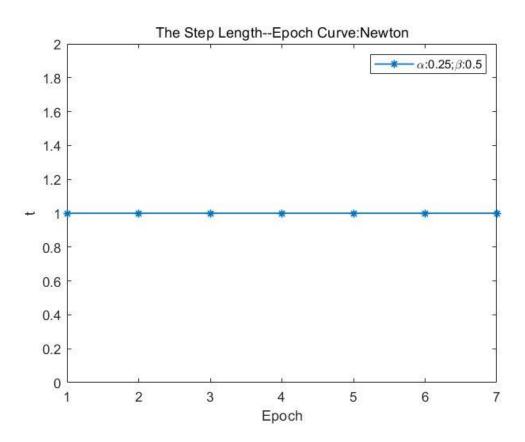
函数值:



### 对数误差:



### 迭代步长:

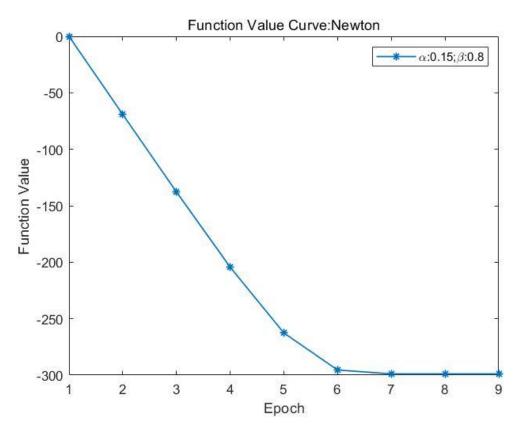


### 2.2. M=100,N=100

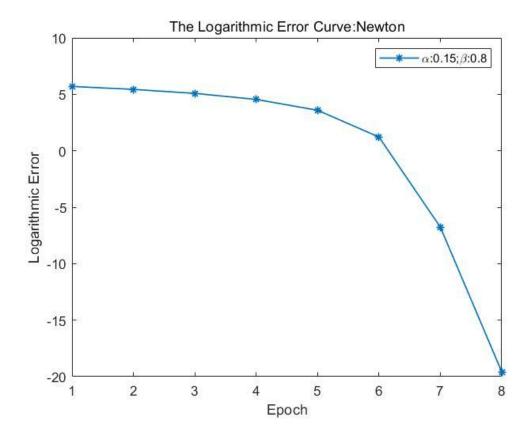
## 2.2.1. L1 范数最速下降法

$$\alpha = 0.15, \beta = 0.8$$

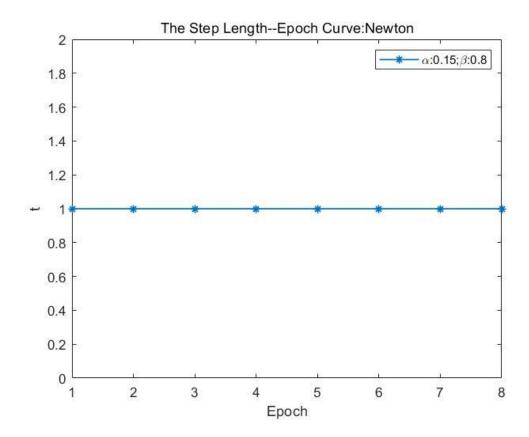
函数值:



对数误差:

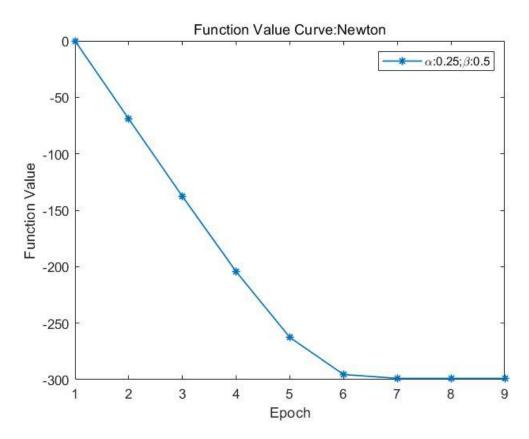


迭代步长:

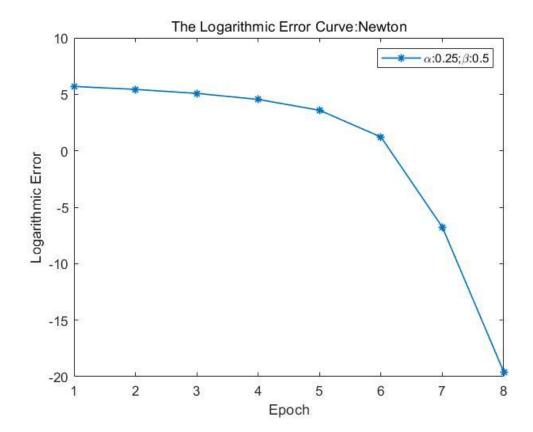


$$\alpha = 0.25, \beta = 0.5$$

### 函数值:



对数误差:



迭代步长:

