

AMSC 607 / CMSC 764 Homework 4, Fall 2010

20 points

Due October 5, before class begins.

5. Let

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = 3x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 2x_1x_2 + x_1^3 + 2x_1^4,$$

and let  $\mathbf{x}^{(0)} = [0, -2]^T$ .

You might want to use MATLAB to do the calculations in this problem, but it is not required.

(a) (5) Is  $\mathbf{p}^{(0)} = [0, 1]^T$  a descent direction for  $f$  at  $\mathbf{x}^{(0)}$ ?

(b) (7) Find the range of values  $\alpha$  for which the step  $\mathbf{x}^{(1)} = \mathbf{x}^{(0)} + \alpha\mathbf{p}^{(0)}$  satisfies the Goldstein conditions (see “Basics” notes, p. 20) for  $\rho = .25$ . (It is ok to solve this graphically, using the magnifying glass on a MATLAB figure so that you can read  $\alpha$  values to about 2 significant digits.)

(c) (8) Compute  $\mathbf{x}^{(1)}$  and  $\mathbf{x}^{(2)}$  for the Fletcher-Reeves nonlinear conjugate gradient algorithm started with  $\mathbf{x}^{(0)}$ , using a stepsize of  $\alpha = 0.25$ .

6.

(a) (10) Write a MATLAB function to apply the limited memory quasi-Newton method, with `cvsrch.m` for the line search, to minimize an arbitrary function  $f(\mathbf{x})$ . The calling sequence should be `x = lmmmin(@f,x0,delta,maxit,nupd)` where `@f` is a user-supplied function to evaluate  $f$  at a given value  $\mathbf{x}$  and `x0` is the starting guess. The parameter `nupd` specifies how many DFP updates to save. (For simplicity, you can store and update the  $\mathbf{C}$  matrix. Note in your documentation that this is not the recommended way to implement the algorithm and explain what is recommended.) Stop the iteration when  $\|\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}^{(k)})\| \leq \delta\|\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}^{(0)})\|$ , or after `maxit` iterations, whichever comes first. Document your function well.

(b) (10) Try your program on the  $n$ -dimensional Rosenbrock banana function,

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

with  $n = 50$ , starting at  $\mathbf{x} = [-1, -2, -2, \dots, -2]^T$  with `delta = 1.e-5` and `maxit = 500`. Use  $\mathbf{C}^{(0)} = \mathbf{I}$ , `nupd = 1, 2, 4`, and discuss the results.