### 第九次作业第三题

解:

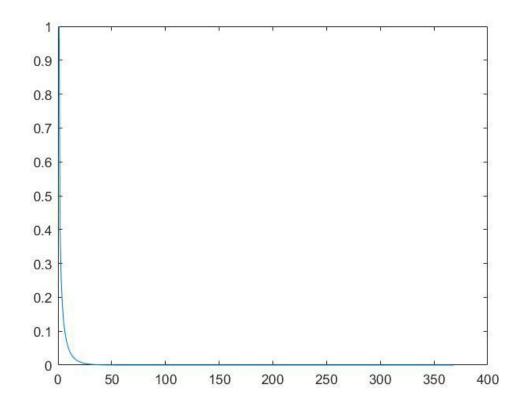
超参设置: 一维搜索算法: 黄金分割法 (0.618法)

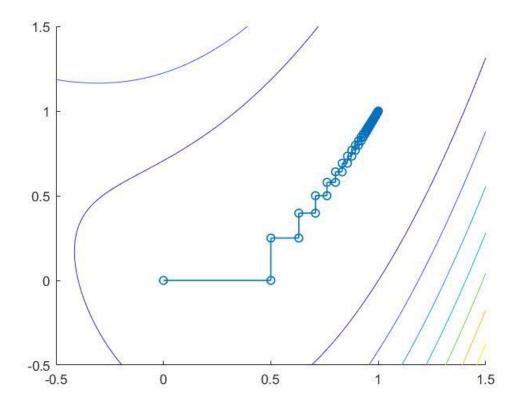
#### 1. L1 范数最速下降方法。

解得: 最优解: (0.9999999991806, 0.99999999779189)

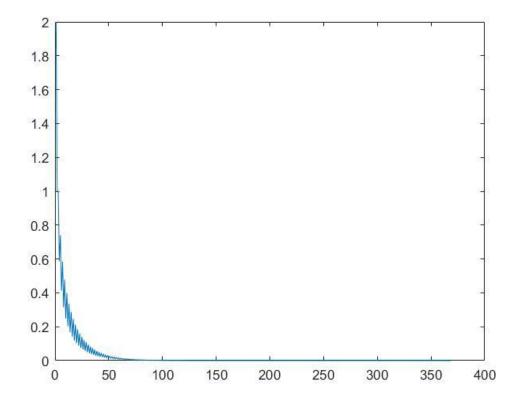
最优值: (1.083502018540657e-20)

函数值下降曲线:





梯度值下降曲线 (梯度 2 范数):

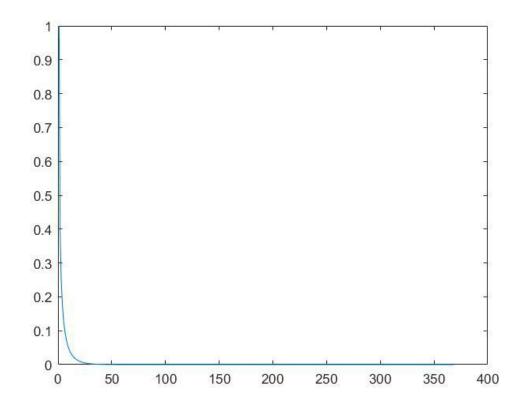


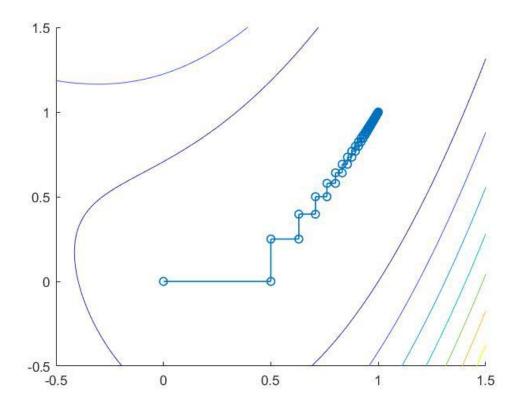
# 2. L2 范数最速下降方法

解得: 最优解: (0.9999999991599, 0.99999999778597)

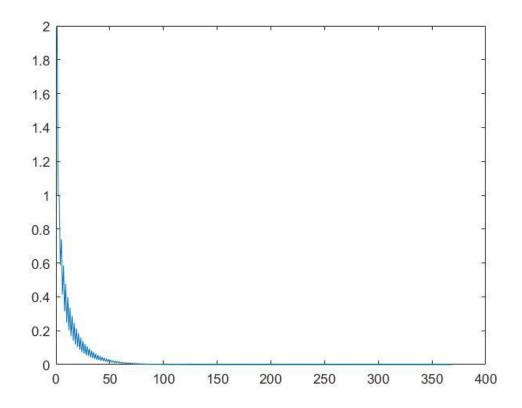
最优值: (1.089319774416604e-20)

函数值下降曲线:





梯度值下降曲线 (梯度 2 范数):

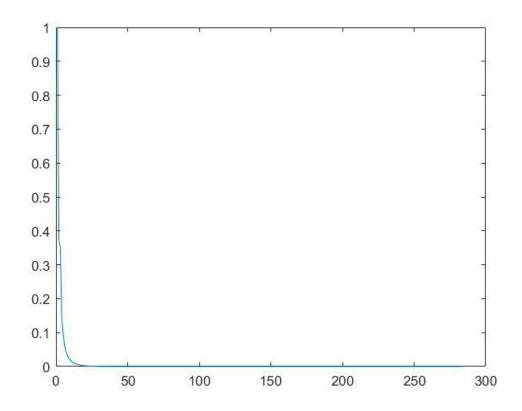


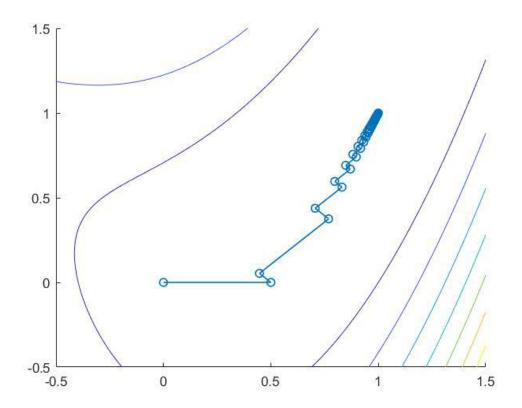
## 3. 无穷范数最速下降方法

解得: 最优解: (0.9999999997374, 0.99999999999229)

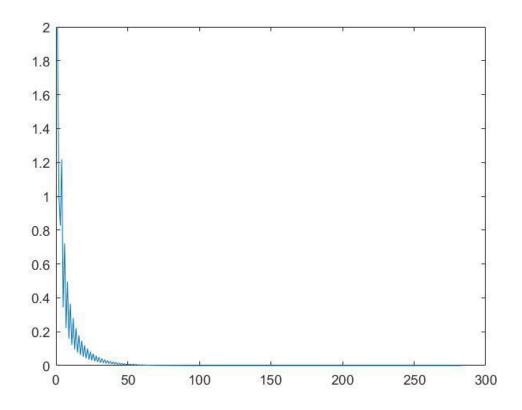
最优值: (9.061218685853845e-21)

函数值下降曲线:





梯度值下降曲线 (梯度 2 范数):

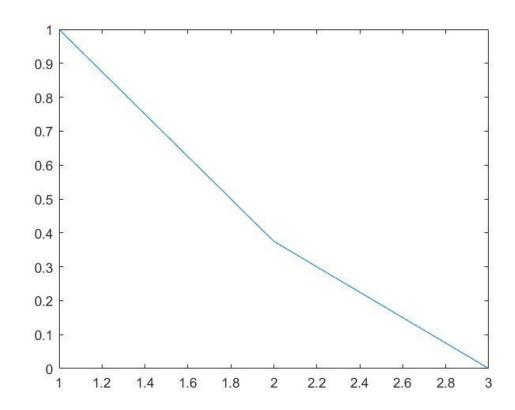


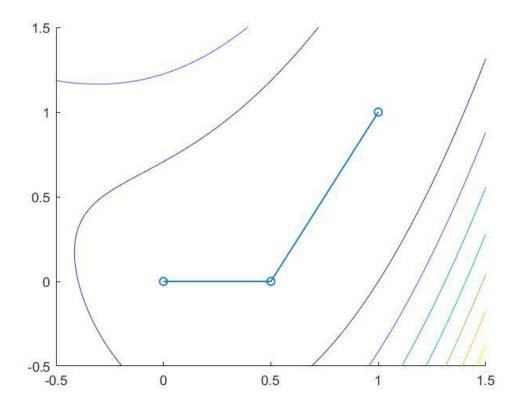
## 4. Fletcher-Reeves 共轭梯度

解得: 最优解: (1.00000000000021, 0.9999999999574)

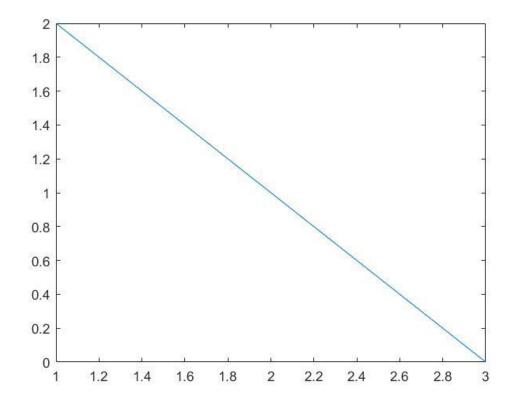
最优值: (4.3988156113333329e-25)

函数值下降曲线:





## 梯度值下降曲线 (梯度 2 范数):



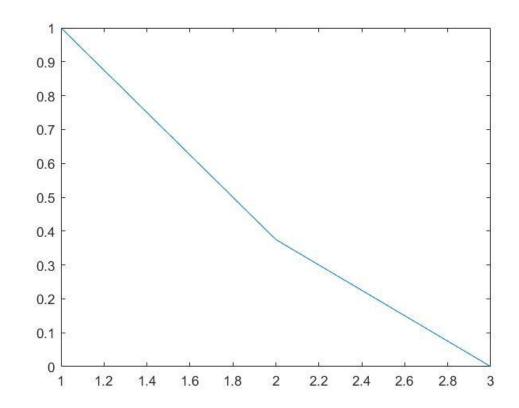
### 5. Polak-Ribiere 共轭梯度

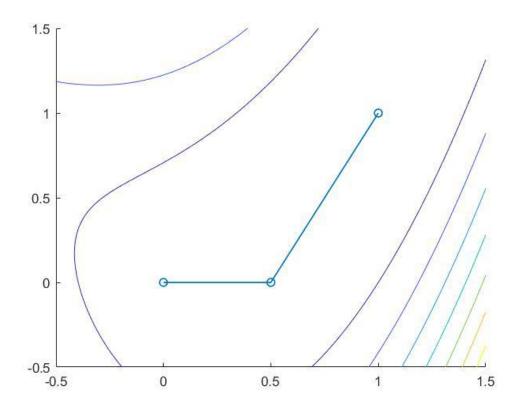
解得: 最优解: (1.0000000000001, 0.99999999999232)

最优值: (1.313434573138873e-24)

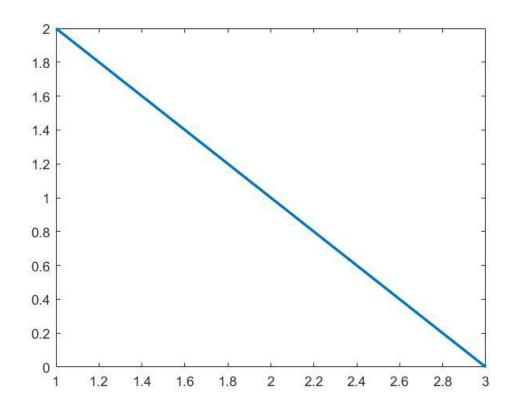
N=4

### 函数值下降曲线:





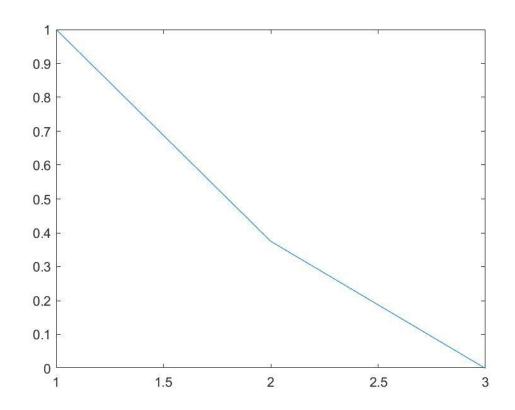
梯度值下降曲线 (梯度 2 范数):

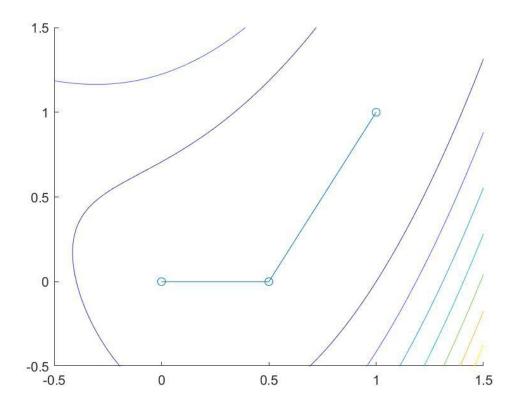


### 6. Beale-Sorenson 共轭梯度

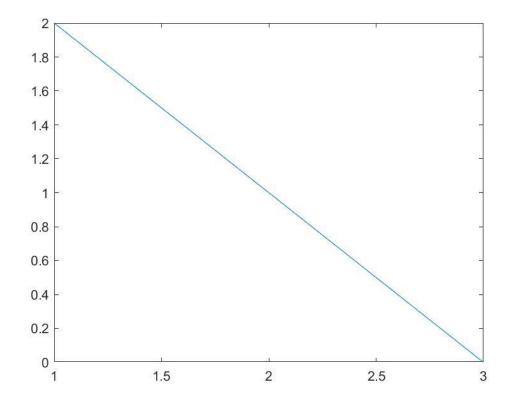
最优值: (9.278483359596388e-28)

函数值下降曲线:





梯度值下降曲线(梯度2范数):



### 【实验收获】

- 1. 1 范数沿着两个方向分别搜索
- 2. 2 范数沿着梯度搜索。由于本题初始位置的特殊性(初始梯度为(2,0)),再结合各个梯度以此垂直,故和1范数有着类似的坐标变换。该现象只是由于初始位置(0,0)选的特殊导致。
- 3. 共轭梯度在接近极值点(1,1)时,收敛速度明显快于最速下降法。